**soliloquise** (sō-lil'ō-kwīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *soliloquised*, ppr. *soliloquising*. [< *soliloqu-y* + *-ise*.] To utter a soliloquy; talk to one's self. Also spelled *soliloquize*.

**soliloquy** (sō-lil'ō-kwi), *n.*; pl. *soliloquies* (-kwiz). [= F. *soliloque* = Sp. Pg. It. *soliloquio*, < LL. *soliloquium*, a talking to one's self, < *solus*, alone, + *loqui*, speak.] 1. A talking to one's self; a discourse or talk by a person who is alone, or which is not addressed to any one even when others are present.—2. A written composition containing such a talk or discourse, or what purports to be one.

*Soliloquies*; or, holy self-conferences of the devout soul, upon sundry choice occasions.
*Bp. Hall*, Soliloquies, Title.

The whole Poem is a *Soliloquy*. *Prior*, Solomon, Pref.

**soliped** (sol'i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [Also *solipede*; = F. *solipède* = Sp. *solipedo* = Pg. *solipede*, contr. < L. *solidipes* (*-ped-*), solid-hoofed, whole-hoofed, < *solidus*, solid, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] Same as *solidungulate*.

**solipedal** (sol'i-ped-al), *a.* [< *soliped* + *-al*.] Same as *solidungulate*.

**solipede** (sol'i-pēd), *n.* Same as *solidungulate*. *Sir T. Browne*.

**solipedous** (sō-lip'e-dus), *a.* Same as *solidungulate*.

**solipsism** (sol'ip-sizm), *n.* [< L. *solus*, alone, + *ipse*, self, + *-ism*.] The belief or proposition that the person entertaining it alone exists, and that other people exist only as ideas in his mind. The identification of one's self with the Absolute is not generally intended, but the denial of there being really anybody else. The doctrine appears to be nothing more than a man of straw set up by metaphysicians in their reasonings.

**solipsist** (sol'ip-sist), *n.* [< L. *solus*, alone, + *ipse*, self, + *-ist*.] One who believes in his own existence only.

**solipsistic** (sol-ip-sis'tik), *a.* [< *solipsist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to solipsism.

**solisequious** (sol-i-sē'kwi-us), *a.* [Cf. L. *solsequium*, the sunflower; < L. *sol*, the sun, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] Following the course of the sun: as, the sunflower is a *solisequious* plant.

**solist** (sō'list), *n.* Same as *soloist*.

**solitaire** (sol-i-tār'), *n.* [F., < L. *solitarius*, alone, lonely: see *solitary*.] 1. A person who lives in solitude; a recluse; a hermit; a solitary.

Often have I been quietly going to take possession of that tranquillity and indolence I had so long found in the country, when one evening of your conversation has spoiled me for a *solitaire* too!
*Pope*, To Lady M. W. Montagu, Aug. 18, 1716.

2. A precious stone, oftenest a diamond, set by itself, and not combined with other jewels.—3†. A loose necktie of black silk, resembling a ribbon, sometimes secured to the bag of the wig behind, and in front either falling loosely or secured by a brooch or similar jewel: a fashion for men in the eighteenth century.

He came in a *solitaire*, great sleeves, jessamine-powder, and a large bouquet of jonquils. *Gray*, Letters, I. 310.

4. A game which one person can play alone. In particular and properly—(*a*) A game played on a board indented with thirty-three or thirty-seven hemispherical hollows, with an equal number of balls. One ball is removed from the board, and the empty hollow thus left enables pieces to be captured. The object of the player is to take by jumping, as in checkers, all the pieces except one without moving diagonally or over more than one space at a time; or else, by similar moves, to leave certain configurations. (*b*) One of a great number of card-games, the usual object of which is to bring the shuffled and confused cards into regular order or sequence. This sort of game is more properly called *patience*.

5. In *ornith.*: (*a*) An extinct didine bird, *Pezophaps solitarius*. See *Pezophaps*. (*b*) A fly-catching thrush of Jamaica, *Myiadestes armillatus*, which leads a retired life in wooded mountainous resorts; hence, any bird of this genus. The name was originally applied to the bird of Martinique, now known as *M. genibarbis*. Townsend's solitaire is a common bird of many parts of the western United States. All are fine songsters. See *Myiadestes*. (*c*) The pensive thrush, *Monticola* or *Petrocincla solitaria*. See *rock-thrush*.

**solitarian**† (sol-i-tā'ri-an), *n.* [< L. *solitarius*, alone, lonely, + *-an*.] A hermit; a solitary.

**solitariety** (sol'i-tā-rī'e-ti), *n.* [< L. *solitarius*, alone, lonely, + *-ety*.] Solitary condition or state; aloneness.

According to the Egyptians, before all entities and principles there is one God, who is in order of nature before (him that is commonly called) the first God and King, immoveable, and alway remaining in the *solitariety* of his own unity. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 336.

**solitarily** (sol'i-tā-ri-li), *adv.* In a solitary manner; without company; alone; by one's self; in solitude.

Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thine heritage, which dwell *solitarily* in the wood. Micah vii. 14.

**solitariness** (sol'i-tā-ri-nes), *n.* 1. The fact or state of being solitary, or alone, or without mate, partner, or companion, or of dwelling apart from others or by one's self; habitual retirement; solitude.

A man to eate alone is likewise great *solitarinesse*.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 97.

2. The state or character of being retired or unfrequented; solitude; seclusion: as, the *solitariness* of a wood.

Birds . . . had found their way into the chapel, and built their nests among its friezes and pendants—sure signs of *solitariness* and desertion.
*Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 218.

**solitariousness** (sol-i-tā'ri-us-nes), *n.* Solitude; seclusion. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 41.

**solitarity**† (sol-i-tar'i-ti), *n.* [< *solitary* + *-ity*.] Solitude; loneliness.

I shall be abandoned at once to *solitarity* and penury.
*W. Taylor*, To Southey, Dec. 10, 1811.

**solitary** (sol'i-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *solitarie*, *solytarye*, < OF. **solitarie*, *solitaire*, F. *solitaire* = Pr. *solitari*, *soletari* = Sp. Pg. It. *solitario*, < L. *solitarius*, solitary (LL. as n. an anchorite), for **solitatarius*, < *solita*(*t-*)*s*, loneliness, < *solus*, alone: see *sole*[3].] I. *a.* 1. Living alone, or by one's self or by itself; without companions or associates; habitually inclined to avoid company.

Those rare and *solitary*, these in flocks.
*Milton*, P. L., vii. 461.

The *solitary* man is as speechless as the lower animals.
*Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 286.

2. All by one's self; without companions; unattended.

The Indian holds his course, silent, *solitary*, but undaunted, through the boundless bosom of the wilderness.
*Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 351.

3. Marked by solitude; especially, remote from society; unfrequented; retired; secluded; lonely: as, a *solitary* glen.

Whiche bothe lye in the abbey of saynt Justyne vyrgyn, a place of Blake Monkes, ryght delectable, and also *solytarye*.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 6.

*Cor.* And how like you this shepherd's life, Master Touchstone? . . .
*Touch.* . . . In respect that it is *solitary*, I like it very well. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 16.

4. Free from the sounds of human life; still; dismal.

Let that night be *solitary*, let no joyful voice come therein. Job iii. 7.

5. Having a sense of loneliness; lonesome.

I am not *solitary* whilst I read and write, though nobody is with me. *Emerson*, Nature, I.

6†. Retiring; diffident.

Your honour doth say that you doe iudge me to be a man *solitarie* and vertuous.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 78.

7. Passed without company; shared by no companions; lonely.

I was upon Point of going abroad to steal a *solitary* Walk, when yours of the 12th current came to hand.
*Howell*, Letters, ii. 50.

Him fair Lavinia, thy surviving wife,
Shall breed in groves, to lead a *solitary* life.
*Dryden*, Æneid, vi. 1088.

8. Single; sole; only, or only one: as, a *solitary* instance; a *solitary* example.

A *solitary* shriek, the bubbling cry
Of some strong swimmer in his agony.
*Byron*, Don Juan, ii. 53.

Politeness was his [Charles II.'s] *solitary* good quality.
*Macaulay*, Dryden.

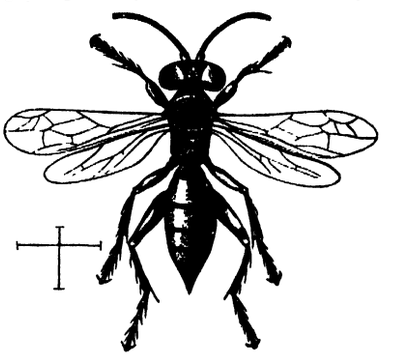
9. In *bot.*, one only in a place; separate: as, a *solitary* stipule. A flower is said to be *solitary* when there is only one on each peduncle, or only one to each plant; a seed, when there is only one in a pericarp.

All the New Zealand species [*Pterostylis trullifolia*] bear *solitary* flowers, so that distinct plants cannot fail to be intercrossed. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 89.

10. In *anat.*, single; separate; not clustered; not agminate or gathered into patches; simple; not compound: as, the *solitary* follicles of the intestine.—11. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Not social, sociable, or gregarious: noting species living habitually alone, or in pairs only. (*b*) Simple; not compound, aggregate, or colonial: as, *solitary* ascidians. See *Simplices*.—**Solitary ants**, the *Mutillidæ* or spider-ants.—**Solitary bees**, bees that do not live in a hive or community like the honey-bee, and are represented only by developed males and females, like most insects. There are very many species, of numerous genera. The designation is chiefly descriptive, not classificatory, but sometimes denotes the *Andrenidæ* as distinguished from the *Apidæ*.—**Solitary bundle**. Same as *solitary funiculus*.—**Solitary confinement**, in a general sense, the separate confinement of a prisoner, with only occasional access of any other person, and that only at the discretion of the jailer; in a stricter sense, the complete isolation of a prisoner from all human society, and his confinement in a cell so arranged that he has no direct intercourse with, or sight of, any human being, and no employment or instruction. *Miller, J.*, in re Medley, 134 U. S., 160.—**Solitary follicle**. See *solitary gland*, under *gland*.—**Solitary funiculus**, a round bundle of fibers laterad of the combined small-celled nucleus of the glossopharyngeus, vagus, and spinal accessory, which passes out as one of the roots of the glossopharyngeus, but may contribute to the vagus and accessory. Also called *ascending root of glossopharyngeus*, *fasciculus rotundus*, *ascending root of the lateral mixed system*, *fasciculus solitarius*, *respiratory bundle*, and *fascicle of Krause*.—**Solitary glands**. See *gland*.—**Solitary greenlet** or **vireo**, *Vireo solitarius*, the blue-headed greenlet or vireo of the United States, having greenish upper parts, a bluish

Solitary Greenlet or Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*).

head, an eye-ring, and the under parts white, tinged with yellowish on the sides. It is 5¼ inches long, and 8¼ in extent of wings.—**Solitary sandpiper**, the green sandpiper of North America, *Rhyacophilus solitarius*, 8¼ inches long, extent 16, having the upper parts blackish with a tinge of green and spotted with white, the under parts white, streaked on the throat and breast with dusky, barred on the sides, lining of wings, and tail with black and white, the bill black, the feet greenish-black. See cut under *Rhyacophilus*.—**Solitary snipe**. See *snipe*, 1 (*a*) (2).—**Solitary vireo**. Same as *solitary greenlet*.—**Solitary wasps**, wasps which, like certain bees and ants, do not



A Solitary Wasp (*Larrada semirufa*). (Cross shows natural size.)

live in society, as the true wasps of the families *Eumenidæ* and *Masaridæ*, as well as all the digger-wasps: contrasted with *social wasps*. See *digger-wasp*, *sand-wasp*, and *wasp*.

II. *n.*; pl. *solitaries* (-riz). One who lives alone or in solitude; an anchorite; a recluse; a hermit.

The world itself has some attractions in it to a *solitary* of six years' standing. *Gray*, Letters, I. 154.

Downward from his mountain gorge
Stept the long-hair'd, long-bearded *solitary*.
*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

**solito** (sol'i-tō), *adv.* [It., < L. *solitus*, accustomed, < *solere*, be accustomed.] In *music*, in the usual, customary manner.

**solitude** (sol'i-tūd), *n.* [< ME. *solitude*, < OF. (and F.) *solitude* = It. *solitudine*, < L. *solitudo*, loneliness, < *solus*, alone: see *sole*[3].] 1. The state of being alone; a lonely life; loneliness.

Little do men perceive what *solitude* is, and how far it extendeth; for a crowd is not company. . . . It is a mere and miserable *solitude* to want true friends.
*Bacon*, Friendship.

O, might I here
In *solitude* live savage, in some glade
Obscured! *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1085.

2. Remoteness from society; lack or utter want of companionship: applied to place: as, the *solitude* of a wood or a valley.

The *solitude* of his little parish is become matter of great comfort to him. *Law*.

3. A lonely, secluded, or unfrequented place; a desert.

We walked about 2 miles from ye citty to an agreeable *solitude* called Du Plessis, a house belonging to y^e King.
*Evelyn*, Diary, June 7, 1644.

There is such an agreeable variety of fields, wood, water, and cascades that it is one of the most delightful *solitudes* I ever saw.

*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 224.

**=Syn. 1.** *Solitude, Retirement, Seclusion, Loneliness, Lonesomeness.* *Solitude* is the condition of being absolutely alone, whether or not one has been with others, or desires to escape from them: as, the *solitude* of the Sphinx. *Retirement* is comparative *solitude*, produced by retiring, voluntarily or otherwise, from contact which one has had with others. *Seclusion* is stronger than *retirement*, implying the shutting out of others from access: after the Restoration Milton for safety's sake kept himself in *retirement;* indeed, except to a few trusted friends, he was in complete *seclusion*. *Loneliness* expresses the uncomfortable feelings, the longing for society, of one who is alone. *Lonesomeness* may be a lighter kind of *loneliness*, especially a feeling less spiritual than physical, growing out of the animal instinct for society and the desire of protection, the consciousness of being alone: as, the *lonesomeness* of a walk through a cemetery at night. *Lonesomeness*, more often than *loneliness*, may express the impression made upon the observer.

**solivagant** (sō-liv'ạ-gant), *a.* [< L. *solus*, alone, + *vagan(t-)s*, ppr. of *vagari*, wander, roam: see *vagrant*.] Same as *solivagous*. [Rare.]

**solivagous** (sō-liv'ạ-gus), *a.* [< L. *solivagus*, wandering alone, < *solus*, alone, + *vagus*, wandering: see *vague*.] Wandering alone. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

**solive** (so-lēv'), *n.* [< OF. *solive, solive*, F. *solive* (ML. reflex *soliva, suliva, soliva*), a girder, joist; origin uncertain; perhaps ult. < L. *sublevare*, lift up from beneath, support: see *sollevate, sullevate, sublevate*.] A joist, rafter, or secondary beam of wood, either split or sawed, used in laying ceilings or floors, and for resting upon the main beams.

**sollar, soller** (sol'ạr, -ėr), *n.* [Also *solar;* < ME. *soller, sollar, soler, solere,* < OF. *soler, solair, solier*, a floor, loft, granary, cellar, F. dial. *solier*, a granary, = Pr. *solar, solier* = It. *solare, solajo* = AS. *solere, solor* = OS. *soleri* = MD. *solder*, D. *zolder* = MLG. *solder, soller* = OHG. *soleri, solārī*, the pretorium, a guest-chamber, MHG. *solre, solerre*, G. *söller*, a balcony, an upper room, garret, < L. *solarium*, a sunny place, a terrace, the flat roof of a house exposed to the sun, a sun-dial, < *sol*, the sun: see *sol*[1], *solarium*. Perhaps in some senses confused with L. *solum*, ground: see *soil*[1].] **1†.** Originally, an open gallery or balcony at the top of a house, exposed to the sun; later, any upper room, loft, or garret.

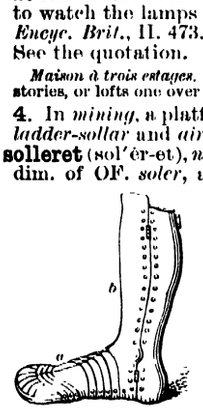
Thou shalt make *soleris* and placis of thre chaumbris in the schip. *Wyclif*, Gen. vi. 16.

**2.** An elevated chamber in a church from which to watch the lamps burning before the altars. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 473.—**3†.** A story of a house. See the quotation.

*Maison à trois estages.* An house of three *sollers*, floores, stories, or lofts one over another. *Nomenclator.* (*Nares.*)

**4.** In *mining*, a platform or resting-place. See *ladder-sollar* and *air-sollar*.

**solleret** (sol'ėr-et), *n.* [Also *soleret;* < F. *soleret*, dim. of OF. *soler*, a slipper, < *sole*, sole: see *sole*[1].] The steel shoe forming a part of armor in the fourteenth century and later, usually having splints overlapping one another and a long point or toe curved downward. It was worn only when the foot was in the stirrup, and could be removed when the rider dismounted. See also cuts under *armor* and *poulaine*.—**Bear-paw solleret**, the steel foot-covering worn during the second half of the fifteenth century, resembling remotely the broad foot of the bear. Compare *sabbaton*.



Solleret (*a*) and Jambe (*b*), 14th century.

**sollevate†**, *v. t.* See *sublevate*.

**sollicit†, sollicitation†**, etc. See *solicit*, etc.

**sol-lunar** (sol'lū"när), *a.* [< L. *sol*, the sun, + *luna*, the moon: see *lunar*.] Proceeding from or due to the influence of both the sun and the moon: in old medicine applied to the influence supposed to be produced on various diseases when the sun and moon are in conjunction.

**solmizate** (sol'mi-zāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *solmizated*, ppr. *solmizating*. [< F. *solmiser* (as *sol* + *mi*, notes of the gamut (cf. *sol-fa*), + *-iser* = E. *-ize*), + *-ate*[2].] In *music*, to use solmization syllables. Also spelled *solmisate*.

**solmization** (sol-mi-zā'shon), *n.* [< F. *solmisation;* as *solmizate* + *-ion*. Cf. ML. *solmifacio(n-)*.] In *music*, the act, process, or result of using certain syllables to name or represent the tones of the scale, or of a particular series, as the scale of C. The oldest and most important system of solmization is that attributed to Guido d'Arezzo, early in the eleventh century; though this in turn appears to have been suggested by a similar usage among the ancient Greeks. (See *gamut*.) The series *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la* (derived from the initial syllables of the lines of a hymn to St. John, beginning "Ut queant laxis") was applied to the tones of each of the hexachords then recognized. (See *hexachord*.) When a melody exceeded the limits of a single hexachord, a change from one series of syllables to another was made, which was called a *mutation* or *modulation*. Early in the sixteenth century, when the modern octave scale became established, the syllable *si* (probably taken from the initials of the last line of the above hymn) was added for the seventh or leading tone. Somewhat later *do* was substituted in Italy and Germany for *ut*, on account of its greater sonority. The series thus formed is still in use, though other systems have been proposed. Such other systems are *bocedization* (*bo, ce, di, ga, lo, ma, ni*), also called *bobization; belization* (*la, be, ce, de, me, fe, ge*); and *damenization* (*da, me, ni, po, tu, la, be*). In England and America, from before the middle of the seventeenth century to the beginning of the nineteenth, an abbreviated system was used, including only *mi, fa, sol, la*. The ideal application of solmization involves calling whatever tone is taken as the key-note *do*, irrespective of its pitch, and adjusting the other syllables accordingly, so that the scale-tones shall always be named by the same syllables respectively, and the various intervals by the same combination of syllables. This system is often called that of the *movable do*, since the pitch of *do* is variable. What is called the *fixed-do system* has also had considerable currency in Italy, France, and England, according to which the tone C is always called *do*, D *re*, E *mi*, etc., and this too when the pitch of these tones is chromatically altered, the system therefore following the arbitrary features of the keyboard and the staff-notation. This system is regarded by many musicians as contrary to the historic and logical idea of solmization, and its use in England and America is decreasing. The most important special application of solmization in musical study is that of the *tonic sol fa system* (which see, under *tonic*), the syllables of which are *doh, ray, me, fah, soh, lah, te*. In the *movable-do system* the sharp of any tone is indicated by a syllable beginning with the same consonant as that of the tone, and using the vowel *i:* as, *di* for *do♯, fi* for *fa♯*, etc., and similarly the flat of any tone is indicated by a syllable using the vowel *e:* as, *me* for *mi♭, le* for *la♭*, etc. The minor scale is solmizated in two ways: either beginning with *la*, and using the same syllables as in the major scale; or beginning with *do*, and using such modified syllables as may be needed (*do, re, me*, etc.). The great utility of solmization lies in its offering an abstract vocal notation of musical facts, whereby they may be named, remembered, and studied. Also *solmisation, solfamization, solfeggio*, and *sol-faing*.

**solo** (sō'lō), *a.* and *n.* [< It. *solo*, alone, < L. *solus*, sole: see *sole*[3].] **I.** *a.* In *music*, alone; not combined with other voices or instruments of equal importance; not concerted. A solo passage may be accompanied, however, by voices or instruments of less importance.—**Solo organ**, in *organ-building*, a partial organ introduced into large instruments, containing stops of special power or effectiveness, such as are used in producing striking solo effects. Its keyboard is usually the upper one when there are four, or the lower when there are three. Its stops are often connected with a special bellows, which is weighted with extra weights; they are then said to be "on a heavy wind." The choir-organ is also sometimes loosely called the *solo organ*. See *organ*[1].—**Solo pitch**, in *music*, a special pitch or accordatura (scordatura) adopted by a solo performer upon a violin or other solo instrument, so as to produce peculiar and startling effects.—**Solo stop**, in *organ-building*, a stop either of special quality or placed on a heavy wind, so as to be fitted for the performance of solos. Such stops often occur in each of the usual partial organs, but in large instruments the most important of them are gathered into a separate partial organ called the *solo organ* (see above).

**II.** *n.*; It. pl. *soli* (-li), E. pl. *solos* (-loz). **1.** A melody, movement, or work intended for or performed by a single performer, vocal or instrumental, with or without accompaniment. Opposed to *concerted piece*, whether chorus, duet, trio, or for a number of instruments.—**2.** A game of cards, played usually by four persons, with a euchre pack. That player who bids highest—that is, offers to take the greatest number of tricks alone, or, in a variety of the game, aided by a partner—plays against the rest. If he takes five or more tricks, he receives a payment from them; if not, he makes a payment to them.

**solograph** (sol'ō-grȧf), *n.* [< L. *sol*, the sun, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A picture on paper taken by the talbotype or calotype process. *Simmonds*.

**soloist** (sō'lō-ist), *n.* [< *solo* + *-ist*.] In *music*, a performer of solos, vocal or instrumental. Also *solist*.

**Solomonic** (sol-ō-mon'ik), *a.* [< *Solomon* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Solomon, son of David and his successor as king of Israel: as, *Solomonic* wisdom.

**Solomon's hyssop, Porch, servants.** See *hyssop, porch, servant*.

**Solomon's-seal** (sol'ō-monz-sēl'), *n.* **1.** A plant of the genus *Polygonatum*. The common Solomon's-seal in England is *P. multiflorum*, a plant with erect or curving stems 2 feet high, and flowers from one to eight in a cluster. A smaller Old World species is *P. officinale*, whose root (like that of *P. multiflorum*) is emetic, cathartic, etc., and was formerly much applied to bruises. In America *P. giganteum* is the great Solomon's-seal, a species 2 to 7 feet high, with leaves 3 to 8 inches long, and two to eight flowers in a cluster; and *P. biflorum* is the smaller Solomon's-seal, growing 1 to 3 feet high, with the peduncles commonly two-flowered. The larger species are rather striking plants; *P. multiflorum* has been much cultivated. See also cut under *rhizome*.

1. The upper part of the flowering stem of Solomon's-seal (*Polygonatum giganteum*). 2. The lower part of the stem with the rhizome. *a*, a flower; *b*, a fruit.

**2.** A symbol formed of two triangles interlaced or superposed, presenting a six-rayed figure, ✡ Compare *pentacle*.—**False Solomon's-seal.** (*a*) See *Smilacina*. (*b*) See *Maianthemum*.

**so-long** (sō-lông'), *interj.* [Prob. a sailors' perversion of *salaam*.] Good-by. Also *so long*. [Slang.]

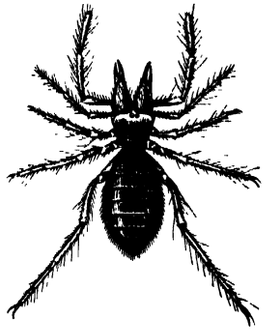
**Solonian** (sō-lō'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Solon*, < Gr. Σόλων, Solon, + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Solon, a famous lawgiver of Athens (about 594 B. C.): as, the *Solonian* Constitutions; *Solonian* legislation.

**Solonic** (sō-lon'ik), *a.* [< L. *Solon* (see *Solonian*) + *-ic*.] Same as *Solonian:* as, the *Solonic* talents.

**Solon porcelain.** See *porcelain*[1].

**Solpuga** (sol-pū'gạ), *n.* [NL. (Herbst), < L. *solpuga, salpuga, solipuga, solipugna* (as if < *sol*, sun, + *pugnare*, fight), *solifuga* (as if < *sol*, sun, + *fugere*, flee), a kind of venomous insect, an ant or spider.] **1.** The name-giving genus of *Solpugidæ*, having the tarsi more than three-jointed. See *Galeodes*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus; a solifuge or weasel-spider.

**Solpugida** (sol-pū'ji-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solpuga* + *-ida*.] An order of arachnids. They have tracheal respiration, the cephalothorax and abdomen distinct (the former segmented into a large cephalic and small thoracic part), the abdomen annulated, the chelicerœ one-jointed and chelate, the palpi long and slender, extending forward, the first pair of legs palpiform and porrect, the other legs ending in pairs of claws, and the eyes two in number. The whole body and the limbs are clothed with hairs. These arachnids resemble large hairy spiders externally, but are more nearly related to scorpions. The head is largely made up of the massive chelate falces. The only or the leading family is *Galeodidæ* or *Solpugidæ*. Also *Solpugidea, Solpugides*, and in later variant form *Solifugæ*. *Galeodea* is a synonym.



*Datames girardi*, one of the *Solpugidæ*. (About two thirds natural size.)

**Solpugidæ** (sol-pū'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solpuga* + *-idæ*.] A family of arachnidans, named from the genus *Solpuga:* synonymous with *Galeodidæ*.

**Solpugidea** (sol-pū-jid'ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solpuga* + *-id-ea*.] Same as *Solpugida*. Also called *Galeodea*.

**solstead†** (sol'sted), *n.* [< L. *sol*, sun, + E. *stead*. Cf. *sunstead* and *solstice*.] Same as *solstice*. [Rare.]

If it be gathered about the summer *solstead*.
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxvi. 5.

**solstice** (sol'stis), *n.* [Formerly also *solsticy;* < ME. *solstice*, < OF. (and F.) *solstice* = Sp. Pg. *solsticio* = It. *solstizio*, < L. *solstitium*, the solstice, a point in the ecliptic at which the sun seems to stand still, < *sol*, the sun, + *-stitium*, < *status*, pp. of *sistere*, make to stand still, a reduplicated form of *stare* = E. *stand:* see *sol*[1], *stand*, and *sist*. Cf. *armistice*.] **1.** In *astron.*: (*a*) The time at which the sun is at its greatest distance from the equator, and when its diurnal motion in declination ceases, which happens about June 21st, when it enters Cancer (the summer solstice), and about December 22d, when it enters Capricorn (the winter solstice). (*b*) A solstitial point. Hence—**2.** Figuratively, culmination or turning-point; furthest limit.

He died before his time, perhaps, not yet come to the *solstice* of his age. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 373.

**3†.** A stopping or standing still of the sun.

The supernatural *solstice* of the sun in the days of Joshua. *Sir T. Browne*.

**solsticion†**, *n.* [ME. *solsticioun*, also *solstacion*, < OF. **solsticion*, < L. *solstitium*, the solstice: see *solstice*.] A solstitial point.

In this heved of Cancer is the grettest declinacioun northward of the sonne, and therfor is he cleped the *solsticioun* of Somer. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 17.

**solsticy**†, *n.* [< L. *solstitium*, solstice: see *solstice*.] Same as *solstice*.

The high-headed year
Is in her *solsticy*.
*Middleton and Rowley*, World Tost at Tennis, Ind.

**solstitial** (sol-stish'al), *a.* [< F. *solstitial, solsticial* = Sp. Pg. *solsticial* = It. *solstiziale*, < L. *solstitialis*, < *solstitium*, solstice: see *solstice*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a solstice: as, a *solstitial* point.—2. Happening at a solstice—especially, with reference to the northern hemisphere, at the summer solstice, or midsummer.

The sun
Had . . . from the south to bring
*Solstitial* summer's heat. *Milton*, P. L., x. 656.

**Solstitial armil.** See *armil*, L.—**Solstitial point**, one of the two points in the ecliptic which are furthest from the equator, and at which the sun arrives at the time of the solstices. They are diametrically opposite to each other, and the distance of each from the equator is equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic.

**solubility** (sol-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *solubilité* = Sp. *solubilidad* = Pg. *solubilidade* = It. *solubilità*; < NL. **solubilita(t-)s*, < L. *solubilis*, soluble: see *soluble*.] 1. The property of being soluble; that property of a body which renders it susceptible of solution; susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid.—2. In *bot.*, a capability of separating easily into parts, as that of certain legumes to divide transversely into parts or joints.—3. Capability of being solved, resolved, answered, cleared up, or disentangled, as a problem, a question, or a doubt.

**soluble** (sol'ū-bl), *a.* [< F. *soluble* = Sp. *soluble* = Pg. *soluvel* = It. *solubile*, < L. *solubilis*, dissolvable, < *solvere*, solve, dissolve: see *solve*.] 1. Capable of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution; dissolvable.—2. Figuratively, capable of being solved or resolved, as an algebraical equation; capable of being disentangled, cleared up, unfolded, or settled by explanation, as a doubt, question, etc.; solvable.

Had he denounced it as a fruitless question, and (to understanding) *soluble* by none, the world might have been spared a large library of resultless disputation.
*Sir W. Hamilton.*

More *soluble* is this knot
By gentleness than war. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

3†. Relaxed; loose; open.

Ale is their eating and their drinking, surely, which keeps their bodies clear and *soluble*
*Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

And then, if Balaam's ass hath but an audible voice and a *soluble* purse, he shall be preferred before his master, were he ten prophets. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 469.

**Soluble blue, cotton, glass, indigo.** See the nouns.—**Soluble bougie**, a bougie composed of substances which melt at the body-temperature: used for the purpose of administering medicament to the urethral mucous membrane.—**Soluble guncotton.** Same as *dinitrocellulose*.—**Soluble oil.** See *castor-oil*.—**Soluble soap.** See *soap*, 1.

**solubleness** (sol'ū-bl-nes), *n.* Soluble character or property; solubility.

**solum** (sō'lum), *n.* [L., the ground, the earth, a region: see *soil*[1], *sole*[1].] In *Scots law*, ground; a piece of ground.

**solund-goose** (sō'lund-gös), *n.* Same as *solan-goose*.

**solus** (sō'lus), *a.* [L.: see *sole*[3].] Alone: used chiefly in dramatic directions: as, enter the king *solus*. The feminine form is *sola*.

**solute** (sō-lūt'), *a.* [< ME. *solute*, < L. *solutus*, pp. of *solvere*, loose, release, set free: see *solve*.] 1†. Loose; free.

*Solute* or sondy landes thai require,
So that aboute or under hem be do
A certayne of fatte lande as thai desire.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 193.

As to the interpretation of the Scriptures *solute* and at large, there have been divers kinds introduced and devised, some of them rather curious and unsafe than sober and warranted. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

2†. Relaxed; hence, joyous; merry.

Bacchus, purple god of joyous wit,
A brow *solute*, and ever-laughing eye.
*Young*, Night Thoughts, ii. 579.

3. In *bot.*, free; not adhering: opposed to *adnate*: as, a *solute* stipule.—4. Soluble: as, a *solute* salt.

**solute**† (sō-lūt'), *v. t.* [< L. *solutus*, pp. of *solvere*, loosen, solve: see *solve*, *soluble*, *a.*] To dissolve; also, to resolve; answer; absolve.

What will not boldness bid a man say, when he hath made an argument against himself which he cannot *solute*?
*Bp. Ridley*, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 393.

**solution** (sō-lū'shon), *n.* [< ME. *solucion*, < OF. *solution, solucion*, F. *solution* = Pr. *solution* = Sp. *solucion* = Pg. *solução* = It. *soluzione*, < L. *solutio(n-)*, a loosing, dissolving, < *solvere*, pp. *solutus*, loose, resolve, dissolve: see *solve*.] 1. The act of separating the parts of any body; disruption; rupture; fracture; breach: as, a *solution* of continuity (see below).—2. The transformation of matter from a solid or gaseous state to the liquid state by means of a liquid called the *solvent* or *menstruum;* the state of being dissolved. The nature of the phenomenon depends upon whether chemical action is or is not present. Solution in the physical sense—the common and proper use of the word—is illustrated by dissolving sugar or salt in water, or silver in mercury; here, and in similar cases, when by the removal of the liquid (as by evaporation) the original solid is obtained, the process is essentially a change of molecular state, from the solid to the liquid, and hence accompanied by the absorption of heat; this is strikingly seen in freezing-mixtures. The word is not infrequently used, however, when the phenomenon is one of chemical combination only, as when silver dissolves in nitric acid, forming a new substance, silver nitrate; this, as is generally true of chemical union, is accompanied by the evolution of heat. The two phenomena, physical and chemical, may both be present in solution at the same time, and the line between them often cannot be sharply drawn; glacial acetic acid dissolves in water and at the same time combines with it, the liberation of heat of the chemical part of the process overbalancing the absorption of heat in the physical. The solution of a gas in a liquid, as of ammonia gas in water (also called *absorption*), is essentially the physical process of the change of the gas to the liquid, and hence is accompanied with the evolution of heat. The term *solution* is also sometimes applied to the absorption of gases by solids, as when palladium absorbs or dissolves hydrogen gas, forming a true alloy with it. The solubility of any solid is constant at a given temperature, and may be accurately determined by experiment. It may be increased or diminished by the presence of other substances in solution. The solubility of any gas also is constant under the same conditions. It varies with the temperature, the pressure, the nature of the liquid, and the matters in solution in it. In a mixture of gases, each is dissolved in the same quantity as if it were present alone under the same tension as in the mixture.

3. The liquid produced as a result of the process or action above described; the preparation made by dissolving a solid in a liquid: as, a *solution* of salt, soda, or alum; *solution* of iron, etc.—4. A liquid or dissolved state or condition; unsettled state; suspense.

His [Lessing's] was a mind always in *solution*, which the divine order of things, as it is called, could not precipitate into any of the traditional forms of crystallization, and in which the time to come was already fermenting.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 313.

5. The act of solving, working out, explaining, clearing up, or settling, or the state of being solved, explained, cleared up, or settled; resolution; explanation: as, the *solution* of a difficult problem or of a doubt in casuistry.

It is accordinge to nature no man to do that wherby he shulde take . . . a praye of a nother mannes ignorance. Of this matter Tulli writeth many propre examples and quicke *solutions*. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii 4.

In his singular "Ode inscribed to W. H. Channing" there is a hint of a possible *solution* of the slavery problem. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, viii.

6. A method of solving or finally clearing up or settling something. Specifically—7. The answer to a problem or puzzle of any kind, together with the proof that that answer is correct.—8. Dissolution; a dissolving.

Easy and frequent *solutions* of conjugal society.
*Locke*, Civil Government, § 80.

9†. Release; deliverance; discharge. *Imp. Dict.*—10. In *med.*, the termination of a disease, especially when accompanied by critical symptoms; the crisis of a disease.—11. In *civil law*, payment; satisfaction of a creditor.—**Alcoholic solution.** See *tincture*.—**Algebraic solution of an equation**, a solution by means of an algebraic formula, especially by radicals.—**Aqueous solution**, a solution whose solvent or menstruum is water.—**Barreswill's solution**, a test for sugar similar to Fehling's solution.—**Burnett's solution.** See *Burnett's liquid*, under *liquid*.—**Burow's solution**, a solution of aluminium subacetate, used as a local astringent in skin-affections.—**Cardan's solution**, the ordinary algebraic solution of a cubic. See *cubic*.—**Cayley's solution.** (*a*) A solution of the general cubic. Let $U=0$ be the cubic, D its discriminant, and J its cubicovariant, then the solution follows from

$$\sqrt[3]{U}\sqrt{D}+J+\sqrt[3]{U}\sqrt{D}-J.$$

These cube roots can always be extracted. (*b*) A solution of the general quartic, due to Professor Cayley. Let $U=0$ be the quartic, H its Hessian, S its quadrinvariant, T its cubinvariant or catalecticant, and $c_1, c_2, c_3$ the roots of the cubic $c^3 - Sc + T = 0$, then the solution follows from

$$(c_2-c_3)\sqrt{H-c_1U}+(c_3-c_1)\sqrt{H-c_2U}+(c_1-c_2)\sqrt{H-c_3U}=0.$$

The square roots can always be extracted.—**Chemical solution**, the solution of a solid body in a liquid which is caused by or accompanied with a chemical reaction between the solid and the solution, as of zinc in dilute sulphuric acid.—**Clemens's solution**, a solution of arsenic bromide, used in the treatment of diabetes.—**Compound solution of iodine.** Same as *Lugol's solution*.—**Compound solution of sodium borate.** Same as *Dobell's solution*.—**Descartes's solution**, an algebraical solution of the general biquadratic equation, differing from Ferrari's only in the method of investigation.—**Dobell's solution**, a solution containing sodium borate 120 grains, sodium bicarbonate 120 grains, crystallized carbolic acid 24 grains, glycerin ½ fluidounce, water to make 16 fluidounces.—**Donovan's solution**, a solution of arsenic iodide 1, red iodide of mercury 1, water 98 parts: alterative. Also called *solution of iodide of arsenic and mercury*.—**Ethereal solution**, a solution whose solvent or menstruum is an ether, usually sulphuric ether.—**Euler's solution**, a solution of a biquadratic after the second term has been got rid of. It differs little from Ferrari's solution.—**Fehling's solution**, an aqueous solution of copper sulphate, Rochelle salts, and sodium hydrate. When heated with any reducing sugar, as dextrose, copper suboxid is deposited from it. It is used in the analysis of saccharine bodies, and as a qualitative test of the presence of sugar.—**Ferrari's solution**, a solution of the general biquadratic. See *biquadratic equation*, under *equation*.—**Fowler's solution**, a solution of arsenious acid 1, potassium bicarbonate 1, compound tincture of lavender 3, water 95 parts: one of the best vehicles for administering arsenic. Also called *liquor potassæ arsenitis, solution of arsenite of potassium*, and *ague-drop*.—**General solution.** See *differential equation*, under *equation*.—**Goadby's solution**, a preparation for preserving animal substances, made with bay-salt, corrosive sublimate or arsenious acid, and water. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.—**Hall's solution of strychnine**, a solution of strychnine acetate 16 grains, dilute acetic acid ½ fluidounce, alcohol 4 fluidounces, compound tincture of cardamom 60 minims, water to make 16 fluidounces.—**Heavy solution**, in *mineral.*, a liquid of high density, as a solution of mercuric iodide in potassium iodide (called the *Sonstadt* or *Thoulet solution*), having a maximum specific gravity of 3.2, or of borotungstate of cadmium (Klein solution), specific gravity 3.6, used as a gravity-solution (which see).—**Improper solution**, a function which solves a given differential equation, but also solves an equation either of lower order or of the same order but of lower degree.—**Javelle's solution**, potassium carbonate 58, chlorinated lime 80, water 862 parts. Also called *solution of chlorinated potassa*.—**Labarraque's solution.** Same as *Labarraque's fluid* (which see, under *fluid*).—**Löffler's solution**, a saturated alcoholic solution of methyl blue 30 parts, and 100 parts of a 1:10,000 aqueous solution of potassium hydrate: used in staining bacteria.—**Lugol's solution**, a solution of iodine 5, potassium iodide 10, water 85 parts. Also called *compound solution of iodine*.—**Magendie's solution of morphine**, morphine sulphate 16 grains, water 1 fluidounce: used to administer morphine hypodermically.—**Mechanical solution**, the mere union of a solid with a liquid in such a manner that its aggregate form is changed without any alteration of the chemical properties of either the solid or its solvent: thus, sugar dissolves in water without either undergoing any chemical change.—**Mechanical solution of a problem.** See *mechanical*.—**Mineral solution.** See *mineral*.—**Nessler's solution.** Same as *Nessler's reagent* (which see, under *reagent*).—**Numerical solution**, a solution of an equation by means of numerical approximation.—**Particular solution.** See *differential equation*, under *equation*.—**Pasteur's solution**, in *bot.*, a liquid holding in solution a small percentage of certain inorganic salts and a larger percentage of certain organic substances, employed in the cultivation of the lower forms of vegetable life, such as bacteria, yeast-cells, and fungi, for purposes of study. The composition is—potassium phosphate 20 parts, calcium phosphate 2 parts, magnesium sulphate 2 parts, ammonium tartrate 100 parts, cane sugar 1,500 parts, distilled water 8,376 parts.—**Pearson's arsenical solution**, crystallized sodium arseniate 1, water 599 parts.—**Pierlot's solution**, an aqueous solution of ammonium valerianate to which is added some of the alcoholic extract of valerian.—**Proper solution**, a function which satisfies a differential equation, and no equation of lower order nor of the same order but of lower degree.—**Saturated solution**, a solution which at the given temperature cannot be made to contain more of the given substance than it already contains, the adhesion of the liquid to the substance being just balanced by the cohesion of the particles of the solid body in contact with it.—**Simpson's solution.** Same as *Ferrari's solution*.—**Singular solution.** See *differential equation*, under *equation*.—**Solution of acetate of ammonia**, in *phar.*, a solution composed of dilute acetic acid 100 parts, ammonium carbonate added to the point of neutralization: a valuable diaphoretic and diuretic. Also called *spirit of Mindererus*.—**Solution of albumen**, a test solution consisting of the white of one egg triturated with four ounces of water, and filtered: used in pharmaceutical work.—**Solution of an equation.** See *equation*.—**Solution of continuity**, in *surg.*, the separation of parts normally continuous, as by a fracture, laceration, etc.—**Solution of lime**, a clean saturated solution of slaked lime in water, useful as an antacid, astringent, and tonic. Commonly called *lime-water*.—**Solution of potassa**, in *phar.*, an aqueous solution of potassium hydrate, KHO, containing 5 per cent. of the hydrate: an antacid, diuretic, and antilithic. Also called *liquor potassæ*.—**Solution of soda**, in *phar.*, an aqueous solution containing 5 per cent. of sodium hydrate.—**Solution of sodium carbolate**, in *phar.*, crystals of carbolic acid 30, sodium hydrate 2, water 28 parts. Also called *phenol sodique*.—**Solution of subacetate of lead**, a solution composed of lead acetate 170, lead oxid 120, water 1,710 parts: a useful astringent and sedative for external use. Also called *Goulard's extract*.—**Sonstadt solution**, a solution of mercury iodide in potassium iodide. See *specific gravity*, under *gravity*.—**Standardized solution**, a solution whose strength or composition has been accurately determined, and which is used as a standard of comparison.—**Thompson's solution of phosphorus**, a solution containing phosphorus, absolute alcohol, spirit of peppermint, and glycerin.—**Trigonometrical solution**, a solution of an equation by means of trigonometric functions. For an example, see *cubic equation*, under *equation*.—**Van Swieten's solution**, a solution of mercury perchlorid.—**Vlemingkx's solution**, a solution composed of lime 1, sulphur 2, water 20 parts boiled down to 12 parts.

**solutive** (sol'ū-tiv), *a.* [< *solute* + *-ive*.] 1. Tending to dissolve; loosening; laxative.

Abstersive, and opening, and *solutive* as mead.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 848.

**2.** Capable of being dissolved or loosened. *Imp. Dict.*

**solvability** (sol-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *solvable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] **1.** Capability of being solved; solubility: as, the *solvability* of an equation.—**2†.** Ability to pay all just debts; solvency.

**solvable** (sol′va-bl), *a.* [< F. *solvable*, payable; as *solve* + *-able*.] **1†.** Payable.

Some of those corrodies (where the property was altered into a set summe of money) was *solvable* out of the exchequer. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VI. 326. (*Davies.*)

**2†.** Solvent.

Was this well done of him [David, at Adullam], to be protector-general of outlaws, thereby defying justice, defrauding creditors, defeating God's command, which provided that the debtor, if not *solvable*, should be sold for satisfaction? *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, II. xiii. 32.

**3.** Capable of being solved, resolved, or explained: as, equations above the fourth degree are not *solvable* by means of radicals.

Also *solvible*.

**solvableness** (sol′va-bl-nes), *n.* Solvability.

**Solvay process.** See *soda*, 1.

**solve** (solv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *solved*, ppr. *solving*. [< ME. *solven*, < OF. *solver*, vernacularly *soudre*, F. *soudre* = Sp. Pg. *solver* = It. *solvere*, < L. *solvere*, pp. *solutus*, loosen, relax, solve, < *so-*, for *se-*, apart (see *se-*, and cf. *sober*), + *luere*, loosen, = Gr. λύειν, loosen, set free, release: see *lose*[1], *loose*. Hence ult. (< L. *solvere*) E. *solvable*, *solvent*, *soluble*, *solute*, *solution*, etc., *absolve*, *absolute*, *assoil*, *dissolve*, *dissolute*, *resolve*, *resolute*, etc.] **1.** To loosen; disentangle: unravel; hence, to explain or clear up the difficulties in; resolve; explain; make clear; remove perplexity from: as, to *solve* a difficulty, a puzzle, or a problem.

If her wretched captives could not *solve* and interpret these riddles, she with great cruelty fell upon them in their hesitation and confusion, and tore them to pieces.
*Bacon*, Physical Fables, x.

The most subtile and powerful intellects have been labouring for centuries to *solve* these difficulties.
*Macaulay*, Sadler's Law of Population.

**2.** To determine; put an end to; settle.

He . . . would . . . *solve* high dispute
With conjugal caresses. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 56.

Centuries elapsed before the attempt to *solve* the great schism of the East and West by a Council.
*Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 91.

**3.** To determine or work out by rule; operate on by calculation or mathematical processes, so as to bring out the required result: as, to *solve* a problem in mathematics.—**4.** To dissolve; melt. [Rare.]

Under the influence of the acid, which partly destroys, partly *solves* the membranes.
*Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 351.

**solve†** (solv), *n.* [< *solve*, *v.*] Solution.

But why thy odour matcheth not thy show,
The *solve* is this, that thou dost common grow.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, lxix.

**solvency** (sol′ven-si), *n.* [< *solven(t)* + *-cy*.] The state of being solvent; ability to pay all just debts or just claims.

Our speech . . . was of tithes and creeds, of beeves and grain, of commodities wet and dry, and the *solvency* of the retail dealers. *Scott*, Rob Roy, iii.

**solvend** (sol′vend), *n.* [< L. *solvendum*, fut. pass. part. of *solvere*, loosen, dissolve: see *solve*.] A substance to be dissolved.

Solutions differ from chemical compounds in retaining the properties both of the solvent and of the *solvend*.
*C. Tomlinson.*

**solvent** (sol′vent), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. It. *solvente*, < L. *solven(t-)s*, ppr. of *solvere*, loosen, dissolve: see *solve*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the power of dissolving: as, a *solvent* body.—**2.** Able or sufficient to pay all just debts: as, a *solvent* person or estate. Specifically—(*a*) Able to pay one's debts as they become due in the ordinary course of business. (*b*) Having property in such amount and situation that all one's debts can be collected out of it by legal process. See *insolvency*. (*c*) Of sufficient value to pay all just debts: as, the estate is *solvent*.

**II.** *n.* Any fluid or substance that dissolves or renders other bodies liquid; a menstruum. Water is of all solvents the most common and most useful. Alcohol is the solvent of resinous bodies and of some other similarly constituted substances; naphtha, oil of turpentine, and ether are solvents of caoutchouc; chlorin and aqua regia, or nitromuriatic acid, are solvents of gold.

The universal *solvent* sought by the alchemists.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 315.

**solver** (sol′vėr), *n.* [< *solve* + *-er*[1].] One who solves, in any sense of the verb.

**solvible** (sol′vi-bl), *a.* See *solvable*.

**solyt**, *adv.* An obsolete form of *solely*.

**som[1]†.** An old spelling of *some*, *sum*[2].

**som[2]**, *n.* [Russ. *somŭ*, the silure.] The sheatfish, *Silurus glanis*.

It [isinglass] is a Russian kind, obtained from the bladders of the *som* fish. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 133.

**soma[1]** (sō′mä), *n.*; pl. *somata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. σῶμα, the body, a dead body, body as opposed to spirit, material substance, mass, etc., also a person, body, human being.] Body. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.* and *zool.*, the entire axial part of the body of an animal; the corpus, minus the membra; the head, neck, trunk, and tail, without the limbs. (*b*) In *theol.*, the body as distinguished from the psyche or soul, and the pneuma or spirit.

**soma[2]** (sō′mä), *n.* [< Skt. *soma* (= Zend *haoma*), juice, < √ *su*, press out. Cf. Gr. ὀπός, juice, sap (see *opium*), L. *sucus*, *succus*, juice (see *succulent*).] **1.** In ancient India, a drink having intoxicating properties, expressed from the stems of a certain plant, and playing an important part in sacrifices, being offered especially to the god Indra. It was personified and deified, and worshiped as a god.—**2.** An East Indian plant, the probable source of the beverage *soma*. It is believed to be of the milkweed family and of the species now classed as *Sarcostemma brevistigma* (the *Asclepias acida* of Roxburgh). This is a twining plant, with jointed woody stems of the size of a quill, and numerous succulent branches which are pendulous when unsupported. The flowers are small, greenish-white, and fragrant, in elegant small umbel-like cymes at the ends of the branchlets. The plant yields a mild acidulous milky juice, which appears to have formed the basis of the drink called *soma* (see def. 1). The juice of more than one species may have been thus used. The plant grows in dry rocky places in India and Burma. Also called *moon-plant* (from mythological associations) and *swallowwort*.

**3.** In *later Hind. myth.*, the moon, or [*cap.*] the deity of the moon.

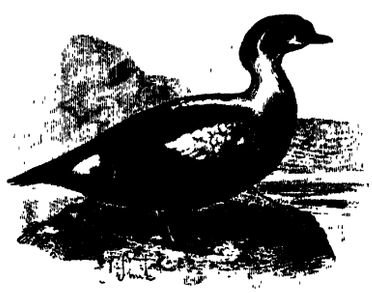
**somacule** (sō′ma-kūl), *n.* [< NL. **somaculum*, dim. of *soma*, < Gr. σῶμα, body: see *soma*[1].] The smallest portion of protoplasm which can retain its physiological properties—that is, the chemical molecule of protoplasm. *Foster.*

**Somaj** (so-mäj′), *n.* [< Hind. *somāj*, a church, an assembly, < Skt. *samāja*, assembly, < *sam*, together, + √ *aj*, drive. Cf. *Brahmo-Somaj*.] See *Brahmo-Somaj*.

**soma-plant** (sō′mä-plant), *n.* Same as *soma*, 2.

**Somaschian** (sō-mas′ki-an), *n.* [< *Somascha* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A member of a Roman Catholic congregation, founded at Somascha, near Milan, in Italy, in the first half of the sixteenth century: it adopted the rules of St. Augustine.

**Somateria** (sō-ma-tē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), so called in allusion to the down on the body; < Gr. σῶμα(τ-), body, + ἔριον, wool.] A genus of *Anatidæ* of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, including various marine ducks of large size, with copious down on the under parts, with



King-duck (*Somateria spectabilis*), male.

which the female lines the nest, and large, diversiform, variously feathered or gibbous bill; the eiders or eider-ducks. The common eider is *S. mollissima*; the king-duck is *S. spectabilis*; the spectacled eider is *S. fischeri*; Steller's eider is *S. stelleri*. The genus is often dismembered into *Somateria* proper, *Erionetta*, *Lampronetta*, and *Heniconetta* (or *Polysticta*), respectively represented by the four species named. They inhabit arctic and northerly regions, and are related to the scoters (*Œdemia*). See *Polysticta*, and cut under *eider-duck*.

**somatic** (sō-mat′ik), *a.* [= F. *somatique*, < Gr. σωματικός, pertaining to the body, bodily, < σῶμα, the body: see *soma*[1].] **1.** Of or pertaining to the body or material organism, as distinguished from the soul, spirit, or mind; physical; corporeal; bodily.

It was shown that in the British official nosology mental diseases were classified as disorders of the intellect, the idea of *somatic* disease as associated with insanity being studiously ignored. *Dr. Tuke.*

We need here to call to mind the continuity of our presentations, and especially the existence of a background of organic sensations or *somatic* consciousness, as it is variously termed. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 68.

**2.** Of or pertaining to the soma: as, the longitudinal *somatic* axis lies in the meson.—**3.** Of or pertaining to the cavity or interior hollow of the body of an animal, and especially to the body-walls of such cavity; parietal, as distinguished from *visceral* or *splanchnic*; cœlomatic; somatopleural.—**4.** Pertaining to mass.—**Somatic anthropology**, that division of anthropology which deals with anatomical points.—**Somatic cavity**, the cœlomatic cavity, body-cavity, or cœlom: distinguished from *enteric cavity*, from which it is usually shut off completely. The interiors of the thorax and abdomen are somatic cavities. See cuts under *Actinozoa*, *Campanularia*, and *Hydrozoa*.

In the Cœlenterata, the *somatic cavity*, or enterocœle, is in free communication with the digestive cavity.
*Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 56.

**Somatic cells**, in *bot.*, cells forming a part of the body of the individual, not specifically modified for any other purpose: said sometimes of those cells of plants which take part in vegetative reproduction.—**Somatic death**, death of the body as a whole: contrasted with death of any of its parts.—**Somatic musculature**, the muscles of the somatopleure; that one of the two chief layers of muscles which is subjacent to the dermic or outer epithelium: contrasted with *splanchnic musculature*.—**Somatic velocity**, the mass of matter through which a disturbance is propagated in a unit of time while advancing along a prism of unit sectional area; mass-velocity. *Rankine.*

**somatical** (sō-mat′i-kal), *a.* [< *somatic* + *-al*.] Same as *somatic*. *Bailey*, 1727.

**somatics** (sō-mat′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *somatic* (see *-ics*).] Same as *somatology*, 1.

**somatism** (sō′ma-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + *-ism*.] Materialism.

**somatist** (sō′ma-tist), *n.* [< Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + *-ist*.] One who admits the existence of corporeal or material beings only; one who denies the existence of spiritual substances; a materialist.

And so our unnatural *somatists* know none of the most excellent substances, which actuate all the rest, but only the more base and gross, which are actuated by them.
*Baxter*, Dying Thoughts.

**somato-ætiological** (sō″ma-tō-ē″ti-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. σῶμα(τ-), body, + E. *ætiology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to or regarding the body as a cause (as of disease). *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 51.

**somatocyst** (sō′ma-tō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + κύστις, bladder: see *cyst*.] The inflated stem or body of some siphonophorans, or oceanic hydrozoans, serving as a pneumatocyst or air-sac to float or buoy these organisms, as in the case of the Portuguese man-of-war. See *Calycophora*, *Siphonophora*[2], and cuts under *Diphyidæ* and *Physalia*.

**somatocystic** (sō″ma-tō-sis′tik), *a.* [< *somatocyst* + *-ic*.] Vesicular or cystic, as the body-cavity of a siphonophorous hydrozoan; of or pertaining to a somatocyst.

**somatogenic** (sō″ma-tō-jen′ik), *a.* [< Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + *-γενής*, produced: see *-genous*.] Originating in the soma, body, or physical organism in consequence of its conditions of environment: noting those modifications or biological characters which an organism acquires in reacting upon its material surroundings.

He [Prof. Weismann] uses the term *somatogenic* to express those characters which first appear in the body itself, and which follow from the reaction of the soma under direct external influences. *Nature*, XL. 531.

**somatologic** (sō″ma-tō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *somatolog-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *somatological*.

**somatological** (sō″ma-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *somatology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to somatology in any sense, especially to somatology as a department of anthropology; physical; corporeal; material.

**somatologically** (sō″ma-tō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards physique or bodily frame; physically; from the point of view of somatology. *Science*, XII. 227.

**somatology** (sō-ma-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *somatologie*; < Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] **1.** The science of living or organized bodies, considered with regard only to their physical nature or structure. It includes natural history in the usual sense, as embracing zoölogy, botany, anatomy, and physiology, and differs from biology only in taking no account of mental or psychological phenomena. Also *somatics*.

**2.** More broadly, physics; the doctrine of material bodies or substances.—**3.** Specifically, the doctrine of the human body, as a department of anthropology; human anatomy and physiology; also, a treatise on this subject.—**Anthropurgic somatology.** See *anthropurgic*.

**somatome** (sō′ma-tōm), *n.* [For **somatotome*, < Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + *-τομος*, < τέμνειν,

ταμεῖν, cut.] An ideal section or segment of the body; one of the structural parts into which a body, especially a vertebrate body, is theoretically divisible. When actually so divided, the somatomes are the somites, metameres, arthromeres, diarthromeres, etc., which may exist in any given case. See *somite*.

**somatomic** (sō-ma-tom'ik), *a.* [< *somatome* + *-ic*.] Having the nature, quality, or character of a somatome; dividing or segmenting a body into theoretic or actual somites; somitic; metameric.

**somatopagus** (sō-ma-top'a-gus), *n.*; pl. *somatopagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + πάγος, that which is fixed, < πηγνύναι (√ παγ), fix.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with separate trunks.

**somatoparallelus** (sō″ma-tō-par-a-lē'lus), *n.*; pl. *somatoparalleli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + παράλληλος, beside one another: see *parallel*.] In *teratol.*, a somatopagus with the axes of the two bodies parallel.

**somatoplasm** (sō'ma-tō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + πλάσμα, anything formed or molded: see *plasm*.] Somatic plasma; the substance of the body.

My germ-plasm or idioplasm of the first ontogenetic grade is not modified into the *somatoplasm* of Prof. Vinis. *Nature*, XLI. 320.

**somatopleura** (sō″ma-tō-plö'rä), *n.*; pl. *somatopleuræ* (-rē). [NL.: see *somatopleure*.] Same as *somatopleure*.

The villosities of connective and vascular tissue, partly formed by the *somatopleura*. *Micros. Sci.*, N. S., XXX. 352.

**somatopleural** (sō″ma-tō-plö'ral), *a.* [< *somatopleure* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the somatopleure; forming or formed by the somatopleure: as, the *somatopleural* layer or division of mesoderm. Also *somatopleuric*.

**somatopleure** (sō'ma-tō-plör), *n.* [< NL. *somatopleura*, < Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + πλευρά, the side.] The outer one of two divisions of the mesoderm of a four-layered germ, the inner one being the *splanchnopleure*. A germ that is three-layered — that is, consists of an ectoderm and an endoderm, with mesoderm between them — in most animals becomes four-layered by a splitting of the mesoderm into two layers, the outer or somatopleural and the inner or splanchnopleural, separated by a space which is the body-cavity or cœlom. The somatopleure thus constitutes usually the great mass of the body, or the "flesh and bones" of ordinary language, together with its vessels, nerves, and other special structures - not, however, including the cerebrospinal axis of a vertebrate, which is derived from an inversion of ectoderm — while the splanchnopleure forms a portion of the substance of the intestinal tract and its annexes. Also *somatopleura*.

**somatopleuric** (sō″ma-tō-plö'rik), *a.* [< *somatopleure* + *-ic*.] Same as *somatopleural*. *Foster*, Elem. of Embryol., p. 39.

**somatosplanchnopleuric** (sō″ma-tō-splangk-nō-plö'rik), *a.* [< Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + σπλάγχνον, the inward parts, + πλευρά, the side.] Common to the somatopleure and the splanchnopleure. *Micros. Sci.*, XXVIII. 117.

**somatotomy** (sō-ma-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + -τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] The anatomy of the human body; anthropotomy; hominisection.

**somatotridymus** (sō″ma-tō-trid'i-mus), *n.*; pl. *somatotridymi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + τρίδυμος, threefold.] In *teratol.*, a monster having three bodies.

**somatotropic** (sō″ma-tō-trop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + -τροπος, < τρέπειν, turn, + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by somatotropism.

**somatotropism** (sō-ma-tot'rō-pizm), *n.* [< *somatotropic* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, a directive influence exerted upon growing organs by the mass of the substratum upon which they grow. This influence is not wholly due to the mere physical attraction between them, but is the result of a stimulating effect on what has been called the *nervimotility* of the organ. Growing organs may be divided, according to their response to this influence, into two classes, the *positively somatotropic*, or those which tend to grow perpendicularly inward into the substratum, and *negatively somatotropic*, or those which tend to grow perpendicularly outward from the substratum.

**somber, sombre** (som'bėr), *a.* [= D. *somber*, formerly also *sommer*, < F. *sombre* = Sp. *sombrío* (= Pg. *sombrio*), shady, gloomy, < *sombra* (= Pg. *sombra*), shade, dark part of a picture, also a ghost (cf. *asombrar*, frighten); cf. OF. *essombre*, a shady place; prob. < L. **exumbrare*, < *ex*, out, + *umbra*, shade (or, according to some, the Sp. Pg. forms are, like Pr. *sotzumbrar*, shade, < L. **subumbrare*, < *sub*, under, + *umbra*, shade): see *umbra*.] 1. Dark; dull; dusky; gloomy: as, a *somber* hue; *somber* clouds.

*Sombre*, old, colonnaded aisles. *Tennyson*, The Daisy.

2. Dismal; melancholy; dull: opposed to *cheerful*.

Whatever was poetical in the lives of the early New-Englanders had something shy, if not *sombre*, about it. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 232.

=Syn. 1. Darksome, cloudy, murky.

**somber, sombre** (som'bėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sombered, sombred*, ppr. *sombering, sombring*. [< *somber, sombre, a.*] To make somber, dark, or gloomy; shade.

**somberly, sombrely** (som'bėr-li), *adv.* In a somber manner; darkly; gloomily.

**somberness, sombreness** (som'bėr-nes), *n.* Somber character, appearance, or state; darkness; gloominess.

The intense gloom which follows in the track of ennui deepened the natural *sombreness* of all men's thoughts. *C. F. Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 508.

**sombre,** etc. See *somber*, etc.

**sombrerite** (som-brā'rīt), *n.* [< *Sombrero* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] An earthy mineral consisting chiefly of calcium phosphate with impurities, as alumina, etc. It forms a large part of some small islands in the Antilles, especially of Sombrero, and has been used as an artificial manure and for the manufacture of phosphorus. It is supposed to be derived from the decayed bones of turtles and other marine animals. Also called *Sombrero guano*.

**sombrero** (som-brā'rō), *n.* [< Sp. *sombrero*, a broad-brimmed hat, also a sounding-board, < *sombra*, shade: see *somber*.] A broad-brimmed felt hat, of Spanish origin, but now widely used throughout the continent of America.

They rowe too and fro, and haue all their marchandizes in their boates, with a great *Sombrero* or shadow ouer their heads to keepe the sunne from them, which is as broad as a great cart wheele. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 258.

Both were dressed in the costume of the country — flannel shirts, with handkerchiefs loosely knotted round their necks, thick trousers and boots, and large *sombreros*. *The Century*, XXXIX. 525.

**Sombrero guano.** Same as *sombrerite*.

**sombrous** (som'brus), *a.* [< *somber* + *-ous*.] Somber; gloomy. [Poetical.]

A certain uniform strain of *sombrous* gravity. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 171.

Mixed with graceful birch, the *sombrous* pine
And yew-tree o'er the silver rocks recline.
*Wordsworth*, Evening Walk.

**sombrously** (som'brus-li), *adv.* In a sombrous manner; gloomily; somberly. [Poetical.]

**sombrousness** (som'brus-nes), *n.* The state of being sombrous.

**somdelt, somdelet,** *adv.* See *somedeal*.

**some**1 (sum), *a.* and *pron.* [Early mod. E. also *som*; < ME. *som, sum*, pl. *summe, somme, some*, < AS. *sum*, a, a certain, one (with numerals, *sum fēówra*, one of four, *sum twelfa*, one of twelve, about twelve, *sum hund, sum hundred*, about a hundred, etc.), pl. *sume*, some, = OS. *sum* = OFries. *sum* = MD. *som* = MLG. *som* = OHG. MHG. *sum* = Icel. *sumr* = Dan. *somme*, pl., = Goth. *sums*, some one; hence, with adj. formative, D. *sommig* = MLG. *somich, summich, sommich* = OFries. *sumilike, somlike* = Sw. *somlige*, pl.; akin to *same*: see *same*.] I. *a.* 1. A; a certain; one: noting a person or thing indefinitely, either as unknown or as unspecified.

Ther was *sum* prest, Zacharie by name. *Wyclif*, Luke i. 5.

Let us slay him, and cast him into *some* pit, and we will say, *some* evil beast hath devoured him. Gen. xxxvii. 20.

Set swords against this breast, *some* honest man,
For I have lived till I am pitied.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 5.

On almost every point on which we are opposed to Mr. Gladstone we have on our side the authority of *some* divine. *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

In this sense often followed by a correlative *other* or *another*.

And so this vale is called the vale Ebron in *some* place therof, and in *another* place therof it is called the vale of Mambre. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 55.

By *some* device or *other*
The villain is o'er-raught of all my money.
*Shak.*, C. of E., i. 2. 95.

Therefore, it was well said, "Invidia festos dies non agit," for it is ever working upon *some* or *other*. *Bacon*, Envy (ed. 1887).

By the meere bond of humane Nature, to God, in *some* or *other* Religion. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 31.

There is scarce any thing so absurd, says an ancient, in nature or morality, but *some* philosopher or *other* has held it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II x.

2. A certain indefinite or indeterminate quantity or part of; more or less: often so used as to denote a small quantity or a deficiency: as, bring *some* water; eat *some* bread.

And therfore wol I maken you disport,
As I seyde erst, and don you *som* confort.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 776.

The annoyance of the dust, or else *some* meat
You ate at dinner, cannot brook with you.
*Arden of Feversham*, iv. 2.

It is *some* mercy when men kill with speed.
*Webster*, Duchess of Malfi.

Let her who has no Hair, or has but *some*,
Plant Centinels before her Dressing-Room.
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

3. In *logic*, at least one, perhaps all; but a few logicians sometimes employ a semidefinite *some* which implies a part, but not all. As commonly used in logic, a statement about *some* of a class, say that "some S is P," means that it is possible so to select an S that it shall be P; while "every S is P" means that whatever S be taken, it will be P. But when *some* and *every* occur in the same statement, it makes a difference which is chosen first. Thus, "every man knows some fact" may mean (1) that, first choosing any man, a fact may then be found which that man knows (which may be expressed by saying that every man knows some fact or other); or it may mean (2) that a fact may be first selected such that, then, taking any man, he will know that fact (which may be expressed by saying that all men know some certain fact). When several *somes* and *alls* occur in the same statement, ordinary syntax fails to express the meaning with precision, and logicians resort to a special notation.

4. A certain indefinite or indeterminate number of: used before plural substantives: as, *some* years ago.

They hurried us aboard a bark,
Bore us *some* leagues to sea.
*Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 145.

The Lights at Paris, for 5 Months in the year only, cost 50000L. Sterling. This way of Lighting the Streets is in use also in *some* other Cities in France.
*Lister*, Journey to Paris (1698), p. 24.

Hence — 5. A certain number of, stated approximately: in a quasi-adverbial use before a numeral or other word of number: as, a place *some* seventy miles distant; *some* four or five of us will be there.

I would detain you here *some* month or two.
*Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2. 9.

*Some* dozen Romans of us and your lord
. . . have mingled sums
To buy a present for the emperor.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 6. 185.

We know
That what was worn *some* twenty years ago
Comes into grace again.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, Prol.

A distinguished foreigner, tall and handsome, *some* thirty-seven years of age, who had played no insignificant part in the affairs of France. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 380.

II. *pron.* 1†. A certain person; one.

Som man desireth for to have richesse,
That cause is of his morthre or gret seeknesse,
And *som* wolde out of his prisoun fayn,
That in his hous is of his mayne slayn.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 397.

2. A certain quantity, part, or number, as distinguished from the rest: as, *some* of them are dead; we ate *some* of our provisions, and gave away the rest.

Loo! he that sowith, goth out to sowe his seed. And the while he soweth, *sum* felden byside the weye. *Wyclif*, Mat. xiii. 4.

Though *some* report they [elephants] cannot kneele nor lye downe, they can doe both. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 49.

That he might, if possible, allure that Blessed One to cheapen and buy *some* of his vanities. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i., Vanity Fair.

In this sense *some* is very commonly repeated, *some* . . . *some* (or, formerly, *other some*, as in Acts xvii. 18) meaning 'a number . . . others,' or 'the rest.'

*Summe* were glad whanne thei him sīze,
*Summe* were sory, *summe* were fayne.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

*Some* of these Tabernacles may quickely be taken asunder and set together againe. . . . *Other some* cannot be take insunder. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 54.

The work *some* praise,
And *some* the architect. *Milton*, P. L., i. 732.

The plural *some* is occasionally used in the possessive.

Howsoe'er it shock *some's* self-love.
*Byron*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

*Some*, as originally used partitively with numbers (AS. *fēówra sum*, one of four, etc.), has come to be an apparent distributive suffix, as in *foursome, sevensome*. — **All and some.** See *all*. — **By some and somet,** bit by bit.

You know, wife, when we met together, we had no great store of hous-hold stuff, but were fain to buy it afterward *by some and some*, as God sent money, and yet you see we want many things that are necessary to be had.
*The Fifteen Comforts of Matrimony*, n. d. (*Nares.*)

**Semidefinite some.** See *semidefinite*.

**some**1 (sum), *adv.* [< *some*1, *a.*] In some degree; to some extent; somewhat: as, I am *some* better; it is *some* cold. [Colloq., Scotland and U. S.]

**some**2†, *adv.* and *conj.* [ME., also *som, sum*, < Icel. *sem*, as, as if, when. also as an indeclinable rel. pron., who, which, that, etc.; after an adverb, to give it a relative sense, *thar sem*, 'there as,' where, *hvar sem*, 'where as,' wheresoever, etc., = Sw. Dan. *som*, as, like, as rel. pron. who,

which, that; akin to *same:* see *same*, and cf. *some*[1].] As; so; ever: used indefinitely after certain adverbs and pronouns, like *so*, *soever*. It remains in modern dialectal use in *how some*, *what some*, or *howsomever*, *whatsomever*, *wheresomever*, etc., equivalent to *howsoever*, *whatsoever*, *wheresoever*, etc.

Swa *sum* the godspel kitheth. *Ormulum*, l. 302.

*Sum* i the telle.
*Sir Amadace* (Early Eng. Metr. Rom., ed. Robson). [(*Stratmann.*)

**-some**. [Early mod. E. also *-som;* < ME. *-sum*, *-som*, < AS. *-sum* = OS. *-sum* = MD. *-saem*, D. *-zaam* = MLG. OHG. MHG. G. *-sam* = Icel. *-samr* = Sw. *-sam* = Dan. *-som* = Goth. *-sams*, ult. identical with Teut. **sama*, the same: see *same*. This suffix occurs disguised in *buxom* (as if **bucksome*).] A suffix used to form adjectives from nouns or adjectives, as *mettlesome*, *blithesome*, *lonesome*, *gladsome*, *gamesome*, *gruesome*, *quarrelsome*, *toothsome*, *troublesome*, *wholesome*, *winsome*. It usually indicates the possession of a considerable degree of the quality named: as, mettlesome, full of mettle or spirit; gladsome, very glad or joyous. As used with numbers, foursome, sevensome, *-some* is of different origin: see *some*[1], *a.*

**somebody** (sum'bod$^{i}$i), *n.* [< *some* + *body.*] 1. Some one; a person unknown, unascertained, or unnamed.

Jesus said, *Somebody* hath touched me. Luke viii. 46.

*Somebody*, surely, some kind heart will come
To bury me. *Tennyson*, Maud, xxvii. 11.

2. Pl. *somebodies* (-iz). A person of consideration, consequence, or importance.

Before these days rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be *somebody* Acts v. 36.

I am come to the age of seventy; have attained enough reputation to make me *somebody*.
*Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vi.

While men saw or heard, they thought themselves to be *somebodies* for assisting at the spectacle.
*Saturday Rev*, Nov., 1873, p. 655.

**somedeal**† (sum'dēl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *somedele;* < ME. *somdel*, *sumdel*, etc., prop. two words, *sum del*, some part: see *some* and *deal*[1].] Some part; somewhat; something; some.

*Sumdel* of thy labour wolde I quyte.
*Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 112.

Then Brenne . . . sayd in his game, ryche goddes must gyue to men *somedele* of theyr rychesse.
*Fabyan*, Chron., xxxi.

**somedeal**† (sum'dēl), *adv.* [< ME. *somdel*, *sumdel*, etc.; the noun used adverbially.] In some measure or degree; somewhat; partly; partially.

She was *somdel* deef and that was scathe.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 446.

This is the truth, though I'll not justify
The other, but he may be *some-deal* faulty.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 6.

**somegate** (sum'gāt), *adv.* [< *some* + *gate*[2].] Somewhere; in some way; somehow. [Scotch.]

**somehow** (sum'hou), *adv.* [< *some* + *how*[1].] In some way not yet known, mentioned, or explained: as, *somehow* he never succeeded; things must be done *somehow*.

He thought of resigning his place, but, *somehow* or other, stumbled upon a negotiation. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 411.

*Somehow* or other a little bird whispers to me we shall yet be very happy. *Disraeli*, Henrietta Temple, i. 9.

**somer**†. A Middle English form of *summer*[1], *summer*[2], *summer*[3].

**somersault**, (sum'ėr-sâlt), *n.* [Also *summersault*, *somersaut*, *summersaut* (also *summerset*, *somerset*, *sommerset*, etc.: see *somerset*[1]); early mod. E. *somersaut*, *somersault*, *summersaut*, *sombersault*, *sobresault*, < OF. *sombresault*, *soubresault*, F. *soubresaut*, *sursaut* = Sp. Pg. *sobresalto* = It. *soprasalto*, < ML. as if **supersaltus* or **suprasaltus*, a leaping over, < L. *super* or *supra*, above, over, aloft, + *saltus*, a leap, bound: see *sault*[1].] A spring or fling in which a person turns heels over head; a complete turn in the air, such as is performed by tumblers.

So doth the salmon vaut,
And if at first he fail, his second *summer-saut*
He instantly assays. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, vi. 52.

Mr. Evans walks on the Slack Rope, and throws himself a *somerset* through a Hogshead hanging eight foot high.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 266.

Leaping and turning with the heels over the head in the air, termed the *somersault*, corruptly called a *somerset*.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 317.

**Double somersault**, two complete turns of the body during one spring in the air. A third such turn is accomplished by a few acrobats.

**somerset**[1] (sum'ėr-set), *n.* Same as *somersault*.

**somerset**[1] (sum'ėr-set), *v. i.* [Also *summerset;* < *somerset*[1], *n.*] To turn a somersault or somerset

Then the sly sheepe-biter issued into the midst, and *summersetted* and flipt‖appt it twenty times above ground as light as a feather, and cried "Mitton."
*Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 164).

In such extraordinary manner does dead Catholicism *somerset* and caper, skilfully galvanised.
*Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iv. 2.

**somerset**[2] (sum'ėr-set), *n.* [So named from Lord Fitzroy *Somerset*, for whom such a saddle was made, he having lost his leg below the knee.] A saddle padded behind the thigh and elsewhere so as to afford a partial support for the leg of the rider. *E. H. Knight.*

**somervillite** (som'ėr-vil-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. *Somerville*, who brought the specimens to Brooks, the English mineralogist who described and named the species in 1824.] A variety of melilite found on Mount Vesuvius.

**something** (sum'thing), *n.* [< ME. *som thing*, < AS. *sum thing*, prop. two words: see *some*[1] and *thing*[1].] 1. Some thing; a certain thing indefinitely considered; a certain but as yet unknown, unspecified, or unexplained thing; an event, circumstance, action, or affair the nature or name of which has not as yet been determined, or is not now known, and cannot therefore be named or specified: as, *something* must have happened to detain him; I want to tell you *something*.

By this King it appears there is *something* else besides the Grievances of Taxations that alienates the Minds of English Subjects from their King.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 113.

A *something* hinting at grief . . . seemed to speak with that low thrilling voice of hers.
*Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, xi.

I'll give you a drop of *something* to keep the cold out.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

2. An actual thing; an entity: as, *something* or nothing.

All that is true is *something*.
*Descartes*, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), v.

3. A thing worthy of consideration; a person or thing of importance.

If a man think himself to be *something* when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself. Gal. vi. 3.

Thus God has made each of us to be *something*, to have a real place, and do a real work in this world.
*J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 49.

4. A part or portion more or less; an indefinite quantity or degree; a little.

*Something* yet of doubt remains. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 13.

Still from his little he could *something* spare
To feed the hungry, and to clothe the bare.
*W. Harte*, Eulogius.

**something** (sum'thing), *adv.* [< *something*, *n.*] 1. In some measure or degree; somewhat; rather; a little.

His worst fault is, that he is given to prayer; he is *something* peevish that way. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i 4. 14.

I am sorry I must write to you this sad story; yet, to countervail it *something*, Saxon Waymor thrives well.
*Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 29.

Don't you think I look *something* like Cherry in the Beaux' Stratagem? *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

2. At some distance.

For 't must be done to-night,
And *something* from the palace.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 131.

**sometime** (sum'tīm), *adv.* [< ME. *somtyme*, *som time*, *some tyme*, *sume time;* < *some*[1] + *time*[1].] 1. Same as *sometimes*.

It was clept *somtyme* the Vale of Mambree, and *sumtyme* it was clept the Vale of Teres, because that Adam wepte there, an 100 Zeer. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 65.

Nothing in him seem'd inordinate,
Save *sometime* too much wonder of his eye
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 95.

2. At a certain time; on a certain occasion; once upon a time; once.

This Noble Gentlewoman tooke *sometime* occasion to shew him to some friends.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 29.

I was *sometime* taken with a sudden giddiness, and Humphrey, seeing me beginning to totter, ran to my assistance. *Sheridan*, St. Patrick's Day, ii. 2.

3. At one time; for a certain time in the past; formerly; once.

Ebron was wont to ben the princypalle Cytee of Philistyenes: and there duelleden *somtyme* the Geauntz.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 66.

From thens we went to the Deed See, where *somtyme* stode the Cyties of Sodom and Gomer, and other that sanke for synne. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 43.

Herne the hunter,
*Sometime* a keeper here in Windsor forest.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 4. 29.

4. At an indefinite future time; by and by: as, *sometime* I will explain.

*Sometyme* he rekne shal,
Whan that his tayl shal brennen in the glede,
For he noght helpeth needfulle in her nede.
*Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 12.

**sometime** (sum'tīm), *a.* [< *sometime*, *adv.*] Former; whilom; late.

Our *sometime* sister, now our queen.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 8.

This forlorne carcasse of the *sometime* Ierusalem.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 107.

**sometimes** (sum'tīmz), *adv.* [< *sometime* + adv. suffix *-s.*] 1. At times; now and then: as, I am *sometimes* at leisure; *sometimes* he plays Hamlet, and *sometimes* Othello.

I'll come *sometimes*, and crack a case with you.
*Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, ii. 2.

About the same time, one mid-night, a Cloud *sometimes* bloody, *sometimes* fiery, was seen over all England.
*Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2†. At one time; at or for a certain time in the past; formerly; once; sometime.

He [K. William] gave to his Nephew, Alane Earl of Britain, all the Lands which *sometimes* belonged to Earl Edwyn. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 24.

This Bagnall was *sometimes* servant to one in the bay, and these three years had dwelt alone.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 75.

**sometimes**† (sum'tīmz), *a.* [< *sometimes*, *adv.*] Same as *sometime*.

My *sometimes* royal master's face.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 5. 75.

**someway** (sum'wā), *adv.* Somehow; by some means or other; in some way.

**somewhat** (sum'hwot), *n.* [< ME. *somwhat*, *sumhwat*, *sumhwet*, *somwat*, *sumqwat;* < *some*[1] + *what.*] 1. Something not specified.

To conclude, by erecting this Achademie, there shalbe heareafter, in effecte, no gentleman within this Realme but good for *some what*.
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 12.

Have but patience,
And you shall witness *somewhat*.
*Fletcher* (*and another?*), Nice Valour, ii. 1.

There's *somewhat* in this world amiss
Shall be unriddled by and by.
*Tennyson*, Miller's Daughter.

2. A measure or degree indeterminate; more or less; a little.

They instruct their youth in the knowledge of Letters, Malayan principally, and I suppose in *somewhat* of Arabick, being all Mahometans. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 137.

3. A person or thing of importance.

**somewhat** (sum'hwot), *adv.* In some measure or degree; rather; a little.

Vlfin is *som-what* a-quytte of the synne that he hadde in the love makinge, but I am not yet a-quyt of that.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 87.

There liv'd, as authors tell, in days of yore,
A widow, *somewhat* old, and very poor.
*Dryden*, Cock and Fox, l. 2.

**somewhen** (sum'hwen), *adv.* [< *some*[1] + *when.*] At some time, indefinitely; some time or other. [Recent.]

Some folks can't help hoping . . . that they may have another chance to make things fair and even, somewhere, *somewhen*, somehow. *Kingsley*, Water Babies, viii.

*Somewhen*, before the dinner-bell. I cannot tie myself to the minute-hand of the clock, my dear child.
*G. Meredith*, Egoist, xix.

**somewhere** (sum'hwār), *adv.* [< ME. *sumwhær*, *sumqwhare*, *sumwar;* < *some*[1] + *where.*] 1. In some place or other; in a place or spot not known or not specified: as, he lives *somewhere* in this neighborhood; the line must be drawn *somewhere*.—2. To some unknown or unspecified place; somewhither.

Perhaps some merchant hath invited him,
And from the mart he 's *somewhere* gone to dinner.
*Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 1. 5.

**somewhile** (sum'hwīl), *adv.* [Early mod. E. *somwhile*, < ME. *summehwile*, *sumewile*, *sumwile;* < *some*[1] + *while.*] 1. Sometimes; at one time or another; from time to time; at times.

The silly wretches are compell'd *som-while*
To cut new channels for the course of Nile;
Somtimes som Cities ruins to repair;
Somtimes to build huge Castles in the air.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

2. For a while; for a time.

These now sente . . . must, *some while*, be chargable to you & us.
*Sherley*, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 246.

3. Once; at one time.

Under colour of shepeheards, *somewhile*
There crept in Wolves, ful of fraude and guile.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., May.

[Rare in all uses.]

**somewhilest** (sum'hwīlz), *adv.* Sometimes; now and then.

Divers tall ships of London . . . had an ordinary and usual trade to Sicily, Candia, Scio; and *somewhiles* to Cyprus. *Hakluyt* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 20).

**somewhither** (sum'hwi$^{TH}$'ėr), *adv.* [< *some*[1] + *whither.*] To some place or other.

*Somewhither* would she have thee go with her.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 1. 11.

**somital** (sō′mi-tal), *a.* [< *somite* + *-al.*] Same as *somitic.*

**somite** (sō′mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σῶμα*, body, + *-ite*[2].] An actual somatome; any one morphological segment of an articulated body, such a body being viewed as composed of a longitudinal series of somites; an arthromere or metamere of an articulate invertebrate or a diarthromere of a vertebrate; such a segment considered with or without the appendages it may possess; in the latter restricted sense, a metamere minus its appendages, or a segment of the soma or trunk without the limbs it may bear. The term sometimes extends to ideal somatomes, or to the metameres of which an organism is theoretically assumed to consist; but it is especially applied to the actual segments of such invertebrates as insects, crustaceans, and worms, whose bodyrings are usually evident, though some or other of them may coalesce, as into a cephalothorax, etc. In such cases the primitive or morphological somites are usually recognized and reckoned by their respective pairs of appendages. Separate somites, continued throughout the body, are evident in the rings of earthworms and other annelids. In arthropods the typical number of somites is supposed to be twenty or twenty-one, numbers often actually recognizable. In insects the head is assumed to have six or seven somites, the thorax has normally three (see *prothorax*, *mesothorax*, and *metathorax*), and the abdomen is supposed to have ten or eleven. Each of these somites is invested and indicated by a body-ring or crust of integument, primitively or typically composed of eight sclerites, which may variously coalesce with one another, or with pieces of another somite, or both. Those sclerites which ordinarily remain distinct, and thus can be identified, take special names, as *tergite*, *pleurite*, *sternite*, *scutum*, *præscutum*, etc., *epimeron*, *epipleuron*, etc. Appendages of somites are limbs in the broadest sense, under whatever modifications; and these modifications are usually greatest at the cephalic and caudal ends of the body, as into eyestalks, antennæ, palpi, mandibles, maxillæ, maxillipeds or gnathopodites, etc., of the head, and stings, claspers, or other anal armature. Intermediate somitic appendages are ordinary legs and wings, as of the thorax of insects, and the pereiopods, pleopods, chelæ, rhipidura, telson, etc., of the thorax and abdomen of crustaceans. In worms such appendages chiefly occur in the form of parapodia (neuropodia and notopodia). See *sclerite*, and cuts under *Amphithoë*, *Apus*, *Buthus*, *Scorpionidæ*, *Blattidæ*, and *cockroach.*

**somitic** (sō-mit′ik), *a.* [< *somite* + *-ic.*] Having the character of a somite; somatomic; metameric; of or pertaining to somites: as, the *somitic* divisions of the body; a *somitic* ring or joint; a *somitic* appendage.

These septa are metamerically arranged, one for each *somitic* constriction.
*Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 243.

**sommet.** An old spelling of *some*[1], *sum*[2].

**sommé** (so-mā′), *a.* [OF., pp. of *sommer*, fill up, top, sum: see *sum*[2], *v.* Cf. *summed.*] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *horned.* (*b*) Same as *surmounted.*

**sommeil**† (so-mūly′), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *sommeil* = Pr. *sonelh* = Wall. *someic*, sleep, < L. **somniculus*, sleep (in deriv. *somniculosus*, sleepy), dim. of *somnus*, sleep: see *somnolent*, etc.] 1. Sleep; slumber.—2. In old French operas, a quiet and tranquilizing air. *Imp. Dict.*

**sommert**, *n.* An old spelling of *summer*[1], *summer*[2].

**Sömmering's** (or **Soemmering's**) **mirror, mohr, spots,** etc. See *mirror*, *mohr*, *spot*, etc.

**sommerophone** (som′ėr-ō-fōn), *n.* [< *Sommer* (see def.) + Gr. *φωνή*, the voice.] A variety of saxhorn invented by Sommer about 1850. Also called *euphonic horn.*

**sommerset**†, *n.* Same as *somersault.*

**Sommersett's case.** See *case*[1].

**sommite** (som′īt), *n.* [< *Somma* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] An early name for the mineral nephelin, found in glassy crystals on Monte Somma (Vesuvius).

**somnambulance** (som-nam′bū-lans), *n.* [< *somnambule* + *-ance.*] Somnambulism. *Science*, VI. 78.

**somnambulant** (som-nam′bū-lant), *a.* [< L. *somnus*, sleep, + *ambulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ambulare*, walk: see *somnambulate*, etc.] Walking in sleep; sleeping while in motion; also, characterized by somnambulism.

The midnight hush is deep,
But the pines — the spirits distrest —
They move in *somnambulant* sleep —
They whisper and are not at rest.
*J. H. Boner*, Moonrise in the Pines.

**somnambular** (som-nam′bū-lėr), *a.* [< *somnambule* + *-ar*[3].] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of sleep-walking or sleep-walkers.

The palpitating peaks [Alps] break out
Ecstatic from *somnambular* repose.
*Mrs. Browning*, Napoleon III. in Italy.

**somnambulate** (som-nam′bū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *somnambulated*, ppr. *somnambulating.* [< L. *somnus*, sleep, + *ambulatus*, pp. of *ambulare*, walk: see *amble*, *ambulate.*] **I.** *intrans.* To walk in sleep; wander in a state of sleep, as a somnambulist.

**II.** *trans.* To walk on or over in sleep.

It is the bright May month; his Eminence again *somnambulates* the Promenade de la Rose.
*Carlyle*, Diamond Necklace, xiv.

**somnambulation** (som-nam-bū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *somnambulate* + *-ion.*] The act of walking in sleep; somnambulism. *Imp. Dict.*

**somnambulator** (som-nam′bū-lā-tor), *n.* [< *somnambulate* + *-or*[1].] Same as *somnambulist. Imp. Dict.*

**somnambule** (som-nam′būl), *n.* [< F. *somnambule* = Sp. *somnámbulo*, *sonámbulo* = Pg. *somnambulo* = It. *sonnambolo*, *somnambulo*, < L. *somnus*, sleep, + *ambulare*, walk: see *amble*, *ambulate.*] A somnambulist.

The owner of a ring was unhesitatingly found out from amongst a company of twelve, the ring having been withdrawn from the finger before the *somnambule* was introduced. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 241.

**somnambulic** (som-nam′bū-lik), *a.* [< *somnambule* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to somnambulism or somnambulists.

I have, however, lately met with well-marked cases of it in two of my own acquaintance, who gave descriptions of their *somnambulic* experiences.
*E. Gurney*, in Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 68.

**somnambulism** (som-nam′bū-lizm), *n.* [= F. *somnambulisme* = Sp. *somnambulismo*, *sonambulismo* = Pg. *somnambulismo* = It. *sonnambulismo;* as *somnambule* + *-ism.*] The act of walking about, with the performance of apparently purposive acts, while in a state intermediate between sleep and waking. The sleeping condition is shown by the absence of the usual reaction to sense-impressions, and usually by the failure to recall what has been done during the somnambulistic period. With many recent writers, however, the word is used, quite independently of any consideration of movements which the somnambulist may or does execute, as nearly synonymous with *trance*, *mesmerization*, or *hypnotism*, and exactly so with *somnolism.* It is generally considered under the two main conditions of the idiopathic, spontaneous, or self-induced and the artificial or induced. Compare *somnolism.* Also called, rarely, *noctambulism.*

In *somnambulism*, natural or induced, there is often a great display of intellectual activity, followed by complete oblivion of all that has passed.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 201.

*Somnambulism* is, as a rule, a decidedly deeper state than the lighter stage of hypnotism.
*E. Gurney*, in Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 68.

**somnambulist** (som-nam′bū-list), *n.* [As *somnambule* + *-ist.*] One who is subject to somnambulism; a person who walks in his sleep.

**somnambulistic** (som-nam-bū-lis′tik), *a.* [< *somnambulist* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of somnambulism or somnambulists.

**somnambulous** (som-nam′bū-lus), *a.* Somnambulistic. *Dunglison.*

**somnert**, *n.* See *sumner.*

**somnia**, *n.* Plural of *somnium.*

**somnial** (som′ni-al), *a.* [< L. *somnialis*, of or pertaining to dreams, < *somnium*, a dream, < *somnus*, sleep: see *somnolent.*] Pertaining to or involving dreams; relating to dreams. [Rare.]

To presage or foretel an evil, especially in what concerneth the exploits of the soul, in matter of *somnial* divinations. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 14.

The *somnial* magic superinduced on, without suspending, the active powers of the mind. *Coleridge.*

**somniative** (som′ni-ā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *somniatus* (pp. of *somniare*, dream, < *somnium*, a dream) + *-ive.*] Pertaining to dreaming; relating to or producing dreams. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

**somniatory** (som′ni-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *somniatus*, pp. of *somniare*, dream, + *-ory.*] Of or pertaining to dreams or dreaming; relating to or producing dreams; somniative. [Rare.]

The better reading, explaining, and unfolding of these *somniatory* vaticinations, and predictions of that nature. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 13.

**somniculous** (som-nik′ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *somniculosus*, inclined to sleep, drowsy, < **somniculus*, dim. of *somnus*, sleep: see *sommeil*, *somnolent.*] Inclined to sleep; drowsy. *Bailey*, 1727.

**somnifacient** (som-ni-fā′shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *somnus*, sleep, + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make: see *facient.*] **I.** *a.* Somnific; soporific; tending to produce sleep.

**II.** *n.* That which causes or induces sleep; a soporific.

**somniferous** (som-nif′ė-rus), *a.* [= F. *somnifère* = Sp. *somnífero* = Pg. *somnifero* = It. *somnifero*, < L. *somnifer*, < *somnus*, sleep, + *ferre*, bring, = E. *bear*[1].] Causing or inducing sleep; soporific: as, a *somniferous* drug.

'Twas I that ministred to her chaste bloud
A true *somniferous* potion, which did steale
Her thoughts to sleepe, and flattered her with death.
*Dekker*, Satiromastix (Works, 1873, I. 255).

**somniferyt** (som-nif′ė-ri), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *somnifer*, sleep-bringing: see *somniferous.*] A place of sleep. [Rare.]

Somnus, awake; vnlocke the rustie latch
That leades into the cane's *somniferie.*
*Tourneur*, Transformed Metamorphosis, st. 86.

**somnific** (som-nif′ik), *a.* [< L. *somnificus*, causing sleep, < *somnus*, sleep, + *facere*, make, cause.] Causing sleep; tending to induce sleep; somniferous; soporific.

The voice, the manner, the matter, even the very atmosphere and the streamy candle-light, were all alike *somnific.* *Southey*, The Doctor, vi. A 1. (*Davies.*)

**somnifugous** (som-nif′ū-gus), *a.* [< L. *somnus*, sleep, + *fugere*, flee.] Driving away sleep; preventing sleep; agrypnotic. *Bailey*, 1731.

**somniloquence** (som-nil′ō-kwens), *n.* [< L. *somnus*, sleep, + *loquentia*, a talking, < *loqui*, talk, speak.] The act or habit of talking in sleep; somniloquism.

**somniloquism** (som-nil′ō-kwizm), *n.* [< *somniloqu-ous* + *-ism.*] Somniloquence or sleep-talking.

**somniloquist** (som-nil′ō-kwist), *n.* [< *somniloqu-ous* + *-ist.*] One who talks in his sleep.

**somniloquous** (som-nil′ō-kwus), *a.* [= F. *somniloque* = Sp. *somnílocuo*, < L. *somnus*, sleep, + *loqui*, speak.] Apt to talk in sleep; given to talking in sleep.

**somniloquy** (som-nil′ō-kwi), *n.* [< L. *somnus*, sleep, + *loqui*, speak.] The act of talking in sleep; specifically, talking in the somnambulistic sleep.

**somnivolency** (som-niv′ō-len-si), *n.*; pl. *somnivolencies* (-siz). [< L. *somnus*, sleep, + LL. *volentia*, will, inclination, < L. *volen(t-)s*, ppr. of *velle*, will: see *will*[1].] Something that induces sleep; a soporific; a somnifacient. [Rare.]

If these *somnivolencies* (I hate the word opiates on this occasion) have turned her head, that is an effect they frequently have upon some constitutions.
*Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. xii.

**somnolence** (som′nō-lens), *n.* [< ME. *somnolence*, *sompnolence*, < OF. *somnolence*, *sompnolence*, F. *somnolence* = Pr. *sompnolencia* = Sp. Pg. *somnolencia* = It. *somnolenza*, < L. *somnolentia*, *somnulentia*, ML. also *sompnolentia*, *sompnilentia*, sleepiness, < L. *somnolentus*, *somnulentus*, sleepy: see *somnolent.*] 1. Sleepiness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep; sluggishness.

Thanne cometh *sompnolence*, that is sloggy slombrynge, which maketh a man be hevy and dul in body and in soule.
*Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

His power of sleeping, and his *somnolence* when he imagined he was awake, were his two most prominent characteristics. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, v.

2. In *pathol.*, a state intermediate between sleeping and waking.

**somnolency** (som′nō-len-si), *n.* [As *somnolence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *somnolence.*

**somnolent** (som′nō-lent), *a.* [< ME. *sompnolent*, < OF. *somnolent*, *sompnolent*, F. *somnolent* = Pr. *sompnolent* = Sp. *soñoliento* = Pg. *somnolento* = It. *sonnolento*, < L. *somnolentus*, *somnulentus*, ML. also *sompnolentus*, sleepy, drowsy, < L. *somnus*, sleep (= Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep), akin to *sopor*, sleep, = AS. *swefan*, sleep, *swefen*, a dream: see *sweven*, and cf. *sopor*, *hypnotic*, etc.] Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep; sluggish.

The Sperhauke Castell named is and rad,
Where it behouith to wacche nightes thre
Without any *sompnolent* slepe to be.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5376.

He had no eye for such phenomena, because he had a *somnolent* want of interest in them.
*De Quincey.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**somnolently** (som′nō-lent-li), *adv.* Drowsily.

**somnolescent** (som-nō-les′ent), *a.* [< *somnol(ent)* + *-escent.*] Half-asleep; somnolent; drowsy.

The rabid dog . . . shelters itself in obscure places — frequently in ditches by the roadside — and lies there in a *somnolescent* state for perhaps hours.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 201.

**somnolism** (som′nō-lizm), *n.* [< *somnol(ent)* + *-ism.*] The state of being in mesmeric sleep; the doctrine of mesmeric sleep. *Imp. Dict.*

**Somnus** (som′nus), *n.* [L., < *somnus*, sleep: see *somnolent.*] In *Rom. myth.*, the personification and god of sleep, the Greek Hypnos, a brother of Death (Mors or Thanatos), and a son of Night (Nox). In works of art Sleep and Death are represented alike as youths, often sleeping or holding inverted torches. Compare cut under *Thanatos.*

**somonaunce**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *summonance*.

**somonce**†, **somons**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *summons*.

**somone**†, **sompne**†, *v. t.* Middle English forms of *summon*.

**sompnour**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sumner*.

**Somzee's harmonica.** See *harmonica*.

**son**[1] (sun), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sonne*; < ME. *sone, sune, soun, sun*, < AS. *sunu* = OS. *sunu* = OFries. *sunu, sune, son* = MD. *sone*, D. *zoon* = MLG. *sone*, LG. *sone, son* = OHG. *sunu, sun*, MHG. *sun*, G. *sohn* = Icel. *sunr, sonr* = Sw. *son* = Dan. *søn* = Goth. *sunus* = OBulg. *synŭ* = Russ. *sinŭ, synŭ* = Pol. Bohem. *syn* = Lith. *sūnus* = Skt. *sūnu* = Zend *hunu*, son (also in Skt. rarely as fem., daughter); lit. 'one begotten,' with formative *-nu* (cf. Skt. *suta*, son, *sutā*, daughter, with pp. formative *-ta*, and Gr. *υἱός*, dial. *υἵς, ὑϊός*, son, with formative *-yu* (?), also poet. *ὗς*, son, daughter), < √ *su*, beget, Skt. √ *sū, su*, beget, bear, bring forth. To the same root are referred *sow*[2], *swine*, etc.] 1. A male child; the male issue of a parent, father or mother.

> 3et I a-vow vernyly the avaunt that I made,
> I schal 3eply agayn & 3elde that I hyȝt,
> & sothely sende to Saré a *soun* & an hayre.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 666.

> The Town is called Jaff; for on of the *Sones* of Noe, that highte Japhet, founded it; and now it is clept Joppe.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 30.

> A black bull, the *son* of a black cow. *Darwin.*

2. A male descendant, however distant; hence, in the plural, descendants in general.

> Adam's *sons* are my brethren.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 66.

3. One adopted into a family; any young male dependent; any person in whom the relation of a son to a parent is perceived or imagined. Often used as a term of address by an old man to a young one, by a confessor to a penitent, etc.

> The child grew, and she brought him unto Pharaoh's daughter, and he became her *son*. Ex. ii. 10.

> Be plain, good *son*, and homely in thy drift.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3. 55.

4. A person or thing born or produced, in relation to the producing soil, country, or the like.

> To this her glorious *son* Great Britain is indebted for the happy conduct of her arms. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 5.

> Perhaps e'en Britain's utmost shore
> Shall cease to blush with strangers' gore,
> See arts her savage *sons* control.
> *Pope*, Choruses to Brutus, i.

> Her [the earth's] tall *sons*, the cedar, oak, and pine.
> *Sir R. Blackmore*, Creation, vi.

5. A person whose character partakes so much of some quality or characteristic as to suggest the relationship of son and parent: as, *sons* of light; *sons* of pride; the *son* of perdition.

> They are villains, and the *sons* of darkness.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 191.

> When night
> Darkens the streets, then wander forth the *sons*
> Of Belial. *Milton*, P. L., i. 501.

**Every mother's son.** See *mother*[1].—**Favorite son**, a statesman or politician assumed to be the especial choice of the people of his State for some high office, especially that of President. [Political slang, U. S.]

> A *Favourite Son* is a politician respected or admired in his own State, but little regarded beyond it.
> *Bryce*, Amer. Commonwealth, II. 153.

**Son of a gun.** See *gun*[1].—**Son of bast**†. See *bast*[2], *n.*—**Son of God.** (*a*) Christ. Mat. xxvi. 63. (*b*) One of Christ's followers; one of the regenerate.

> As many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the *sons of God*. Rom. viii. 14.

**Son of man.** (*a*) In the Old Testament, one of the descendants of Adam: especially used as a form of address in the Book of Ezekiel (in Dan. vii. 13 of the Messiah). (*b*) In the New Testament, Christ as the promised Messiah.—**Sons of Liberty**, in *Amer. hist.*: (*a*) In the years preceding the revolution, one of associations formed to forward the American cause. (*b*) One of the secret associations, similar to the Knights of the Golden Circle, formed in the North during the civil war, for the purpose of giving aid to the Confederacy.—**Sons of Sires**, or **Sons of Seventy-six**, a name said to have been applied to or assumed by members of the American or Know-nothing party. [Political slang, U. S.]—**Sons of the prophets.** See *school of the prophets*, under *prophet*.—**Sons of the South**, the name assumed by members of certain organizations formed in Missouri, about 1854, for the purpose of taking possession of Kansas in the interest of slavery.—**The Son**, the second person of the Trinity; Christ Jesus. Mat. xi. 27.

> The Father sent *the Son* to be the Saviour of the world.
> 1 John iv. 14.

**son**[2]†, *n.* An original spelling of *sound*[5].

**-son.** A form of the termination *-tion*, in some words derived through Old French, as in *benison, malison, venison, reason, season, treason*, etc. See *-tion*.

**sonabile** (sō-nā̤b′ē̤-le), *a.* [It., < *sonare*, sound: see *sonata*.] In *music*, resonant; sounding.

**sonance** (sō′nans), *n.* [= OIt. *sonanza*, a sounding, ringing; as *sonan*(*t*) + *-ce*.] 1†. A sound; a tune; a call.

> Let the trumpets sound
> The tucket *sonance* and the note to mount.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 2. 35.

2. Sonancy.

**sonancy** (sō′nan-si), *n.* [As *sonance* (see *-cy*).] The property or quality of having sound, or of being sonant; sonant character; sound.

> A concise description of voice, then, is this: it is the audible result of a column of air emitted by the lungs, impressed with *sonancy* and variety of pitch by the larynx, and individualized by the mouth-organs.
> *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., iv.

**sonant** (sō′nant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sonnant* = Sp. Pg. It. *sonante*, < L. *sonan*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *sonare*, sound, make a noise, < *sonus*, a sound: see *sound*[5]. Cf. *assonant, consonant, dissonant, resonant*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or having sound; sounding.—2. In *pron.*, noting certain alphabetic sounds, as the vowels, semivowels, nasals, and voiced mutes and fricatives, the utterance of which includes the element of tone, or a vibration of the vocal chords, as *a, l, n, b, z, v* (the last three as opposed to *p, s, f*, which are similar utterances without tone); voiced, vocal, intonated (*soft* and *flat* are also sometimes used in the same sense).—3. In *entom.*, same as *sonorific*, 2.

**II.** *n.* In *pron.*, a sonant letter.

**sonata** (sō-nä′tä̤), *n.* [= F. *sonate* (> D. G. Dan. *sonate* = Sw. *sonat*) = Sp. Pg. *sonata*, < It. *sonata*, a sonata, < *sonata*, fem. pp. of *sonare*, sound, < L. *sonare*, sound: see *sound*[5]. Cf. *sonnet*.] 1. In *music*, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, any composition for instruments: opposed to *cantata*. These old sonatas were usually in more than one movement. The character of their themes and their structure varied widely, those called *church sonatas* tending to grave themes and a contrapuntal treatment, and the *chamber sonatas* resembling the canzona and the suite.

2. In *recent music*, an instrumental work, especially for the pianoforte, made up of three or four movements in contrasted rhythms but related keys, one or more of which are written in sonata form. The movements usually include an allegro with or without an introduction, a slow movement (usually adagio, largo, or andante), a minuet or scherzo with or without a trio appended, and a final allegro or presto, which is often a rondo. A certain unity of sentiment or style is properly traceable between the successive movements. The sonata is the most important form of homophonic composition for a single instrument. A sonata for a string quartet is called a *quartet*, and one for a full orchestra is called a *symphony*.—**Double sonata**, a sonata for two solo instruments.—**Sonata form**, in *music*, a form or method of composition in which two themes or subjects are developed according to a plan more or less like the following: (*a*) *exposition*, containing the first subject, followed by the second, properly in the key of the dominant or in the relative major (if the first be minor); (*b*) *development* or *working out*, consisting of a somewhat free treatment of the two subjects or parts of them, either singly or in conjunction; (*c*) *restatement*, containing the two subjects in succession, both in the original key, with a conclusion. The succession of sections and the relations of keys are open to considerable variation, and episodes often occur. The sonata form is distinctive of at least one movement of a sonata or symphony, and usually of the first and last; it also appears in many overtures.

**sonatina** (sō-nä-tē′nä̤), *n.* [It., dim. of *sonata*: see *sonata*.] In *music*, a short or simplified sonata.—**Sonatina form**, in *music*, a form or method of composition resembling the sonata form, but on a smaller scale, and usually lacking the development section.

**sonation** (sō-nā′shon), *n.* [= It. *sonazione*; < Mil. *sonatio*(*n-*), a sounding, < L. *sonare*, sound: see *sound*[5], *v.*, *sonate*.] The giving forth of a sound; sounding. [Rare.]

> But when what has the faculty of hearing, on the one hand, operates, and what has the faculty of sounding, on the other hand, sounds, then the actual hearing and the actual sounding take place conjointly; and of these the one may be called audition, the other *sonation*.
> *Sir W. Hamilton*, tr. from Aristotle, Reid's Works, Note D.

**Sonchus** (song′kus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *sonchus*, < Gr. *σόγχος*, the sow-thistle.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ* and subtribe *Lactuceæ*. It is characterized by flower-heads commonly dilated at the base in fruit, with numerous compressed beakless achenes having from ten to twenty ribs and bearing a soft snowy-white pappus which is deciduous in a ring. There are about 30 species, widely diffused throughout the Old World and in Australasia; four species are naturalized as weeds in the United States, two of which are now almost cosmopolitan. They are annual or perennial herbs, having spreading radical leaves and upright stems clad with coarse clasping leaves which are often toothed with soft or rigid spines. The yellow heads are irregularly clustered at the summits of the few branches. The species are fond of barn-yards and moist rich soil, whence the name *sow-thistle*. *S. tenerrimus* is eaten as a salad in Italy, and *S. oleraceus* was once so used in various parts of Europe. (See *hare's-lettuce*.) The genus is reputed a galactagogue. One or two species with handsome leaves and flowers, from Madeira and the Canaries, are sometimes cultivated under glass. See *sow-thistle*.

**soncie, soncy**, *a.* See *sonsy*.

**sond**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sand*[1], *sand*[2].

**Sondayt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *Sunday*.

**sondet**, *n.* Same as *sand*[2].

**sondel**†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sendal*.

**sondeli** (son′de-li), *n.* [E. Ind.] The monjourou, muskrat, musk-shrew, or rat-tailed shrew of India, *Sorex murinus* (Linnæus, 1766), *S. myosurus* (Pallas, 1785), or *Crocidura myosura*, an insectivorous mammal, exhaling a strong musky odor. The name specially denotes a variety which is semi-domesticated, and sometimes called *gray musk-shrew* (*C. cærulea*), as distinguished from the wild brown musk-shrew.

Sondeli (*Crocidura myosura*).

**sonder-cloud** (son′dėr-kloud), *n.* A cirro-cumulus cloud. *Forster*, Atmospheric Phænomena (3d ed., 1823), p. 145. [Rare.]

**sondryt**, *a.* A Middle English form of *sundry*.

**sonet**, *adv.* An old spelling of *soon*.

**soneri** (son′ėr-i), *n.* [Hind. *sunahrī, sunahrū*, of gold, < *sonā*, gold.] Cloth of gold: an Indian term adopted as the name of native stuffs interwoven with gold.

**song**[1] (sông), *n.* [Sc. also *sang*; < ME. *song, sang*, < AS. *sang, song*, singing, song, a song, poem, poetry, = OS. *sang* = OFries. *song, sang* = MD. *sang*, D. *zang* = MLG. *sank*, LG. *sang* = OHG. *sang*, MHG. *sanc*, G. *gesang* = Icel. *söngr* = Sw. *sång* = Dan. *sang* = Goth. *saggws*, song; also collectively, OHG. **gasang, kisanch*, MHG. *gesanc*, G. *gesang*, song; from the verb, AS. *singan* (pret. *sang*), etc., sing: see *sing*.] 1. Singing; vocal music in general; utterance in tones of musical quality and succession, with or without words: opposed to *speech* and to *instrumental music*.

> For the tired slave *Song* lifts the languid oar.
> *Wordsworth*, Power of Sound, iv.

2. The musical cry of some birds (see *singing bird*, under *sing*) and, by extension, of some other animals.

> Trees, braunches, birds, and *songs* were framed fitt
> For to allure fraile mind to carelesse ease.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 13.

3. A short poem intended for singing, or set to music; a ballad or lyric. A song is properly distinguished by brevity, free use of rhythmic accent and rime, more or less division into stanzas or strophes, often with a refrain or burden, comparative directness and simplicity of sentiment, and a decidedly lyrical manner throughout.

> Out on you, owls! nothing but *songs* of death?
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 509.

> The bard who first adorn'd our native tongue
> Tun'd to his British lyre this ancient *song*.
> *Dryden*, To the Duchess of Ormond with Pal. and Arc.

> Perhaps it may turn out a *sang*,
> Perhaps turn out a sermon.
> *Burns*, Epistle to a Young Friend.

4. A particular melody or musical setting for such a poem, for either one or several voices (in the latter case usually called a *part-song* or *glee*). Songs are generally written in song form, but are often irregular also. They usually contain but a single movement, and have an accompaniment of a varying amount of elaboration. They are classified as *folk-songs*, which spring up more or less unconsciously among the common people, or *art-songs*, which are deliberately composed by musicians (see *lied*); as *strophic*, when made up of a movement repeated for the several strophes, or *composed through*, when the music varies with the successive strophes; or they are named by reference to their general subject or style, as *rustic, patriotic, national, martial, naval, nuptial, hunting, bacchanalian*, etc.

5. Poetry; poetical composition; verse.

> This subject for heroic *song*
> Pleased me. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 25.

6. A mere trifle; something of little or no value: as, I bought it for a *song*. [Colloq.]—**Comic, Gregorian, melismatic, nuptial, old song.** See the adjectives.—**Master of song, master of the song**†. See *master*[1].—**Song form**, in *music*, a form or method of composition consisting in general of three sections, the

first and last being nearly the same, and the second being contrasted with the first.—**Song of degrees.** See *degree.*—**Song of Solomon, Song of Songs,** Canticles (see *canticle*).—**Song of the Three Holy Children,** an addition to the book of Daniel, found in the Septuagint and in the Apocrypha, purporting to be the prayer and song of the three Hebrews in the fiery furnace. A part of it is used in Christian liturgies under the above title, in the Western Church usually under the title *Benedicite.* See *canticle.*—**Syllabic song.** See *melismatic song.*—**To sing another song.** See *sing.* (See also *even-song, plain-song.*)

**song**[2]†. A Middle English preterit of *sing.*

**song-bird** (sông'bėrd), *n.* A bird that sings; a singing bird, or songster.

**song-book** (sông'bůk), *n.* [< ME. **songbok*, < AS. *sangbōc*, a song-book, music-book, a book of canticles and hymns (= D. *zangboek* = MLG. *sankbok* = G. *gesangbuch* = Icel. *söngbōk* = Sw. *sångbok* = Dan. *sangbog*, a song-book), < *sang*, song, + *bōc*, book.] 1. A collection of songs or other vocal music forming a book or volume; specifically, a hymn-book.—2. In the Anglo-Saxon church, the portass or breviary.

The *song-book* corresponded with the Salisbury portous and the Roman breviary.
*Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 20.

**song-craft** (sông'kraft), *n.* [A mod. revived form of AS. *sangcræft*, the art of singing, the art of poetry, < *sang*, song, + *cræft*, art, craft.] The art of composing songs; skill in versification.

Written with little skill of *song-craft.*
*Longfellow*, Hiawatha, Int.

**songer**†, *n.* [< ME. *songere*, < AS. *sangere* (= D. *zanger* = OHG. *sangari*, MHG. *senger*, G. *sänger* = Icel. *söngvari* = Dan. *sanger* = Sw. *sångare*), a singer, psalmist, < *sang*, song: see *song*[1]. Cf. *singer*[1] and *songster.*] A singer.

**songewarie**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **songewarie*, observation of dreams, < *songe* (< L. *somnium*), dream, + *warir*, guard, keep: see *ware*[1].] The observation or interpretation of dreams.

Ac I haue no sauoure in *songewarie*, for I see it ofte faille.
*Piers Plowman* (B), vii. 148.

**songful** (sông'fůl), *a.* [< *song*[1] + *-ful.*] Disposed or able to sing; melodious. *Savage.* [Rare.]

**songish** (sông'ish), *a.* [< *song*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Consisting of or containing songs. [Rare.]

The other, which, for want of a proper English word, I must call the *songish* part, must abound in the softness and variety of numbers, its principal intention being to please the hearing. *Dryden*, Albion and Albanians, Pref.

**songle** (song'gl), *n.* [Formerly also *songal*, *songow*; a var. of *single*[1], in same sense.] A handful of gleanings. [Prov. Eng.]

I have just this last week obtained a goodly *songle* of S. Staffordshire words. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 363.

**songless** (sông'les), *a.* [< *song*[1] + *-less.*] 1. Without song; not singing.

Silent rows the *songless* gondolier.
*Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 3.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Not singing; unable to sing; not a singer: as, the female mocking-bird is *songless;* most birds are *songless* in winter. (*b*) Having no singing-apparatus, and consequently unable to sing; not a song-bird; nonoscine; clamatorial or mesomyodian, as a passerine bird: as, the *Mesomyodi*, or *songless Passeres.*

**songman** (sông'man), *n.*; pl. *songmen* (-men). 1. A singer, especially a singer of songs; a gleeman.

She hath made me four and twenty nosegays for the shearers, three-man *song-men* all, and very good ones.
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 45.

2. A lay vicar. See *lay*[4].

**song-muscle** (sông'mus″l), *n.* In *ornith.*, any muscle of the syrinx or lower larynx of a bird concerned in the act of singing, by the operation of which the voice is modulated; any muscle of vocalization. These syringeal muscles reach their highest development in number and complexity of arrangement in the *Oscines, Polymyodi*, or *Acromyodi*, in which group of birds there are normally five pairs—the tensor posterior longus, tensor anterior longus, tensor posterior brevis, tensor anterior brevis, and sternotrachealis.

There is no question of its being by the action of the syringeal muscles . . . that the expansion of the bronchi, both as to length and diameter, is controlled, and, as thereby the sounds uttered by the Bird are modified, they are properly called the *Song-muscles.*
*A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 29.

**song-sparrow** (sông'spar″ō), *n.* 1. The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.* See cut under *Accentor.* [Eng.]—2. A small fringilline bird of North America, of the genus *Melospiza*, a sweet songster, with a streaked brown, gray, and white plumage without any yellow. The best-known is *M. fasciata*, one of the most familiar birds of the eastern half of the country; there are several other species or varieties in the west, the most distinct of which is the Kodiak song-sparrow, *M. cinerea.* The common species is 6¼ inches long and 8¾ in extent of wings, and the markings of the breast are gathered into a characteristic pectoral spot. It nests on the ground, and lays four or five spotted and clouded eggs. Its song is remarkably sweet and hearty, and the plain little bird is deservedly a great favorite. It is also called *silver-tongue.*—**Oregon song-sparrow,** *Melospiza fasciata guttata*, a western variety of the common song-sparrow.

Song-sparrow (*Melospiza fasciata*)

**songster** (sông'stėr), *n.* [< ME. **songstre* (?), < AS. **sangestre*, *sangistre*, *sangystre*, a female singer, < *sang*, song, + fem. suffix *-estre*, E. *-ster.* Cf. *songer.*] 1. One who or that which sings or is skilled in singing.

Every *songster* had sung out his fit.
*B. Jonson*, Neptune's Triumph.

Specifically, in *ornith.*: (*a*) A singer; a singing bird. (*b*) *pl.* Specifically, singing birds: the *Oscines, Cantores, Cantatores, Acromyodi*, or *Polymyodi.*

2. A writer of songs or poems.

Silk will draw some sneaking *songster* thither.
It is a rhyming age, and verses swarm
At every stall. *B. Jonson*, An Elegy (Underwoods, lxi).

**songstress** (sông'stres), *n.* [< *songster* + *-ess.*] A female singer; also, a female singing bird.

The trill . . .
Of that shy *songstress*, whose love-tale
Might tempt an angel to descend,
While hovering o'er the moonlight vale.
*Wordsworth*, Power of Sound.

**song-thrush** (sông'thrush), *n.* One of the common thrushes of Europe, *Turdus musicus;* the mavis or throstle, closely related to the mistle-thrush, redwing, and fieldfare. It is 9 inches in length, and 14 in extent of wings. The upper parts are yellowish-brown, reddening on the head; the wing-coverts are tipped with reddish-yellow; the fore neck and breast are yellowish, with brownish-black arrow-heads; the lower wing-coverts are reddish-yellow; and the belly is white See cut under *thrush.*

**sonifaction** (son-i-fak'shon), *n.* [< L. *sonus*, sound, + *factio*(*n-*), < *facere*, produce.] The production of sound; a noise-making; especially, the stridulation of insects, as distinguished from vocalization: as, the *sonifaction* of the cicada or katydid.

A mode of *sonifaction* . . . similar to that where a boy runs along a fence pushing a stick against the pickets.
*Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 307.

**sonifer** (son'i-fėr), *n.* [< L. *sonus*, sound, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] An acoustic instrument for collecting sound and conveying it to the ear of a partially deaf person. It is a bell or receiver of metal, from which the sound-waves are conducted to the ear by a flexible pipe. *E. H. Knight.*

**soniferous** (sō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *sonus*, sound, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Conveying or producing sound.

**son-in-law** (sun'in-lâ″), *n.* [< ME. *sone in lawe*: see *son*[1] and *law*[1].] The husband of one's daughter.

**sonless** (sun'les), *a.* [< *son*[1] + *-less.*] Having no son; without a son.

If the Emperour die *son-lesse*, a successor is chosen, of such a spirit as their present affaires do require.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 133.

**sonnet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *sun*[1].

**sonnekin**†, *n.* [Early mod. E., later **sonkin*, < *son*[1] + *-kin.*] A little son. [Nonce-word.]

παιδίον, *sonnekin*, or litle sonne.
*Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 233, note.

**Sonneratia** (son-e-rā'shi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1781), named after P. *Sonnerat* (1745–1814), a French traveler and naturalist.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Lythrariæ* and tribe *Lythreæ.* It is characterized by flowers having a bell-shaped calyx with from four to eight lobes, as many small petals or sometimes none, numerous stamens, and a many-celled ovary which becomes a roundish berry stipitate in the calyx and filled with a granular pulp. It includes 5 or 6 species, natives of tropical shores, chiefly in eastern Africa and Asia, also in Madagascar and Australia. They are smooth-branched trees or shrubs, with opposite coriaceous oblong entire and almost veinless leaves, and large bractless flowers in terminal clusters of three each or solitary in the axils. *S. apetala*, a tree of 40 feet, growing in Indian mangrove-swamps flooded by the tide, has the name of *kambala* (which see). *S. acida*, with a height of 15 feet, grows in large masses in similar situations ranging further east: its leaves are the food of a silkworm, and its acid and slightly bitter fruit is used as a condiment.

**sonnet** (son'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sonette*; = D. *sonnet*, < F. *sonnet*, OF. *sonet*, a song, = Sp. Pg. *soneto* = It. *sonetto*, < Pr. *sonet*, a song (> G. Sw. *sonett* = Dan. *sonet*, a sonnet, canzonet), dim. of *son*, sound, tune, song, < L. *sonus*, a sound: see *sound*[5].] 1. A song; a ballad; a short poem.

I have a *sonnet* that will serve the turn.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2. 93.

Teach me some melodious *sonnet*,
Sung by flaming tongues above.
*R. Robinson*, Come, Thou Fount of Every Blessing.

Specifically—2. A short poem in fixed form, limited to fourteen lines with a prescribed disposition of rimes. The form is of Italian origin. A sonnet is generally written in decasyllabic or five-foot measure; but it may be written in octosyllabics. It consists of two divisions or groups of lines—(1) a major group of eight lines or two quatrains, and (2) a minor group of six lines or two tercets. The quatrains are arranged thus: *a, b, b, a; a, b, b, a;* the tercets, either *c, d, c, d, c, d*, or *c, d, e, c, d, e.* In modern French examples the order of the tercets is generally *c, c, d, e, d, e.* There are various deviations from the sonnet as thus described; but by purists the above is regarded as the orthodox form, established by long practice and prescription, all others being ranked simply as quatorzains, or what Lamb called *fourteeners.* With regard to the material of the poem, it is generally considered that it should be the expression of a single thought, idea, or sentiment.

I can beste allowe to call those *Sonnets* whiche are of fouretene lynes, euery line conteyning tenne syllables.
*Gascoigne*, Notes on Eng. Verse (ed. Arber), § 14.

**sonnet** (son'et), *v.* [< *sonnet*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To celebrate in sonnets. [Rare.]

Daniel hath divinely *sonnetted* the matchless beauty of Delia. *Francis Meres*, in Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 96.

2. To cover or fill with sonnets. [Rare.]

Hee will be an Inamorato Poeta, and *sonnet* a whole quire of paper in praise of Ladie Manlbetter, his yeolowfac'd mistres. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 17.

**II.** *intrans.* To compose sonnets.

Nor list I *sonnet* of my mistress' face,
To paint some Blowesse with a borrow'd grace.
*Bp. Hall*, Satires, I. i. 5.

**sonneteer, sonnetteer** (son-e-tēr'), *n.* [< It. *sonettiere* (= Sp. *sonetero*), a composer of sonnets, < *sonetto*, a sonnet: see *sonnet.*] A composer of sonnets or small poems: usually with a touch of contempt.

Our little *sonnetteers* . . . have too narrow souls to judge of poetry. *Dryden*, All for Love, Pref.

The noble *sonnetteer* would trouble thee no more with his madrigals. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

**sonneteer, sonnetteer** (son-e-tēr'), *v. i.* [< *sonneteer*, *n.*] To compose sonnets; rime.

Rhymers *sonneteering* in their sleep. *Mrs. Browning.*

In the very height of that divine *sonneteering* love of Laura. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 368.

**sonneting**† (son'et-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sonnet*, *v.*] 1. The making or composing of sonnets, as in praise or celebration of something; the writing of poetry.

Tut! he is famous for his revelling,
For fine set speeches, and for *sonnetting.*
*Marston*, Satires, i. 42.

Two whole pages . . . praise the Remonstrant even to the *sonetting* of his fresh cheeks, quick eyes, round tongue, agil hand, and nimble invention.
*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. Song; singing.

Leavie groves now mainely ring
With each sweet bird's *sonneting.*
*W. Browne*, Thyrsis' Praise to his Mistress.

**sonnetist, sonnettist** (son'et-ist), *n.* [= Pg. *sonetista*; as *sonnet* + *-ist.*] A sonneteer.

The prophet of the heav'nly lyre,
Great Solomon, sings in the English quire;
And is become a new-found *sonnetist.*
*Bp. Hall*, Satires, I. viii. 9.

**sonnetize** (son'et-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sonnetized*, ppr. *sonnetizing.* [< *sonnet* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To compose sonnets.

**II.** *trans.* To make the subject of a sonnet; celebrate in a sonnet.

Now could I *sonnetize* thy piteous plight.
*Southey*, Nondescripts, v.

**sonnetteer, sonnettist.** See *sonneteer, sonnetist.*

**sonnet-writer** (son'et-rī″tėr), *n.* A writer of sonnets; a sonneteer.

**sonnish**†, *a.* See *sunnish.*

**Sonnite**, *n.* See *Sunnite.*

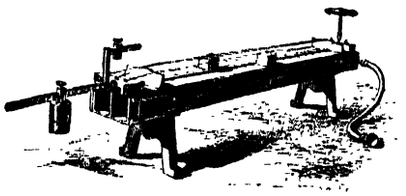
**sonny** (sun'i), *n.* [Dim. of *son*[1].] A familiar form of address in speaking to a boy.

Strike him, *sonny*, strike him!
*New Princeton Rev.*, V. 371.

**Sonoma oak.** An oak, *Quercus Kelloggii* (*Q. Sonomensis*), of the mountains of Oregon and California. It is a tree of moderate size, valued chiefly as fuel, but furnishing also some tan-bark.

**sonometer** (sō-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *sonus*, sound, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. An apparatus used in experimenting upon musical

strings or wires, and in illustrating the laws which govern their transverse vibrations. It consists of a sounding-board upon suitable supports, so arranged that two strings may be stretched above it side by side; their tension and their lengths may be varied at



Sonometer.

will by changing the position of the bridges; the strings are usually set in vibration by a bow. With this apparatus it may be proved experimentally that the number of vibrations in the musical note given by a string varies inversely as its length and diameter, directly as the square root of the tension, and inversely as the square root of its density.

2. An instrument, consisting of a small bell fixed on a table, for testing the effects of treatment for deafness.—3. In *elect.*, an apparatus for testing metals by means of an induction-coil, with which is associated a telephone. See *induction-balance*.

**Sonora gum.** See *gum*[2].

**sonore** (sō-nōr′re), *adv.* [< It. *sonoro:* see *sonorous*.] In *music*, in a loud, sonorous manner.

**sonorescence** (sō-nọ-res′ens), *n.* [< *sonoresce(nt)* + *-ce*.] The property of some substances, as hard rubber, of emitting a sound when an intermittent beam of radiant heat or light falls upon them. See *radiophony*.

**sonorescent** (sō-nō-res′ent), *a.* [< *sonor-ous* + *-escent*.] Possessing the property of sonorescence.

**sonorific** (sō-nọ-rif′ik), *a.* [< L. *sonor*, a sound (< *sonare*, sound), + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] 1. Making sound: as, the *sonorific* quality of a body.

This will evidently appear . . . if he should ask me why a clock strikes and points to the hour, and I should say it is by an indicating form and *sonorifick* quality.
*Watts*, Logic, I. vi. § 3.

2. In *zoöl.*, sound-producing; making a noise, as the stridulating organs of a cricket: distinguished from *vocal* or *phonetic*. Also *sonant*.

**sonority** (sō-nor′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *sonorité* = Sp. *sonoridad* = Pg. *sonoridade* = It. *sonorità*, < LL. *sonorita(t-)s*, fullness of sound, < L. *sonorus*, sounding, sonorous: see *sonorous*.] Sonorousness.

Few can really so surrender their ears as to find pleasure in restless *sonority* for many minutes at a time.
*E. Gurney*, in Nineteenth Century, XIII. 445.

**sonorophone** (sō-nō′rō-fōn), *n.* [< L. *sonorus*, sonorous, + Gr. φωνή, sound, voice.] A variety of bombardon.

**sonorous** (sō-nō′rus), *a.* [= F. *sonore* = Sp. Pg. It. *sonoro*, < L. *sonorus*, sounding, loud-sounding, < *sonor*, sound, noise, allied to *sonus*, sound, < *sonare*, sound: see *sound*[5].] 1. Giving sound, as when struck; resonant; sounding.

*Sonorous* metal blowing martial sounds.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 540.

A body is only *sonorous* when put into a particular condition of vibration. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 155.

2. Giving a loud or full-volumed sound; loud-sounding: as, a *sonorous* voice.

And lo! with a summons *sonorous*
Sounded the bell from its tower.
*Longfellow*, Evangeline, i 4.

3. Having an imposing sound; high-sounding: as, a *sonorous* style.

The Italian opera seldom sinks into a poorness of language, but, amidst all the meanness and familiarity of the thoughts, has something beautiful and *sonorous* in the expression. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 398.

4. Sonant: as, the vowels are *sonorous*.—**Sonorous figures**, those figures which are formed by the vibrations produced by sound. Thus, when a layer of fine sand is strewn on a disk of glass or metal, and a violin-bow drawn down on the edge of the disk, a musical note will be heard, accompanied by motion in the sand, which will gather itself to those parts that continue at rest — that is, to the nodal lines, forming what are termed *sonorous figures*. See *nodal lines*, under *nodal*. —**Sonorous râle**. See *dry râle*, under *râle*. —**Sonorous stone**, a common emblem in use as a part of Chinese decoration and also as a mark for certain porcelain vases and similar objects. The figure is intended to represent one of those stones which when hung from a frame and struck with a mallet produce musical notes.

**sonorously** (sō-nō′rus-li), *adv.* In a sonorous manner; with sound; with an imposing sound.

**sonorousness** (sō-nō′rus-nes), *n.* Sonorous character or quality: as, the *sonorousness* of metals, of a voice, of style, etc.

Don't you perceive the *sonorousness* of these old dead Latin phrases? *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, v.

**sons, sonce** (sons), *n.* [< Gael. Ir. *sonas*, prosperity, happiness; cf. Gael. *sona*, happy.] Prosperity; felicity; abundance. [Scotch.]

**sonship** (sun′ship), *n.* [< *son*[1] + *-ship*.] The relation of son; filiation; the character, rights, duties, and privileges of a son.

Regeneration on the part of the grantor, God Almighty, means admission or adoption into *sonship*, or spiritual citizenship. *Waterland*, Works, III. 848.

**Sonstadt solution.** See *solution*.

**sonsy, soncy** (son′si), *a.* [Also *sonsie, soncie;* < *sons, sonce*, + *-y*[1].] Lucky; happy; good-humored; well-conditioned; buxom. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

His honest, *sonsie*, baws'nt face
Aye gat him friends in ilka place.
*Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

"Is she a pretty girl?" said the Duke; "her sister does not get beyond a good comely *sonsy* lass."
*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxix.

**sontag** (son′tag), *n.* [Named after Henriette *Sontag*, a famous singer (died 1854).] A knitted or crocheted covering for a woman's shoulders. It was worn outside the dress like a cape, and was tied down round the waist.

**sonty**† (son′ti), *n.* [Also *santy;* an abbr. of *sanctity*.] Sanctity: a reduced form occurring, usually in the plural, in the phrase *God's sonty*, used as an oath.

By *God's sonties*, 'twill be a hard way to hit. Can you tell me whether one Launcelot that dwells with him dwell with him, or no? *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 47.

**soocey,** *n.* See *susi*.

**soochong,** *n.* See *souchong*.

**soodra, sooder,** *n.* Same as *sudra*.

**Soofee,** *n.* See *Sufi*.

**soojee,** *n.* See *sujee*.

**sool,** *n.* See *soul*[2].

**soola-clover** (sö′lä-klō″vėr), *n.* See *Hedysarum*.

**soom** (söm), *v.* A Scotch form of *swim*.

**soon** (sön or sün), *adv.* [< ME. *soone, sone, soune, sune* (compar. *sonere, sonnere, sunnere*), < AS. *sōna* (with adverbial suffix *-a*, as in *twiwa*, twice, etc., not present in most of the other forms) = OS. *sāna, sānо, sāne, sān* = OFries. *sān, sōn* = MD. *saen* = MLG. *sān* = MHG. *sān* (cf. OHG. MHG. *sā*); cf. Icel. *senn*, soon; Goth. *suns*, immediately; prob. akin to AS. *swā*, etc., so: see *so*[1].] 1†. At once; forthwith; immediately.

Thanne he assoilled hir *sone*. *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 47.

2. In a short time; at an early date or an early moment; before long; shortly; presently: as, winter will *soon* be here; I hope to see you *soon*.

Now doth he frown,
And 'gins to chide, but *soon* she stops his lips.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 46.

We knew that the Spaniards would *soon* be after us, and one man falling into their hands might be the ruin of us all, by giving an account of our strength and condition. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 2.

3. Early; before the time specified is much advanced; when the time, event, or the like has but just arrived: as, *soon* in the morning; *soon* at night (that is, early in the evening, or as *soon* as night sets in); *soon* at five o'clock (that is, as *soon* as the hour of five arrives): an old locution still in use in the southern United States.

Within my twenty yere of age,
Whan that love taketh his corage
Of yonge folke, I wente *soone*
To bed, as I was wont to doon
*Rom. of the Rose*, v. 23.

*Soon* at five o'clock,
Please you, I'll meet with you upon the mart.
*Shak.*, C. of E., i. 2. 26.

4. Early; before the usual, proper, set, or expected time.

How is it that ye are come so *soon* to day? Ex. ii. 18.

These considerations moved me to hasten my departure somewhat *sooner* than I intended.
*Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 8.

5. Quickly; speedily; easily.

It schalle be don *sunnere*, and with lasse cost, than and a man made it in his owne Hous. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 214.

She burn'd out love, as *soon* as straw out-burneth.
*Shak.*, Pass. Pilg., l. 98.

I can cure the gout or stone in some, *sooner* than Divinity, pride, or avarice in others.
*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 9.

6. Readily; willingly; gladly: in this sense generally accompanied by *would* or some other word expressing will, and often in the comparative *sooner*, 'rather.'

I . . . *would* as *soon* see a river winding through woods and meadows as when it is tossed up in such a variety of figures at Versailles.
*Addison*, To Congreve, Blois, Dec., 1699.

I am an extravagant young fellow who wants to borrow money — you I take to be a prudent old fellow, who have got money to lend — I am blockhead enough to give fifty per cent. *sooner* than not have it.
*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

**As soon as,** the moment that; immediately after: as, *as soon as* the mail arrives I shall let you know; *as soon as* he saw the police he ran off.

His Sustre fulfilled not his Wille: for *als sone as* he was ded sche delyvered alle the Lordes out of Presoun, and lete hem gon, eche Lord to his owne.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 89.

A man who belongs to the army only in time of peace, . . . and retires *as soon as* he thinks it likely that he may be ordered on an expedition, is justly thought to have disgraced himself. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

**No sooner than,** as soon as; just as.— **Soon and anon**†, forthwith; promptly.

Johne toke the munkes horse be the hede
Ful *sone and anone*.
*Robin Hood and the Monk* (Child's Ballads, V. 9).

**Sooner or later,** at some future time, near or remote: often implying that the event spoken of will inevitably occur.—**Soon so**†. See *so*[1].—**Syn. 2** and **3**. *Betimes*, etc. (see *early*), promptly, quickly.—**6**. Lief.

**soon**† (sön or sün), *a.* [< *soon, adv.*] Early; speedy; quick.

The end of these wars, of which they hope for a *soon* and prosperous issue. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Make your *soonest* haste;
So your desires are yours.
*Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 4. 27.

**Soonee,** *n.* See *Sunni*.

**soonly**† (sön′li or sün′li), *adv* [< *soon* + *-ly*[2].] Quickly; promptly. [Rare.]

A mason meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and *soonly* approving of it, places it in his work. *Dr. H. More*.

**soop** (söp), *v. t.* [< Icel. *sōpa*, sweep: see *swoop, sweep*.] To sweep. [Scotch.]

**sooping** (sö′ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *soop, v.*] 1. The act of sweeping, as with a broom.

A wheen cork-headed, barmy-brained gowks! that wunna let puir folk sae muckle as die in quiet wi' their sossings and their *soopings*. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxxii.

2. What is swept together: generally in the plural. [Scotch in both senses.]

**soorack,** *n.* See *sourock*.

**soord**†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sward*.

**soorma,** *n.* See *surma*.

**soorock,** *n.* See *sourock*.

**soosoo,** *n.* See *susu*.

**soot**[1] (sůt or söt), *n.* [< ME. *soot, sote, sot*, < AS. *sōt*, also written *soot*, = MD. *soet* = MLG. *sōt*, LG. *sott* = Icel. *sōt* = Sw. *sot* = Dan. *sod*, soot; = Ir. *suth* = Gael. *suith* = W. *swta* (perhaps < E.) = Lith. *sodis*, usually in pl. *sodzei*, soot. Cf. F. *suie*, dial. *suje* = Pr. *suia, suga* = Cat. *sutja*, soot, prob. from the Celtic.] A black substance formed by combustion, or disengaged from fuel in the process of combustion, rising in fine particles and adhering to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke. The soot of coal and that of wood differ very materially in their composition, the former containing more finely divided carbon than the latter. Coal-soot also contains considerable quantities of ammonium sulphate and chlorid. The soot of wood has a peculiar empyreumatic odor and bitter taste. It is very complex in composition, containing potash, soda, lime, and magnesia, combined with both organic and inorganic acids. It has been used to some extent in medicine as a tonic and antispasmodic.

*Soot*, of reke or smoke. Fuligo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 465.

We could not speak, no more than if
We had been choked with *soot*.
*Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, ii.

**Soot-cancer,** epithelioma apparently due to the irritating action of soot on the skin, seen in chimney-sweeps.

**soot**[1] (sůt or söt), *v. t.* [< *soot*[1], *n.*] To mark, cover, or treat with soot.

The land was *sooted* before. *Mortimer*.

**soot**[2]†, **sote**†. Middle English forms of *sweet*.

**soot-dew** (sůt′dū), *n.* In *bot.*, a black fuliginous coating covering parts of living plants. It is caused by fungi of the genus *Fumago*.

**sooterkin**† (sů′tėr-kin), *n.* [Appar. of D. origin, but no corresponding D. term appears.] A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by Dutch women from sitting over their stoves (*Johnson*); hence, an abortive scheme or attempt.

He has all the pangs and throes of a fanciful poet, but is never delivered of any more perfect issue of his phlegmatick brain than a dull Dutchwoman's *sooterkin* is of her body. *Dryden*, Remarks on The Empress of Morocco.

All that on Folly Frenzy could beget,
Fruits of dull heat, and *sooterkins* of wit.
*Pope*, Dunciad, i. 126.

**sootflake** (sůt′flāk), *n.* A flake or particle of soot; a smut; a smudge.

The *sootflake* of so many a summer still
Clung to their fancies. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

**sooth** (sōth), *a.* [< ME. *sooth, soth, sothe*, < AS. *sōth* = OS. *sōth, suoth, suot* = Icel. *sannr* (for

*'santhr*) = Sw. *sann* = Dan. *sand* = Goth. **suths* in deriv. *suthjan, suthjōn*, soothe) (cf. *sunjeins*, true, *sunja*, truth) = Skt. *sat* (for **sant*), true (cf. *satya* (for **santya*), true, = Gr. *ἐτεός*, true), = L. **sen(t-)s*, being, in *præsen(t-)s*, being before, present, *absen(t-)s*, being away, absent, later *en(t-)s*, being (see *ens, entity*); orig. ppr. of the verb represented by L. *esse*, Gr. *εἶναι*, Skt. √ *as*, be (3d pers. pl. AS. *synd* = G. *sind* = L. *sunt* = Skt. *santi*): see *am* (*are, is*), *sin*[1], etc. From the L. form are ult. E. *ens, entity, essence*, etc., *present, absent*, etc.; from the Gr., *etymon*, etc.; from the Skt., *suttee*.] 1. Being in accordance with truth; conformed to fact; true; real. [Obsolete, archaic, or Scotch in this and the following use.]

God wot, thing is never the lasse *sooth*,
Thogh every wight ne may hit nat ysee.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 14.

If thou speak'st false,
Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive,
Till famine cling thee; if thy speech be *sooth*,
I care not if thou dost for me as much.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5. 40.

2. Truthful; trustworthy; reliable.

The *soothest* shepherd that e'er piped on plains.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 823.

A destined errant-knight I come,
Announced by prophet *sooth* and old.
*Scott*, L. of the L., i. 24.

3. Soothing; agreeable; pleasing; delicious. [Rare.]

Jellies *soother* than the creamy curd,
And lucent syrops, tinct with cinnamon.
*Keats*, Eve of St. Agnes, xxx.

**ooth** (söth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soothe*; < ME. *sooth, sothe, soth*, < AS. *sōth*, the truth, < *sōth*, true: see *sooth, a.*] 1. Truth; reality; fact. [Obsolete or archaic.]

To say the *sooth*, . . .
My people are with sickness much enfeebled.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6. 151.

Found ye all your knights return'd,
Or was there *sooth* in Arthur's prophecy?
*Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

2†. Soothsaying; prognostication.

Tis inconuenient, mighty Potentate, . . .
To scorne the *sooth* of science [astrology] with contempt.
*Greene*, James IV., i. 1.

The *soothe* of byrdes by beating of their winges.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., December.

3†. Cajolery; fair speech; blandishment.

That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the sentence of dread banishment
On yon proud man, should take it off again
With words of *sooth!* *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 3. 136.

With a *sooth* or two more I had effected it.
They would have set it down under their hands.
*B. Jonson*, Epicœne, v. 1.

**For sooth.** See *forsooth*.—**In good sooth,** in good truth; in reality.

Rude, in sooth; *in good sooth*, very rude.
*Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 1. 60.

**In sooth,** in truth; in fact; indeed; truly.

*In sothe* too me the matire queynte is;
For as too hem i toke none hede.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 50.

*In sooth*, I know not why I am so sad;
It wearies me. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1.

**sooth,** *v.* See *soothe*.

**sooth** (söth), *adv.* [< ME. *sothe;* < *sooth, a.*] 1†. Truly; truthfully.

He that seith most *sothest* sonnest ys y-blamed.
*Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 489.

2. In sooth; indeed: often used interjectionally.

Yes, *sooth;* and so do you. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 265.

And, *sooth*,
'Twere Christian mercy to finish him, Ruth.
*Whittier*, Mogg Megone, i.

**soothe** (söᵺ), *v.*; pret. and pp. *soothed*, ppr. *soothing*. [Also *sooth;* < ME. *sothien, isothien*, confirm, verify, < AS. *ge-sōthian*, prove to be true, confirm (cf. *gesōth*, a parasite, flatterer, in a gloss) (= Icel. Sw. *sanna* = Dan. *sande*, verify, = Goth. *suthjan, suthjōn*, soothe), < *sōth*, true: see *sooth, a.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To prove true; verify; confirm as truth.

Ich hit wulle *sothien*
Ase ich hit bi write suggen.
*Layamon*, l. 8491.

Then must I *sooth* it, what euer it is;
For what he sayth or doth can not be amisse.
*Udall*, Roister Doister, i. 1.

This affirmation of the archbishop, being greatlie *soothed* out with his craftie vtterance, . . . confirmed by the French freends.
*Harrison*, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 1 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

2†. To confirm the statements of; maintain the truthfulness of (a person); bear out.

*Sooth* me in all I say;
There 's a main end in it.
*Massinger*, Duke of Milan, v. 2.

3†. To assent to; yield to; humor by agreement or concession.

*Sooth*, to flatter immoderatelie, or hold vp one in his talke, and affirme it to be true which he speaketh.
*Baret*, 1580.

Is't good to *soothe* him in these contraries?
*Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 4. 82.

I am of the Number of those that had rather commend the Virtue of an Enemy than *sooth* the Vices of a Friend.
*Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

4. To keep in good humor; wheedle; cajole; flatter.

An envious wretch,
That glitters only to his *soothed* self.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

They may build castles in the air for a time, and *sooth* up themselves with phantastical and pleasant humours.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 153.

Our government is *soothed* with a reservation in its favor.
*Burke*, Rev. in France.

5. To restore to ease, comfort, or tranquillity; relieve; calm; quiet; refresh.

Satan . . .
At length, collecting all his serpent wiles,
With *soothing* words renew'd him thus accosts.
*Milton*, P. R., iii. 6.

Music has charms to *sooth* a savage breast.
*Congreve*, Mourning Bride (ed. 1710), i. 1.

A cloud may *soothe* the eye made blind by blaze.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 217.

It may be my lord is weary, that his brain is overwrought; *Soothe* him with thy finer fancies, touch him with thy lighter thought. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall

6. To allay; assuage; mitigate; soften.

Still there is room for pity to abate
And *soothe* the sorrows of so sad a state.
*Cowper*, Charity, l. 199.

I will watch thee, tend thee, *soothe* thy pain.
*M. Arnold*, Tristram and Iseult, ii.

7. To smooth over; render less obnoxious. [Rare.]

What! has your king married the Lady Grey?
And now, to *soothe* your forgery and his,
Sends me a paper to persuade me patience?
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 175.

**=Syn. 5** and **6.** To compose, tranquilize, pacify, ease, alleviate.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To temporize by assent, concession, flattery, or cajolery.

Else would not *soothing* glosers oil the son,
Who, while his father liv'd, his acts did hate.
*Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

2. To have a comforting or tranquilizing influence.

O for thy voice to *soothe* or bless!
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lvi.

**soother** (sö'ᵺēr), *n.* [< *soothe* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which soothes; especially (in obsolete use), a flatterer.

By God, I cannot flatter; I do defy
The tongues of *soothers*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 7.

**soothfast** (söth'fȧst), *a.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *southfast;* < ME. *sothfast, sothfest*, < AS. *sōthfæst*, < *sōth*, sooth, true, + *fæst*, fast, firm. Cf. *steadfast, shamefast.*] 1. Truthful; veracious; honest.

We witen that thou art *sothfast*, and reckist not of ony man, . . . but thou techist the weie of God in treuthe.
*Wyclif*, Mark xii. 14.

Edie was ken'd to me . . . for a true, loyal, and *soothfast* man. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxv.

2. True; veritable; worthy of belief.

3if thou woldest leue on him
That on the rode dide thi kyn,
That he is *sothefast* Godes sone.
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

It was a *southfast* sentence long agoe
That hastie men shall never lacke much woe.
*Mir. for Mags.*, p. 464. (*Nares.*)

3. Veritable; certain; real.

Ye [Love] holden regne and hons in unitee,
Ye *sothfast* cause of frendshipe ben also.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 30.

4. Faithful; loyal; steadfast.

Thus manie yeares were spent with good and *soothfast* life,
Twixt Arhundle that worthie knight and his approued wife
*Turberville*, Upon the Death of Elizabeth Arhundle. (*Richardson.*)

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

**soothfastly** (söth'fȧst-li), *adv.* [< ME. *sothfastlike;* < *soothfast* + *-ly*[2].] Truly; in or with truth. *Ormulum*, l. 2995. [Obsolete or archaic.]

But, if I were to come, wad ye really and *soothfastly* pay me the siller? *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxiii.

**soothfastness** (söth'fȧst-nes), *n.* [< ME. *sothfastnesse*, < AS. *sōthfæstnes*, < *sōthfæst*, true: see *soothfast* and *-ness.*] The property or character of being soothfast or true; truth. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1080. [Obsolete or archaic.]

**soothful†** (söth'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *sothful;* < *sooth* + *-ful.*] Soothfast; true.

He may do no thynk bot ryȝt,
As Mathew melez [says] in your messe,
In *sothful* gospel of God al-myȝt.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), l. 497.

**soothfully†** (söth'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *soothfully* (Kentish *zothvolliche*); < *soothful* + *-ly*[2].] Truly; verily; indeed. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 133.

**soothhead†** (söth'hed), *n.* [< ME. *sothhede* (Kentish *zothhede*); < *sooth* + *-head.*] Soothness; truth. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

**soothing** (sö'ᵺing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *soothe, v.*] The act of one who soothes; that which soothes.

Ideal sounds,
Soft-wafted on the zephyr's fancy'd wing,
Steal tuneful *soothings* on the easy ear.
*W. Thompson*, Sickness, v.

**soothingly** (sö'ᵺing-li), *adv.* In a soothing manner.

**soothingness** (sö'ᵺing-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being soothing. *Lowell*, N. A. Rev., CXX. 378.

**soothly†** (söth'li), *a.* [< *sooth* + *-ly*[1].] True.

Dear was the kindlie love which Kathrin bore
This crooked ronion, for in *soothly* guise
She was her genius and her counsellor.
*Mickle*, Syr Martyn, i. 46.

**soothly** (söth'li), *adv.* [< ME. *soothly, sothly, sothely, sothlich, sothliche*, < AS. *sōthlīce*, truly, verily, indeed, < *sōth*, true: see *sooth.*] 1. In a truthful manner; with truth. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

Then view St. David's ruin'd pile;
And, home-returning, *soothly* swear,
Was never scene so sad and fair!
*Scott*, L. of L. M., ii. 1.

2. In truth; as a matter of fact; indeed.

I nam no goddesse, *soothly*, quod she tho.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 989.

Ne *soothlich* is it easie for to read
Where now on earth, or how, he may be fownd.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. ii. 14.

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

**soothness†** (söth'nes), *n.* [< ME. *sothnesse, sothenesse;* < *sooth* + *-ness.*] The state or property of being true. (*a*) Conformity with fact.

I woot wel that God makere and mayster is governor of his werk, ne never nas yit daye that mihte put me owt of the *sothnesse* of that sentence.
*Chaucer*, Boethius, i. prose 6.

(*b*) Truthfulness; faithfulness; righteousness.

Gregorie wist this well and wilned to my soule
Sauacioun, for *sothenesse* that he seigh in my werkes.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 142.

(*c*) Reality; earnest.

Seistow this to me
In *sothnesse*, or in dreem I herkne this?
*Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 261.

**sooth-saw†** (söth'sâ), *n.* [ME. *sothesawe, sothsage* (= Icel. *sannsaga*), truth-telling, soothsaying (cf. ME. *sothsawel, sothsagel*, a., truth-telling), < AS. *sōth*, truth, sooth, + *saga*, saying, saw: see *sooth* and *saw*[2]. Cf. *soothsay, n.*] A true saying; truth.

Of Loves folke mo tydinges,
Both *sothe-sawes* and lesynges
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 676

**soothsay** (söth'sā), *v. i.* [< *sooth* + *say*[1], after the noun *soothsayer.*] To foretell the future; make predictions.

*Char.* E en as the o'erflowing Nilus presageth famine.
*Iras* Go, you wild bedfellow, you cannot *soothsay*.
*Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2. 52.

By scaly Triton's winding shell,
And old *soothsaying* Glaucus' spell
*Milton*, Comus, l. 874.

**soothsay†** (söth'sā), *n.* [< *soothsay, v.* Cf. *sooth-saw.*] 1. Soothsaying; prediction; prognostication; prophecy.

Shewes, visions, *sooth-sayes*, and prophesies;
And all that fained is, as leasings, tales, and lies.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix 51.

2. A portent; an omen.

And, but God turne the same to good *sooth-say*,
That Ladies safetie is sore to be dradd
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. viii. 50.

**soothsayer** (söth'sā'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *southsayer;* < ME. *sothsaier* (Kentish *zothziggere*); < *sooth* + *sayer*[1].] 1†. One who tells the truth; a truthful person.

The *sothsaier* tho was lefe,
Which wolde nought the trouthe spare.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., III. 164.

2. One who prognosticates; a diviner: generally used of a pretender to prophetic powers.

A *soothsayer* bids you beware the ides of March.
*Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 19.

3. A mantis or rearhorse. See cut under *Mantidæ*. Also called *camel-cricket, praying-mantis, devil's horse, devil's race-horse*, etc. = **Syn. 2.** *Seer*, etc. See *prophet*.

**soothsaying** (söth'sā"ing), *n.* [< *sooth* + *saying;* in part verbal n. of *soothsay, v.*] 1. A foretelling; a prediction; especially, the prognostication of a diviner; also, the art or occupation of divination.

Divinations, and *soothsayings*, and dreams are vain.
Ecclus. xxxiv. 5.

And it came to pass, as we went to prayer, a certain damsel possessed with a spirit of divination met us, which brought her masters much gain by *soothsaying*.
Acts xvi. 16.

2†. A true saying; truth. = **Syn. 1.** See *prophet*.

**sootily** (sut'- or söt'i-li), *adv.* In a sooty manner; with soot. *Stormonth.*

**sootiness** (sut'- or söt'i-nes), *n.* The state or property of being sooty.

That raw *sootiness* of the London winter air.
*The Century*, XXVI. 52.

**sootish** (sut'ish or sö'tish), *a.* [< *soot*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Partaking of the nature of soot; like soot; sooty. *Sir T. Browne.*

**sootless** (sut'les or söt'les), *a.* [< *soot*[1] + *-less.*] Free from soot. *Nature*, XLII. 25.

**soot-wart** (sut'wârt), *n.* Scrotal epithelioma of chimney-sweeps.

**sooty** (sut'i or sö'ti), *a.* [< ME. *sooty, soty*, < AS. *sōtig* (= Icel. *sōtugr* = Sw. *sotig*), sooty, < *sōt*, soot: see *soot*[1].] 1. Covered or marked with soot; black with soot.

Ful *sooty* was hire bour and ekk hire halle.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 12.

Straight on the fire the *sooty* pot I plac'd.
*Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday, l. 67.

2. Producing soot.

By fire
Of *sooty* coal the empiric alchemist
Can turn . . .
Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold.
*Milton*, P. L., v. 440.

3. Produced by soot; consisting of soot.

The *sooty* films that play upon the bars
Pendulous. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 292.

4. Resembling soot; dark; dusky.

I . . . will raise
From black abyss and *sooty* hell that mirth
Which fits their learned round.
*Randolph*, Aristippus, Prol.

5. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, fuliginous; of a dusky or dark fuscous color: specifically noting many animals. — **Sooty albatross,** *Thomedea* (*Phœbetria*) *fuliginosa*, a wide-ranging species of albatross in southern and south temperate seas, of a fuliginous color, with black feet and bill, the latter having a yellow stripe on the side of the under mandible. — **Sooty shearwater,** *Puffinus fuliginosus*, a black hagden common on the Atlantic coast of North America, of medium size and entirely fuliginous plumage. — **Sooty tern,** *Sterna* (*Haliplana*) *fuliginosa*, a tern glossy-black above and snowy-white below, with a white crescent on the forehead, black bill and feet, and the tail deeply forked, as is usual in terns. It is 16½ inches

Sooty Tern (*Sterna* (*Haliplana*) *fuliginosa*).

long, and 34 in extent of wings, and is a well-known inhabitant of the coasts of most warm and temperate seas; on the United States coast of the Atlantic it abounds north to the Carolinas. It breeds in large companies, and lays three eggs on the sand, 2⅛ by 1½ inches, of a buff or creamy color, spotted and dashed with light brown and purplish. The eggs have some commercial value, and the sooty tern is therefore one of the sea-fowl called *egg-birds*.

**sooty** (sut'i or sö'ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sootied*, ppr. *sootying*. [< *sooty, a.*] To black or foul with soot.

Then, for his own weeds, shirt and coat, all rent,
Tann'd, and all-*sooti'd* with noisome smoke,
She put him on; and over all a cloke.
*Chapman*, Odyssey, xiii. 635.

**sop** (sop), *n.* [< ME. *sop, soppe, sope*, < AS. **soppa*, **soppe* (found only in comp. *sōp-cuppa*, and in the verb) = MD. *soppe, sope, sop*, D. *sop*, broth, sop, = MLG. LG. *soppe* = OHG. *sopha, soffa*, MHG. *sophe, suppe*, G. *suppe* = Sw. *soppa* (cf. It. *zuppa*, sop, soaked bread, = Sp. Pg. *sopa* = F. *soupe*, soup, > E. *soup:* see *soup*[2]) = Icel. *soppa*, a sop (*soppa af vini*, a sop in wine), = Sw. *soppa*, broth, soup; from the strong verb, AS. *sūpan* (pp. *sopen*), etc., sup: see *sup*. *Sop* is thus ult. a doublet of *soup*[2] and *sup*, *n.* Cf. also *sip*.] 1. Something soaked; a morsel, as of bread, dipped in a liquid before being eaten; a piece of bread softened, as in broth or milk, or intended to be so softened.

Thanne he taketh a *sop* in fyne clarree.
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 599.

Of brede i-byten no *soppis* that thow make.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

Jesus answered, He it is to whom I shall give a *sop* when I have dipped it. And when he had dipped the *sop*, he gave it to Judas Iscariot. John xiii. 26.

Hence — **2.** A morsel of food; a small portion of food or drink; a mouthful; a bite. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

If he soupeth, eet but a *soppe*.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 175.

3. Something given to pacify or quiet; a bribe: so used in allusion to the sop given to Cerberus in order to secure a quiet entrance to the lower world.

Why, you unconscionable Rascal, are you angry that I am unlucky, or do you want some Fees? I'll perish in a Dungeon before I'll consume with throwing *Sops* to such Curs. *Sir R. Howard*, The Committee, iv. 1.

To Cerberus they give a *sop*,
His triple barking mouth to stop. *Swift.*

4. A small piece; a fragment; a particle; hence, a trifle; a thing of little or no value.

For one Pieres the Ploughman hath inpugned vs alle,
And sette alle sciences at a *soppe* saue loue one.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 124.

**A sop in the pan,** a piece of bread soaked in the dripping which falls from baking or roasting meat; hence, a dainty morsel; a tidbit.

Stir no more abroad, but tend your business;
You shall have no more *sops i' the pan* else, nor no porridge.
*Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iii. 7.

**Sops in wine†,** the common garden pink, *Dianthus plumarius*, apparently used along with the carnation or clove-pink, *D. Caryophyllus*, to flavor wine. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

Bring Coronations, and *Sops in wine*,
Worne of Paramoures.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April.

**Sour sop, sweet sop.** See *sour-sop, sweet-sop.* — **To give or throw a sop to Cerberus,** to quiet a troublesome person by a concession or a bribe. See def. 3.

**sop** (sop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sopped*, ppr. *sopping*. [Early mod. E. *soppe*, < ME. **soppen*, < AS. **sop-pian, soppgan*, sop (= D. *soppen* = Sw. *supa* = Dan. *suppe*, sop), a secondary form of *sūpan* (pp. *sopen*), sup: see *sop, n.*, and *sup.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To dip or soak in a liquid.

To *Soppe*, offam intingere.
*Levins*, Manip. Vocab (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

His cheeks, as snowy apples *sopt* in wine,
Had their red roses quencht with lilies white.
*G. Fletcher*, Christ's Triumph on Earth, st. 11.

2. To take up by absorption: followed by *up*: as, to *sop up* water with a sponge.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To soak in; penetrate, as a liquid; percolate.

*Sopping* and soaking in among the leaves, . . . oozing down into the boggy ground, . . . went a dark, dark stain.
*Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlvii.

2. To be drenched; be soaked with wet: as, his clothes were *sopping* with rain.

**sope**[1], *n.* An archaic or obsolete form of *soap:* retained in modern copies of the authorized version of the Bible.

**sope**[2], *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *sup.*

**sopelka** (sō-pel'kä), *n.* [Russ. *sopelka*, dim. of *sopeli*, a pipe.] A musical reed-instrument popular in southern Russia. It is about 15 inches long, made of elder-wood, with a brass mouthpiece and eight large and seven small finger-holes.

**sopert,** *n.* An old spelling of *soaper, supper.*

**Soper rifle.** See *rifle*[2].

**soph** (sof), *n.* [Abbr. of *sophister* and of *sophomore.*] 1. In the English universities, same as *sophister*, and the more usual word.

Three Cambridge *Sophs* and three pert Templars came, . . . Each prompt to query, answer, and debate.
*Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 379.

2. In United States colleges, same as *sophomore.* [Colloq.] — **Senior soph.** See *sophister*, 3.

**sophat,** *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sofa.*

**sophemet,** *n.* An obsolete form of *sophism.*

**Sopheric** (sō'fe-rik), *a.* [< *Sopher-im* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the Sopherim or to their teachings or labors.

A vast amount of *Sopheric* literature not to be found in the canonical Mishnah. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 37.

**Sopherim** (sō'fe-rim), *n. pl.* [Heb. *sōpherim.*] The scribes; the ancient teachers or expounders of the Jewish oral law.

The *Sōpherim* or students of Scripture in those times were simply anxious for the authority of the Scriptures, not for the ascertainment of their precise historical origin. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 379.

**sophit,** *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sofi* for *sufi.*

**sophic** (sof'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σοφία*, skill, cleverness, wisdom, < *σοφός*, skilled, intelligent, learned, wise: see *sophist.*] Pertaining to or teaching wisdom; sapiential.

He'll drop the sword, or shut the *sophic* page,
And pensive pay the tributary tear.
*Cunningham*, Death of George II.

**sophical** (sof'i-kal), *a.* [< *sophic* + *-al.*] Same as *sophic.*

All those books which are called *sophical*, such as the Wisdom of Sirach, &c., tend to teach the Jews the true spiritual meaning of God's economy.
*Harris*, On the Fifty-third Chapter of Isaiah, p. 256.

**sophically** (sof'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a sophical manner.

The Spagyric Quest of Beroaldus Cosmopolita, in which is *Sophically* and Mystagorically declared the First Matter of the Stone. *Title*, in Athenæum, No. 3189, p. 789.

**sophiet,** *n.* [< OF. *sophie*, < L. *sophia*, < Gr. *σοφία*, wisdom, < *σοφός*, wise: see *sophic.*] Wisdom.

That in my shield
The seuen fold *sophie* of Minerue contein
A match more mete, syr king, than any here.
*Poems of Vncertaine Auctors*, Death of Zoroas.
(*Richardson.*)

**sophimet,** *n.* An obsolete form of *sophism.*

**sophimoret,** *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sophomore.*

**sophish** (sof'ish), *a.* Characteristic of a soph.

**sophism** (sof'izm), *n.* [< ME. *sophisme*, orig. with silent *s*, and oftener spelled *sophime, sophyme, sopheme, sophym, sofyme, sofym*, < OF. *sophisme*, F. *sophisme* = Pr. *sofisme* = Sp. *sofisma* = Pg. *sophisma, sofisma* = It. *sofisma* = D. *sofisme* = G. *sophisma* = Sw. *sofism* = Dan. *sofisme*, < L. *sophisma*, a sophism, < Gr. *σόφισμα*, a clever device, an ingenious contrivance, a sly trick, a captious argument, sophism, < *σοφίζειν*, make wise, instruct, dep. deal or argue subtly: see *sophist.* Cf. *sophomore.*] A false argumentation devised for the exercise of one's ingenuity or for the purpose of deceit; sometimes, a logically false argumentation; a fallacy. The word is especially applied to certain ancient tricks of reasoning, which before the systematization of logic and grammar had a real value, and were treated as important secrets. For the various kinds of sophism, see *fallacy.*

This day ne herde I of your tonge a word,
I trowe ye studie aboute som *sophyme*.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Clerk's Tale, l. 5.

Some other reasons there are . . . which seem to have been objected . . . for the exercise of men's wits in dissolving *sophisms*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 4.

**The litigious sophism.** See *litigious.* = **Syn.** A *sophism* is an argument known to be unsound by him who uses it; a *paralogism* is an unsound argument used without knowledge of its unsoundness. *Paralogism* is a strictly technical word of logic; *sophism* is not. *Sophistry* applies to reasoning as *sophism* to a single argument. See *fallacy.*

**sophist** (sof'ist), *n.* [In ME. *sophister*, q. v.; < F. *sophiste* = Pr. *sophista* = Sp. *sofista* = Pg. *sophista, sofista* = It. *sofista* = D. *sofist* = G. *sophist* = Sw. Dan. *sofist*, < LL. *sophista*, a sophist, < Gr. *σοφιστής*, a master of one's craft, a wise or prudent man, a teacher of arts and sciences for money, a sophist (see def. 2), < *σοφίζειν*, make wise, instruct, in pass. be or become wise, dep. deal or argue subtly, be a sophist, < *σοφός*, skilled, intelligent, learned, clever, wise; cf. *σαφής*, clear; perhaps akin to L. *sapere*, taste, > *sapiens*, wise: see *sapient.*] 1. One who is skilled or versed in a thing; a specialist. — 2. An ancient Greek philosophic and rhetorical teacher who took pay for teaching virtue, the management of a household or the government of a state, and all that pertains to wise action or speech. Sophists taught before the development of logic and grammar, when skill in reasoning and in disputation could not be accurately distinguished, and thus they came to attach great value to quibbles, which soon brought them into contempt.

Love teacheth a man to carry himself better than the *sophist* or preceptor.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

The *Sophists* did not profess to teach a man his duty as distinct from his interest, or his interest as distinct from his duty, but Good Conduct conceived as duty and interest identified. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 94.

Hence — **3.** A captious or fallacious reasoner; a quibbler.

Dark-brow'd *sophist*, come not anear;
All the place is holy ground;
Hollow smile and frozen sneer
Come not here.
*Tennyson*, The Poet's Mind.

**sophister** (sof'is-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *sophister, sofyster*, < OF. **sophistre*, a var. of *sophiste*, a sophist: see *sophist.* The term. *-er* is unorigi-

nal, as in *philosopher*.] **1.** A man of learning; a teacher; specifically, a professional teacher of philosophy; a sophist.

And gut thei seien sothliche, and so doth the Sarrasyns, That Iesus was bote a Iogelour, a Iaper a-monge the comune,
And a *sophistre* of sorcerie and pseudo-propheta.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xviii. 311.

As the *sophister* said in the Greek comedy, "Clouds become any thing as they are represented."
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 668.

**2.** A sophist; a quibbler; a subtle and fallacious reasoner.

These impudent *sophisters*, who deny matter of fact with so steeled a front. *Evelyn*, True Religion, Pref., p. xxx.

You very cunningly put a Question about Wine, by a French Trick, which I believe you learn'd at Paris, that you may save your Wine by that Means. Ah, go your Way; I see you're a *Sophister*.
*N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 74.

The age of chivalry is gone: that of *sophisters*, economists, and calculators has succeeded.
*Burke*, Rev. in France.

**3.** In English universities, a student advanced beyond the first year of his residence, now generally called a *soph*. At Cambridge during the first year the students have the title of *freshmen*, or *first-year men;* during the second, *second-year men*, or *junior sophs* or *sophisters;* and during the third year, *third-year men*, or *senior sophs* or *sophisters*. In the older American colleges the junior and senior classes were originally called *junior sophisters* and *senior sophisters*. The terms were similarly applied to students in their third and fourth years in Dublin University. Compare *sophomore*.

I have known the rallingest *sophisters* in an university sit non plus. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

In case any of the *Sophisters* fail in the premises required at their hands.
*Quincy*, Hist. Harvard Univ., I. 518 (Hall's College Words).

**sophister**† (sof'is-tėr), *v. t.* [< *sophister*, *n.*] To maintain by a fallacious argument or sophistry. *Foxe.*

**sophistic** (sō-fis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *sophistique* = Sp. *sofístico* = Pg. *sophistico*, *sofistico* = It. *sofistico*, adj. (F. *sophistique* = It. *sofistica* = G. *sophistik*, n.), < L. *sophisticus*, < Gr. σοφιστικός, of or pertaining to a sophist, < σοφιστής, sophist: see *sophist*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *sophistical*.

But we know nothing till, by poaring still
On Books, we get vs a *Sophistik* skill.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

**Sophistic quantity.** See *quantity*.—**Sophistic syllogism**, a deceptive syllogism invented for gain.

**II.** *n.* The methods of the Greek sophists; sophistry.

**sophistical** (sō-fis'ti-kal), *a.* [< ME. **sofistical* (in the adv.); < *sophistic* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to a sophist or to sophistry; using or involving sophistry; quibbling; fallacious.

Whom ye could not move by *sophisticall* arguing, them you thinke to confute by scandalous misnaming.
*Milton*, Church-Government, i. 6.

**2**†. Sophisticated; adulterated; not pure.

There be some that commit Fornication in Chymistry, by heterogeneous and *sophistical* Citrinations.
*Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 41.

**Sophistical disputation.** See *disputation*, 2.

**sophistically** (sō-fis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* [< ME. *sofistically;* < *sophistical* + *-ly*2.] In a sophistical manner; fallaciously; with sophistry.

Who *sofistically* speketh is hateful.
*Wyclif*, Ecclus. xxxvii. 20.

The gravest [offense] . . . is to argue *sophistically*, to suppress facts or arguments, to misstate the elements of the case, or misrepresent the opposite opinion.
*J. S. Mill*, Liberty, ii.

**sophisticalness** (sō-fis'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sophistical. *Bailey*, 1727.

**sophisticate** (sō-fis'ti-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sophisticated*, ppr. *sophisticating*. [< ML. *sophisticatus*, pp. of *sophisticare* (> It. *sofisticare* = Sp. *sofisticar* = Pg. *sophisticar*, *sofisticar* = F. *sophistiquer*), falsify, corrupt, adulterate, < LL. *sophisticus*, sophistic: see *sophistic*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make sophistical; involve in sophistry; clothe or obscure with fallacies; falsify.

How be it, it were harde to construe this lecture,
*Sophisticatid* craftely is many a confecture.
*Skelton*, Garland of Laurel, l. 110.

I have loved no darkness,
*Sophisticated* no truth.
*M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna, ii.

**2.** To overcome or delude by sophistry; hence, to pervert; mislead.

If the passions of the mind be strong, they easily *sophisticate* the understanding.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., Ded.

The majority . . . refused to soften down or explain away those words which, to all minds not *sophisticated*, appear to assert the regenerating virtue of the sacrament.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiv.

**3.** To adulterate; render impure by admixture.

He lets me have good tobacco, and he does not *Sophisticate* it with sack-lees or oil.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

Tradesmen who put water in their wool, and moisten their cloth that it may stretch; tavern-keepers who *sophisticate* and mingle wines.
*I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., I. 339.

**4.** To deprive of simplicity; subject to the methods or influence of art.

He is rattling over the streets of London, and pursuing all the *sophisticated* joys which succeed to supply the place where nature is relinquished. *V. Knox*, Essays, viii.

**5.** To alter without authority and without notice, whether to deceive the reader or hearer, or to make a fancied improvement or correction; alter, as a text or the spelling of a word, in order to support a preconceived opinion of what it was or should be.

How many . . . turn articles of piety to particles of policy, and *sophisticate* old singleness into new singularity!
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 178.

As to demarcation, following Dr. Webster, they take the liberty of *sophisticating* Burke, in making him write demarkation. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 208.

**II.** *intrans.* To use sophistry; deal sophistically.

We may occasionally see some man of deep conscientiousness, and subtle and refined understanding, who spends a life in *sophisticating* with an intellect which he cannot silence. *J. S. Mill*, Liberty, ii.

**sophisticate**† (sō-fis'ti-kāt), *a.* [< ME. *sophisticate;* < ML. *sophisticatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Perverted; corrupt.

And such [pure and right] no Woman e'er will be;
No, they are all *Sophisticate*. *Cowley*, Ode, st. 1.

Very philosophie (nat that whiche is *sophisticate* and consisteth in sophismes). *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 11.

**2.** Adulterated; impure; hence, not genuine; spurious.

Zif it be thykke or reed or blak, it is *sophisticate:* that is to seyne, contrefeted and made lyke it, for disceyt.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 51.

Hee tastes Styles as some discreeter Palats doe Wine, and tels you which is Genuine, which *Sophisticate* and bastard. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Criticke.

**sophistication** (sō-fis-ti-kā'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sophisticacion;* = Sp. *sofisticacion* = Pg. *sophisticação* = It. *sofisticazione*, < ML. *sophisticatio(n-)*, < *sophisticare*, sophisticate: see *sophisticate*.] **1.** The act or process of sophisticating. (*a*) The use or application of sophisms; the process of investing with specious fallacies; the art of sophistry.

Skill in special pleading and ingenuity in *sophistication*.
*Mrs. Cowden Clarke.*

(*b*) The process of perverting or misleading by sophistry; hence, loosely, any perversion or wresting from the proper course; a leading or going astray.

From both kinds of practical perplexity again are to be distinguished those self-*sophistications* which arise from a desire to find excuses for gratifying unworthy inclinations.
*T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 314.

(*c*) Adulteration; debasement by means of a foreign admixture.

A subtile discovery of outlandish merchants fraud, and of the *sophistication* of their wares.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

**2.** A sophism; a quibble; a specious fallacy.

Tyndalles tryflinge *sophisticacions*, whyche he woulde shoulde seeme so solempne subtile insolubles, . . . ye shall se proued very frantique folyes.
*Sir T. More*, Works (ed. 1557), I. 355.

**3.** That which is adulterated or not genuine; the product of adulteration.—**4.** A means of adulteration; any substance mixed with another for the purpose of adulteration.

The chief *sophistications* of ginger powder are sago-meal, ground rice, and turmeric. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 172.

**sophisticator** (sō-fis'ti-kā-tor), *n.* [< *sophisticate* + *-or*1.] One who sophisticates, in any sense of the word; especially, one who adulterates.

I cordially commend that the *sophisticators* of wine may suffer punishment above any ordinary thief.
*T. Whitaker*, Blood of the Grape (1654), p. 107.

**sophisticism** (sō-fis'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *sophistic* + *-ism*.] The philosophy or methods of the sophists.

**sophistress** (sof'is-tres), *n.* [< *sophister* + *-ess*.] A female sophist. [Rare.]

*Mar.* Shall I haue leaue (as thou but late with me) That I may play the Sophister with thee?
*Pam.* The *Sophistresse*.
*Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 115)

You seem to be a *Sophistress*, you argue so smartly.
*N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 379.

**sophistry** (sof'is-tri), *n.*; pl. *sophistries* (-triz). [< ME. *sophistrye*, *sophistrie*, *sofystry* (= G. *sophisterei* = Sw. Dan. *sofisteri*), < OF. *sophisterie* = Sp. It. *sofisteria* = Pg. *sophisteria* (< ML. *sophistria*); as *sophist* + *-ry*.] **1.** The methods of teaching, doctrines, or practices of the Greek sophists.—**2.** Fallacious reasoning; reasoning sound in appearance only; especially, reasoning deceptive from intention or passion.

Ine huyche manyere thet me zucreth other openliche other stilleliche be art other be *sophistrie*.
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

*Sophistrie* is ever occupied either in proving the trueth alwaies to be false, or elles that whiche is false to be true.
*Sir T. Wilson*, Rule of Reason.

Men of great conversational powers almost universally practise a sort of lively *sophistry* and exaggeration, which deceives, for the moment, both themselves and their auditors. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

**3**†. Argument for exercise merely.

The more youthful exercises of *sophistry*, themes, and declamations. *Felton.*

**4**†. Trickery; craft.

Hem thoughte it did hem [the birds] good
To singe of him, and in hir song despyse
The foule chel that for his covetyse
Had hem betrayed with his *sophistrye*.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 137.

=**Syn. 2.** See def. 2 of *fallacy*.

**Sophoclean** (sof-ō-klē'an), *a.* [< L. *Sophocles*, < Gr. Σοφοκλῆς, Sophocles (see def.), + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Sophocles, an illustrious Athenian dramatic poet (495–406 B. C.).

**sophomore** (sof'ō-mōr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *sophimore*, the altered form *sophomore* being made to simulate a formation < Gr. σοφός, wise, + μωρός, silly, foolish, as if in allusion to the exaggerated opinion which students at this age are apt to have of their wisdom; not found in early use (being a technical term not likely to occur often outside of university records), but prob. orig. **sophimor*, **sophimour*, < OF. as if **sophismour*, **sophismeor*, < ML. as if **sophismator*, lit. 'one who makes arguments or uses sophisms,' < **sophismare* (> It. *sofismare* = Pg. *sophismare*), with equiv. *sophismaticare*, use sophisms, < L. *sophisma*, a captious argument, a sophism: see *sophism*. *Sophomore*, *sophimore*, prop. **sophimor*, is thus lit. 'sophismer,' as if directly < *sophime* (ME. form of *sophism*) + *-or*1. It is practically equiv. to *sophister*, both appar. meaning in their orig. university use 'arguer' or 'debater.' Cf. *wrangler* in its university use.] **I.** *n.* A student in the second year of his college course. [U. S.]

The President may give Leave for the *Sophimores* to take out some particular Books.
*Laws Yale Coll.* (1774), p. 23 (Hall's College Words).

**II.** *a.* Pertaining to a sophomore, or to the second year of the college course; characteristic of sophomores: as, *sophomore* studies; *sophomore* rhetoric. [U. S.]

**sophomoric** (sof-ō-mor'ik), *a.* [< *sophomore* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a sophomore or a sophomore class. [U. S.]

Better to face the prowling panther's path
Than meet the storm of *Sophomoric* wrath.
*Harvardiana*, IV. 22 (Hall's College Words).

**2.** Characteristic of the traditional sophomore; bombastic; inflated; conceited; complacently ignorant; immature and over-confident. [U. S.]

He [Davis] writes that he "never expected a Confederate army to surrender while it was able either to fight or to retreat"; but, sustained only by the *sophomoric* eloquence of Mr. Benjamin, he had no alternative.
*The Century*, XXXIX. 563.

They sat one day drawn thus close together, sipping and theorizing, speculating upon the nature of things in an easy, bold, *sophomoric* way.
*G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 13.

**sophomorical** (sof-ō-mor'i-kal), *a.* [< *sophomoric* + *-al*.] Same as *sophomoric*. [U. S.]

Some verbose Fourth of July oration, or some *sophomorical* newspaper declamation. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 435.

**Sophora** (sō-fō'rą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Ar. *sofara*, a yellow plant (applied to one faded), < *asfar*, yellow: see *saffron*.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the suborder *Papilionaceæ*, type of the tribe *Sophoreæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a broadly obovate or orbicular banner petal and oblong wings and keel, grouped in terminal racemes or panicles, and followed by thick or roundish or four-winged pods which are constricted into a succession of necklace-like joints (see cut under *moniliform*), and are usually indehiscent. There are about 30 species, natives of warm regions of both hemispheres. They are trees and shrubs, rarely perennial herbs, and bear odd-pinnate leaves, usually with very numerous small leaflets, but sometimes only a few, and then large and rigid. The flowers are white, yellow, or violet, and highly ornamental. Three species occur within the United States: *S. secundiflora*, the coral-bean of Texas (see *frijolito*); *S. affinis*, a small tree of Arkansas and Texas, with hard, heavy, coarse-grained, yellow and finally red wood, and resinous pods, from which a domestic ink is made; and *S. tomentosa*, a shrub of the Florida coast, with showy yellow flowers, also widely distributed along tropical shores of Amer-

ica, Africa, and Australia, and abundant on Fiji Island seabeaches, where it is known as *kau-ni-alewa*, or women's-tree. *S. tetraptera* of New Zealand is there known as *laburnum* or *kowhai* (for its variety *Macnabiana*, see *pelu*). *S. Japonica* is the Chinese or Japanese pagoda-tree or yenju, a very handsome quick-growing tree reaching 60 feet in height, with dark-green younger branches and deep blue-green leaves, sometimes cultivated, especially for its large panicles of small whitish autumnal flowers. Its hard compact wood is valued for turners' work; all parts are purgative; the austere pulp of the pods dyes yellow; and the flowers (called in Chinese *wai-fa*) furnish a yellow dye greatly valued in China. For this the tree is cultivated in several provinces, from which the dried flowers are exported in small sacks and used to dye blue cloth green, and to dye yellow the silk garments of the mandarins and the rush-mats which form the Chinese sails, beds, bags, and floor-matting.

**Sophoreæ** (sō-fō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Sprengel, 1802), ‹ *Sophora* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of leguminous plants, characterized by a commonly arboreous or high-climbing habit, pinnate leaves of five or numerous leaflets or of a single large leaflet, and flowers with ten free stamens. It contains about 34 genera, of which *Sophora* is the type, natives chiefly of the tropics, and largely of the southern hemisphere in America and Africa. For other important genera, see *Myroxylon* and *Cladrastis*. The latter is the chief genus represented in the United States; another, *Camoensia*, a lofty-climbing African shrub with handsome and gigantic flowers, is an exception in its trifoliate leaves. See cut under *yellow-wood*.

**sophrosyne** (sō-fros′i-nē), *n.* [‹ Gr. *σωφροσύνη*, discretion, temperance, ‹ *σώφρων*, earlier *σαόφρων*, of sound mind, temperate, ‹ *σῶς*, orig. **σαός*, sound, whole, safe, + *φρήν*, mind.] The quality of wise moderation; sound-mindedness; discreet good sense: referring especially to Greek art and philosophy.

**sophta,** *n.* See *softa*.

**sopient** (sō′pi-ent), *n.* [‹ L. *sopien(t-)s*, ppr. of *sopire*, put to sleep: see *sopite*.] A soporific; some agent which promotes sleep.

**sopite** (sō′pīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sopited*, ppr. *sopiting*. [‹ L. *sopitus*, pp. of *sopire*, put to sleep, lay at rest, settle, quiet (> It. *sopire*, quench, suppress): see *sopor*.] To put to sleep; set at rest; quiet; silence; specifically, in *Scots law*, to quash.

He is much offended that you do stickle and keep on foot such questions, which may be better *sopited* and silenced than maintained and drawn into sidings and partakings. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon, II. 332.

What could a woman desire in a match, more than the *sopiting* of a very dangerous claim, and the alliance of a son-in-law, noble, brave, well-gifted, and highly connected? *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xviii.

**sopition**† (sō-pish′ọn), *n.* [‹ *sopite* + *-ion*.] The act of sopiting, or putting to sleep; also, the state of being put to sleep; deep slumber; dormancy; lethargy.

As for dementation, *sopition* of reason, and the diviner particle, from drink, though American religion approve, and Pagan piety of old hath practised it, . . . Christian morality and the doctrine of Christ will not allow it. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

**sopor** (sō′pọr), *n.* [= F. *sopor*, *sopeur* = Sp. Pg. *sopor* = It. *sopore*, ‹ L. *sopor*, deep sleep, orig. **svapor*, akin to *somnus*, orig. **sopnus*, **svapnus*, sleep, = Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep: see *somnolent*, *sweven*.] A deep, unnatural sleep; lethargy; stupor.

To awaken the Christian world out of this deep *sopor* or lethargy. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Iniquity, ii., Pref. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**soporate**† (sō′pọr-āt), *v. t.* [‹ L. *soporatus*, pp. of *soporare*, put to sleep, stupefy, ‹ *sopor*, deep sleep: see *sopor*.] To stupefy; make sleepy.

It would be but a resurrection to another sleep: the soul seeming not to be thoroughly awake here, but as it were *soporated*, with the dull steams and opiatick vapours of this gross body. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 795.

**soporiferous** (sō-pō-rif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [= F. *soporifère* = Sp. *soporífero* = Pg. It. *soporifero*, ‹ L. *soporifer*, sleep-bringing, ‹ *sopor*, deep sleep, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Causing or tending to cause sleep; soporific.

The *soporiferous* medicines . . . are henbane, hemlock, mandrake, moonshade, tobacco, opium. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 975.

2†. Sleepy; somnolent.

Hark, you sluggish *soporiferous* villains! there's knaves abroad when you are a-bed. *Middleton*, Phœnix, iii. 1.

**soporiferously** (sō-pō-rif′ẹ-rus-li), *adv.* In a soporiferous manner; so as to produce sleep. *Imp. Dict.*

**soporiferousness** (sō-pō-rif′ẹ-rus-nes), *n.* The quality of being soporiferous; the property of causing sleep.

**soporific** (sō-pō-rif′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *soporifique* = Sp. *soporífico* = Pg. It. *soporifico*, ‹ L. **soporificus*, ‹ *sopor*, deep sleep, + *facere*, make.] I. *a.* Tending to produce sleep.

The colour and taste of opium are, as well as its *soporific* or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities, whereby it is fitted to produce different operations on different parts of our bodies. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxiii.

II. *n.* Anything which causes sleep, as certain medicines.

Nor has rhubarb always proved a purge, or opium a *soporific*, to every one who has taken these medicines. *Hume*, Inquiry Concerning Human Understanding, vi.

**soporose** (sō′pọ-rōs), *a.* [‹ L. *sopor*, deep sleep, + *-ose*.] Same as *soporous*. *Imp. Dict.*

**soporous** (sō′pọ-rus), *a.* [‹ L. *sopor*, deep sleep, + *-ous*.] Causing deep sleep.

In small syncopes it may perhaps rouse the spirits a little, but in *soporous* diseases it is commonly an uncertain and ineffectual remedy. *Greenhill*, Art of Embalming, p. 58.

**sopper** (sop′ėr), *n.* [‹ *sop* + *-er*[1].] One who sops or dips in liquor something to be eaten. *Imp. Dict.*

**sopping** (sop′ing), *a.* [‹ *sop*, *v.*] Soaking, soaked, or drenched, as with rain.

**soppy** (sop′i), *a.* [‹ *sop* + *-y*[1].] Wet; soaked; abounding in moisture: as, a *soppy* day.

It [Yarmouth] looked rather spongy and *soppy*, I thought. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, iii.

How damp and cheerless the houses . . . looked in the *soppy* hollows where the lush meadows were richest! *Harper's Mag.*, LXIX. 339.

**sopra** (sō′prä), *adv.* [It., ‹ L. *supra*, above, over: see *supra*.] In *music*, above: as, *come sopra*, as above; *nella parte di sopra*, in the upper or higher part.

**soprani,** *n.* Italian plural of *soprano*.

**sopranist** (sō-prä′nist), *n.* [‹ *soprano* + *-ist*.] A soprano or treble singer: sometimes used attributively.

Senesino, . . . one of the most famous of the *sopranist* singers who flourished in the last century. *Grove*, Dict. Music, III. 461.

**soprano** (sō-prä′nō), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *soprano* = Sp. *soprano* = D. *sopraan* = G. Sw. Dan. *sopran*, ‹ It. *soprano*, the treble in music, lit. high, identical with *soprano*, *sovrano*, supreme, sovereign, = Sp. Pg. *soberano* = F. *souverain*, > E. *sovereign*: see *sovereign*, *sovran*.] I. *n.*; It. pl. *soprani* (sō-prä′ni), E. pl. *sopranos* (-nōz). 1. In *music*, the highest variety of the female voice; treble. It ranges easily from about middle C upward two octaves or more, and is characterized by a comparatively thin and incisive quality, usually combined with marked flexibility. Soprano is also the higher voice of boys, and is sometimes accidentally or artificially preserved among men. It is the most important and effective voice for all kinds of solo singing, and is that to which is assigned the chief melody in modern choral music. A voice whose compass and quality are intermediate between soprano and alto is called *mezzo-soprano*.

2. A singer with such a voice.

*Soprano*, basso, even the contra-alto,
Wish'd him five fathoms under the Rialto.
*Byron*, Beppo, xxxii.

3. A voice-part for or sung by such a voice.—**Natural soprano**, a male singer who produces tones of soprano pitch and quality by means of an unusually developed falsetto.—**Soprano sfogato.** See *sfogato*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the soprano: as, *soprano* music; a *soprano* voice; the *soprano* compass.—**Soprano clef**, in *musical notation*, a C clef when placed on the lower line of a staff. See *clef*.—**Soprano string.** Same as *chanterelle*, 1.

**sora** (sō′rä), *n.* [Also *soree*.] A crake; a small short-billed rail, of the subfamily *Rallinæ* and genus *Porzana*. Specifically, in the United States, *P. carolina*, the Carolina rail, sora-rail, or soree, which throngs the marshes of the Atlantic coast in the autumn, furnishes fine sport, and is highly esteemed for the table. It is olive-brown above, varied with black and with many sharp white streaks and spots; the belly is whitish; the vent is rufescent; the lining of the wings is barred with black and white. In the fall the throat and breast are plain brownish, but in breeding-dress these parts are slate-colored, and the face and throat are black. The length is 8 or 9 inches, the extent of wings 12 or 13. Sometimes miscalled *ortolan* (which see). See cut under *Porzana*.

**sorage**†, *n.* [Also *sorrage* and *soreage* (as if ‹ *sore*[2] + *age*); ‹ F. **sorage*, *saurage*, the first year of a falcon before it has molted, ‹ *sor*, *saur*, sore, sorrel: see *sore*[2].] 1. In *falconry*, the period from the time when a hawk is taken from the aery until she mews her feathers.

If her downy *soreage* she but ruffe
So strong a dove, may it be thought enough.
*Quarles*, Feast for Worms. (*Wright.*)

2. The blades of green wheat or barley. *Bailey*, 1731 (spelled *sorrage*).

**sorahees,** *n.* Same as *sura-hai*.

**sorance**† (sōr′ans), *n.* [Also *sorrance*; ‹ *sore*[1], *n.*, + *-ance*.] Soreness; a sore feeling.

The malady of the joynts comprehendeth al griefes and *sorances* that be in the joyntes. *Topsell*, Four-Footed Beasts (1607), p. 341. (*Halliwell.*)

Seldom or never complain they of any *sorance* in other parts of the body. *Holland.*

**sora-rail** (sō′rä-rāl), *n.* Same as *sora*.

**Sorastreæ** (sō-ras′trē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Sorastrum* + *-eæ*.] A small order of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Cœnobieæ*, distinguished by the fact that the cœnobium is uniciliated. *Sorastrum* is the typical genus.

**Sorastrum** (sō-ras′trum), *n.* [NL. (Kützing), so called in allusion to the shape of the colonies of cells; ‹ Gr. *σωρός*, a heap, + *ἄστρον*, a star.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Cœnobieæ*, and typical of the order *Sorastreæ*. The cœnobium is globose, solid within, free-swimming, and composed of 4, 8, 16, or 32 compressed wedge-shaped cells, which are sinuate, emarginate, or bifid at the apex and radiately disposed. *S. spinulosum* is the only species found in North America.

**sorb**[1] (sôrb), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sorbe*, ‹ OF. *sorbe*, F. *sorbe*, dial. *sourbe* = Sp. *sorba*, *serba* = Pg. *sorva* = It. *sorbo*, *sorba* = D. *sorbe* = Pol. *sorba*, ‹ L. *sorbus*, the sorb-tree, *sorbum*, the fruit of the sorb-tree: see *Sorbus*. Cf. *serve*[2] (a doublet of *sorb*) and *service*[2].] 1. The service-tree, *Pyrus* (*Sorbus*) *domestica*. The wild service-tree, *Pyrus torminalis*, is included under the name by Gerard, and is also often so called in more recent times. The mountain-ash, *P. aucuparia*, and other species of the old genus *Sorbus* are also likely to have been so called.

Among crabbed *sorbs*
It ill befits the sweet fig to bear fruit.
*Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xv. 65.

2. The fruit of any of the above-named trees.

**Sorb**[2] (sôrb), *n.* [Cf. *Serb*.] A member of a Slavic race resident in Saxony and adjoining parts of Prussia. Also called *Wend*, or *Lusatian Wend*.

**sorb-apple**† (sôrb′ap″l), *n.* [= G. *sorbapfel*; as *sorb*[1] + *apple*.] The fruit of the service-tree.

For their drink they had a kind of small well-watered wine, and some fine *sorb-apple* cider. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 31.

**sorbate** (sôr′bāt), *n.* [‹ *sorb*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1].] A salt of sorbic acid.

**sorbefacient** (sôr-bē-fā′shient), *a.* and *n.* [‹ L. *sorbere*, suck in, swallow up, + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make, do, cause.] I. *a.* Promoting absorption. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *n.* In *med.*, that which produces or promotes absorption.

**sorbent** (sôr′bent), *n.* [‹ L. *sorben(t-)s*, ppr. of *sorbere*, suck in, swallow up, = Gr. *ῥοφεῖν* (for **σροφεῖν*), sup up, = OBulg. *srŭbati* = Russ. *serbatĭ* = Lith. *surbti* = Lett. *surbt*, suck in. Cf. *absorb*.] An absorbent. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**sorbet** (sôr′bet), *n.* [‹ F. *sorbet* = Sp. *sorbete*, ‹ It. *sorbetto*, ‹ Turk. *sherbet*, ‹ Ar. *sharbat*, sherbet: see *sherbet*.] Sherbet; also, water-ice of any kind; especially, a water-ice which is not very hard frozen, so that it remains semi-liquid; also, water-ice flavored with rum, kirschwasser, or the like, as distinguished from that made without spirit.

Among the refreshments of these warm countries I ought not to forget mentioning the *sorbets*, which are sold in coffeehouses and places of publick resort; they are iced froth made with juice of oranges, apricots, or peaches. *Smollett*, Travels, Letter xix., Oct. 10, 1764.

**Sorbian** (sôr′bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Sorb*[2] + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the Sorbs or to their language. Also *Sorbish*.

II. *n.* 1. A Sorb.—2. The language of the Sorbs, or Lusatian Wends. It belongs to the western branch of the Slavic family. It is divided into Upper Sorbian and Lower Sorbian. Also *Sorbish*.

**sorbic** (sôr′bik), *a.* [‹ *sorb*[1] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from the mountain-ash, *Pyrus aucuparia*, formerly classed as *Sorbus*: as, *sorbic* acid.—**Sorbic acid,** $C_6H_8O_2$, an acid obtained from mountain-ash berries.

**sorbile** (sôr′bil), *a.* [‹ L. *sorbilis*, that may be sucked or supped up, ‹ *sorbere*, suck in, swallow up: see *sorbent*.] Capable of being drunk or sipped; liquid. [Rare.]

This [sop] most probably refers to *sorbile* food, what is vulgarly called spoon-meat. *Jamieson*, Dict. Scottish Lang., IV. 337.

**sorbin, sorbine** (sôr′bin), *n.* [‹ *sorb*[1] + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A glucose sugar ($C_6H_{12}O_6$), obtained from mountain-ash berries. It is crystalline, is very sweet, and reduces copper solutions, but does not ferment with yeast.

**Sorbish** (sôr′bish), *a.* and *n.* [= G. *Sorbisch*; as *Sorb*[2] + *-ish*[1].] I. *a.* Same as *Sorbian*.

II. *n.* Same as *Sorbian*, 2.

**sorbite** (sôr′bīt), *n.* [‹ *sorb*[1] + *-ite*[2].] A crystalline principle ($C_6H_{14}O_6$) isomeric with mannite: found in mountain-ash berries. It does not ferment with yeast or reduce copper solutions.

**sorbition** (sôr-bish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *sorbitio(n-)*, a supping up, a draught or potion, < *sorbere*, pp. *sorbitus*, suck in, swallow up: see *sorbent*.] The act of drinking or sipping.

*Sorbition*, . . . a supping, as of broth or pottage.
*Blount*, Glossographia (ed. 1670).

**Sorbonical** (sôr-bon'i-kal), *a.* [< *Sorbonne*, q. v., + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to the Sorbonne or the Sorbonists.

The *sorbonical* or theological wine, and their feasts or gaudy days, are now come to be proverbially jested at.
*Florio*, tr. of Montaigne, p. 626. (*Latham.*)

**Sorbonist** (sôr'bọn-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *Sorbonne* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* A doctor of the Sorbonne, in the University of Paris.

Dull *Sorbonist*, fly contradiction!
Fie! thou oppugn'st the definition.
*Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, iv. 135.

For he a rope of sand could twist
As tough as learned *Sorbonist*.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras (ed. 1774), I. i. 158.

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sorbonne or its members.

Rabelais had indeed again made for himself protectors whom no clerical or *Sorbonist* jealousy could touch.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 195.

**Sorbonne** (sôr-bon'), *n.* [F. *Sorbonne*, so named from Robert de *Sorbon*, its founder.] A celebrated house founded in the University of Paris about 1250 by Robert de Sorbon, chaplain and confessor of Louis IX. The college of the Sorbonne became one of the four constituent parts, and the predominant one, of the faculty of theology in the university. It exercised a high influence in ecclesiastical affairs and on the public mind, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It was suppressed during the revolution and deprived of its endowments. At the reconstruction of the university under Napoleon I. the building erected for it by Richelieu, and still called the Sorbonne, was given to the theological faculty in connection with the faculties of science and belles-lettres.

**sorb-tree** (sôrb'trē), *n.* Same as *sorb*[1], 1.

**Sorbus** (sôr'bus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *sorbus*, sorb: see *sorb*[1], *serve*[2], *service*[2].] A former genus of rosaceous trees, now included in *Pyrus*. See *Pyrus*, also *sorb*[1] and *service-tree*.

**sorcer**† (sôr'sèr), *n.* [< ME. *sorcer*, *sorser*, < OF. *sorcier* = Sp. *sortero* = It. *sortiere*, a sorcerer, < ML. *sortiarius*, a teller of fortunes by lot, a sorcerer, < L. *sor(t-)s*, lot: see *sort*.] Same as *sorcerer*.

Deuinores of demorlaykes that dremes cowthe rede,
*Sorsers* & exorsismus & fele such clerkes.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1579.

**sorcerer** (sôr'sèr-èr), *n.* [< *sorcer* + *-er* (superfluously added, as in *fruiterer*, *poulterer*, *upholsterer*, etc.): see *sorcer*.] Originally, one who casts lots; one who divines or interprets by the casting of lots; hence, one who uses magic arts in divination or for other ends; a wizard; an enchanter; a conjurer.

The King commanded to call the magicians, and the *sorcerers*, and the Chaldeans, for to show the King his dreams. Dan. ii. 2.

Dark-working *sorcerers* that change the mind.
*Shak.*, C. of E., i. 2. 99.

**sorceress** (sôr'sèr-es), *n.* [< ME. *sorceresse*, < OF. *sorceresse*, fem. of *sorcier*, a sorcerer: see *sorcerer*.] A female sorcerer.

Phitonesses, charmeresses,
Olde wyches, *sorceresses*,
That usen exorsisaciouns.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1263.

Pucelle, that witch, that damned *sorceress*,
Hath wrought this hellish mischief unawares.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 38.

**sorcering**† (sôr'sèr-ing), *n.* [< *sorcer-y* + *-ing*[1].] The use or art of sorcery.

His trade of *sorcering* had so inured him to receive voices from his familiars in shape of beasts that this event seemed not strange to him.
*Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, vii. 3, Balaam.

**sorcerous** (sôr'sèr-us), *a.* [< *sorcer-y* + *-ous*.] Using or involving sorcery; magical.

This *sorcerous* worker, to make hym pope, in the space of xiii. yeres poysened vi. of his predecessours one after another. *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, ii.

O that in mine eyes
Were all the *sorcerous* poison of my woes,
That I might witch ye headlong from your height!
*Chapman*, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.

**sorcery** (sôr'sèr-i), *n.*; pl. *sorceries* (-iz). [< ME. *sorcery*, *sorcerie*, *sorceri*, *sorsory*, < OF. *sorcerie*, *sorcherie*, *sorçoirie*, casting of lots, magic, sorcery (cf. F. *sorcellerie*, sorcery), < *sorcier*, sorcerer: see *sorcer*.] Originally, divination from the casting of lots; hence, the use of supernatural knowledge or power gained in any manner, especially through the connivance of evil spirits; magic art; enchantment; witchcraft; spells; charms.

And somme Iewes seiden with *sorcerie* he wrouhte,
And thorwe the myghte of Mahon and thorw mysbyleyue.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 150.

By thy *sorceries* were all nations deceived.
Rev. xviii. 23.

**sord**[1] (sôrd), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *sward*.

In the midst an altar as the landmark stood
Rustic, of grassy *sord*. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 433.

**sord**[2]† (sôrd), *n.* An obsolete variant of *sort*.

**sorda**, *a.* See *sordo*.

**sordamente** (sôr-dȧ-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *sordo*, deaf, mute: see *surd*.] In *music*, in a veiled or muffled manner.

**sordavalite** (sôr'dȧ-val-īt), *n.* [Also *sordawalite*; < *Sordavala* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A glassy dark-colored mineral substance with conchoidal fracture, found in thin layers in diabase near Sordavala in Finland. It has been included among minerals, but is more properly a vitreous form of diabase. It is called *glassy trap* by Törnebohm in Sweden.

**sordellina** (sôr-de-lē'nȧ), *n.* [It., < *sordo*, mute: see *sordine*, *surd*.] A variety of bagpipe.

**sordes** (sôr'dēz), *n.* [< L. *sordes*, < *sordere*, be dirty or foul.] Filth; refuse; dregs; dross; specifically, in *med.*, crusts which form upon the lips and teeth of persons suffering from extreme exhaustion, as in typhoid and other fevers.

Yet this, however, not under the name of pleasure; to cleanse itself from the *sordes* of its impure original, it was necessary it should change its name.
*Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, ii. 6.

**sordet** (sôr'det), *n.* [It., < *sordo*, mute (see *sordine*, *sordo*), + *-et*.] Same as *sordino*.

**sordid** (sôr'did), *a.* [< F. *sordide* = Sp. *sórdido* = Pg. It. *sordido*, < L. *sordidus*, dirty, filthy, foul, vile, mean, base, < *sordere*, be dirty (*sordes*, dirt), akin to E. *swart*, black: see *swart*.] 1. Dirty; filthy; squalid; foul.

There Charon stands, who rules the dreary coast,
A *sordid* god; down from his hoary chin
A length of beard descends, uncombed, unclean.
*Dryden*, Æneid, vi. 414.

The wretched family are ashamed to show their *sordid* tatters in the church on the Sabbath day.
*Everett*, Orations, I. 372.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, of a dull or dirty hue; impure; muddy: noting a color when it appears as if clouded by admixture with another, or parts so colored: as, *sordid* blue, etc. — **3.** Morally foul; gross; base; vile; ignoble; selfish; miserly.

To set the hearts of men on fire
To scorn the *sordid* world, and unto heaven aspire.
*Milton*, Death of a Fair Infant, l. 63.

What is all righteousness that men devise?
What — but a *sordid* bargain for the skies?
*Cowper*, Truth, l. 76.

He was clearly a man not destitute of real patriotism and magnanimity, a man whose vices were not of a *sordid* kind.
*Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

4. Low; menial; groveling.

Amongst them all she placed him most low,
And in his hand a distaffe to him gave,
That he thereon should spin both flax and tow;
A *sordid* office for a mind so brave.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. v. 23.

**Sordid dragonet**, a callionymoid fish, by some supposed to be the female of the gemmous dragonet, or sculpin, *Callionymus lyra*.

**sordidity**† (sôr-did'i-ti), *n.* [< *sordid* + *-ity*.] Sordidness.

Swimming in suddes of all *sordiditie*.
*Davies*, Humours Heaven on Earth, p. 21. (*Dames.*)

Weary and ashamed of their own *sordidity* and manner of life. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel. (*Trench.*)

**sordidly** (sôr'did-li), *adv.* In a sordid manner.

*Sordidly* shifting hands with shades and night.
*Crashaw*, Glorious Epiphany of Our Lord God.

**sordidness** (sôr'did-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sordid. (*a*) Filthiness; foulness.

An effect of Divine Providence designed to deter men and women from sluttishness and *sordidness*, and to provoke them to cleanliness. *Ray*, Works of Creation, p. 309.

(*b*) Baseness; vileness; depravity.

The madnesses of Caligula's delights, and the execrable *sordidness* of those of Tiberius. *Cowley*, Greatness.

(*c*) Mean, mercenary selfishness or covetousness: as, the *sordidness* of gambling.

**sordine** (sôr'dēn), *n.* [< OF. *sourdine*, < It. *sordino*, a mute; cf. It. *sordina* (> Sp. *sordina* = Pg. *surdina*), a mute; < L. *surdus*, deaf, mute: see *surd*.] Same as *sordino*, 1.

**sordino** (sôr-dē'nō), *n.*; pl. *sordini* (-ni). [It.: see *sordine*.] **1.** Same as *mute*[1], 3. See *con sordini*, and *senza sordini* (under *senza*). These terms are occasionally used with reference to the soft pedal of the pianoforte. — **2.** Same as *pochette*.

**sordious**† (sôr'di-us), *a.* [< L. *sordes*, dirt, + *-ous*.] Filthy; foul.

The ashes of earth-wormes duely prepared cleanseth *sordious*, stinking, and rotten ulcers, consuming and wasting away their hard lippes, or callous edges, if it be tempered with tarre and Simblian hony, as Pliny affirmeth.
*Topsell*, Hist. Serpents, p. 311. (*Halliwell.*)

**sordity**† (sôr'di-ti), *n.* [Short for *sordidity*.] Same as *sordidity*.

Greediness in getting, tenacity in keeping, *sordity* in spending. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 177.

**sordo, sorda** (sôr'dō, sôr'dȧ), *a.* [It., < L. *surdus*, deaf, mute: see *surd*.] In *music*, damped with a mute: as, *clarinetto sordo*, a damped or muffled clarinet; *tromba sorda*, a damped or muffled trumpet.

**sordono** (sôr-dō'nō), *n.*; pl. *sordoni* (-ni). [< It. *sordo*, mute: see *sordo*, *surd*.] **1.** A musical instrument of the oboe family, resembling the bombard. Its tube had twelve finger-holes. — **2.** In *organ-building*, an obsolete variety of reed-stop, giving damped or muffled tones. — **3.** A form of mute or sordino used in the trumpet.

**sordor** (sôr'dor), *n.* [< L. as if **sordor*, < *sordere*, be filthy: see *sordid*, *sordes*.] Filth; dregs; refuse; sordes. [Rare.]

The *sordor* of civilisation, mix'd
With all the savage which man's fall hath fix'd.
*Byron*, The Island, ii. 4.

**sore**[1] (sōr), *a.* [Sc. *sair*, *sare*; < ME. *sore*, *sare*, *sor*, *sar*, < AS. *sār*, painful, = OS. *sēr* = MD. *seer*, D. *zeer* = MLG. *sēr* = OHG. MHG. *sēr*, painful, wounded, = Icel. *sārr* = Norw. *saar*, sore (cf. Sw. *sår* = Dan. *saar*, wound, = Goth. *sair*, sorrow, travail, found only as a noun). Cf. Finn. *sairas*, sick (< Teut.). No cognates are found outside of Teut.] **1.** Painful, as being the seat of a wound or of disease; aching; specifically, painfully sensitive to the touch: said of the part affected, or, by extension, of the entire member or person concerned.

Than waxes his gast seke and *sare*.
*Hampole*, Pricke of Conscience, l. 772 (Morris and Skeat).

He maketh *sore*, and bindeth up: he woundeth, and his hands make whole. Job v. 18.

Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial skein of sleave-silk, thou green sarcenet flap for a *sore* eye?
*Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1. 36.

2. Inflicting physical suffering; giving bodily pain.

Merlin frusht a-monge hem with his banere, and his companye with hym, and leyde on *sore* strokes.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 207.

There's a *sair* pain in my head, father,
There 's a *sair* pain in my side.
*Fair Janet* (Child's Ballads, II. 89).

3. Suffering mental pain; distressed; painfully sensitive; touchy.

Peace is my dear delight — not Fleury's more;
But touch me, and no minister so *sore*.
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 76.

Why speak I vain words to a heart still *sore*
With sudden death of happiness?
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 94.

4. Bringing sorrow, misery, or regret; distressing; grievous; oppressive.

A *sore* word for them that are negligent in discharging their office. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

He laid a Tax full hard and *sore*,
Tho' many Men were sick.
*Prior*, The Viceroy, st. 12.

*Sore* task to hearts worn out by many wars.
*Tennyson*, Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song.

5. Associated with painful ideas or feelings; accompanied by grief, anger, mortification, regret, discomfort, or the like; serving as an occasion of bitterness: as, a *sore* subject.

The *sore* terms we stand upon with the gods will be strong with us for giving over. *Shak.*, Pericles, iv 2. 37.

I wish he were a wee bairn lying in my arms again. It were a *sore* day when I weaned him.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, The Crooked Branch.

6. Severe; violent; fierce.

I will persevere in my course of loyalty, though the conflict be *sore* between that and my blood.
*Shak.*, Lear, iii. 5. 24.

On Trinitye Mondaye in the morne
This *sore* battayle was doom'd to bee.
*King Arthur's Death* (Child's Ballads, I. 41).

7. Exceeding; extreme; intense.

You must needs have heard how I am punish'd
With *sore* distraction. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 241.

Restrain
The *sore* disquiet of a restless brain.
*Whittier*, First-day Thoughts.

The Oxford gownsmen must have been in *sore* need of a jest. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 92.

8. Wretched; vile; worthless; base. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

To lapse in fulness
Is *sorer* than to lie for need.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 6. 13.

Out, sword, and to a *sore* purpose.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 1. 25.

**Sore throat.** See *throat*

**sore**[1] (sōr), *n.* [< ME. *sore, sare, sor*, < AS. *sār* = OS. *sēr* = MLG. *sēr* = OHG. MHG. *sēr*, pain, suffering, = Icel. *sār* = Norw. *saar* = Sw. *sår* = Dan. *saar*, a wound, = Goth. *sair*, sorrow, travail; from the adj. Cf. *sorry*.] **1†.** A state of suffering or pain; grief; sorrow; misery.

Whether solace he sende other ellez *sore*.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 130.

Ther was sobbing, siking, and *sor*,
Handes wringing, and drawing bi hor.
*Havelok*, l. 234. (*Halliwell.*)

3if ze saie me goure *sores* & ich se what may gayne.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 598.

**2.** A wounded or diseased spot on an animal body; a painful or painfully tender place, with or without solution of continuity, on or near the surface of the body.

There is no medcyn on mold, saue the maiden one,
That my *sore* might salue, ne me sound make.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 9193.

A salve for any *sore* that may betide.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6. 88.

**3.** A source of grief, distress, annoyance, or bitterness; a misfortune; a trouble.

What should we speak more on't? . . . I love no ripping up old *sores*.
*Brome*, Northern Lass, iii. 1.

**Bed-sore**, a sore or ulcer developed on parts of the skin exposed to pressure by lying in bed. It may be very deep and extensive. Also called *decubitus*. **Delhi sore, Oriental sore.** Same as *Aleppo ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*). **Fungating sore**, a soft chancre with abundant granulations. **Hunterian sore**, in *pathol.*, a true or hard chancre. **Venereal sore.** Same as *chancroid*.

**sore**[1] (sōr), *adv.* [Sc. *sair, sare;* < ME. *sore, soore, sare*, < AS. *sāre*, sorely, painfully, = OS. *sēro* = MD. *seere*, D. *zeer* = MLG. *sēre* = OHG. *sēro*, MHG. *sēre, sēr*, painfully, sorely, strongly, very, G. *sehr*, extremely, very, = Dan. *saare*, extremely, very; from the adj.] **1.** With physical suffering; so as to cause bodily pain; painfully.

He rode ouer hym that was fallen and vn-horsed, so that he brosed hym *sore*.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 696.

Thy hand presseth me *sore*. Ps. xxxviii. 2.

Her brother struck her wondrous *sore*,
With cruel strokes and many.
*Andrew Lammie* (Child's Ballads, II. 197).

**2.** In a manner indicating or causing mental pain; deplorably; grievously; bitterly.

The damesell answerde in baas voyce *sore* syghinge.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 611.

There was no heart so bold
But *sore* it ached, and fast it beat,
When that ill news was told.
*Macaulay*, Horatius, st. 18.

He were *sore* put about because Hester had gi'en him the bucket, and came to me about it.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxi.

**3.** Violently; fiercely; severely.

Vlfyn and kynge Ventres of Garlot mette so *sore* togeder that ether bar other to the grounde, and the horse vpon hem.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 119.

Though it was very darke, and rained *sore*, yet in ye end they gott under ye lee of a smalle iland.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 87.

**4.** Exceedingly; thoroughly; intensely.

Thei sought hym *sore* vp and down on euery side.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 407.

He blest himselfe as one *sore* terrifide.
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vi. 24.

It is a *sore* consumed tree
That on it bears not one fresh bough.
*Rookhope Ryde* (Child's Ballads, VI. 122).

**5†.** Firmly; tightly; fast.

The stiell of the speres stynte at the haubrekes, that were stronge and *sore*-holdynge.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 222.

If it [the bowstring] be long, the bending must needs be in the small of the string, which, being *sore* twined, must needs snap in sunder, to the destruction of many good bows
*Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 104.

[As an adverb *sore* is now chiefly archaic or provincial.]

**sore**[1]† (sōr), *v. t.* [= OS. *sērian* = OHG. MHG. *sēren*, G. *ver-sehren* = Icel. *sārna* = Sw. *såra* = Dan. *saare;* from the noun.] To make sore; wound.

And the wyde wound . . .
Was closed up as it had not beene *sor'd*
*Spenser*, F. Q. (ed. Todd), III. xii. 38.

**sore**[2]† (sōr), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Early mod. E. also *soar, soare;* < ME. *sore, soyr*, < OF. *sor, saur*, F. *saur, saure* = Pr. *sor, saur* = Sp. *soro* = It. *soro, sauro* (ML. *saurus, sorius*), reddish-brown, reddish, brownish, sorrel, < MLG. *sor* = MD. *soore*, D. *zoor*, dry, withered, sear, = E. *sear:* see *sear*[1], of which *sore*[2] is a doublet, and *sorrel*[2], a dim. of *sore*[2]. II. *n.* < ME. **sore, sowre*, a buck, < OF. *sor*, F. *saur* (in *faucon sor*, a sore-falcon, *cheval saure*, or simply *saure*, a sorrel horse) = It. *soro, sauro*, a sorrel horse, formerly also a sore-falcon: see the adj. Cf. *sorrel*[2].] **I.** *a.* Reddish-brown; sorrel. See *sorrel*[2], and compare *sorage, sore-eagle, sore-falcon, sore-hawk*.

Stedis stabillede in stallis,
Lyarde and *sore*.
*MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 130. (*Halliwell.*)

**II.** *n.* **1.** A hawk of the first year.—**2.** A buck of the fourth year. See *sorrel*[2], 3.

Of founes, *sowres*, bukkes, does
Was ful the wode, and many roes.
*Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 429.

**sore**[3]†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *soar*[1].

**soreage**†, *n.* Same as *sorage*.

**Soricidæ** (sō-res'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] An erroneous form of *Soricidæ*.

**sorede** (sō'rēd), *n.* [< *soredium*.] Same as *soredium*.

**soredia**, *n.* Plural of *soredium*.

**soredial** (sō-rē'di-al), *a.* [< *soredium* + *-al*.] In *lichenol.*, of the nature or appearance of a soredium. **Soredial branch**, in *lichenol.*, a branch produced by the development of a soredium into a new thallus while still on the mother thallus.

**sorediate** (sō-rē'di-āt), *a.* [< *soredium* + *-ate*[1].] In *lichenol.*, bearing or producing soredia.

**sorediferous** (sor-ē-dif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *soredium* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *lichenol.*, sorediate; bearing soredia.

**soredium** (sō-rē'di-um), *n.*; pl. *soredia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σωρός*, a heap, + *-edium*, for Gr. *-ιδιον*, a dim. suffix.] In *lichenol.*, a single algal cell or a group of algal cells wrapped in more or less hyphal tissue, which serves the purpose of vegetative propagation: commonly in the plural. Such cells form little heaps or cushion-like masses breaking through the surface of the thallus, and when set free from the thallus are able to grow at once into new thalli. Usually one species of alga furnishes all the algal cells of a lichen; more rarely two, and then one prevails in abundance over the other. The same species of alga, however, may be found in consortism with different species of fungus, and taking part in the composition, therefore, of differently formed thalli—that is, different lichens. See *Lichenes*. Also *sorede* and *brood-bud*.

**soree** (sō'rē), *n.* A variant of *sora*. [U. S.]

*Soree.* Rai-bird.
*T. Jefferson*, Notes on Virginia (ed. 1788), p. 74.

**sore-eagle**† (sor'ē"gl), *n.* [Also *soar-eagle;* prob. formed in imitation of *sore-falcon;* < *sore*[2] + *eagle*.] A young eagle.

A *soar-Eagle* would not stoope at a flye.
*Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

**sore-eyed** (sōr'īd), *a.* **1.** Having sore eyes.—**2.** Having orbital caruncles, as if sores: as, the *sore-eyed* pigeon. See cut under *sheathbill*.

**sore-falcon** (sōr'fâ"kn), *n.* [Formerly also *soar-falcon, soare faulcon;* < *sore*[2] + *falcon*, tr. OF. *faucon sor*.] A falcon of the first year; a young falcon. See *sore*[2], 1.

Of the *soare faulcon* so I learne to fly,
That flags awhile her fluttering wings beneath,
Till she her selfe for stronger flight can breath.
*Spenser*, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 26.

**sore-hawk**† (sōr'hâk), *n.* Same as *sore-falcon*.

**sorehead** (sōr'hed), *n.* **1.** One whose head is sore. Hence—**2.** An irritable, discontented person; one who has a real or fancied grievance; in political use, a person who is dissatisfied through lack of recognition or reward for party services. [Slang, U. S.]

Every *sore-head* and bolter in the Majority voted with his party.
*The American*, X. 35.

The public don't care for a few *soreheads* and impracticables in an operation that is going to open up the whole Southwest.
*C. D. Warner*, Little Journey in the World, xv.

**soreheaded** (sōr'hed"ed), *a.* Having the character of a sorehead; discontented; having a grievance. [Slang, U. S.]

**sorehon**† (sōr'hon), *n.* [Said to be an Ir. corrupted form equiv. to Sc. *sorn*, a contracted form of ME. *sojorne*, a sojourn, as a verb sojourn: see *sojourn, sorn*.] In Ireland, a tax formerly imposed upon tenants for the maintenance of their lord or his men: a custom which required a tenant to maintain his chieftain gratuitously. See the second quotation.

Yea, and the verye wilde Irish exactions, as Coignye, Liverye, *Sorehon*, and such like, by which they pole and utterly undoe the poore tennants and free-houlders
*Spenser*, State of Ireland (ed. Todd).

*Sorehon* was a tax laide upon the free-holders for certain dayes in each quarter of a yeare, to finde victualls, and lodging, and to pay certaine stipends to the kerne, gallogglasses, and horsemen.
*Sir J. Ware*, Note in Todd's Spenser.

**sorel**†. An old spelling of *sorrel*[1], *sorrel*[2].

**sorely**† (sōr'li), *a.* [ME. *sarlic*, < AS. *sārlic*, < *sār*, sore, + *-lic*, E. *-ly*[2].] Sore; sorrowful.

Næs heo næuere swa *sarlic*. *Layamon*, l. 28457.

**sorely** (sōr'li), *adv.* [< ME. *sorliche*, < AS. *sārlice* (= Icel. *sārliga*), sorely, < *sārlic*, sore: see *sorely, a.*] In a sore manner; painfully; sadly; violently; severely; extremely.

**sorema** (sō-rē'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σωρός*, a heap.] In *bot.*, a heap of carpels belonging to one flower, as in the magnolia and liriodendron.

**soreness** (sōr'nes), *n.* The state of being sore, in any sense of the word.

**Sorex** (sō'reks), *n.* [NL., < L. *sorex* = Gr. *ὑραξ*, a shrew, shrew-mouse. Cf. *Hyrax*.] The typical genus of the family *Soricidæ* and subfamily *Soricinæ*, containing numerous small terrestrial shrews of both hemispheres. They have from 28 to 32 colored teeth, moderately long well-haired tail and ears, and feet not oared. The typical dentition of *Sorex* in the most restricted sense is 32 teeth, of which the upper incisors are 8, the (unspecialized canines and) upper premolars 6, the upper molars 6, and the total of the lower teeth 12 (as nearly constant throughout the family). *S. vulgaris* is the common shrew of Europe, and *S. platyrrhinus* is a common one in North America. See *shrew*[2].

**sorgho** (sôr'gō), *n.* Same as *sorghum*, 1. Also *sorgo*.

**sorghum** (sôr'gum), *n.* [Formerly also *sorgum*, also sometimes *sorgo, sorgho*, F. *sorgho*, < Sp. Pg. *sorgo* = It. *sorgo, surgo;* < NL. *sorgum, sorghum*, < ML. *surgum, surcum, suricum*, Indian millet, sorghum; prob. of E. Ind. origin.] **1.** A plant of the former genus *Sorghum*, commonly the cultivated saccharine plant once known as *Sorghum* (or *Holcus*) *saccharatum*, lately considered a variety of *S. vulgare*, but now classified as *Andropogon Sorghum*, var. *saccharatus*. It is a cane-like grass, with the stature and habit of broom-corn, or of the taller varieties of Indian corn, but more slender than the latter, without ears, and of a glaucous hue. Sorghum is cultivated throughout Africa, in forms called *imphee*, chiefly for the sweet juice of the cane. In the United States it has been employed for many years to make syrup, for which purpose it is more or less grown in every State. It has also been the subject of much experiment in sugar-making, and according to Wiley is now practically available for this purpose. The name is also applied to the var. *Halepense*, and possibly to others of the same species. See def. 2. Also called *Chinese sugar cane*.

**2.** [*cap.*] [NL. (Micheli, 1729).] A former genus of grasses, of the tribe *Andropogoneæ*, now included as a subgenus in *Andropogon* (Edouard Hackel, 1889). Like the rest of the genus, it has one-flowered spikelets disposed in pairs at the joints of a rachis, one of each pair pedicelled, one sessile. The sessile spikelet is in all the pairs alike; the flower is fertile, and in the pedicelled spikelets male, neutral, or abortive. The rachis is fragile, or in culture tenacious; its joints and the pedicels are filiform, and convex on the back or flat without furrow. The sessile spikelet and grain are somewhat compressed on the back, or in cultivation sometimes nearly globose. The species are most often tall and flat-leaved grasses, diffused through the tropics and here and there in the temperate zone—one, *A.* (*Chrysopogon*) *nutans*, the Indian grass or wood-grass, in the southern United States. The last is widely distributed in many forms; it is a nutritious grass, 6 feet high, with a graceful panicle, sometimes named *wild oats*. The one important species is *A. Sorghum* (*Sorghum vulgare*, etc.), a polymorphous much-cultivated species, of which some varieties have been regarded as distinct. Hackel divides it into the subspecies—(*a*) *Halepense*, including with other varieties the ornamental Aleppo grass and the Johnson or Means grass cultivated in the southern United States, and (*b*) *sativus*, which includes the broom-corn (var. *technicus*), the sorghum (var. *saccharatus:* see def. 1), the durra (vars. *cernuus* and *Durra*), the so-called Indian or African millet (covering perhaps the last and the var. *vulgaris*), and the guinea-corn or Kafir-corn, if it is different from the durra. The Johnson grass is of considerable utility as fodder, but is difficult to extirpate: also called *Egyptian, Cuba*, or *Guinea grass, Australian* or *Morocco millet*, etc., and *sorghum*. The durra has been somewhat cultivated in the United States, some forms of it being called *Millo maize*. See *broom-corn, durra*, and *Indian millet* (under *millet*).

Sorghum (*Andropogon Sorghum*).
1, wild form; 2, panicle of same; *a*, spikelets of cultivated form.

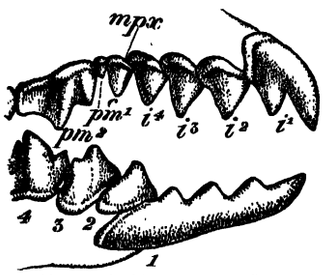
**sorgo** (sôr'gō), *n.* Same as *sorghum*.

**sori**, *n.* Plural of *sorus*.

**Soricidæ** (sō-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sorex* (*Soric-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of small insectivorous mammals, the shrews. They are of terrestrial, sometimes natatorial, habits, with a long and narrow skull without zygomatic arches or postorbital processes, annular tympanic bones, no symphysis pubis, the fore limbs not specially modified as in the moles, the tibia and fibula united, and the lower teeth 12 (in one genus 12

or 14). The lower incisors are long, procliyous, and usually notched; in the upper teeth the median incisors are large, and have a basal snag or cusp, appearing as if double (but see *soricident*); no canines are specialized, and the premolars are variable; the molars are large and multicuspidate. The total number of the teeth varies from twenty-six to thirty-two. The family is well marked, with little range of variation, though the species are so numerous. The shrews are all small animals, some being the smallest known mammals, and have the general appearance of mice, though with more pointed snout. The rather numerous (about 12) genera fall in two groups or subfamilies, *Soricinæ* and *Crociduriné*.

**soricident** (sō-ris'i-dent), *a.* [< L. *sorex* (*soric-*), a shrew, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*.] Having or noting a dentition like that of shrews. This dentition is unique in some respects. It consists of the four kinds of teeth usual among diphyodont mammals, but no canines are specialized as such, and the median pair of incisors both above and below are remarkable in presenting two or more cusps, besides being of great size. These peculiarities, together with the speedy and complete obliteration of the maxillopremaxillary suture, have caused the median incisors alone to be so named, and have occasioned great uncertainty in the dental formulæ of the several genera of shrews. Determination of the position of the suture has shown, however, that several other pairs of teeth besides the specialized median upper pair are inserted in the premaxillary, and are therefore incisors; that the foremost pair of maxillary teeth (technically canines) are never specialized, and always small, and that these are followed by one or two pairs of premolars, constantly succeeded by three pairs of true molars. The constancy in number of the under teeth (twelve, with some anomalous exceptions) is also remarkable, and the total variation is only from twenty-six to thirty-two among all the genera. The eight upper incisors of several genera are a number unique among placental mammals; and the soricident dentition is, on the whole, in proportion to the size of the animals, the most formidable known among mammals, of greater relative power than that of any carnivore. See *Soricidæ*.



Soricident Teeth of Common Shrew (*Sorex vulgaris*), enlarged seven times.

$i^1$, large two-pronged anterior upper incisor; $i^2$, $i^3$, $i^4$, succeeding upper incisors, to *mpx*, line of obliterated maxillopremaxillary suture; *c*, first maxillary tooth, technically a canine, unspecialized and resembling the preceding incisor; $pm^1$, minute first premolar; $pm^2$, large sectorial premolar. In the lower jaw, 1, very large serrated anterior incisor; 2, 3, 4, following teeth to the one opposite $pm^2$; other teeth omitted.

**Soricinæ** (sor-i-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sorex* (*Soric-*) + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Soricidæ*, containing those shrews of both the Old and the New World which have the teeth brown or red: contrasted with *Crociduriné*. The genera usually admitted are *Sorex*, *Neosorex*, *Notiosorex*, *Soriculus*, *Blarina*, and *Crossopus*. See *Sorex*, and cuts under *Blarina*, *shrew*, and *soundeli*.

**soricine** (sor'i-sin), *a.* [< L. *soricinus*, of or belonging to a shrew, < *sorex* (*soric-*), shrew: see *Sorex*.] Resembling or related to a shrew or shrew-mouse; of or pertaining to the *Soricinæ* or *Soricidæ*; soricoid in a narrow sense.—**Soricine bat**, *Glossophaga soricina*, a small South American species of bat.

**soricoid** (sor'i-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sorex* (*soric-*), shrew, + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Soricine in the broadest sense; of or pertaining to the *Soricoidea*.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Soricoidea*, as a shrew, shrew-mole, or mole.

**Soricoidea** (sor-i-koi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sorex* (*Soric-*) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of mammals of the order *Insectivora*, containing the two families *Soricidæ* and *Talpidæ*, the shrews and the moles.

**soriferous** (sō-rif'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. σωρός, a heap, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing sori.

**sorites** (sō-rī'tēz), *n.*; pl. *sorites*. [NL., < L. *sorites*, < LGr. σωρείτης, σωρίτης, a logical sophism formed by an accumulation of arguments, lit. 'heaper,' < σωρεύειν, heap, < σωρός, a heap. In def. 2 first used by Laurentius Valla (died 1457).] 1. A kind of sophism invented by Chrysippus in the third century before Christ, by which a person is led by gradual steps from maintaining what is manifestly true to admitting what is manifestly false. For example: One grain of sand cannot make a heap; then, if one grain be added to a grain, the one added grain cannot make that a heap which was not a heap before; and so on, until it is shown that a million or more grains of sand cannot make a heap.

2. A chain-syllogism, or argument having a number of premises and one conclusion, the argumentation being capable of analysis into a number of syllogisms, the conclusion of each of which is a premise of the next. A sorites may be categorical or hypothetical, like a syllogism, and either variety may be progressive or regressive.—**Progressive or Aristotelian sorites.** See *Aristotelian*.—**Regressive or Goclenian sorites.** See *Goclenian*.

**soritical** (sō-rit'i-kal), *a.* [< LL. *soriticus*, < LGr. σωριτικός, < σωρείτης, σωρίτης, a sorites.] Pertaining to or resembling a sorites.

**sormountet**, *v.* An obsolete variant of *surmount*.

**sorn** (sôrn), *v. i.* [Said to be contr. < ME. *sojornen*, sojourn: see *sojourn*. Cf. *sorchon*.] To obtrude one's self on another for bed and board; be an uninvited and unwelcome guest; sponge. [Scotch.]

Lang-legged Hieland gillies that will neither work nor want, and maun gang thigging and *sorning* about on their acquaintance. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvi.

**sornar** (sôr'när), *n.* Same as *sorner*.

**sorner** (sôr'nėr), *n.* [< *sorn* + *-er*[1]; ult. a contraction of *sojourner*.] One who sorns; one who obtrudes himself on another for bed and board; in *Scots law*, one who takes lodging and food from others by force or menaces without paying for it. This offense was formerly so prevalent in Scotland that the severest penalties were enacted against it, and at one period it was punishable with death.

**sorophore** (sō'rō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. **sorophorum*, neut. of **sorophorus*: see *sorophorous*.] In *bot.*, the mucilaginous cord or cushion which is emitted from the germinating sporocarp in *Marsilea*, and which bears the sori arranged in two rows. See cut under *Marsilea*.

**sorophorous** (sō-rof'ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. σωρός, a heap, + *-φορος*, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing sori.

**sororal** (sō-rō'ral), *a.* [< L. *soror*, sister (= E. *sister*), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a sister or sisters; sisterly.

The *sororal* relation. *H. Mann.*

**sororially** (sō-rō'ri-al-i), *a.* [< **sororial* for *sororal* + *-ly*[2].] In a sisterly manner. [Rare.]

"This way then, my dear sister," cried Jane to the newcomer, and, taking her *sororially* by the hand, she led her forth from the oak parlour.
*T. Hook*, The Sutherlands. (*Davies*)

**sororicide**[1] (sō-ror'i-sīd), *n.* [< L. *sororicida*, < *soror*, a sister, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] One who kills his sister. *Blount*, Glossographia.

**sororicide**[2] (sō-ror'i-sīd), *n.* [< LL. *sororicidium*, < L. *soror*, sister, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] The murder of a sister. *Bailey*, 1727.

**sororize** (sō'ror-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sororized*, ppr. *sororizing*. [< L. *soror*, sister, + *-ize*: simulating *fraternize*.] To associate as sisters; be in communion or sympathy as sisters. [Rare.]

The beautiful girls . . . are . . . *sororizing* with the rustic maidenhoods of their parishes.
*Mortimer Collins*, Thoughts in my Garden, II. 3. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**sorory**† (sō'ror-i), *n.* [< L. *soror*, sister: see *sister*.] A sisterhood. [Rare.]

While heauen did daigne the world should him inioy,
The ninefold *Sorory* themselves exiled,
Euen from their natiue home to art's annoy.
*Tournеur*, Transformed Metamorphosis, st. 68.

**sorose** (sō'rōs), *a.* [< NL. **sorosus*, < *sorus*, q. v.] In *bot.*, bearing sori.

**sorosis** (sō-rō'sis), *n.*; pl. *soroses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. σωρός, a heap.] In *bot.*, a fleshy multiple fruit composed of many flowers, seed-vessels, and receptacles consolidated, as in the pine-apple, breadfruit, and mulberry.

**Sorotrocha** (sō-rot'rō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ehrenberg), neut. pl. of *sorotrochus*: see *sorotrochous*.] An order of *Rotifera*, containing those wheel-animalcules whose wheel-organ is divided or compound: distinguished from *Monotrocha*.

**sorotrochian** (sō-rō-trō'ki-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *sorotrochus* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Sorotrochous; not monotrochous.

**II.** *n.* A rotifer whose wheel is compound or divided; any member of the *Sorotrocha*.

**sorotrochous** (sō-rot'rō-kus), *a.* [< NL. *sorotrochus*, < Gr. σωρός, a heap, + τροχός, a wheel, < τρέχειν, run.] Having the wheel-organ divided or compound, as a rotifer; not monotrochous.

**sorra**, *n.* See *sorrow*, *n.*, 4.

**sorraget**, *n.* See *sorage*.

**sorrancet**, *n.* Same as *sorance*.

**sorrel**[1] (sor'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sorrell*, *sorel*, *sorell*; < ME. *sorel*, < OF. *sorel*, F. *surelle* (ML. *surella*), sorrel, so named from its sour taste; with dim. *-el*, < *sur*, sour, sharp, < OHG. MHG. *sūr*, G. *sauer*, sour: see *sour*[1]. Cf. AS. *sūre* (= MLG. *sūre* = Icel. *sūra* = (with dim. suffix) D. *zuring*), sorrel, < *sūr*, sour: see *sour*[1].] 1. One of several species of the genus *Rumex*, smaller plants than the docks of the same genus, having the leaves typically halberd-shaped, more or less succulent, and impregnated with oxalic acid. The common sorrel of the Old World is *R. Acetosa*, which has been much cultivated for culinary use. *R. scutatus*, the French sorrel, is, however, preferred for the purpose, being more succulent and less acid. Sorrel is much grown on the European continent, especially in France. It is used in salads and soups, but is more commonly dressed as a spinach. The use of sorrel in America is slight but increasing. *R. Acetosella*, sometimes substituted for the foregoing, is the common sheep-sorrel. Both plants are refrigerant and diuretic antiscorbutics. See cut under *Rumex*.

2. A plant of the genus *Oxalis*, more properly called *wood-sorrel* (see cuts under *Oxalis* and *obcordate*): the name is also extended to other plants of different genera (see phrases).—**Climbing sorrel**, *Begonia scandens*, of tropical America, a somewhat shrubby herb climbing by rootlets. [West Indies.]—**Field-sorrel.** Same as *sheep-sorrel*.—**Indian sorrel.** Same as *roselle*.—**Mountain-sorrel.** See *Oxyria*.—**Red sorrel.** (*a*) Same as *roselle*. (*b*) The sheep-sorrel: probably from the red male inflorescence.—**Salt of sorrel.** See *salt*[1].—**Switch-sorrel**, a widely diffused tropical shrub, *Dodonæa viscosa*, of the *Sapindaceæ*. Its leaves have an acid and bitter taste.—**Water-sorrel.** Same as *water-dock*. (See also *horse-sorrel*.)

**sorrel**[2] (sor'el), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *sorrell*, *sorell*, *sorel*; < OF. **sorel*, *sorrel*, *surrel*, dim. of *sor*, F. *saur*, *saure*, brown, reddish, brownish, sorrel: see *sore*[2].] **I.** *a.* Of a yellowish- or reddish-brown color.

*Saure*, a *sorrell* colour, also a *sorrell* horse. *Cotgrave.*

He is of a middle stature, strong sett, high coloured, a head of *sorrell* haire, a severe and sound judgement; a good fellowe. *Aubrey*, Lives (Samuel Butler).

**II.** *n.* 1. A color between a reddish and a yellowish brown.

*Sorrell*, colour of an horse, *sorrel*. *Palsgrave*, p. 272.

His horse was of fiery *sorrel*, with black feet.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

2. An animal of a sorrel color; especially, a sorrel horse.

Till he fals from his seate, the coache orethrowes,
And to the riders breedes a world of woes;
Noe holla Jacke, nor *Sorrell*, hola boye,
Will make them stay till they even all destroy.
*The Newe Metamorphosis* (1600). (*Nares.*)

Is the Coach gone?
Saddle my Horse the *sorrell*.
*Dekker*, Honest Whore, ii. 1.

3. A buck of the third year. Compare *sore*[2], *n.*, 2.

A Bucke the first yeare is a Fawne; the second yeare a Pricket; the third yeare a *Sorrel*.
*Return from Parnassus* (1606), ii. 5.

The dogs did yell: put L to sore, then *sorel* jumps from thicket. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 60.

**sorrel-sops**† (sor'el-sops), *n. pl.* A term used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for some sort of drink used in fevers.

**sorrel-tree** (sor'el-trē), *n.* See *Oxydendrum*.

**sorrel-vine** (sor'el-vīn), *n.* A shrub, *Cissus* (*Vitis*) *acida*, found in tropical America, reaching into Florida. It is a low tendril-bearing climber, with acid juice.

**sorrily** (sor'i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *soryly*, *sorili*, *sorilche*, *sarilche*, *sarili*; < *sorry* + *-ly*[2].] In a sorry manner, in any sense of the word; sorrowfully; sadly; wretchedly; poorly; meanly.

**sorriness** (sor'i-nes), *n.* [< ME. *sorinesse*, *sorinisse*, *sorynesse*, *sarinesse*, < AS. *sārignes*, < *sārig*, sore, sorry: see *sorry* and *-ness*.] The state or feeling of being sorry, in any sense.

**sorrow** (sor'ō), *n.* [< ME. *sorow*, *sorowe*, *sorwe*, *sorewe*, *seorewe*, *seorwe*, *serewe*, *sorige*, *sorege*, *soreghe*, *sorge*, < AS. *sorg*, *sorh*, *sorge* = OS. *sorga*, *soroga* = MD. *sorg*, D. *zorg* = MLG. LG. *sorge*, care, anxiety, = OHG. *sorga*, MHG. G. *sorge* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *sorg*, care, = Goth. *saurga*, care, grief; cf. Lith. *sirgti*, be ill, suffer. Not connected etymologically with *sore*[1] or *sorry*.] 1. Distress of mind caused by misfortune, injury, loss, disappointment, or the like; grief; misery; sadness; regret.

Give *sorrow* words; the grief that does not speak
Whispers the o'er fraught heart, and bids it break.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 209.

*Sorrow* is uneasiness in the mind upon the thought of a good lost which might have been enjoyed longer, or the sense of a present evil.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xx. 8.

2. A cause or occasion of grief; a painful fact, event, or situation; a misfortune; a trouble.

And howe he lost that comforth clene,
And was putte oute fro paradys,
And sithen what *sorowse* sor warre sene
Sente vn-to hym and to al his. *York Plays*, p. 93.

God so willed;
Mankind is ignorant, a man am I;
Call ignorance my *sorrow*, not my sin!
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 175.

3. The outward manifestation of grief; mourning; lamentation.

Down his white beard a stream of *sorrow* flows.
*Pope*, Iliad, ix. 559.

Nor sound of human *sorrow* mounts to mar
Their sacred everlasting calm!
*Tennyson*, Lucretius.

4. The devil: used generally as an expletive in imprecation, often implying negation. Compare *devil*, *n.*, 7. Sometimes *the muckle sorrow*. Also spelled *sorra*. [Scotch and Irish.]

Quhen he had jumlit a full lang houre,
The *sorrow* crap of butter he gatt.
*Wyf of Auchtirmuchty* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 119).

*Sorrow* tak' him that 's sae mean.
*Burns*, O Tibbie, I ha'e seen the Day.

**To sing sorrow.** See *sing.* = **Syn. 1.** *Grief, Wretchedness*, etc. (see *affliction*), repentance, vexation, chagrin. See list under *sadness*.

**sorrow** (sor'ō), *v.* [< ME. *sorowen, sorewen, sorwen, sorwien, seoruwen, sorgien, sorhen*, < AS. *sorgian* = OS. *sorgōn* = MD. *sorgen*, D. *zorgen* = MLG. LG. *sorgen* = OHG. *sorgēn*, MHG. G. *sorgen* = Icel. *sorga, syrgja* = Sw. *sörja* = Dan. *sörge* = Goth. *saurgan*, sorrow; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To feel sorrow, sadness, regret, grief, or anguish; grieve; be sad; feel sorry.

Al mi lif ic *sorwe* & care,
For det comit sone that noman wil spare.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 239.

Uour thinges . . . muwen makien him to *seoruwen*, and bittren his heorte. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 308.

Fortune had left to both of us alike
What to delight in, what to *sorrow* for.
*Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1. 107.

2. To manifest sorrow; mourn; lament.

The emperour thet the blysse of the wordle hedden zomtyme nou ine helle wopeth and gredeth, yelleth and *zorgeth*. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

Mourn not, except thou *sorrow* for my good;
Only give order for my funeral.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 111.

= **Syn.** To grieve, mourn. See *sorrow, n.*

**II.**† *trans.* 1. To feel or display sorrow over; grieve for; mourn.

Such of these greefs as might be refrained or holpen by wisedome, and the parties owne good endeuour, the Poet gaue none order to *sorrow* them.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 38.

The public body
. . . send forth us, to make their *sorrow'd* render.
*Shak.*, T. of A., v. 1. 152.

2. To give pain to; grieve.

The excesse you bled is griefe vnto me; the ague that held you *sorroweth* me.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 189.

3. To involve in sorrow; attach suffering or misery to.

The much-wronged and over-*sorrowed* state of matrimony. *Milton*, Divorce, Pref.

**sorrower** (sor'ō-ėr), *n.* [< *sorrow* + *-er*[1].] One who sorrows; one who grieves or mourns.

**sorrowful** (sor'ō-fûl), *a.* [< ME. *sorowful, sorweful, soruful, sorful, seoruhful, sorhful*, < AS. *sorgful, sorhful* (= OHG. *sorgfol, sworgfol, sworcfol* = Icel. *sorgfullr* = Sw. *sorgfull* = Dan. *sorgfuld*), < *sorh*, sorrow, + *ful*, full: see *sorrow* and *-ful*.] 1. Feeling sorrow or grief; grieved; unhappy; sad.

Than thei smyte vpon the saisnes that be *sorowfull* and wroth for the deth of Pignores.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 589.

My soul is exceeding *sorrowful*, even unto death.
Mat. xxvi. 38.

2. Productive of sorrow; grievous; distressing; lamentable; pitiable.

It was a *sorful* sizt to se how it ferde.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3540.

Oh *sorrowful* and sad! the streaming tears
Channel her cheeks. *Cowper*, Truth, l. 173.

3. Expressive or indicative of sorrow, grief, or regret; plaintive; pathetic.

I called to minde that twelue or thirtene yeares past, I had begonne an Elegye or *sorrowefull* song, called the Complainte of Phylomene.
*Gascoigne*, Philomene, Ded. (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber).

O most false love!
Where be the sacred vials thou shouldst fill
With *sorrowful* water? *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 3. 64.

4. Affected or accompanied by grief; melancholy; doleful; afflicted.

The things that my soul refused to touch are as my *sorrowful* meat. Job vi. 7.

Go into old Titus' *sorrowful* house,
And hither hale that misbelieving Moor.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 3. 142.

= **Syn.** Dismal, disconsolate, rueful, woful.

**sorrowfully** (sor'ō-fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *sorwefully, seoruhfullice*; < *sorrowful* + *-ly*[2].] In a sorrowful manner; with sorrow.

**sorrowfulness** (sor'ō-fûl-nes), *n.* [< ME. **sorwefulnes*, < AS. *sorgfulnes*, < *sorgful*, sorrowful: see *sorrowful* and *-ness*.] The state of being sorrowful; the feeling of sorrow; grief; sadness.

**sorrowless** (sor'ō-les), *a.* [< *sorrow* + *-less*.] Free from sorrow.

**sorrow-stricken** (sor'ō-strik'n), *a.* Stricken with sorrow; pained; grieved; sorrowful.

**sorrowy**† (sor'ō-i), *a.* [ME. *sorewy*; < *sorrow* + *-y*[1].] Sorrowful.

And I shal besette aboute Ariel, and it shal be dreri and *sorewy*. *Wyclif*, Isa. xxix. 2.

**sorry** (sor'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *sorrie, sorie* (sometimes, erroneously, *sorowe*); < ME. *sory, sori, sari*, < AS. *sārig*, sad, sorry (not found in physical sense 'sore') (= OS. *sērag* = MD. *seerigh*, sore, sad, sorry, D. *zeerig*, sore, full of sores, = MLG. *sērich*, sore, = OHG. *sērag*, MHG. *sērec, sērig* = Sw. *sårig*, sore, full of sores), < *sār*, pain, grief, sore: see *sore*[1]. The word is thus < *sore*[1] + *-y*[1]. It has become confused with *sorrow*, of which it is now the customary adj. in the lighter uses: see *sorrow*.] 1. Feeling sorrow; grieved; sorrowful; unhappy; sad; pained; especially, feeling repentance or regret: noting either deep or slight, prolonged or transient, emotion.

Sike with the *sory*, singe with the glade.
*Piers Plowman* (A), xi. 190.

The preacher absolved but such as were *sorry* and did repent. *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

I am *sorry* for thee, friend; 'tis the duke's pleasure.
*Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 159.

2. Causing sorrow; painful; grievous; mournful.

So throli a *sori* thouzt thirled min hert.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3096.

In *sorowe* tyme for them all
The knyght came to the gate.
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 61).

Gruffly he answers, "'Tis a *sorry* sight!
A seaman's body: there'll be more to-night!"
*Crabbe*, Works, II. 12.

3. Associated with sorrow; suggestive of grief or suffering; melancholy; dismal.

Al ful of chirkyng was that *sory* place.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1146.

The place of death and *sorry* execution.
*Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1. 121.

4. Vile; wretched; worthless; mean; paltry; poor.

Tho *sori* wrecches of yuel blod.
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1074.

Notwithstanding his fine tongue, he is but a *sorry* fellow. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 145.

He had set our men upon an island, in a deep snow, without fire, and only a *sorry* wigwam for their shelter.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 267.

**Sorry grace**†, ill luck; misfortune.

He hadde at Thebes *sory grace*.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 746.

= **Syn. 1.** Vexed, chagrined. — **4.** Pitiful, shabby.

**sorry**† (sor'i), *v. i.* [< *sorry*, *a.*; or a var. of *sorrow*.] To sorrow; grieve.

We mourn his death, and *sorry* for his sake.
*Ford*, Fame's Memorial.

**sors** (sôrz), *n.* The singular of *sortes*.

**sort** (sôrt), *n.* [< ME. *sort, soort, sorte* (= D. *soort* = G. *sorte* (< It.) = Sw. Dan. *sort*, sort, kind); < OF. *sorte, sort*, F. *sorte* = Sp. *suerte* = Pg. *sorte* = It. *sorte, sorta*, lot, part, sort, kind, < L. *sor(t-)s*, f., lot, destiny, an oracular response, in gen. fate, condition, part; prob. allied to *serere*, connect: see *series*. Hence ult. *sort, v., sortance, sorcer, sorcerer, sorcery, assort, consort, resort*[1], etc.] 1†. A lot; that which is awarded or determined by lot; hence, in general, one's fate, fortune, or destiny.

Sone haf thay her *sortes* sette & serelych deled,
& ay the the lote, vpon laste, lymped on Ionas.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 194.

And the *sort* of synne fallith vp on him that is with oute rigt-wisnesse or mercy.
*Gesta Romanorum* (ed. Herrtage), p. 36.

Make a lottery;
And, by device, let blockish Ajax draw
The *sort* to fight with Hector.
*Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 376.

2†. Allotted station or position; condition; rank; specifically, high rank; social eminence.

God save ye!
For less I cannot wish to men of *sort*,
And of your seeming; are you of the duke's?
*Fletcher (and another)*, Noble Gentleman, iv. 4.

The building was a spacious theatre, . . .
With seats where all the lords, and each degree
Of *sort*, might sit in order to behold.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 1608.

3. Characteristic mode of being; nature; quality; character.

The fire shall try every man's work of what *sort* it is.
1 Cor. iii. 13.

None of noble *sort*
Would so offend a virgin.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 159.

Italy in the Renaissance period was rich in natures of this *sort*, to whom nothing that is strange or beautiful seemed unfamiliar. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 241.

4. A number of persons, things, ideas, etc., grouped together according to the possession of common attributes; a kind, as determined by nature, quality, character, or habits; a species; a class.

He . . . gadered hym a meynee of his *sort*,
To hoppe and synge and maken swich disport.
*Chaucer*, Cook's Tale, l. 17.

A man feels the calamities of his enemies with one *sort* of sensibility, and his own with quite a different *sort*.
*Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

A *sort* is composed of things assorted, and assorted because possessing a quality or qualities in common, and must embrace all the objects possessing the quality or qualities. *McCosh*, On Berkeley, p. 59.

It 's the *sort* of thing people talk of, but I never thought it would come in our way.
*Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxxiv.

Specifically — (*a*) A particular class or order of people.

The meaner *sort* are too credulous, and led with blinde zeale, blinde obedience, to prosecute and maintain whatsoever their sottish leaders shall propose.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., iii. § 4.

Others lay about the lawns,
Of the older *sort*, and murmur'd that their May
Was passing. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

(*b*) In *printing*, one of the characters or pieces in a font of type, considered with reference to its relative supply or lack: nearly always in the plural: as, to be out of *sorts* (that is, to lack some of the necessary types in a case); to order *sorts* for a font (that is, to order more of the kinds of type of which it is deficient).

Our printing-house often wanted *sorts*, and there was no letter-foundry in America.
*B. Franklin*, Autobiography, p. 91.

(*c*) Kind: used indefinitely of something more or less resembling the thing specified: with *of*, like *kind of*. See *kind*[2], *n.*, 5, and compare *sort of*, below.

Those trees of Madrepore, a *sort of* imperfect coral, which are about Tor and south of it, are as dangerous as rocks to the ships. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 135.

Accredited agents were stationed, as a *sort of* honorable spies, at the different courts. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

Each tablet becoming even to the uninitiated white man a *sort of* coat-of-arms or symbolic shield, the native heraldry having embodied itself in this way.
*Amer. Antiquarian*, XII. 357.

5. A number or quantity of things of the same kind or used together; a set; a suit.

*Sort* of Balances (among Tradesmen) is four Dozen in Number. *Bailey*, 1731.

6. A group; a flock; a troop; a company. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Eftsoones the people all to harnesse ran,
And like a *sort* of Bees in clusters swarmed.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. iv. 36.

King Agesilaus, hauing a great *sort* of little children, was one day disposed to solace himself among them in a gallery. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 234.

A *sort* of Doves were housed too near their hall.
*Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 946.

7. Particular mode of action or procedure; manner; fashion; way.

Now to Returne where I left off, and declare vnto you in what *sort* I imploide my selfe since my first entring into englande. *E. Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 34.

Give your petitions
In seemly *sort*, and keep your hats off decently.
*Fletcher (and another?)*, Prophetess, iii. 1.

In smoothest terms his speech he wove,
Of endless friendship, faith, and love;
Promised and vowed in courteous *sort*.
*Scott*, Rokeby, i. 20.

**After a sort.** Same as *in a sort*.

He has a kind o' Hieland honesty — he 's honest *after a sort*, as they say. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvi.

**In a sort**, after a fashion; more or less completely or satisfactorily.

The duke's journey to France is laid down; and yet they say the business goeth on *in a sort*.
*Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 6.

**Out of sorts.** (*a*†) Destitute; unprovided; without equipment.

Many a man of good extraction coming home from far voyages, may chance to land here, and, being *out of sorts*, is unable for the present time and place to recruit himself with clothes. *Ray*, Proverbs (1678), p. 304.

(*b*) Out of health or spirits; out of the normal condition of body or mind; cross.

I was most violently *out of sorts*, and really had not spirits to answer it.
*Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, To Mr. Crisp, Jan., 1779.

No wonder you are *out of sorts*, my little cousin. To be an inmate with such a guest may well startle an innocent young girl! *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

(*c*) In *printing*, short of one or more characters in type: said of a compositor, or of his case. — **Sort of.** Same as *kind of* (which see, under *kind*[2], *n.*).

"You were hurt by the betting just now?" "Well," replied the lad, "I am *sort o'* hurt."
*Thackeray*, Virginians, xv.

**To run on sorts.** See *run*[1], *v. i.*

[*Sort*, like *kind*, is often erroneously used in the singular form with a plural force and connection. Compare *kind*[2].

These *sort* of people always know everything.
*A. Trollope*, Framley Parsonage, xlvi.]

**=Syn. 4.** *Kind, Sort.* *Kind* is by derivation a deeper or more serious word than *sort*; *sort* is often used slightingly, while *kind* is rarely so used.

**sort** (sôrt), *v.* [< ME. *sorten, soorten,* < OF. *sortir,* allot, sort, assort (cf. Sp. Pg. *sortear,* obtain by lot), = It. *sortire,* < L. *sortiri,* cast lots, fix by lot, divide, distribute, choose, < *sor(t-)s,* lot, destiny, share: see *sort, n.* The E. verb is in part an aphetic form of *assort.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To give or appoint by lot; hence, in general, to allot; assign.

And forth he wente, shortly for to telle,
Ther as Mercurie *sorted* hym to dwelle.
*Chaucer,* Troilus, v. 1827.

Graces not poured out equally, but diversely *sorted* and given. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, v. 78.

**2†.** To ordain; decree.

All may be well; but, if God *sort* it so,
'Tis more than we deserve, or I expect.
*Shak.,* Rich. III., ii. 3. 36.

**3†.** To select; choose; pick out.

Amphialus with noble gentleness assured him . . . that his revenge, whensoever, should *sort* unto itself a higher subject. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, iii.

Nurse, will you go with me into my closet,
To help me *sort* such needful ornaments
As you think fit to furnish me to-morrow?
*Shak.,* R. and J., iv. 2. 34.

**4.** To set apart; assign to a particular place or station; rank; class.

I will not *sort* you with the rest of my servants.
*Shak.,* Hamlet, ii. 2. 274.

I hold fit that these narrations, which have mixture with superstition, be *sorted* by themselves.
*Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, ii.

**5.** To separate into sorts; arrange according to kind; classify: sometimes with *over.*

Those confused seeds, which were impos'd on Psyche as an incessant labour to cull out and *sort* asunder.
*Milton,* Areopagitica.

The accumulation of new material for German and Italian history is perplexing in itself; the Germans and Italians have scarcely begun to *sort* it.
*Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 61.

**6.** To conform; accommodate; adapt; suit.

I pray thee *sort* thy heart to patience.
*Shak.,* 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 68.

Now was there ever man so fortunate,
To have his love so *sorted* to his wish?
*Chapman,* Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

**7.** To put in the proper state or order; set right; adjust; dispose. [Scotch.]

I have as much a mind as ever I had to my dinner to go back and tell him to *sort* his horse himself, since he is as able as I am. *Scott,* Monastery, xiv.

**8.** To supply in suitable sorts; assort.

He was fitted out by very eminent Merchants of that City, on a design only to Trade with the Spaniards or Indians, having a very considerable Cargo well *sorted* for these parts of the World. *Dampier,* Voyages, I. 137.

**9†.** To procure; obtain; attain; reach.

I'll *sort* occasion . . .
To part the queen's proud kindred from the king.
*Shak.,* Rich. III., ii. 2. 148.

We shall *sort* time to take more notice of him.
*Ford,* Lover's Melancholy, ii. 1.

**10.** To punish; chastise. [Scotch.]

May ne'er be in my fingers, if I dinna *sort* ye baith for it! *Scott,* Monastery, iv.

**II.** *intrans.* **1†.** To cast lots; decide or divine anything by lot; hence, in general, to practise divination or soothsaying.

Bringe hethir thy counsell, and the clerkes that *sorted* of this toure. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 39.

**2†.** To come to pass; chance; happen; turn out; specifically, to have a satisfactory issue; succeed.

*Sort* how it will, I shall have gold for all.
*Shak.,* 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 107.

Never any State was . . . so open to receive strangers into their Body as were the Romans; therefore it *sorted* with them accordingly, for they grew to the greatest monarchy.
*Bacon,* True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

**3†.** To tend; lead; conduce.

They raise some persons to be as it were companions, and almost equals to themselves, which many times *sorteth* to inconvenience. *Bacon,* Friendship (ed. 1887).

Their several reasons . . . all *sorted* to this conclusion: that strict discipline, both in criminal offences and in martial affairs, was more needful in plantations than in a settled state. *Winthrop,* Hist. New England, I. 212.

**4.** To be of the same sort or class (with another); be like or comparable; consort; associate; agree; harmonize: with *with,* rarely *to.*

Occurrences of present times may *sort* better *with* ancient examples than *with* those of the latter or immediate times. *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, i.

Sometime he runs among a flock of sheep, . . .
And sometime *sorteth with* a herd of deer.
*Shak.,* Venus and Adonis, l. 689.

A prince of a melancholy constitution both of body and mind; . . . and, therefore, accusing sycophants, of all men, did best *sort to* his nature.
*Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, ii.

**5.** To be suitable or favorable.

Why, then it *sorts,* brave warriors; let's away.
*Shak.,* 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 209.

Some one, he is assur'd, may now or then,
If opportunity but *sort,* prevail.
*Ford,* Broken Heart, i. 1.

**sortable** (sôr'ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *sortable,* sortable, suitable, < *sort,* sort: see *sort* and *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being sorted.—**2.** Assorted; made up of various sorts.

The facilities which Glasgow possessed of making up *sortable* cargoes for that market. *Scott,* Rob Roy, xxvi.

**3.** Suitable; appropriate; fitting; meet.

The flourishing state of learning, *sortable* to so excellent a patroness [Queen Elizabeth].
*Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, i.

She's a mettle quean. It's a pity his Excellency is a thought eldern. The like o' yourself . . . wad be mair *sortable* in point of years. *Scott,* Rob Roy, xxxiv.

**sortably** (sôr'ta-bli), *adv.* Suitably; fitly. *Imp. Dict.*

**sortal** (sôr'tal), *a.* [< *sort* + *-al.*] Belonging or pertaining to a sort or class. [Rare.]

The essence of each genus or sort comes to be nothing but that abstract idea, which the general or *sortal* . . . name stands for. *Locke,* Human Understanding, III. iii. 15.

**sortance†** (sôr'tans), *n.* [< *sort* + *-ance.*] Conformity; suitableness; appropriateness. [Rare.]

Here doth he wish his person, with such powers
As might hold *sortance* with his quality.
*Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 11.

**sortation** (sôr-tā'shon), *n.* [< *sort* + *-ation.*] The act or process of sorting. [Rare.]

The final *sortation* to which the letters are subjected.
*Eng. Illust. Mag.,* Feb., 1884, p. 294. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**sorteliget, sorteligert,** etc. Obsolete forms of *sortilege,* etc.

**sorter**[1] (sôr'tėr), *n.* [< *sort* + *-er*[1].] One who separates and arranges: as, a letter-*sorter;* a money-*sorter.*

The shepherd, the *sorter* of the wool, the wool-comber or carder, the dyer, . . . must all join their different arts in order to compleat even this homely production.
*Adam Smith,* Wealth of Nations, i. 1.

**sorter**[2] (sôr'tėr). A spelling of *sort o',* for *sort of:* see under *sort, n.,* and compare *kinder.*

**sortes** (sôr'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *sor(t-)s,* lot, share: see *sort.*] Lots used in a kind of divination, consisting in the chance selection of a passage from an author's writings—a practice common in ancient times and in the middle ages. The method pursued by the ancients was generally to write a number of verses of a favorite poet on separate slips, put them in an urn, draw out one at random, and from its contents infer good or bad fortune. This form of divination was known as *Sortes Homericæ, Sortes Virgilianæ,* etc., according to the name of the poet from whose works the lines were chosen. Among the Christians of the middle ages the Bible was used for a similar purpose; the book being opened by hazard, or a pin stuck between the leaves, the first passage catching the eye was accepted as prophetic. Such lots were called *Sortes Biblicæ* or *Sacræ.* This use of the Bible is still common as a popular superstition.

**sortfully†** (sôrt'fûl-i), *adv.* [< **sortful* (< *sort* + *-ful*) + *-ly*[2].] Suitably; appropriately. [Rare.]

Everything
About your house so *sortfully* disposed.
*Chapman,* Gentleman Usher, iii.

**sortie** (sôr'tē), *n.* [< F. *sortie* (= Sp. *surtida* = Pg. *sortida* = It. *sortita*), a going forth, issue, sally, < *sortir* (= OSp. *surtir* = It. *sortire*), go out, come out, issue, sally, < LL. as if **surrectire,* rise or rouse up, < L. *surgere,* pp. *surrectus,* rise up: see *surge, source.*] **1.** A going forth; a sally; specifically, the issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; an outrush of a beleaguered garrison.

Experiencing some rough treatment from a *sortie* of the garrison, he marched . . . on Baza
*Prescott,* Ferd. and Isa., i. 14.

**2.** Same as *postlude.*

**sortilege** (sôr'ti-lej), *n.* [Formerly also *sortelige;* < F. *sortilège,* < ML. *sortilegium,* divination by lot (cf. L. *sortilegus,* foretelling, prophetic), < L. *sor(t-)s,* a lot, + *legere,* read.] The act, practice, or art of drawing lots; interpretation, divination, or decision by lot; hence, loosely, sorcery; magic.

Being accused of *Sortelige* or inchantment, At Arnhem in Guelderland he [Johannes Rosa] was proscribed.
*Heywood,* Hierarchy of Angels, p. 476.

A woman infamous for *sortileges* and witcheries. *Scott.*

**sortileger** (sôr'ti-lej-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *sorteliger;* < *sortilege* + *-er*[1].] One who uses or practises sortilege. [Rare.]

Now to speak of those *Sortelígers,* and the effects of their Art. *Heywood,* Hierarchy of Angels, p. 473.

**sortilegious** (sôr-ti-lē'jus), *a.* [< *sortilege* + *-i-ous.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of sortilege. [Rare.]

Nor were they made to decide horarie questions, or *sortilegious* demands.
*Swan,* Speculum Mundi, p. 345. (*Latham.*)

**sortilegy** (sôr'ti-lej-i), *n.* [< ML. *sortilegium,* sortilege: see *sortilege.*] Same as *sortilege.*

**sorting** (sôr'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sort, v.*] The act of separating into sorts.—**Dry-sorting,** in *mining,* separation without the use of water, or by sifting and hand-picking.

**sorting-box** (sôr'ting-boks), *n.* A box or table with compartments for receiving different grades or kinds of materials, etc.

**sortita** (sôr-tē'tä), *n.* [It., < *sortire,* go out: see *sortie.*] In *music:* (*a*) The first air sung by any one of the principal singers in an opera; an entrance-air. (*b*) Same as *postlude.*

**sortition** (sôr-tish'on), *n.* [< L. *sortitio(n-),* a casting of lots, < *sortiri,* cast or draw lots, < *sor(t-)s,* a lot: see *sort.*] The casting of lots; determination by lot. *Bp. Hall,* The Crucifixion.

**sortment** (sôrt'ment), *n.* [< *sort* + *-ment.* Prob. in part an aphetic form of *assortment.*] Same as *assortment. Imp. Dict.*

**sorus** (sō'rus), *n.*; pl. *sori* (-rī). [NL., < Gr. σωρός, a heap.] In *bot.,* a heap or aggregation. (*a*) One of the fruit-dots or clusters of sporangia (spore-cases) on the back of the fronds of ferns, also on the mucilaginous cord emitted from the sporocarp of *Marsilea,* etc. They are of various forms and variously arranged. In the *Acrostichea* the sporangia are spread in a stratum over the under surface, or rarely over both surfaces, of the frond; in the *Polypodieæ* the sori are dorsal, and are

Pinnules of Various Ferns, showing the Sori.

*a,* pinnule of the frond of *Asplenium angustifolium; b,* pinnule of *Woodwardia angustifolia; c,* pinnule of *Polypodium Californicum; d,* pinnule of *Adiantum pedatum; e,* pinnule of *Trichomanes radicans.*

borne at or near the ends of the veinlets; in the *Vittarieæ* they are borne in continuous marginal or intramarginal furrows; in the *Pteridea* they are marginal or intramarginal, and covered by the reflexed margin of the frond; in the *Blechneæ* they are dorsal, linear or oblong, and parallel to the midrib; in the *Aspleniea* they are also dorsal, and linear or oblong, but oblique to the midrib; and in the *Aspidieæ* they are dorsal, round or roundish, and usually on the back of a vein. In most instances the sori are covered with a projecting section of the epidermis, which is called the *indusium* and forms an important character in the systematic arrangement of ferns. See *fern*[1], *paraphysis, sporangium,* etc. See also cute under *indusium, Cystopteris, Nothochlæna, polypody,* and *Marsilea.* (*b*) In lichens, a heap or mass of soredia on the surface of the thallus. (*c*) In the *Synchitrieæ,* a heap of zoösporangia developed from a zoospore or swarm-cell.

**sorwet,** *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *sorrow.*

**sorwefult,** *a.* A Middle English variant of *sorrowful.*

**sory**[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sorry.*

**sory**[2]† (sō'ri), *n.* [= Sp. *sori* = It. *sori,* vitriol, < L. *sory,* < Gr. σῶρυ, a kind of ore, ink-stone.] Iron sulphate.

**so-so** (sō'sō), *a.* [< *so so:* see *so*[1], *adv.*] Neither very good nor very bad, but generally inclining toward bad; indifferent; middling; passable. See *so so,* under *so*[1].

*So So* is good, very good, very excellent good; and yet it is not; it is but *so so.* *Shak.,* As you Like it, v. 1. 29.

I trembled once beneath her spell
Whose spelling was extremely *so so.*
*F. Locker,* Reply to a Letter.

That illustrious lady, who, after leading but a *so-so* life, had died in the odour of sanctity.
*Barham,* Ingoldsby Legends, I. 73.

**soss**[1] (sos), *n.* [Also dial. *suss;* < ME. *sosse, sos, soos,* hounds' meat, a mess of food; prob. < Gael. *sos,* a coarse mess or mixture; perhaps confused in part with *sauce* (dial. *sass*), *souse:* see *sauce.* Cf. *sesspool, cesspool.* Cf. also *soss*[2], and *sossle, sozzle.*] **1.** A heterogeneous mixture; a mess.—**2.** A dirty puddle. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch in both uses.]

**soss**[1] (sos), *v.* [Also dial. *suss;* < *soss*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To make dirty or wet.

Her milke-pan and creame-pot so slabbered and *sost.*
*Tusser,* Husbandry, April, § 48, st. 20. (*E. D. S.*)

**II.** *intrans.* To make up or prepare messes or mixed dishes of food. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

**soss**[2] (sos), *v.* [Prob. due to *soss*[1], in part associated with *souse*[2], *v.*, and perhaps affected by the equiv. *toss.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To throw carelessly; toss. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

I went to-day into the city, but in a coach, and *tossed* up my leg on the seat. *Swift,* Letter, March 10, 1710–11.

2. To lap, as a dog. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —3. To pour out. [Prov. Eng.]

**II.** *intrans.* To fall plump into a chair or seat; sit lazily. [Prov. Eng.]

*Sossing* in an easy chair. *Swift,* Stella at Wood Park.

**soss**[2] (sos), *n.* [See *soss*[2], *v.*] 1. A fall with a dull sound; a thud.—2. A heavy, awkward fellow. *Cotgrave.*

**soss**[2] (sos), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *soss*[2], *v.* Cf. *souse*[2], *adv.*] Direct; plump.

She fell backward *soss* against the bridge.
*Sterne,* Tristram Shandy, iii. 24.

**sossle** (sos'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *soss*[1], *v.* Cf. *sozzle.*] To make a slop. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sostenuto** (sos-te-nö'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *sostenere,* < L. *sustinere,* uphold, sustain: see *sustain.*] In *music,* sustained; prolonged: sometimes merely the same as *tenuto,* and sometimes implying in addition a slight reduction of speed. Abbreviated *sost.*

**sostinente pianoforte.** See *pianoforte.*

**sot**[1] (sot), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sot, sotte* = MD. *sot,* later *zot,* < OF. (and F.) *sot* (fem. *sotte*), foolish, as noun a fool, sot, = Wall. *so, sott* (ML. *sottus*), foolish, sottish; cf. Sp. Pg. *zote,* foolish, sottish, G. *zote,* obscenity, It. *zotico,* coarse; perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Bret. *sod, sot,* stupid, Ir. *suthaire,* a dunce, *suthan,* booby. Hence *sot*[1], *v.*, *besot, sottish, sottise.*] **I.**† *a.* Foolish; doltish; stupid.

He understont that heo is *sot.* *Ancren Riwle,* p. 66.
Cniht, thu sert muchel *sot.* *Layamon,* l. 1442.

**II.** *n.* 1†. A fool; dolt; blockhead; booby.

Ya, and loke that thou be not a *sotte* of thy saying,
But sadly and sone thou sette all thi sawes.
*York Plays,* p. 298.

Wise in conceit, in act a very *sot.* *Drayton,* Ideas, lxii.

*Sot* that I am, who think it fit to brag.
*Cowley,* The Mistress, Passions.

2†. A foolishly infatuated person; a dotard.

Of Tristem and of his lief Isot,
How he for hire bicom a *sot.*
*MS. Ashmole* 60, xv. Cent. (*Halliwell.*)

Armstrong seems a *sot,*
Where love binds him to prove.
*Armstrong and Musgrave* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 247).

3. One whose mind is dulled by excessive drinking; a confirmed drunkard.

Like drunken *sots* about the streets we roam.
*Dryden,* Pal. and Arc., i. 432.

Johnson was a water-drinker; and Boswell was a winebibber, and indeed little better than a habitual *sot.*
*Macaulay,* Johnson.

**sot**[1] (sot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sotted,* ppr. *sotting.* [< *sot*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make stupid or foolish; dull.

Bellaria . . . fell againe downe into a trance, having her senses so *sotted* with care that after she was reuived yet shee lost her memorie. *Greene,* Pandosto.

2. To infatuate; besot.

I hate to see a brave bold fellow *sotted,*
Made sour and senseless, turn'd to whey by love.
*Dryden,* Spanish Friar, ii. 1.

**II.** *intrans.* To play the sot or toper; tipple.

Those who continued *sotting* with beer all day were often, by not paying, out of credit at the ale-house, and us'd to make interest with me to get beer; their light, as they phrased it, being out. *Franklin,* Autobiog., p. 148.

**sot**[2] (sot). A dialectal and vulgar variant of *sat,* preterit and past participle of *sit;* also of *set*[1].

**Sotadean** (sot-a-dē'an), *a.* [< L. *Sotadeus,* < Gr. Σωτάδειος, < Σωτάδης, Sotades (see def.), + *-ean.*] Of or pertaining to Sotades of Maronea, a Greek poet, who flourished about 280 B. C., and was notorious for the licentiousness and scurrility of his writings; pertaining to or characteristic of his poetry or the meters used by him. Also *Sotadic.*—**Sotadean verse,** in *anc. pros.,* a tetrameter catalectic of Ionics a majore or their substitutes. The normal form is

⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ ×.

Resolution, contraction, irrational longs, and anaclasis are freely used in this meter.

**Sotadic** (sō-tad'ik), *a.* [< LL. *Sotadicus,* < Σωτάδης, Sotades.] Pertaining to Sotades; Sotadean.—**Sotadic verse.** (*a*) A Sotadean verse. (*b*) A palindromic verse: so named apparently from some ancient examples of Sotadean verse being palindromic.

**sote**[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *soot*[1].

**sote**[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sweet.*

**sotel**†, **soteltet.** Middle English forms of *subtle, subtlety.*

**soteriological** (sō-tē″ri-ǫ-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *soteriolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to soteriology; specifically, pertaining to the doctrine of spiritual salvation through Jesus Christ.

He [Paul] elaborated the fullest scheme of Christian doctrine which we possess from apostolic pens. It is essentially *soteriological,* or a system of the way of salvation.
*Schaff,* Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 71.

**soteriology** (sō-tē-ri-ol'ǫ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σωτήριος, saving (< σωτήρ, a deliverer, a preserver, < σώζειν, save), + *-λογία,* < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. A discourse on health; the art of promoting and preserving health; hygiene.—2. That branch of theology which treats of the salvation of men through Jesus Christ.

While the doctrines of Theology and Anthropology received a considerably full development during the Patristic and Scholastic periods, it was reserved for the Protestant church, and the modern theological mind, to bring the doctrines of *Soteriology* to a correspondent degree of expansion. *W. G. T. Shedd,* Hist. Christ. Doctrine, II. v. i.

**soth**†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *sooth.*

**sothern**†, *a.* A Middle English form of *southern, southron.*

**sothfast**†, **sothfastness**†, etc. Middle English forms of *soothfast, soothfastness,* etc.

**Sothiac** (sō'thi-ak), *a.* [= F. *Sothiaque,* < Gr. Σῶθις, an Egyptian name of Sirius.] Connected with Sirius, the dog-star.—**Sothiac cycle or period.** See *cycle.*

**Sothic** (sō'thik), *a.* [< Gr. Σῶθις, an Egyptian name of Sirius.] Of or pertaining to the dog-star, Sothis.—**Sothic year,** the fixed year of the Egyptians, determined by the heliacal rising of Sirius. Since the declination of this star is little altered by precession, and its rising took place about the summer solstice, the year would have averaged nearly the sidereal year, or 9 minutes more (instead of 11 minutes less, as the tropical year is) than 365¼ days. But it is said that in practice one day was intercalated every four years. The Sothic year seems to have been little used by the Egyptians, at least before the Ptolemies.

**sothly**†, **sothness**†, **sothsaw**†. Middle English forms of *soothly, soothness, soothsaw.*

**sotie**†, *n.* [ME., also *sotye,* < OF. *sotie, sottie,* folly, foolishness, < *sot,* foolish: see *sot*[1].] Folly.

To seen a man from his estate
Through his *sotie* effeminate,
And leue that a man shall dooe.
*Gower,* Conf. Amant., vii.

**sotil**†, **sotiltee**†. Middle English forms of *subtle, subtlety.*

**sotnia** (sot'ni-ạ), *n.* [< Russ. *sotniya,* a hundred.] A company or squadron in a Cossack regiment.

A party of Cossacks reached Pescherna from Lovatz; one *sotnia* turned northward and successfully attacked Toros. The other party turned south to Teteven.
*G. B. McClellan,* N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 150.

**sotted**†, *a.* [< ME. *sotted;* < *sot*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Besotted; befooled.

This *sotted* preest, who was gladder than he?
*Chaucer,* Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 330.

**sottery**† (sot'ėr-i), *n.* [< *sot*[1] + *-ery.*] Folly.

Episcopacy, and so Presbytery, had indeed . . . suffered very much smut, soyle, darkness, and dishonour by the Tyrannies, Feditles, Luxuries, *Sotteries,* and Insolencies of some Bishops and other Churchmen under the Papal prevalency. *Bp. Gauden,* Tears of the Church, p. 12. (*Davies.*)

**sottie**†, *n.* [OF.: cf. *sotie.*] A species of broad farce, satirical in its aim, popular in Paris in the fifteenth century and the early part of the sixteenth, from which the later French comedy derived some of its elements. The sotties were put down on account of their political effect.

**sottise**† (sot'is), *n.* [< F. *sotise, sottise,* < *sot,* foolish: see *sot*[1].] A piece of foolishness; a silly act or action; a stupid thing.

**sottish** (sot'ish), *a.* [< *sot*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to a sot; having the character of a sot. (*a*) Dull; stupid; senseless; doltish; very foolish. (*b*) Dull with intemperance; given to tippling and drunkenness; pertaining to drunkenness: as, a man of *sottish* habits.

**sottishly** (sot'ish-li), *adv.* In a sottish manner; stupidly; senselessly; without reason. *Glanville.*

**sottishness** (sot'ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sottish. (*a*) Stupidity; dullness; foolishness.

The King [of Britain], both for his Wives sake and his own *sottishness,* consulting also with his Peers not unlike himself, readily yields. *Milton,* Hist. Eng., iii.

(*b*) Stupidity from intoxication; drunken habits generally.

No sober, temperate person can look with any complacency upon the drunkenness and *sottishness* of his neighbour. *South.*

**sotto** (sot'tō), *prep.* [It., < L. *subter,* under, beneath, < *sub,* under: see *sub-.*] Under; below: an Italian word occurring in a few phrases: as, *sotto il soggetto,* below the subject; *sotto voce,* under the voice, in an undertone, aside.

**sot-weed**† (sot'wēd), *n.* Tobacco. [Rare.]

I scarce had fill'd a pipe of *sot-weed,*
And by the candle made it hot-weed.
*Hudibras Redivivus.* (*Nares.*)

We had every one ramm'd a full charge of *sot-weed* into our infernal guns. *Tom Brown,* Works, II. 190.

**sotyl**†, *a.* A Middle English form of *subtle.*

**sou** (sö), *n.* [F. *sou,* OF. *sol,* the name of a coin: see *sol*[2], *sous, soldo.*] An old Roman, Gallic, and French coin, originally of gold, then of silver, and finally of copper. Under Philip Augustus it was of silver, and of the value of twelve deniers. Under succeeding monarchs the value varied much; but twenty sous tournois were equivalent to one livre tournois, and twenty-four sous to one livre parisis. Under

Obverse. Reverse.
Sou, 1793.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Louis XV. and Louis XVI. the sou was struck in copper, and had an intrinsic value of two deniers twelve grains, though retaining the conventional value of twelve deniers, and this coinage continued until the adoption of the existing decimal system in 1793. The present five-centime pieces, twenty of which make a franc, are still popularly called *sous.*—**Sou marqué** [F.], an old copper piece worth fifteen deniers (*Littré*); also, in the corrupted form *sou marquee,* said to be applied in the southern United States to a sou bearing some distinguishing mark, as a sou of 1767 counterstamped RF, or one marked in some way as counterfeit or spurious.

**souari** (sou-ä'ri), *n.* [Guiana.] A tree, *Caryocar nuciferum* (and also one or two other species of the genus), yielding nuts and a wood distinguished by the same name. Also *saouari, souarri,* and *suwarrow.*

**souari-nut** (sou-ä'ri-nut), *n.* See *butternut,* 2, and *Caryocar.* Also *suwarrow-nut.*

**soubah,** *n.* See *subah.*

**soubahdar, soubadar,** *n.* See *subahdar.*

**soubise** (sö-bēz'), *n.* [F.] A cravat of a fashion worn by men toward the close of the eighteenth century.

**soubrette** (sö-bret'), *n.* [< F. *soubrette,* fem. of OF. *soubret,* sober, thoughtful, sly, cunning, dim. of *soubre, sobre,* sober: see *sober.*] *Theat.,* a maid-servant in comedy, frequently a lady's-maid. The part is usually characterized by coquetry, pertness, effrontery, and a spirit of intrigue: by extension the term is applied to almost any part exhibiting these qualities.

**soubriquet,** *n.* See *sobriquet.*

**souce**†. An obsolete spelling of *souse*[1], *souse*[2].

**souch,** *v.* A Scotch form of *sough*[1].

**souchet,** *v. t.* [ME. *souchen,* < OF. *souchier,* < L. *suspicere,* suspect: see *suspect, suspicion.*] To suspect.

Prueli vnperceyued thei ployed to-gedere,
That no seg vnder sunne *souched* no gile.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1059.

**souchet** (sö-shā'), *n.* [< OF. *souchet,* dim. of F. *souche,* souchet, galangal, a stump, stock of a tree: see *sock*[1] and *socket.*] The tuber of the rush-nut.

**souchong** (sö'shong), *n.* [< F. *souchong,* < Chinese *siao,* small, fine, + *chung,* sort or sorts.] A kind of black tea. Also *soochong.*

**soud**[1]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *souden,* < OF. *souder,* < L. *solidare,* make solid, < *solidus,* solid: see *solid.* Cf. *solder.*] To consolidate; fasten together; join.

"O martir, *souded* to virginitee,
Now maystow syngen, folwynge evere-in-oon,
The white Lamb celestial," quod she.
*Chaucer,* Prioress's Tale, l. 127.

**soud**[2]†, *n.* and *v.* Same as *sold*[2].

**soud**[3]†, *interj.* A word (supposed to be) imitative of a noise made by a person heated and fatigued. *Schmidt.*

Sit down, Kate, and welcome,—
*Soud, soud, soud, soud!*
*Shak.,* T. of the S., iv. 1. 145.

**soudan**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sultan.*

**Soudanese,** *a.* and *n.* See *Sudanese.*

**soudanesset, soudannesset,** *n.* Obsolete forms of *sultaness.*

**souder,** *n.* and *v.* A Scotch form of *solder*.

**soudiourt,** *n.* A Middle English form of *soldier*.

**souffle** (sö'fl), *n.* [< F. *souffle*, a blowing sound, < *souffler*, blow: see *soufflé*.] In *med.*, a murmuring or blowing sound.—**Cephalic, placental,** etc., **souffle.** See the adjectives.—**Cranial souffle,** a low, soft murmur heard on auscultating the skull of infants and anemic adults.

**soufflé** (sö-flā'), *n.* [F., pp. of *souffler*, OF. *sofler, soufler, soufflor*, blow, puff, = Pr. *sofflar, sufflar* = Sp. *soplar* = Pg. *soprar* = It. *soffiare*, < L. *sufflare*, blow, < *sub-*, under, + *flare*, blow, = E. *blow*[1].] In *cookery*, a delicate dish sometimes savory, as a potato *soufflé*, but usually sweet. It is made light by incorporating whites of eggs beaten to a froth, and placing it in an oven, from which it is removed at the moment it puffs up, and served at once.—**Omelet soufflé.** See *omelet*.—**Soufflé decoration,** in *ceram.*, a spotted or mottled surface produced by blowing the liquid color so that the drops burst and bubble-like marks are left on the surface. It is sometimes produced by blowing the color through lace or a fine network. *Prime.*

**soufflеur** (sö-flėr'), *n.* [F., < *souffler*, blow: see *soufflé*.] A prompter in a theater.

**sough**[1] (sou or suf, or, as Scotch, sûch), *n.* [Formerly also *suff, suffe*, Sc. *sough, souch*, also *souf;* < ME. **sough;* either (*a*) < Icel. *sūgr*, a rushing sound (in comp. *arn-sūgr*, the sound of an eagle's flight), or (*b*) more prob. a contraction of ME. *swough, swogh* (= Icel. *sūgr*, above), < *swogen, swowen*, < AS. *swōgan* = OS. *swōgan*, rustle, = Goth. *swōgjan*, sigh, resound: see *swough*. The word, formerly also pronounced with a guttural as written, suffered the usual change of *gh* to *f*, and was formerly written accordingly *suff, suffe*, whence by some confusion (prob. by association with *surge*) the form *surf:* see *surf*.] **1.** A murmuring sound; a rushing or whistling sound, like that of the wind; a deep sigh.

I saw the battle, sair an' tough, . . .
My heart, for fear, gae *sough* for *sough*.
*Burns*, Battle of Sheriff-Muir.

Voices I call 'em; 'twas a kind o' *sough*
Like pine-trees thet the wind 's ageth'rin' through.
*Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., ii.

**2.** A gentle breeze; a waft; a breath.

There, a *sough* of glory
Shall breathe on you as you come.
*Mrs. Browning*, Drama of Exile.

**3.** Any rumor that engages general attention. [Scotch.]

"I has heard a *sough*," said Annie Winnie, "as if Leddy Ashton was nae canny body."
*Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xxxiv.

**4.** A cant or whining mode of speaking, especially in preaching or praying; the chant or recitative characteristic of the old Presbyterians in Scotland. [Scotch.]

I have heard of one minister, so great a proficient in this *sough*, and his notes so remarkably flat and productive of horror, that a master of music set them to his fiddle. *Burt*, Letters, I. 207. (*Jamieson.*)

**To keep a calm sough,** to keep silence; be silent. [Scotch.]

"Thir kittle times will drive the wisest o' us daft," said Niel Blane, the prudent host of the Howff; "but I'se aye *keep a calm sough*." *Scott*, Old Mortality, xx.

**sough**[1] (sou or suf, or, as Scotch, sûch), *v.* [Also Sc. *souch;* < ME. *souzen:* see *sough*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a rushing, whistling, or sighing sound; emit a hollow murmur; murmur or sigh like the wind. [Now (except in literary use) local English or Scotch.]

Deep, as *soughs* the boding wind
Amang his caves, the sigh he gave.
*Burns*, As on the Banks.

The wavy swell of the *soughing* reeds.
*Tennyson*, Dying Swan.

**2.** To breathe in or as in sleep. [Scotch.]

I hear your mither *souch* and snore.
*Jamieson's Pop. Ballads*, II. 338. (*Jamieson.*)

**II.** *trans.* To utter in a whining or monotonous tone. [Scotch.]

He hears ane o' the king's Presbyterian chaplains *sough* out a sermon on the morning of every birth-day.
*Scott*, Antiquary, xxvii.

**sough**[2] (suf), *n.* [Also *suugh, suff;* Sc. *scuch, sewch, sheuch;* < ME. *sough*, a drain, < W. *soch*, a sink, drain; cf. L. *sulcus*, a furrow.] **1**†. A channel.

Then Dulas and Cledaugh
By Morgany do drive her through her wat'ry *saugh*.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, iv. 168.

**2.** A drain; a sewer; an adit of a mine. [Prov. Eng.]

The length as from the horne unto the *sough* [in a stall].
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

The delfs would be so flown with waters (it being impossible to make any addits or *soughs* to drain them) that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

**sough**[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sow*[2].

**soughing-tile** (suf'ing-til), *n.* A drain-tile. [Prov. Eng.]

Even if Uncle Lingon had not joined them, as he did, to talk about *soughing tiles*. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xliii.

**sought** (sât). Preterit and past participle of *seek*[1].

**soujee,** *n.* See *sujee*.

**souket,** *v.* A Middle English form of *suck*.

**soul**[1] (sōl), *n.* [< ME. *soule, sowle, saule, sawle, saull*, < AS. *sāwel, sāwol, sāwul, sāwl, sāul, sāwle*, life, spirit, soul, = OS. *sēola, sēole, siole, sēle* = OFries. *siele, sēle* = MD. *siele*, D. *ziel* = MLG. *sēle*, LG. *sele, sal* = OHG. *sēla, sēula*, MHG. *sēle*, G. *seele* = Icel. *sāla*, later *sāl* = Sw. *själ* = Dan. *sjæl* = Goth. *saiwala*, soul (tr. Gr. *ψυχή*, etc.); origin unknown. The word has been compared with Gr. *αἰόλος*, quick-moving, changeful, and with *sea* (see *sea*[1]); also with L. *sæculum*, age (life, vitality ?) (see *secle, secular*).] **1.** A substantial entity believed to be that in each person which lives, feels, thinks, and wills. Animals also, and even plants, have been thought to have souls. Primitive peoples identify the soul with the breath, or something contained in the blood. Separated from the body, it is supposed to have some imperfect existence, and to retain the form of the body as a ghost. The verses of Davies (see below) enumerate most of the ancient Greek opinions. The first is that of Anaximander and of Diogenes of Apollonia; the second is that of Heraclitus; the third is that of Empedocles; the fourth is that attributed to Empedocles by Aristotle; the fifth is that of Dicæarchus and other Pythagoreans, as Simmias in the "Phædo"; the sixth is attributed wrongly to Galen; the seventh is that of Democritus and the atomists; the eighth is attributed by some authorities to the Pythagoreans; and the ninth is that of the Stoics. Aristotle makes the soul little more than a faculty or attribute of the body, and he compares it to the "axness" of an ax. The scholastics combined this idea with that of the separability and immortality of the soul, thus forming a highly metaphysical doctrine. Descartes originated distinct metaphysical dualism, which holds that spirit and matter are two radically different kinds of substance – the former characterized by consciousness, the latter by extension. Most modern philosophers hold to monism in some form, which recognizes only one kind of substance. That the soul is immortal is a very ancient and widely diffused opinion; it is also commonly believed that the soul has no parts. A soul separated from the body is commonly called a *spirit*, not a *soul*. In biblical and theological usage 'soul' (*nephesh, psyche*, also rendered 'life') is sometimes used for the noncorporeal nature of man in general, and sometimes, in distinction from *spirit*, for the lower part of this non-corporeal nature, standing in direct communication with the body, and regarded as the seat of the emotions, rarely of will or spirit. Some theologians minimize the distinction between *soul* and *spirit*, making them mere aspects or relations of the same substance, while others have made them distinct substances or distinct entities.

For of the *soule* the bodie forme doth take;
For *soule* is forme, and doth the bodie make.
*Spenser*, Hymn in Honour of Beauty, l. 132.

I pray God your whole spirit and *soul* and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.
1 Thes. v. 23.

The word of God is . . . sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of *soul* and spirit. Heb. iv. 12.

To hold opinion with Pythagoras
That *souls* of animals infuse themselves
Into the trunks of men. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 132.

One thinks the *soule* is aire; another fire;
Another blood, diffus'd about the heart;
Another saith the elements conspire,
And to her essence each doth give a part.

Musicians thinke our *soules* are harmonies;
Phisicians hold that they complexions be;
Epicures make them swarmes of atomies,
Which doe by chance into our bodies flee.

Some think one generall *soule* fils every braine,
As the bright sunne sheds light in every starre;
And others thinke the name of *soule* is vaine,
And that we onely well-mixt bodies are.
*Sir J. Davies*, Nosce Teipsum.

They [corporations] cannot commit treason, nor be outlawed, nor excommunicate, for they have no *souls*.
*Case of Sutton's Hospital*, 10 Coke's Rep., p. 32, b.

Although the human *soul* is united to the whole body, it has, nevertheless, its principal seat in the brain, where alone it not only understands and imagines, but also perceives. *Descartes*, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), iv. § 189.

Our idea of *soul*, as an immaterial spirit, is of a substance that thinks and has a power of exciting motion in body by writing or thought.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxiii. § 22.

With chemic art exalts the mineral powers,
And draws the aromatic *souls* of flowers.
*Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 244.

It seems probable that the *soul* will remain in a state of inactivity, though perhaps not of insensibility, from death to the resurrection.
*Hartley*, Observations on Man, II. iv. § 3, prop. 90.

**2.** The moral and emotional part of man's nature; the seat of the sentiments or feelings: in distinction from *intellect*.

Hear my *soul* speak:
The very instant that I saw you, did
My heart fly to your service.
*Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1. 63.

These vain joys, in which their wills consume
Such powers of wit and *soul* as are of force
To raise their beings to eternity.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

In my *soul* I loathe
All affectation. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 416.

**3.** The animating or essential part; the essence: as, the *soul* of a song; the source of action; the chief part; hence, the inspirer or leader of any action or movement: as, the *soul* of an enterprise; an able commander is the *soul* of an army.

Brevity is the *soul* of wit,
And tediousness the limbs and outward flourishes.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 90.

He had put domestic factions under his feet; he was the *soul* of a mighty coalition. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

**4.** Fervor; fire; grandeur of mind, or other noble manifestation of the heart or moral nature.

I have been woo'd by many with no less
*Soul* of affection.
*Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

Money gives *soul* to action. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 1.

There is some *soul* of goodness in things evil.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 4.

**5.** A spiritual being; a disembodied spirit; a shade.

Then of his wretched friend
The *Soul* appear'd; at ev'ry part the form did comprehend
His likeness; his fair eyes, his voice, his stature, ev'ry weed
His person wore, it fantasied. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxiii. 1. 58.

O sacred essence, other form,
O solemn ghost, O crowned *soul!*
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxxv.

**6.** A human being; a person.

All the *souls* of the house of Jacob, which came into Egypt, were threescore and ten. Gen. xlvi. 27.

My lord, this is a poor mad *soul*; . . . and the truth is, poverty hath distracted her. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 113.

*Humph.* Where had you this Intelligence?
*Tom.* From a foolish fond *Soul* that can keep nothing from me. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

**All Souls' day,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the 2d of November, a day kept in commemoration of all the faithful departed, for the eternal repose of their souls, to which end the mass and offices of the day are directed. It is the day following the feast of All Saints.—**Apparitional soul.** See *apparitional*.—**Commendation of the soul.** See *commendation*, 5.—**Cure of souls.** See *cure*.—**Descent of souls.** See *descent*.—**Seat of the soul,** the part of the body (according to some speculators a mathematical point) in immediate dynamic connection with the soul. As long as the soul was supposed to be a material thing (which was the usual ancient opinion), it was naturally believed to have a distinct place. Later the knowledge of the functions of the nervous system, and their centralization in the brain, showed that the soul was more intimately connected with that than with other parts of the body; and it was vaguely supposed that the unity of consciousness would in some measure be explained by the hypothesis of a special seat of the soul in the brain. The commonest primitive notion was that the soul was resident in the blood or in the heart. Either the whole soul or its parts were also located in the bowels, bones, liver, gall, kidneys, and other organs. The doctrine that the soul is in the brain seems to have originated in Egypt, and found many partial adherents in antiquity, but was not generally accepted before modern times. The Neoplatonists held that the soul is wholly in the whole body and wholly in every part. Descartes placed the soul in the pineal gland, and other physiologists of the seventeenth century located it in different organs connected with the brain. Leibnitz introduced the theory that it resides at a mathematical point, which has found eminent supporters, some of whom regard this point as movable. Others hold that any conception of consciousness which forces its adherents to such a conclusion ought to be considered as reduced to an absurdity. Recent observations concerning multiple consciousness strengthen indications previously known that the unity of consciousness is somewhat illusory; and the anatomy of the brain does not support the notion of an absolute centralization of the power of forming ideas.—**Sentient soul,** the soul as affected by the senses, or as possessing sentience.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Intellect, Spirit,* etc. See *mind*[1].—**4.** Ardor, force.

**soul**[1]† (sōl), *v. t.* [< ME. *sowlen;* < *soul*[1], *n.*] To endue with a soul.

The gost that fro the fader gan procede
Hath *sowled* hem withouten any drede.
*Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 329.

**soul**[2] (sōl or sōl), *n.* [Also *soul;* < ME. *soule, sowle, soul, saule, saulee*, food, = Dan. *sul*, meat eaten with bread.] Anything eaten with bread; a relish, as butter, cheese, milk, or preserves; that which satisfies. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

Maria Egyptiaca eet in thyrty wynter
Bote thre lytel loues [loaves], and love [love] was her *soul*.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xviii. 24.

**soul**[2]†, *v.* [< *soul*[2], *n.*; cf. *soil*[4].] To afford suitable sustenance; satisfy with food; satiate.

I haue, sweet wench, a piece of cheese,
As good as tooth may chawe,
And bread and wildings *souling* well.
*Warner*, Albion's England, iv. 32.

**soul-alet,** *n.* Same as *dirge-ale*.

**Soulamea** (sō-lā'mē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1783), < *soulamoë*, its name in the Moluccas, said to mean 'king of bitters.'] A genus of polypetalous shrubs, of the order *Simarubaceæ* and

tribe *Picramniæ*, formerly referred to the *Polygalaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a three-parted calyx, three linear petals, six stamens, and a two-celled ovary with solitary ovules. There are 2 species, both tropical. They bear long petioled, thin, entire leaves, and axillary spikes of small pedicelled flowers. For *S. amara*, a shrub or small tree of the Moluccas and New Ireland, see *bitter-king*.

**soul-bell**† (sōl'bel), *n.* [< *soul*[1] + *bell*[1].] The passing-bell.

We call them *soul-bells* for that they signify the departure of the soul, not for that they help the passage of the soul. *Bp. Hall*, Apol. against Brownists, § 43.

**soul-blind** (sōl'blīnd), *a.* Destitute of the sensation of light and of every image of it.

**soul-blindness** (sōl'blīnd″nes), *n.* Defective power of recognizing objects seen, due to cerebral lesion, without actual blindness and independent of other psychic defect.

**soul-cake**† (sōl'kāk), *n.* A cake of sweetened bread formerly distributed at church doors on All Souls' day. See *soul-paper*.

**soul-candle**† (sōl'kan″dl), *n.* [< ME. *saulecandel*; < *soul*[1] + *candle*.] One of the wax-lights placed about a dead body.

Four *saulecandels* shall be found, and used in the burial services. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 184.

**soul-curer**† (sōl'kur″ėr), *n.* One who has a cure of souls; a parson.

Peace, I say, Gallia and Gaul, French and Welsh, *soul-curer* and body-curer! *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 1. 100.

**soul-deaf** (sōl'def), *a.* Destitute of the sensation of sound and of every reminiscence of it.

**soul-deafness** (sōl'def″nes), *n.* Deprivation of all sensation and reminiscence of sound.

**soulder**†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *solder*.

**souldier**†, **souldiour**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *soldier*.

**souled** (sōld), *a.* [< ME. *souled*; < *soul*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a soul or mind; instinct with soul or feeling: used chiefly in composition: as, high-*souled*, mean-*souled*.

Griping, and still tenacious of thy hold,
Would'st thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely *soul'd*,
Should give the prizes they had gain'd before?
*Dryden*, Iliad, i. 185.

**soul-fearing** (sōl'fēr″ing), *a.* Terrifying the soul; appalling. [Rare.]

Till their [cannon's] *soul-fearing* clamours have brawl'd down
The flinty ribs of this contemptuous city.
*Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 383.

**soulfret**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sulphur*.

**soulful** (sōl'fûl), *a.* [< *soul*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of soul, emotion, or feeling; expressive of sentiment or emotion.

There wasn't a sounding-line on board that would have gone to the bottom of her *soulful* eyes
*C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 58.

**soulfully** (sōl'fûl-i), *adv.* In a soulful or feeling manner.

**soulfulness** (sōl'fûl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being soulful; feeling. *Andover Rev.*, VII. 37.

**soulili**, *n.* [Javanese.] One of the sacred monkeys of Java, *Semnopithecus mitratus*, with a black peaked bonnet suggesting a miter.

**soulish** (sō'lish), *a.* [< *soul*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to the soul. *Byrom.* [Rare.]

The . . . psychical (or *soulish*) man.
*J. F. Clarke*, Orthodoxy, its Truths and Errors, p. 181.

**soul-killing** (sōl'kil'ing), *a.* Destroying the soul; ruining the spiritual nature. *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 2. 100.

**soulless** (sōl'les), *a.* [< ME. **soulles*, < AS. *sāwlleas*, *sāwolleás*, soulless, lifeless, irrational, < *sāwol*, soul, life, + *-leás*, E. *-less*.] 1. Having no life or soul; dead.

Their holiness is the very outward work itself, being a brainless head and *soulless* body.
*Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion (ed. 1605), X. 4. (*Latham*.)

2. Having no soul or spirit.—3. Having or expressing no thought or emotion; expressionless.

Having lain long with blank and *soulless* eyes,
He sat up suddenly. *Browning*, Paracelsus, iii.

4. Without greatness or nobleness of mind; mean; spiritless; base.

Slave, *soulless* villain, dog!
O rarely base! *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 157.

**soullessness** (sōl'les-nes), *n.* The state of being without soul, in any sense of that word.

A certain *soullessness* and absence of ennobling ideals in the national character. *The Academy*, No. 876, p. 109.

**soul-mass**† (sōl'mȧs), *n.* A mass for the dead.

**soul-massing**† (sōl'mȧs″ing), *n.* The saying of masses for the dead.

So doth it cast down all their *soul-massing* and foolish foundations for such as be dead and past the ministry of God's word.
*J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 278.

**soul-paper**† (sōl'pā″pėr), *n.* A paper or parchment bearing an inscription soliciting prayers for the soul of some departed person or persons. Soul-papers were given away with soul-cakes on All Souls' day.

**soul-penny**† (sōl'pen″i), *n.* An offering toward the expense of saying masses for the souls of the departed.

The Dean shall have, for collecting the *soul-pennies* from the bretheren, on the first day, ij. d. out of the goods of the gild. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

**soul-scot**† (sōl'skot), *n.* [Prop. *soul-scat*, repr. AS. *sāwel-sceat*, *sāwl-sceat*, money paid at the open grave for the repose of the soul, < *sāwel*, soul, + *sceat*, money: see *soul*[1] and *scat*[1], and cf. *scot*[2], *shot*[2].] In *old eccles. law*, a funeral payment, formerly made at the grave, usually to the parish priest in whose church service for the departed had been said; a mortuary. Also *soul-shot*.

On each side of this bier kneeled three priests, who told their beads and muttered their prayers with the greatest signs of external devotion. For this service a splendid *soul-scat* was paid to the convent of Saint Edmund's by the mother of the deceased.
*Scott*, Ivanhoe, xlii.

Those among the dead man's friends and kinsfolks who wished had come and brought the *soul-shot*, as their gift at the offertory of that holy sacrifice.
*Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 306.

**soul-shot**† (sōl'shot), *n.* See *soul-scot*.

**soul-sick** (sōl'sik), *a.* Diseased or distressed in mind or soul; morally diseased. [Rare.]

I am *soul-sick*,
And wither with the fear of one condemn'd,
Till I have got your pardon.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

**soul-silver**†, *n.* [< *soul*[2] + *silver*.] The whole or a part of the wages of a retainer or servant, originally paid in food, but afterward commuted into a money payment. *Halliwell*.

**soul-sleeper** (sōl'slē″pėr), *n.* Same as *psychopannychist*.

**soul-stuff** (sōl'stuf), *n.* The hypothetical substance of the soul; psychoplasm. See *mind-stuff*.

**soul-vexed** (sōl'vekst), *a.* Disturbed or distressed in spirit. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1. 59.

**soum, sowm** (soum), *n.* [A var. of *sum*[2], amount, proportion: see *sum*[2].] The proportion of cattle or sheep suitable to any pasture, or vice versa: as, a *soum* of sheep, as many sheep as a certain amount of pasturage will support; a *soum* of grass or land, as much as will pasture one cow or five sheep. [Scotch.]

**soum, sowm** (soum), *v. i.* [< *soum*, *sowm*, *n.*] To calculate and determine what number of cattle or sheep a certain piece of land will support. [Scotch.]—**Soum and roum**, to pasture [in summer] and fodder [in winter]. *Jamieson.*—**Souming and rouming**, in *Scots law*, the action whereby the number of cattle to be brought upon a common by the persons respectively having a servitude of pasturage may be ascertained. The criterion is the number of cattle which each of the dominant proprietors is able to fodder during winter. Strictly speaking, to *soum* a common is to ascertain the several soums it may hold, and to *roum* it is to portion it out among the dominant proprietors.

**soun**[1]†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *swoon*.

**soun**[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An original spelling of *sound*[5].

**sound**[1] (sound), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sound*, *sond*, *sund*, *isund*, < AS. *gesund* (= OS. *gesund* = OFries. *sund*, *sond* = MD. *ghesond*, D. *gezond* = MLG. *gesunt*, LG. *gesund*, *sund* = OHG. *gisunt*, MHG. *gesunt*, G. *gesund* = Sw. Dan. *sund*), sound; < *ge-*, a collective and generalizing prefix (see *i-*), + **sund*, of uncertain origin, perhaps akin to L. *sanus*, whole, sound: see *sane*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Healthy; not diseased; having all the organs and faculties complete and in perfect action: as, a *sound* mind; a *sound* body.

Ef horn child is hol and *sund*,
And Athulf bithute [without] wund.
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Thaugh he falle, he falleth nat bote as ho fulle in a bote,
That ay is saf and *sounde* that sitteth with-ynne the borde.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xi. 40.

Universal distrust is so unnatural, indeed, that it never prevails in a *sound* mind. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 101.

2. Whole; uninjured; unhurt; unmutilated: not lacerated or bruised: as, a *sound* limb.

Thou dost breathe;
Hast heavy substance; bleed'st not; speak'st; art *sound*.
*Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 52.

3. Free from special defect, decay, or injury; unimpaired; not deteriorated: as, a *sound* ship; *sound* fruit; a *sound* constitution.

Look that my staves be *sound*, and not too heavy.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 65.

Her timbers yet are *sound*,
And she may float again.
*Cowper*, Loss of the Royal George.

A cellar of *sound* liquor, a ready wit, and a pretty daughter. *Scott*, Kenilworth, i.

4. Morally healthy; honest; honorable; virtuous; blameless.

In the way of loyalty and truth
Toward the king, my ever royal master,
Dare mate a *sounder* man than Surrey can be.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 274.

5. Without defect or flaw in logic; founded in truth; firm; strong; valid; that cannot be refuted or overthrown: as, a *sound* argument.

About him were a press of gaping faces,
Which seem'd to swallow up his *sound* advice.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1409.

Rules of life, *sound* as the Time could bear.
*Wordsworth*, Off Saint Bees' Heads.

6. Right; correct; well-founded; free from error; pure: as, *sound* doctrine.

It is out of doubt that the first state of things was best, that in the prime of Christian religion faith was *soundest*.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 2.

Hold fast the form of *sound* words. 2 Tim. i. 13.

7. Reasoning accurately; logical; clear-minded; free from erroneous ideas; orthodox.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree,
And *soundest* casuists doubt, like you and me?
*Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 2.

A kick that scarce would move a horse
May kill a *sound* divine.
*Cowper*, Yearly Distress.

8. Founded in right and law; legal; not defective in law: as, a *sound* title; *sound* justice.

They reserved theyr titles, tenures, and signioryes whole and *sound* to themselves. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Here by equity we mean nothing but the *sound* interpretation of the law. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xxvii.

9. Unbroken and deep; undisturbed: said of sleep.

Let no man fear to die; we love to sleep all,
And death is but the *sounder* sleep.
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 6.

New waked from *soundest* sleep,
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid
In balmy sweat. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 253.

10. Thorough; complete; hearty.

The men . . . give *sound* strokes with their clubs wherewith they fight. *Abp. Abbot*.

11. Of financial condition, solvent; strong; not undermined by loss or waste: as, that bank is one of our *soundest* institutions.—**As sound as a roach.** See *roach*[2].—**Sound and disposing mind and memory**, in the *law of wills*. See *memory*.—**Sound mind.** See *insanity*.—**Sound on the goose.** See *goose*. =**Syn.** 1. Hearty, hale, hardy, vigorous.—3. Entire, unbroken, undecayed.—5 and 7. Sane, rational, sensible.

**II.**† *n.* Safety. [Rare.]

Our goddis the gouerne, & soche grace lene
That thou the victorie wyn, thi worship to saue,
And to this Citie in *sound* thi seluyn may come.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6135.

**sound**[1]†(sound), *v.* [< ME. *sounden*; < *sound*[1], *a.*]

**I.** *trans.* To heal; make sound.

Ferther wol I never founde
Non other help, my sores for to *sounde*.
*Chaucer*, Anelida and Arcite, l. 242.

**II.** *intrans.* To become sound; heal.

Thro girt with mony a wounde,
That lykly ar never for to *sounde*.
*Lydgate*, Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 292.

**sound**[1] (sound), *adv.* [< *sound*[1], *a.*] Soundly; heartily; thoroughly; deeply: now used only of sleeping.

So *sound* he slept that nought mought him awake.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 42.

Till he tell the truth,
Let the supposed fairies pinch him *sound*.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 4. 61.

Every soul throughout the town being *sound* asleep before nine o'clock. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 175.

**sound**[2] (sound), *n.* [< ME. *sound*, *sund*, < AS. *sund*, a sound, a strait of the sea (= MD. *sond*, *sont*, D. *sond*, *zond* = MHG. G. *sund* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *sund*, a sound), also, in AS. and Icel., swimming; contracted from orig. **swumd*, < *swimman* (pp. *swummen*), swim: see *swim*. Cf. *sound*[3].] A narrow passage of water not a stream, as a strait between the mainland and an isle, or a strait connecting two seas, or connecting a sea or lake with the ocean: as, Long Island *Sound*; the *Sound* (between Denmark and Sweden).

Behold, I come, sent from the Stygian *sound*,
As a dire vapour. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

And, with my skates fast-bound,
Skimmed the half-frozen *Sound*.
*Longfellow*, Skeleton in Armor.

**Sound dues.** See *due*[1].

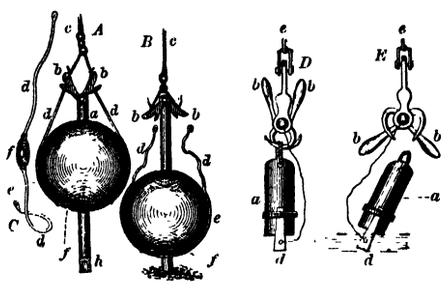
**sound**[3] (sound), *n.* [< ME. *sounde;* cf. Icel. *sundmagi*, the sound of a fish, lit. 'swimming-maw': see *sound*[2] and *maw*[1].] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The swimming-bladder or air-bladder of a fish. The sound is a hollow vesicular organ, originating from the digestive tract - in fact, a rudimentary lung, the actual homologue of the lungs of air-breathing vertebrates, though in fishes, as in other branchiates, respiration is effected by gills. (See *air-bladder.*) Some fishes' sounds are an esteemed article of food, as that of the cod, which when fried is something like an oyster so cooked; others are valuable as a source of isinglass.

*Sounde* of a fysshe, cannon. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

Of [fishes'] *sounds* we make isinglass.
*Goldsmith*, Int. to Brookes's Nat. Hist., III.

(*b*) A cuttlefish.

**sound**[4] (sound), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *sownde;* < ME. *sounden* (= D. *sonderen* = G. *sondiren* = Sw. *sondera* = Dan. *sondere*), < OF. (and F.) *sonder* = Sp. Pg. *sondar*, sound; (*a*) perhaps < MD. *sond*, *sund* = AS. *sund* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *sund*, a strait, sound (cf. AS. *sund-gyrd*, a sounding-rod, *sund-line*, a sounding-line: see *sound*[2]); (*b*) otherwise perhaps < L. **subundare*, submerge: see *sub-* and *ound*, *undulate.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To measure the depth of; fathom; try or test, as the depth of water and the quality of the ground, by sinking a plummet or lead attached to a line on which is marked the number of fathoms. Machines of various kinds are also used to indicate the depth to which the lead has descended. A cavity in the lower end of the lead is partially filled with

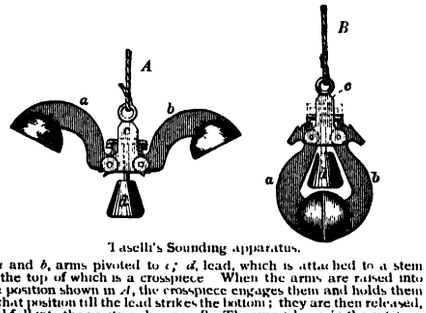


Apparatus used in Sounding.

*A*, *B*, *C*, Brooke's Deep-sea Sounding-apparatus: *a*, rod with horns *b* pivoted thereto; *c*, sounding-line; *d*, wires by which the lead *e* is attached to the horns, connected with a washer *f* under the lead; *h*, opening in lower end of rod, by which specimens of the bottom may be secured. When the rod strikes the bottom, the lead slides downward, bringing the horns into the position shown in *B*, and releasing the wires *d* and the lead; the rod only is then drawn up, leaving the lead at the bottom.

*D*, *E*, British Navy Sounding apparatus: *a*, lead; *b*, counterpoised hooks which engage the loop at the top of the lead; *d*, wedge-shaped cup for specimens, attached by cord or wire to the pivot of the hooks; *e*, attachment for the sounding-line or wire. When the cup *d* touches bottom, the hooks *b* drop into the position shown in *E*; the sinker or lead then drops over, releasing the cup, and this, with its specimen and the hooks, is drawn to the surface.

tallow, by means of which some part of the earth, sand, gravel, shells, etc., of the bottom adhere to it and are drawn up. Numerous devices are in use for testing the nature of the bottom, as a pair of large forceps or scoops carried down by a weight, which are closed when they



Tasell's Sounding-apparatus.

*a* and *b*, arms pivoted to *c*; *d*, lead, which is attached to a stem at the top of which is a crosspiece. When the arms are raised into the position shown in *A*, the crosspiece engages them and holds them in that position till the lead strikes the bottom; they are then released, and fall into the position shown in *B*. The cups (shown in the cuts), on closing, scoop up a specimen of the bottom.

strike the ground, and so inclose some of the sand, shells, etc., a cup at the bottom of a long leaden weight, which is closed by a leathern cover when full, etc. See the accompanying cuts of apparatus used in sounding. Brooke's apparatus is said to be the first by which soundings of over 2,000 fathoms were made and specimens of the bottom obtained.

Go *sound* the ocean, and cast your nets;
Happily you may catch her in the sea.
*Shak.*, Tit And., iv. 3. 7

Two plummets dropt for one to *sound* the abyss.
*Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

2. In *surg.*, to examine by means of a sound or probe, especially the bladder, in order to ascertain whether a stone is present or not.

By a precious oyle Doctor Russell at the first applyed to it when he *sounded* it with probe (ere night) his tormenting paine was . . . well asswaged.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 179.

3. Figuratively, to try; examine; discover, or endeavor to discover, that which is concealed in the mind of; search out the intention, opinion, will, or wish of.

It is better to *sound* a person with whom one deals, afar off, than to fall upon the point at first, except you mean to surprise him by some short question.
*Bacon*, Negotiating (ed. 1887).

I have *sounded* him already at a distance, and find all his answers exactly to our wish.
*Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, ii.

4. To ascertain the depth of (water) in a ship's hold by lowering a sounding-rod into the pump-well.—5. To make a sounding with, or carry down in sounding, as a whale the tow-line of a boat.—**To sound a line, to sound all lines.** See *line*[2].

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To use the line and lead in searching the depth of water.

I *sownde*, as a schyppe man *sowndeth* in the see with his plommet to knowe the deppeth of the see. Je pilote.
*Palsgrave*, p. 726.

The shipmen . . . *sounded*, and found it twenty fathoms.
Acts xxvii. 27, 28.

2. To penetrate to the bottom; reach the depth.

For certes, lord, so sore hath she me wounded
That stood in blake, with lokynge of hire eighen,
That to myn hertis botme it is *ysounded*.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 535.

3. To descend to the bottom; dive: said of fish and other marine animals. When a sperm-whale sounds, the fore parts are lifted a little out of water, a strong spout is given, the nose is dipped, the back and small are rounded up, the body bends on a cross-axis, the flukes are thrown up 20 or 30 feet, and the whale goes straight down head first, in less than its own length of water.

**sound**[4] (sound), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *sonde* = Sw. *sond*, < F. *sonde*, a probe, a sounding-lead, = Sp. Pg. *sonda*, a sound; from the verb: see *sound*[4], *v.*] In *surg.*, any elongated instrument, usually metallic, by which cavities of the body are sounded or explored; a probe; specifically, an instrument used for exploring or dilating the urethra, or for searching the bladder for stone.

**sound**[5] (sound), *n.* [< ME. *sownde* (with excrescent *d*), *soun*, *sown*, *sowne*, *son*, < OF. *soun*, *son*, *sun*, F. *son* = Pr. *son*, *so* = Sp. *son* = Pg. *som* = It. *suono* = Icel. *sönn*, a sound, < L. *sonus*, a sound; cf. Skt. *svana*, sound, √ *svan*, sound. Cf. *sound*[5], *v.*, and see *assonant*, *consonant*, *dissonant*, *resonant*, *person*, *parson*, *resound*, *sonata*, *sonnet*, *sonorous*, *sonant*, *unison*, etc.] 1. The sensation produced through the ear, or organ of hearing; in the physical sense, either the vibrations of the sounding-body itself, or those of the air or other medium, which are caused by the sounding-body, and which immediately affect the ear. A musical sound, or *tone*, is produced by a continued and regular series of vibrations (or, in the physical sense, may be said to be these vibrations themselves); while a *noise* is caused either by a single impulse, as an electrical spark, or by a series of impulses following at irregular intervals. A sounding-body is a body which is in such a state of vibration as to produce a sound (see *vibration*). Thus, a tuning-fork, a bell, or a piano-string, if struck, will, in consequence of its elasticity, continue to vibrate for some time, producing, in the proper medium, a sound; similarly, the column of air in an organ-pipe becomes a sounding-body when a current of air is continually forced through the mouthpiece past the lip; again, an inelastic body, as a card, may become a sounding-body if it receives a series of blows at regular intervals and in sufficiently rapid succession, as from the teeth of a revolving cog-wheel. The vibrations of the sounding-body are conveyed to the ear by the intervening medium, which is usually the air, but may be any other gas, a liquid (as water), or an elastic solid. The presence of such a medium is essential, for sound is not propagated in a vacuum. The vibrations of the sounding-body, as a tuning-fork, produce in the medium a series of waves (see *wave*) of condensation and rarefaction, which are propagated in all directions with a velocity depending upon the nature of the medium and its temperature - for example, the velocity of sound in air is about 1,090 feet per second at 32° F. (0° C.), and increases slightly as the temperature rises; in other gases the velocity varies inversely as the square root of the density; it is consequently nearly four times as great in hydrogen. In liquids the velocity is greater than in air - for water, somewhat more than four times as great. In solids the velocity varies very widely, being relatively small in inelastic substances like wax and lead, and very great (two to three miles per second) in wood and steel. Sound-waves may differ (1) in their wave-length - that is, in the number of vibrations per second; (2) in the amplitude of the motion of the particles forming them; and (3) in their form, as to whether they are simple, and consist of a single series of pendulum-like vibrations, or are compound, and formed of several such series superimposed upon each other. Corresponding to these differences in the sound-waves, the sounds perceived by the ear differ in three ways: (1) They differ in *pitch*. If the sound-waves are long and the number of vibrations few per second, the pitch is said to be *low* and the sound is called *grave;* as the number of vibrations increases, the pitch is said to *rise* and the sound to be *higher;* if the number of vibrations is very great and the length of the waves correspondingly small, the sound becomes shrill and piercing. It is found that the vibrations must be as numerous as 24 per second in order that the ear may be able to unite them as a continuous sound. Similarly, if the vibrations exceed 30,000 to 40,000 per second, they cease to produce any sensation upon the ear. (2) Sounds differ in *intensity* or *loudness*. Primarily the intensity of the sound depends upon the amplitude of the vibrations; it diminishes with the square of the distance from the sounding-body; it also diminishes as the density of the air or other medium decreases, and is increased by the proximity of a sonorous body which can vibrate in unison with it. (3) Sounds differ in *quality* or *timbre*, that property by which we distinguish between the same tone as sounded upon two different musical instruments, as a piano and a violin. This difference is due to the fact that a note produced by a musical instrument is in general a compound note, consisting of the fundamental note, the pitch of which the ear perceives, and with it a number of higher notes of small intensity whose vibrations as compared with the fundamental note are usually as the numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, etc. These upper notes, harmonics or over-tones (see *harmonic*), blend with the fundamental note, and upon their number and relative intensity, consequently, the resultant combined effect upon the ear, or the quality of the note, depends. Sound-waves may, like light-waves, be reflected from an opposing surface (see *reflection*, *echo*, *resonance*); they may be refracted, or suffer a change of direction, in passing from one medium to another of different density; they may suffer diffraction; and they may also suffer interference, giving rise to the pulsations of sounds called *beats*. See *beat*[1], 7.

2. A particular quality or character of tone, producing a certain effect on the hearer, or suggesting a particular cause; tone; note: as, a joyful *sound;* a *sound* of woe.

There is a *sound* of abundance of rain. 1 Ki. xviii. 41.

*Doug.* That 's the worst tidings that I hear of yet.
*War.* Ay, by my faith, that bears a frosty *sound*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 128.

The *sound* of a sea without wind is about them.
*Swinburne*, Hesperia.

3. Vocal utterance.

'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence,
The *sound* must seem an echo to the sense.
*Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 365.

4. Hearing-distance; ear-shot.

Sooner shall grass in Hyde-park Circus grow,
And wits take lodgings in the *sound* of Bow.
*Pope*, R. of the L., iv. 118.

5. Empty and unmeaning noise.

A tale
Told by an idiot, full of *sound* and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5. 27.

6. Same as *signal*, 2.—**Anacamptic sounds.** See *anacamptic.*—**Blood-sounds,** in *auscultation*, anemic murmurs.—**Bronchial sound,** the normal bronchial breathing-sound.—**Cardiac sounds,** the heart-sounds.—**Characteristic sound.** See *characteristic letter*, under *characteristic.*—**Cogged breath-sound.** See *breath-sound.* **Friction sound.** See *friction-sound.*—**Refraction of sound.** See *refraction* - **Respiratory sounds.** See *respiratory.*—**To read by sound,** in *teleg.* See *read*[1].

**=Syn. 1.** *Noise*, *Sound*, *Tone*. *Noise* is that effect upon the ears which does not convey, and is not meant to convey, any meaning: as, the *noise* made by a falling chimney; street *noises*. *Sound* is a general word, covering *noise* and intelligible impressions upon the auditory nerves: as, the *sound* of cannon, of hoofs, of a trumpet, of prayer. *Tone* is *sound* regarded as having a definite place on the musical scale, or as modified by feeling or physical affections, or as being the distinctive quality of sound possessed by a person or thing permanently or temporarily: as, his *tones* were those of anger; a piano of peculiarly rich *tone*. For technical distinctions, see def. 1 above, *noise*, and *tone*.

**sound**[5] (sound), *v.* [< ME. *sownden*, *sounen*, *sownen*, *sunen*, < OF. *suner*, *soner*, F. *sonner* = Pr. Sp. *sonar* = Pg. *soar* = It. *sonare* (= Icel. *sönna*), < L. *sonare*, sound, < *sonus*, a sound: see *sound*[5], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To produce vibrations affecting the ear; cause the sensation of sound; make a noise; produce a sound; also, to strike the organs of hearing with a particular effect; produce a specified audible effect: as, the wind *sounds* melancholy.

Ther herde I pleyen on an harpe,
That *souned* bothe wel and sharpe,
Orpheus ful craftely
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1202.

O earth, that *soundest* hollow under me.
*Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

2. To cause something (as an instrument) to sound; make music.

The singers sang, and the trumpeters *sounded*.
2 Chron. xxix. 28.

3. To seem or appear when uttered; appear on narration: as, a statement that *sounds* like a fiction.

How oddly will it *sound* that I
Must ask my child forgiveness!
*Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 197.

All this is mine but till I die:
I can't but think 'twould *sound* more clever
To me and to my heirs for ever.
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 11.

Your father never dropped a syllable which should *sound* toward the asking me to assist him in his adversity.
*Godwin*, Fleetwood, xix.

4. To be conveyed in sound; be spread or published.

From you *sounded* out the word of the Lord.
1 Thes. i. 8.

5. To tend; incline. [Now rare.]

Alle hire wordes moore and leise,
*Sownynge* in vertu and in gentilesse.
*Chaucer*, Physician's Tale, l. 54.

Seyng any thyng *sownyng* to treson.
*Paston Letters*, I. 183.

All such thingis as *sowne* wyth or ayenst the common wele. *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 88.

6†. To resound.

The shippes hereupon discharge their Ordinance, . . . insomuch that the tops of the hilles *sounded* therewith.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 245.

**To sound in damages**, in *law*, to have as its object the recovery of damages: said of an action brought, not for the recovery of a specific thing, as replevin or an action of debt, but for damages only, as for trespass, etc.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to produce sound; set in audible vibration.

A baggepipe wel conde he blowe and *sowne*.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 565.

I have *sounded* the very base-string of humility.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 4. 6.

2. To utter audibly; pronounce; hence, to speak; express; repeat.

But now to yow reherse al his speche,
Or al his woful wordes for to *sowne*.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 573.

Then I, as one that am the tongue of these,
To *sound* the purposes of all their hearts.
*Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2. 48.

The Arab by his desert well
. . . hears his single camel's bell
*Sound* welcome to his regal quarters.
*Whittier*, The Haschish.

3. To order or direct by a sound; give a signal for by a certain sound: as, to *sound* a retreat.

To *sound* a parley to his heartless foe.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 471.

4. To spread by sound or report; publish or proclaim; celebrate or honor by sounds.

Thou sun, of this great world both eye and soul,
Acknowledge him thy greater; *sound* his praise.
*Milton*, P. L., v. 171.

She loves aloft to *sound*
The Man for more than Mortal Deeds renown'd.
*Congreve*, Pindaric Odes, ii.

5. To signify; import. [A Latinism.]

Hise resons he spak ful solempnely,
*Sownynge* alway thencrees of his wynnyng.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 276.

If you have ears that will be pierced — or eyes
That can be opened — a heart that may be touched —
Or any part that yet *sounds* man about you.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

The cause of divorce mentioned in the law is translated "some uncleanness," but in Hebrew it *sounds* "nakedness of aught, or any real nakedness." *Milton*, Divorce, i.

6. To examine by percussion, as a wall in order to discover hollow places or studding; specifically, in *med.*, to examine by percussion and auscultation, in order to form a diagnosis by means of sounds heard: as, to *sound* the lungs.

**sound**[6] (sound). An obsolete or dialectal contracted form of *swound*, *swoon*.

**soundable** (soun'da-bl), *a.* [< *sound*[4] + *-able*.] Capable of being sounded.

**soundboard** (sound'bōrd), *n.* 1. In musical instruments, a thin resonant plate of wood so placed as to enhance the power and quality of the tones by sympathetic vibration. In the pianoforte it is placed just under or behind the strings; in the pipe-organ it forms the top of the wind-chest in which the pipes are inserted; in the violin, guitar, etc., it is the same as the belly — that is, the front of the body. Great care is exercised in the selection and treatment of the wood for soundboards, which is either pine or spruce-fir. Also *sounding-board*. See cut under *harp*.

2. Same as *sounding-board*, 1. See cut under *abat-voix*.—**Pedal soundboard.** See *pedal*.

**sound-boarding** (sound'bōr″ding), *n.* In *carp.*, short boards which are disposed transversely between the joists, or fixed in a partition for holding the substance called pugging, intended to prevent sound from being transmitted from one part of a house to another.

**sound-body, sound-box, sound-chest** (sound'-bod″i, -boks, -chest), *n.* Same as *resonance-box*.

**sound-bone** (sound'bōn), *n.* [< *sound*[3] + *bone*.] The bone of a fish lying close to the sound or air-bladder. It is a part of the backbone, consisting of those vertebræ collectively which are ordinarily cut out in one piece in splitting the fish.

**sound-bow** (sound'bō), *n.* The thickened edge of a bell against which the clapper strikes. In stating the proportions of a bell, the thickness of the sound-bow is usually taken as a unit.

**sound-deafness** (sound'def″nes), *n.* Deafness to sound of every pitch or quality, as distinguished from *pitch-deafness* and *timbre-deafness*.

**sounder**[1]† (soun'dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sownder*, < ME. *soundre*, < AS. *sunor*, a herd.] 1. A herd of wild swine.

That men calleth a trip of a tame swyn is called of wylde swyn a *soundre:* that is to say, 3if ther be passyd v. or vj. togedres. *MS. Bodl.* 546. (*Halliwell.*)

Now to speke of the boore, the fyrste year he is
A pygge of the *sounder* callyd, as haue I blys;
The secounde yere an hogge, and soo shall he be,
And an hoggestere whan he is of yeres thre;
And when he is foure yere, a boor shall he be,
From the *sounder* of the swyne thenne departyth he.
*Book of St. Alban's* (ed. 1496), sig. d., i.

2. A young wild boar: an erroneous use.

It had so happened that a *sounder* (i. e., in the language of the period, a boar of only two years old) had crossed the track of the proper object of the chase.
*Scott*, Quentin Durward, ix.

Such then were the pigs of Devon, not to be compared with the true wild descendant, . . . whereof many a *sounder* still grunted about Swinley down.
*Kingsley*, Westward Ho, viii.

**sounder**[2] (soun'dėr), *n.* [< *sound*[4] + *-er*[1].] A sounding-machine.—**Flying sounder**, an apparatus, devised by Thomson, for obtaining deep-sea soundings, at a moderate depth, without rounding to or reducing speed. With this sounding-machine a sounding was made at a depth of 130 fathoms while the steamer was moving at the rate of 16 knots an hour.

**sounder**[3] (soun'dėr), *n.* [< *sound*[5] + *-er*[1].] That which sounds; specifically, in *teleg.*, a receiving instrument in the use of which the message is read by the sound produced by the armature of the electromagnet in playing back and forth between its stops.

**sound-figures** (sound'fig″ūrz), *n. pl.* Chladni's figures. See *nodal lines*, under *nodal*.

**sound-hole** (sound'hōl), *n.* In musical instruments of the viol and lute classes, an opening in the belly or soundboard, so shaped and placed as to increase its elasticity and thus its capacity for sympathetic vibration. In the modern violin and similar instruments there are two sound-holes, placed on each side of the bridge; they are usually called the *f-holes*, from their shape.

**sounding**[1] (soun'ding), *n.* [< ME. *soundynge*, *sowndyng*, *sowninge;* verbal n. of *sound*[4], *v.*] 1. The act or process of measuring the depth of anything; exploration, as with a plummet and line, or a sound.—2. The descent of a whale or of a fish to the bottom after being harpooned or hooked.—3. *pl.* The depth of water in rivers, harbors, along shores, and even in the open seas, which is ascertained in the operation of sounding. The term is also used to signify any place or part of the ocean where a deep sounding-line will reach the bottom; also, the kind of ground or bottom where the line reaches. Soundings on English and American charts are expressed in fathoms, except in some harbor-charts where they are in feet. See *deep-sea*.—**In or on soundings**, (*a*) So near the land that a deep-sea lead will reach the bottom. (*b*) In comparatively shoal water: said of a whale in the Arctic Ocean, Bering Sea, Sea of Okhotsk, or in bays, lagoons, etc., whose depths may be readily fathomed.—**To get on or off soundings**, to get into or beyond water where the bottom can be touched by sounding; figuratively, to enter into a subject or topic which one is or is not competent to discuss.—**To strike soundings**, to find bottom with the deep-sea lead.

**sounding**[2] (soun'ding), *n.* [< ME. *soundyng;* verbal n. of *sound*[5], *v.*] The act of producing a sound or a noise; also, a sound or a noise produced; specifically, in *music*, compare *sound*[5], *v. i.*, 2.

Musicians have no gold for *sounding*.
*Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 5. 143.

The Stage.
After the second *sounding* [of the music].
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

**sounding**[2] (soun'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *sound*[5], *v.*] 1. Causing or producing sound; sonorous; resounding; making a noise.

Ay me! whilst thee the shores and *sounding* seas
Wash far away. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 154.

2. Having a magnificent or lofty sound; hence, bombastic: as, mere *sounding* phrases.

Keep to your subject close in all you say;
Nor for a *sounding* sentence ever stray.
*Dryden and Soames*, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, i 182.

**sounding-board** (soun'ding-bōrd), *n.* 1. A canopy over a pulpit, etc., to direct the sound of a speaker's voice toward the audience. See *abat-voix*. Also *soundboard*.

Since pulpits fail, and *sounding-boards* reflect
Most part an empty, ineffectual sound.
*Cowper*, Task, iii. 21.

2. In *building*, a board used in the deafening of floors, partitions, etc. See *sound-boarding*.—3. Same as *soundboard*, 1.

**sounding-bottle** (soun'ding-bot″l), *n.* A vessel for raising water from a great depth for examination and analysis. It is generally made of wood, and has valves opening upward in the top and bottom. It is fixed on the sounding-line over the lead, so that the water passes through it as the line descends; but when it is drawn up the force of gravity closes the valves, thus retaining the contents. It often contains a thermometer for showing the temperature below the surface.

**sounding-lead** (soun'ding-led), *n.* The weight used at the end of a sounding-line.

**sounding-line** (soun'ding-līn), *n.* A line for trying the depth of water.

**sounding-machine** (soun'ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* A device for taking deep-sea soundings. See *deep-sea*.

**sounding-post** (soun'ding-pōst), *n.* Same as *sound-post*.

**sounding-rod** (soun'ding-rod), *n.* A graduated rod or piece of iron used to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's pump-well, and consequently in the hold.

**soundisman**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sandesman*.

Then sent were there sone *soundismen* two
To Priam, the prise kyng, purpos to hold.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 8866.

**soundless**[1] (sound'les), *a.* [< *sound*[4] + *-less*.] Incapable of being sounded or fathomed; unfathomable.

He upon your *soundless* deep doth ride.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, lxxx.

**soundless**[2] (sound'les), *a.* [< *sound*[5] + *-less*.] Having no sound; noiseless; silent; dumb.

*Cas.* For your words, they rob the Hybla bees,
And leave them honeyless. . . .
*Bru.* O yes, and *soundless* too;
For you have stol'n their buzzing, Antony.
*Shak.*, J. C., v. 1. 86.

**sound-line** (sound'līn), *n.* The tow-line carried down by a whale when sounding.

**soundly** (sound'li), *adv.* [< *sound*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a sound manner, in any sense of the word *sound*.

**soundness** (sound'nes), *n.* [< *sound*[1] + *-ness*.] The state of being sound, in any sense.—**Syn.** See *sound*[1], *a.*

**sound-post** (sound'pōst), *n.* In musical instruments of the viol class, a small cylindrical wooden prop or pillar which is inserted between the belly and the back, nearly under the treble foot of the bridge. Its purpose is to prevent the crushing of the belly by the tension of the strings, and to transmit the vibrations of the belly to the back. Its material, shape, and position are of great importance in determining the quality and power of the tone. It is sometimes called the instrument's *soul* or *voice*. Also *sounding-post*.

**sound-proof** (sound'prōf), *a.* Impervious to sound; preventing the entrance of sounds.

It [silicate of cotton] is of great efficiency as a stuffing for *sound-proof* walls and flooring. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 293.

**sound-radiometer** (sound'rā-di-om″e-tėr), *n.* An apparatus devised by Dvorak to show the mechanical effect of sound-waves. It consists of a light cross of wood pivoted with a glass cap upon a vertical needle, and carrying four pieces of card perforated with a number of holes, raised on one side and depressed on the other like those of a nutmeg-grater. The cross-vanes rotate rapidly when placed before the resonance-box of a loud-sounding tuning-fork.

**sound-register** (sound'rej″is-tėr), *n.* An apparatus for collecting and recording tones of the singing voice or of a musical instrument. It was invented in Paris in 1858.

**sound-shadow** (sound'shad″ō), *n.* The interception of a sound by some large object, as a building. It is analogous to a light-shadow, but is less distinct, since sound-waves have much greater length than light-waves.

For just as a high wall, a hill, or a railway-cutting often completely cuts off sounds by forming a *sound-shadow*.
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI. 364.

**sound-wave** (sound'wāv), *n.* A wave of condensation and rarefaction by which sound is propagated in an elastic medium, as the air. See *sound*[5] and *wave*.

**sounet**†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *sound*[5].

**soup**[1] (soup), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *sup*.

**soup**[2] (söp), *n.* [= D. *soep* = MHG. G. *suppe* = Sw. *soppa* = Dan. *suppe* = Icel. *sūpa*, soup; < OF. (and F.) *soupe*, soup, broth, pottage, sop, = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *sopa*, soup; < MD. *soppe*, *sop*, a sop, broth, D. *sop*, broth, = Icel. *soppa* = Sw. *soppa*, a sop: see *sop*. *Soup*[2] is a doublet of *sop*, derived through OF., while *soup*[1], *n.*, is a native variant of *sup*.] 1. In *cookery*, originally, a liquor with something soaked in it, as a sop of bread; now, a broth; a liquid dish served usually before fish or meat at dinner. The basis of most soups is stock; to this are added meat, vegetables, vermicelli, herbs, wine, seasoning, or whatever is chosen: as, cream *soup;* tomato *soup;* turtle *soup*. See *julienne*, *purée*, *soup-maigre*.

Between each act the trembling salvers ring,
From *soup* to sweet-wine.
*Pope*, Moral Essays, iv. 162.

2. A kind of picnic in which a great pot of soup is the principal feature. Compare the like use of *chowder*. [West Virginia.]—**Portable soup**, a sort of cake formed of concentrated soup, freed from fat, and, by long-continued boiling, from all the putrescible parts.

**soup**[3]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *soop*, *swoop*.

**soupçon** (söp-sôṅ′), *n.* [F., a suspicion: see *suspicion*.] A suspicion; hence, a very small quantity; a taste: as, water with a *soupçon* of brandy.

**souper**[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *supper*.

**souper**[2] (sö′pėr), *n.* [< *soup*[2] + *-er*[1].] In Ireland, a name applied in derision to a Protestant missionary or a convert from Roman Catholicism, from the fact that the missionaries are said to assist their work by distributing soup to their converts. *Imp. Dict.*

**soup-kitchen** (söp′kich″en), *n.* A public establishment, supported by voluntary contributions, for preparing soup and supplying it gratis to the poor.

**souple**[1], *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) contraction of *swiple*.

**souple**[2], *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *supple*.

**souple**[3] (sö′pl), *a.* Noting raw silk which has been deprived, to a certain extent, of its external covering, the silk-glue. This is done by treating the silk with tartar and some sulphuric acid heated nearly to boiling.

**soup-maigre** (söp′mā″gėr), *n.* A thin soup made chiefly from vegetables or fish, originally intended to be eaten on fast-days, when flesh meat is not allowed.

**soup-meat** (söp′mēt), *n.* Meat specially used for soup.

**soup-plate** (söp′plāt), *n.* A rather large deep plate used for serving soup.

**soup-ticket** (söp′tik″et), *n.* A ticket authorizing the holder to receive soup at a soup-kitchen.

**soupy** (sö′pi), *a.* [< *soup*[2] + *-y*[1].] Like soup; having the consistence, appearance, or color of soup. [Colloq.]

"We had a very thick fog," said Tom, "directly after the thunder-storm — a *soupy* fog."
*Jean Ingelow*, Off the Skelligs, xiv.

**sour** (sour), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sour*, *soure*, *sowre*, *sur*, < AS. *sūr* = MD. *suur*, D. *zuur* = MLG. *sūr* = OHG. MHG. *sūr*, G. *sauer* = Icel. *sūrr* = Sw. Dan. *sur* (cf. F. *sur*, sour, < LG. or HG.: see *sorrel*[1]), sour; cf. W. *sur*, sour; Lith. *surus*, salt. Root unknown.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having an acid taste; sharp to the taste; tart; acid; specifically, acid in consequence of fermentation; fermented, and thus spoiled: as, *sour* bread; *sour* milk.

The mellow plum doth fall, the green sticks fast,
Or, being early pluck'd, is *sour* to taste.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 528.

**2.** Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; austere; morose: as, a man of a *sour* temper.

One is so *sour*, so crabbed, and so unpleasant that he can away with no mirth or sport.
*Sir T. More*, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 12.

Lofty, and *sour* to them that lov'd him not;
But to those men that sought him sweet as summer.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 53.

**3**†. Afflictive; hard to bear; bitter; disagreeable to the feelings; distasteful in any manner.

Al though it [poverty] be *soure* to suffre, there cometh swete after. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 250.

I know this kind of writing is madness to the world, foolishness to reason, and *sour* to the flesh.
*J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 235.

**4.** Expressing discontent, displeasure, or peevishness: as, a *sour* word.

With matrimonie cometh . . . the *soure* browbendyng of your wifes kinsfolkes.
*Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 18.

I never heard him make a *sour* expression, but frankly confess that he left the world because he was not fit for it. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 2.

**5.** Cold; wet; harsh; unkindly to crops: said of soil.

The term *sour* is, in Scotland, usually applied to a cold and wet soil, and conveys the idea of viscidity, which, in some cases, is a concomitant of fermentation.
*Ure*, Hist. of Rutherglen, p. 180. (*Jamieson.*)

**6.** Coarse: said of grass. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Sour bath.** See *bath*[1].—**Sour dock**, the common sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa;* sometimes, *R. Acetosella.* [Prov. Eng.]

*Soure dokke* (herbe . . . ), idem quod sorel.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 466.

**Sour dough**, leaven; a fermented mass of dough left from a previous mixing, and used as a ferment to raise a fresh batch of dough. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

An other parable Jhesus spac to hem, The kyngdam of heuenes is lik to *soure dowz*, the whiche taken, a womman hidde in three mesuris of meele, til it were al sowrdowid.
*Wyclif*, Mat. xiii. 33.

**Sour grapes.** See *grape*[1].—**Sour lime.** See *lime*[3], 1.—**Sour orange**, the Seville or bitter orange. See *orange*[1], 1.—**Sour plumb, stomach**, etc. See the nouns.—**Sour plum.** See *Owenia*, 1.=**Syn. 1.** Acetous, acetose. —**2** and **4.** Cross, testy, waspish, snarling, cynical.

**II.** *n.* **1.** Something sour or acid; something bitter or disagreeable.

Loth . . . his men amonestes mete for to dyzt,
For wyth no *sour* ne no salt serues hym neuer.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 820.

The sweets we wish for turn to loathed *sours*.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 867.

**2**†. Dirt; filth.

Soory or defowlyd yn *sowr* or fylthe, Cenosus.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 465.

**3.** An acid punch. [Colloq.]—**4.** In *bleaching* and *dyeing:* (*a*) A bath of buttermilk or sour milk, or of soured bran or rye-flour, used by primitive bleachers. (*b*) A weak solution of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, used for various purposes. Compare *souring*, 5.—**Gray sour.** See *gray*.

**sour** (sour), *v.* [< ME. *souren*, *sowren*, < AS. **sūrian*, *sūrigan*, become sour, = OHG. *sūrēn*, MHG. *sūren*, G. *sauern*, become sour, OHG. *suren*, MHG. *siuren*, G. *säuern*, make sour, = Sw. *syra*, make sour; cf. Icel. *sūrna* = Dan. *surne*, become sour; from the adj.: see *sour*, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become sour; become acid; acquire the quality of tartness or pungency to the taste, as by fermentation: as, cider *sours* rapidly in the rays of the sun.

His taste delicious, in digestion *souring*.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 699.

**2.** To become peevish, crabbed, or harsh in temper.

Where the soul *sours*, and gradual rancour grows,
Embitter'd more from peevish day to day.
*Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, i. 17.

**3.** To become harsh, wet, cold, or unkindly to crops: said of soil.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To make sour; make acid; cause to have a sharp taste, especially by fermentation.

Ase the leuayne *zoureth* thet doz.
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 205.

The tartness of his face *sours* ripe grapes.
*Shak.*, Cor., v. 4. 18.

**2.** To make harsh, crabbed, morose, or bitter in temper; make cross or discontented; embitter; prejudice.

This protraction is able to *sour* the best-settled patience in the theatre.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

My mind being *soured* with his other conduct, I continued to refuse. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 57.

**3.** To make harsh, wet, cold, or unkindly to crops: said of soil.

Tufts of grass *sour* land. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

**4.** In *bleaching*, etc., to treat with a dilute acid. —**5.** To macerate and render fit for plaster or mortar, as lime.—**To sour one's cheeks**†, to assume a morose or sour expression.

And now Adonis, with a lazy spright, . . .
*Souring his cheeks*, cries, "Fie, no more of love!"
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 185.

**sour** (sour), *adv.* [< ME. *soure*; < *sour*, *a.*] Sourly; bitterly.

Thou shalt with this launcegay
Abyen it ful *soure*. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 111.

**source** (sōrs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sourse;* < ME. *sours*, < OF. *sorse*, *surse*, *sorce*, *surce*, later *source* (ML. *sursa*), rise, beginning, spring, source, < *sors*, *sours*, fem. *sorse*, *sourse*, pp. of *sordre*, *sourdre*, F. *sourdre* = Pr. *sorger*, *sorzir* = Sp. *surgir* = Pg. *sordir*, *surdir* = It. *sorgere*, < L. *surgere*, rise: see *surge*. Cf. *sourd.*] **1**†. A rising; a rise; a soaring.

Therfore, right as an hauk up at a *sours*
Upspringeth into the eir, right so prayeres
Of charitable and chaste bisy freres
Maken hir *sours* to Goddes eres two.
*Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 230.

**2.** A spring; a fountainhead; a wellhead; any collection of water on or under the surface of the ground in which a stream originates.

The flouds do gaspe, for dryed is theyr *sourse*.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., November.

There are some *sources* of very fine water, which seem to be those of the antient river Lapithos.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 223.

Like torrents from a mountain *source*.
*Tennyson*, The Letters.

**3.** A first cause; an origin; one who or that which originates or gives rise to anything.

Miso, to whom cheerfulness in others was ever a *source* of envy in herself, took quickly mark of his behaviour.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

Pride, ill nature, and want of sense are the three great *sources* of ill manners. *Swift*, Good Manners.

**Source of a covariant**, the leading term of a covariant, from which all the others are derived. *M. Roberts.*

**source** (sōrs), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *sourse;* < *source*, *n.* Hence *souse*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To rise, as a hawk; swoop; in general, to swoop down; plunge; sink; souse. See *souse*[2]. [Rare.]

Apollo to his flaming carre adrest,
Taking his dayly, never ceasing course,
His fiery head in Thetis watry brest,
Three hundred sixty & five times doth *source*.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.

**2.** To spring; take rise. [Rare.]

They . . . never leave roaring it out with their brazen horne, as long as they stay, of the freedomes and immunities *sourcing* from him.
*Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 163). (*Davies.*)

**II.** *trans.* To plunge down; souse. [Rare.]

This little barke of ours being *sourst* in cumbersome waves, which never tried the foming maine before.
*Optick Glasse of Humors* (1639), p. 161. (*Halliwell.*)

**sour-crout**, *n.* See *sauer-kraut*.

**sourd**†, *v. i.* [< OF. *sordre*, *sourdre*, F. *sourdre*, < L. *surgere*, rise: see *source*.] To rise; spring; issue; take its source.

The especes that *sourden* of pride, soothly, whan they *sourden* of malice, ymagined, avised, and forncast, or elles of usage, been deedly synnes. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

**sourdeline** (sör′de-lēn), *n.* [F. (?), dim. of *sourdine.*] A small variety of bagpipe, or musette.

**sourdet** (sör′det), *n.* Same as *sordet*.

**sourdine** (sör-dēn′), *n.* [< F. *sourdine*, < It. *sordino*, < *sordo* (= F. *sourd*), deaf, muffled, mute, < L. *surdus*, deaf: see *surd.*] **1.** Same as *mute*[1], 3.—**2.** In the harmonium, a mechanical stop whereby the supply of wind to the lower vibrators is partially cut off, and the playing of full chords softly is facilitated.

**sour-eyed** (sour′īd), *a.* Having a morose or sullen look.

*Sour-eyed* disdain and discord.
*Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 20.

**sour-gourd** (sour′gōrd), *n.* Same as *cream-of-tartar tree* (which see, under *cream*[1]).

**sour-grass** (sour′gràs), *n.* See *Paspalum*.

**sour-gum** (sour′gum), *n.* The tupelo or pepperidge, *Nyssa sylvatica* (*N. multiflora*), less frequently called *black-gum*.

**souring** (sour′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sour*, *v.*] **1.** A becoming or making sour: as, the *souring* of bread.—**2.** That which makes sour or acid; especially, vinegar. [Prov. Eng.]

A double squeeze of *souring* in his aspect.
*Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker.

**3.** The wild apple, or crab-apple; also, any sour apple. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** Dough left in the tub after oat-cakes are baked. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** In *bleaching*, the process of exposing fibers or textures to the action of dilute acid; specifically, the exposing of goods which have been treated in a solution of chlorid of lime to a dilute solution of sulphuric acid, which, by setting free the chlorin, whitens the cloth, and neutralizes the alkalis with which the cloth has been impregnated.—**6.** A process of dressing sealskin. The skin is scraped clean, closely rolled, and laid away until the hair starts. The hair is then scoured off, and the bare hide is stretched to season.

**souring-vessel** (sour′ing-ves″l), *n.* A vat of oak wood in which vinegar is soured.

**sour-krout**, *n.* See *sauer-kraut*.

**sourly** (sour′li), *adv.* In a sour manner, in any sense of the word *sour*.

**sourness** (sour′nes), *n.* [< ME. *sourȝnes*, *sourwenesse*, < AS. *sūrnes*, < *sur*, sour: see *sour*, *a.*] The state or quality of being sour, in any sense. =**Syn.** *Asperity*, *Tartness*, etc. (see *acrimony*), moroseness, peevishness, petulance, ill nature.

**sourock** (sö′rok), *n.* [Sc., also *sourack*, *soorock*, *soorack*, *sourrock*, etc., sorrel; cf. G. *saurach*, the barberry.] The common sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa;* also, the sheep-sorrel, *R. Acetosella*.

Heh, gudeman! but ye hae been eating *sourrocks* instead o' lang kail. *Galt*, The Entail, I. 295. (*Jamieson.*)

**sourset**†, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *source*.

**sour-sized** (sour′sīzd), *a.* See *sized*[2].

**sour-sop** (sour′sop), *n.* **1.** See *Anona*.—**2.** A cross or crabbed person. [Prov. Eng.]

**sour-tree** (sour′trē), *n.* Same as *sourwood*.

**sourwood** (sour′wùd), *n.* See *Oxydendrum*.

**sous** (sö; formerly sous), *n.* [Formerly also *souse*, *sowse;* now *sous* as if F.; < F. *sou*, pl. *sous*, a coin so called, = It. *soldo*, < ML. *solidus*, a shilling, sou: see *soldo*, *solidus.*] A sou.

They [wooden shoes] are usually sold for two *Sowses*, which is two pence farthing. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 54.

Perhaps she met Friends, and brought Pence to thy House,
But thou shalt go Home without ever a *Souse*.
*Prior*, Down-Hall, st. 33.

**souse**[1] (sous), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *souce, sowce, sowse;* < ME. *souse, sowse,* var. of *sauce:* see *sauce, n.*] 1. Pickle made with salt; sauce.

You have powder'd [salted] me for one year;
I am in *souce*, I thank you; thank your beauty.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

2. Something kept or steeped in pickle; especially, the head, ears, and feet of swine pickled.

And he that can rear up a pig in his house
Hath cheaper his bacon, and sweeter his *souse*.
*Tusser*, January's Husbandry, st. 2.

I know she'l send me for 'em [ballads],
In Puddings, Bacon, *Sowse*, and Pot-Butter,
Enough to keepe my chamber all this winter.
*Brome*, Antipodes, iii. 5.

3. The ear in contempt. [Now provincial or vulgar.]

With *souse* erect, or pendent, winks, or haws?
Sniveling? or the extention of the jaws?
*Fletcher*, Poems, p. 203. (*Halliwell.*)

**souse**[1] (sous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *soused*, ppr. *sousing*. [Early mod. E. also *souce;* < ME. *sowcen, sowsen;* a var. of *sauce, v.* Cf. *souse*[1], *n.*] 1. To steep in pickle.

Thei sleen hem alle, and kutten of hire Eres, and *sowcen* hem in Vynegre, and there of thei maken gret servyse for Lordes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 251.

Brawn was a Roman dish. . . . Its sauce then was mustard and honey, before the frequent use of sugar; nor were *soused* hogs-feet, cheeks, and ears unknown to those ages.
*W. King*, Art of Cookery, letter ix.

2. To plunge (into water or other liquid); cover or drench (with liquid).

When I like thee, may I be *sous'd* over Head and Ears in a Horse-pond. *Steele*, Tender Husband, iii. 1.

3. To pour or dash, as water.

"Can you drink a drop out o' your hand, sir?" said Adam . . . "No," said Arthur; "dip my cravat in and *souse* it on my head." The water seemed to do him some good. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, xxviii.

**Soused mackerel.** See *mackerel*[1].

**souse**[2] (sous), *v.*; pret. and pp. *soused*, ppr. *sousing*. [Early mod. E. also *souce, sowce, souze;* a var. (appar. by confusion with *souse*[1], *v.*) of *source, v.* Cf. *souse*[2], *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To swoop; rush with violence; descend with speed or headlong, as a hawk on its prey.

Till, sadly *soucing* on the sandy shore,
He tombled on an heape, and wallowd in his gore.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 16.

Spread thy broad wing, and *souse* on all the kind.
*Pope*, Epil. to Satires, ii. 15.

2. To strike.

He stroke he *sousd*, he foynd, he hewd, he lasht.
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. iii. 25.

3. To be diligent. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes its prey; pounce upon.

The gallant monarch is in arms,
And like an eagle o'er his aery towers,
To *souse* annoyance that comes near his nest.
*Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 150.

**souse**[2] (sous), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sowce, sowse;* < *souse*[2], *v.*, but in def. 1 perhaps in part a var. of *source, n.* (in def. 1): see *source.*] 1. A pouncing down; a stoop or swoop; a swift or precipitate descent, especially for attack: as, the *souse* of a hawk upon its prey.

As a faulcon fayre,
That once hath failed of her *souse* full neare,
Remounts againe into the open ayre,
And unto better fortune doth her selfe prepayre.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. xi. 36.

So, well cast off; aloft, aloft, well flowne.
O now she takes her at the *sowse*, and strikes her
Downe to the earth, like a swift thunder-clap.
*Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 98).

2. A blow; a thump.

Who with few *sowces* of his yron flale
Dispersed all their troupe incontinent.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. iv. 24.

I'll hang the villain.
And 'twere for nothing but the *souse* he gave me.
*Middleton* (*and others*), The Widow, iv. 2.

3. A dip or plunge in the water. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

**souse**[2] (sous), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *souse*[2], *v.* Cf. *soss*[2], *adv.*] With a sudden plunge; with headlong descent; with violent motion downward; less correctly, with sudden violence in any direction. [Colloq.]

So, thou wast once in love, Trim! said my Uncle Toby, smiling.—*Souse!* replied the corporal—over head and ears, an' please your honour. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, viii. 19.

As if the nailing of one hawk to the barn-door would prevent the next from coming down *souse* into the henyard. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 224.

**souse**[3]†, *n.* See *sous.*

**souse**[4] (sous), *n.* [Also *source;* said to be < F. *sous*, under (the *r* of *source* being then intrusive): see *sub-.*] In *arch.*, a support or underprop. *Gwilt.*

**souse-wife**† (sous'wīf), *n.* A woman who sells or makes souse.

Do you think, master, to be emperor
With killing swine? you may be an honest butcher,
Or allied to a seemly family of *souse-wives.*
*Fletcher* (*and another*?), Prophetess, i. 3.

**soushumber** (sö'shum-bėr), *n.* A woolly and spiny species of nightshade, *Solanum mammosum*, of tropical America. It is a noxious weed, bearing worthless yellow inversely pear-shaped berries. [West Indies.]

**souslik** (sös'lik), *n.* Same as *suslik.*

**sousou,** *n.* Same as *susu.*

**sou'-sou'-southerly, sou'-southerly** (sou'sou-suᴛʜ'ėr-li, sou'suᴛʜ'ėr-li), *n.* Same as *south-southerly.*

The swift-flying long-tailed duck—the old squaw, or *sou'-sou'-southerly*, of the [Long Island] baymen.
*T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 63.

**soustenu, soutenu** (sös'te-nū, sö'te-nū), *a.* [F. *soutenu*, pp. of *soutenir*, sustain, hold up: see *sustain.*] In *her.*, noting a chief supported, as it were, by a small part of the escutcheon beneath it of a different color or metal from the chief, and reaching, as the chief does, from side to side, as if it were a small part of the chief, of another color, supporting the real chief.

**soutache** (sö-tash'), *n.* [F.] A very narrow flat braid, made of wool, cotton, silk, or tinsel, and sewed upon fabrics as a decoration, usually in fanciful designs.

**soutage**†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] Bagging for hops; coarse cloth.

Take *soutage* or haier (that covers the Kell),
Set like to a manger, and fastened well.
*Tusser*, Husbandry, p. 136. (*Davies.*)

**soutane** (sö-tān'), *n.* [< F. *soutane*, OF. *sotane* = Sp. *sotana* = Pg. *sotana, sotaina* = It. *sottana*, undershirt, < ML. *subtana* (also *subtaneum*), an under-cassock, < L. *subtus*, beneath, under: see *sub-.*] Same as *cassock.*

**soutelt,** *a.* A Middle English form of *subtle.*

**soutenu,** *a.* See *soustenu.*

**souter** (sou'tėr; Sc. pron. sö'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *sowter, soutar;* < ME. *souter, soutere, soutare, sowter,* < AS. *sūtere* = Icel. *sūtari* = OHG. *sūtari, sūtœri*, MHG. *süter* (also in comp. MHG. *schuoch-sūtœr*, G. contracted *schuster*) (cf. Finn. *suutari* = Lapp. *sutar*, shoemaker, < G.), shoemaker, < L. *sutor*, shoemaker, < *suere*, pp. *sutus*, sew: see *sew*[1].] A shoemaker; a cobbler. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

The devel made a reve for to preche,
And of a *soutere* shipman or a leche.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 50.

A conqueror! a cobbler! hang him *sowter!*
*Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 3.

**souteress**† (sou'tėr-es), *n.* [< ME. *souteresse;* < *souter* + *-ess.*] A woman who makes or mends shoes; a female cobbler.

Cesse the *souteresse* sat on the benche.
*Piers Plowman* (B), v. 315.

**souterly** (sou'tėr-li), *a.* [Formerly also *sowterly;* < *souter* + *-ly*[1].] Like a cobbler; low; vulgar. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

All *sowterly* wax of comfort melting away, and misery taking the length of my foot, it boots me not to sue for life.
*Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, iii. 3.

**souterrain** (sö-te-rān'), *n.* [F.: see *subterrane.*] A grotto or cavern under ground; a cellar.

Defences against extremities of heat, as shade, grottoes, or *souterrains*, are necessary preservatives of health.
*Arbuthnot.*

**south** (south), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *south, sowthe, sothe, suth*, n. (acc. *south* as adv.), < AS. *sūth*, adv. (orig. the acc. or dat. (locative) of the noun used adverbially, never otherwise as a noun, and never as an adj., the form *sūth* as an adj., given in the dictionaries, being simply the adv. (*sūth* or *sūthan*) alone or in comp., and the form **sūtha*, as a noun, being due to a misunderstanding of the adv. *sūthan*), to the south, in the south, south; in comp. *sūth-*, a quasi-adj., as in *sūth-dœl*, the southern region, the south, etc. (> E. *south, a.*); = OFries. *sūd* = MD. *suyd*, D. *zuid* = OHG. *sund*, MHG. *sunt, sūd*, G. *süd* = Icel. *sudhr, sunnr* = Sw. Dan. *syd*, south; as a noun, in other than adverbial uses, developed from the older adverbial uses (cf. F. Sp. *sud* = Pg. *sul*, south, from the E.): (1) AS. *sūth* = Icel. *sudhr* = Sw. Dan. *syd*, to the south, in the south, south; (2) AS. *sūthan* (ME. *suthen, suthe*) = MD. *suyden* = OLG. *sūdhon*, MLG. *sūden* = OHG. *sundana*, MHG. *sundene, sunden* = Icel. *sunnan* = Sw. *syden* = Dan. *sönden*, adv., prop. 'from the south,' but also in MLG. OHG. MHG. 'in the south'; also in comp., as a quasi-adj.; hence the noun, D. *zuiden* = MLG. *süden* = OHG. *sundan*, MHG. *sünden*, G. *süden*, the south; (3) = OS. *sūthar-* = OFries. *suther, suder, suer* = OHG. *sundar*, MHG. *sunder-* = Sw. *söder*, adv. or adj., south; OHG. *sundar*, MHG. *sunder* = Icel. *sudhr* (gen. *sudhrs*) = Sw. *söder*, n., south (cf. also *southern, southerly*, etc.); prob., with formative *-th*, from the base of AS. *sunne*, etc., sun: see *sun*[1]. For the variety of forms, cf. *north, east, west.*] I. *n.* 1. That one of the four cardinal points of the compass which is directly opposite to the north, and is on the left when one faces in the direction of the setting sun (west). Abbreviated *S.*

A 2 Myle from Betheleem, toward the *Southe*, is the Chirche of Seynt Karitot, that was Abbot there.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 74.

2. The region, tract, country, or locality lying opposite to the north, or lying toward the south pole from some other region; in the broadest and most general sense, in the northern hemisphere, the tropics or subtropical regions; in Europe, the Mediterranean region, often with reference to the African or Asiatic coast.

The queen of the *south* . . . came from the uttermost parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon.
Mat. xii. 42.

Bright and fierce and fickle is the *South*,
And dark and true and tender is the North.
*Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

Specifically—3. [*cap.*] In *U. S. hist.* and *politics*, the Southern States (which see, under *state*).

"The fears that the northern interests will prevail at all times," said Edward Rutledge, "are ill-founded. . . . The northern states are already full of people; the migrations to the *South* are immense." *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 289.

4. The wind that blows from the south.

Wherefore do you follow her,
Like foggy *south* puffing with wind and rain?
*Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5. 50.

The breath of the *south* can shake the little rings of the vine. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 709.

5. *Eccles.*, the side of a church that is on the right hand of one who faces the altar or high altar. See *east*, 1, and *epistle.*—**By south.** See *by*[1].—**Solid South,** the Southern States in respect to their almost uniform adherence to the Democratic party after the reconstruction period. [U. S.]—**Sons of the South.** See *son*[1].

II. *a.* 1. Being in the south; situated in the south, or in a southern direction from the point of observation; lying toward the south; pertaining to the south; proceeding from the south.

He . . . shall go out by the way of the *south* gate.
Ezek. xlvi. 9.

The full *south*-breeze around thee blow.
*Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

2. *Eccles.*, situated at or near that side of a church which is to the right of one facing the altar or high altar.—**South dial.** See *dial.*—**South end of an altar,** the end of an altar at the right hand of a priest as he stands facing the middle of the altar from the front: so called because in a church with strict orientation this end is toward the south.—**South pole.** See *pole*[2], 2 and 7.—**South side of an altar,** that part of the front or western side of an altar which intervenes between the middle and the south end; the epistle side.—**The South Sea,** a name formerly applied to the Pacific ocean, especially the southern portion of it: so called as being first seen toward the south (from the isthmus of Darien, where it was discovered by Balboa in 1513).

One inch of delay more is a *South-sea* of discovery.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 207.

**South Sea arrowroot.** See *pia*[2].—**South Sea bubble** or **scheme.** See *bubble*[1].—**South Sea rose,** the oleander. [Jamaica.]—**South Sea tea.** See *tea.*

**south** (south), *adv.* [< ME. *south, suth,* < AS. *sūth*, adv., south: see *south, n.*] Toward, to, or at the south; of winds, from the south.

And the seyd holy lond ys in length, North and *Suth*, ix score myle. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 38.

Such fruits as you appoint for long keeping gather in a fair and dry day, and when the wind bloweth not *south.*
*Bacon.*

The ill-thief blaw the Heron *south!*
*Burns*, To Dr. Blacklock.

[Sometimes used with ellipsis of the following preposition.

The chimney
Is *south* the chamber. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 4. 81.

When Phœbus gi'es a short-lived glow'r
Far *south* the lift. *Burns*, A Winter Night.]

**Down south.** See *down*[2], *adv.*

**south** (south), *v. i.* [< *south, n.* and *adv.*] 1. To move or veer toward the south.—2. In *astron.*, to cross the meridian of a place: as, the moon *souths* at nine.

The great full moon now rapidly *southing.*
*Jean Ingelow*, Fated to be Free, xxxvii.

**South African broom.** See *Aspalathus*, 2.
**South American apricot.** See *Mammea*.
**South American glutton.** See *glutton*.
**South-Carolinian** (south'kar-ō-lin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *South Carolina* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of South Carolina, one of the southern United States, lying south of North Carolina.

**II.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the State of South Carolina.

**Southcottian** (south'kot-i-an), *n.* [< *Southcott* (see def.) + *-ian*.] One of a religious body of the nineteenth century, founded by Joanna Southcott (died 1814) in England. This body expected that its founder would give birth to another Messiah. Also called *New Israelite* and *Sabbatharian*.

**Southdown** (south'doun), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the South Downs in Hampshire and Sussex, England: as, *Southdown* sheep.

**II.** *n.* A noted English breed of sheep; a sheep of this breed, or mutton of this kind. See *sheep*[1], 1.

**southeast** (south'ēst'), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sowthe eest, sowthe est, suth-est*, < AS. *sūtheást*, to the southeast, also *sūtheástan*, from the southeast (= D. *zuidoost* = G. *südost* = Sw. Dan. *sydost*); used as a noun only as *south, north, east, west* were so used; < *sūth*, south, + *éast*, east: see *south* and *east*.] **I.** *n.* That point on the horizon between south and east which is equally distant from them; S. 45° E., or E. 45° S., or, less strictly, a point or region intermediate between south and east.

**II.** *a.* Pertaining to the southeast; proceeding from or directed toward that point; southeastern.

Abbreviated *S. E.*

**southeast** (south'ēst'), *adv.* [See *southeast, n.*] Toward or from the southeast.

The iiij gate of thys Temple ys with owt the Citye, *Suthest* towards the Mownte Syon.
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 71.

**southeaster** (south'ēs'tėr), *n.* [< *southeast* + *-er*[1].] A wind, gale, or storm from the southeast.

**southeasterly** (south'ēs'tėr-li), *a.* [< *southeast*, after *easterly, a.*] Situated in or going toward or arriving from the southeast, or the general direction of southeast: as, a *southeasterly* course; a *southeasterly* wind.

**southeasterly** (south'ēs'tėr-li), *adv.* [< *southeasterly, a.*] Toward or from the southeast, or a general southeast direction.

**southeastern** (south'ēs'tėrn), *a.* [< *southeast*, after *eastern*. The AS. **sūtheástern* is not authenticated.] Pertaining to or being in the southeast, or in the general direction of the southeast. Abbreviated *S. E.*

**southeastward** (south'ēst'wärd), *adv.* [< *southeast* + *-ward*.] Toward the southeast.

A glacial movement *southeastward* from the Sperrin mountains of Londonderry. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*

**southeastwardly** (south'ēst'wärd-li), *adv.* [< *southeastward* + *-ly*[2].] Same as *southeastward*. [Rare.]

The Big Horn (here called Wind river) flows *southeastwardly* to long. 108° 30′, through a narrow bottom land.
*Gov. Report on Miss. River*, 1861 (reprinted 1876), p. 43.

**souther**[1] (sou'ŦHėr), *n.* [< *south* + *-er*[1].] A wind, gale, or storm from the south.

**souther**[1] (sou'ŦHėr), *v. i.* [< *souther*[1], *n.*] To turn or veer toward the south: said of the wind or a vane.

On chance of the wind *southering*.
*The Field*, Sept. 25, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**souther**[2] (sou'ŦHėr), *n.* A Scotch form of *solder*.

**southering** (suŦH'ėr-ing), *a.* [< *souther*[1], *v.*, + *-ing*[2].] Turning or turned toward the south; having a southern exposure. [Rare.]

The *southering* side of a fair hill.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 201.

**southerland** (suŦH'ėr-land), *n.* [Imitative: see *south-southerly*.] Same as *south-southerly*.

**southerliness** (suŦH'ėr-li-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being southerly.

**southerly** (suŦH'ėr-li), *a.* and *n.* [< *souther*(*n*) + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *southly*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Lying in the south or in a direction nearly south: as, a *southerly* point.—2. Proceeding from the south or a point nearly south.

I am but mad north-north-west; when the wind is *southerly* I know a hawk from a handsaw.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 397.

**II.** *n.* Same as *south-southerly*.

**southerly** (suŦH'ėr-li), *adv.* [< *southerly, a.*] Toward the south.

But, more *southerly*, the Danes next year after [A. D. 845] met with some stop in the full course of thir outragious insolences. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

**southermost** (suŦH'ėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *souther*(*n*) + *-most*.] Same as *southernmost*.

Towards the south .4. dayes iourney is Sequotan, the *southermost* part of Wingandacoa.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 85.

**southern** (suŦH'ėrn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *southerne, sowtherne, sothern, sutherne*, also, in forms due rather to the Icel., *southeron, southren, sothroun, suthroun* (see *southron*), < AS. *sūtherne* = OFries. *sūthern, sūdern* = MLG. *sūdern* = Icel. *sudhrænn* = OHG. *sundrōni*, MHG. *sundern*, southern; < *sūth*, south, + *-erne*, an obscured term. appearing most clearly in the OHG. form *-rōni* (ult. < *rinnan*, run: see *run*[1]). Cf. *northern, eastern, western*. Doublet of *southron*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the south, or a region, place, or point which is nearer the south than some other region, place, or point indicated; situated in the south; specifically, in the United States, belonging to those States or that part of the Union called *the South* (see *south*, *n.*, 3). Abbreviated *S.*

All your northern castles yielded up,
And all your *southern* gentlemen in arms.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2. 202.

2. Directed or leading toward the south or a point near it: as, to steer a *southern* course.—3. Coming from the south; southerly: as, a *southern* breeze.

Men's bodies are heavier and less disposed to motion when *southern* winds blow than when northern.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 381.

Like frost-work touch'd by *southern* gales.
*Burns*, Lincluden Abbey.

**Southern buckthorn.** See *buckthorn* and *Bumelia*.—**Southern cavy.** See *cavy*.—**Southern chub.** See *Micropterus*, 1.—**Southern Confederacy.** Same as *Confederate States of America* (which see, under *confederate*).—**Southern Cross.** Same as *Crux*, 2.—**Southern Crown.** See *Corona Australis*, under *corona*.—**Southern fox-grape.** See *grape*[1], 2, and *scuppernong*.—**Southern hemisphere.** See *hemisphere*.—**Southern pine.** See *pine*[1].—**Southern red lily.** See *lily*, 1.—**Southern States.** See *state*.

**II.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the south, of a southern country, or of the southern part of a country. Compare *southron*.

Both *Southern* fierce and hardy Scot.
*Scott*, Lord of the Isles, vi. 26.

When, therefore, these *Southerns* brought Christianity into the North, they found existing there those pagan sacrificial unions. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. lxxiii.

**southern** (suŦH'ėrn), *v. i.* [< *southern*, *a.*] Same as *south*, 1, or *souther*[1]. [Rare.]

The wind having *southerned* somewhat.
*The Field*, Sept. 4, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**southerner** (suŦH'ėr-nėr), *n.* [< *southern* + *-er*[1].] An inhabitant or a native of the south; a southern or southron; specifically, an inhabitant of the southern United States.

The *Southerners* had every guaranty they could desire that they should not be interfered with at home.
*J. F. Clarke*, N. A. Rev., CXX. 65.

**southernism** (suŦH'ėrn-izm), *n.* [< *southern* + *-ism*.] A word or form of expression peculiar to the south, and specifically to the southern United States.

A long list of *Southernisms* was mentioned.
*The American*, VI. 237.

**southernize** (suŦH'ėrn-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *southernized*, ppr. *southernizing*. [< *southern* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To render southern; imbue with the characteristics or qualities of one who or that which is southern.

The *southernizing* tendencies of the scribe are well-known, from the numerous other pieces which he has written out; whilst the more northern forms found must be original, . . . alliterative poems being generally in a northern or western dialect.
Pref. to *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. xi.

**II.** *intrans.* To become southern, or like that which is southern.

**southernliness**† (suŦH'ėrn-li-nes), *n.* The state of being southernly.

**southernly**† (suŦH'ėrn-li), *adv.* [< *southern* + *-ly*[2].] Toward the south; southerly.

**southernmost** (suŦH'ėrn-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *southern* + *-most*.] Furthest toward the south.

Avignon was my *southernmost* limit; after which I was to turn round and proceed back to England.
*H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 212.

**southernwood** (suŦH'ėrn-wůd), *n.* [< ME. *southerne wode, sowtherne woode, sotherwode, sutherwude*, < AS. *sūtherne wudu, sūtherne wude*, southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*: see *southern* and *wood*[1].] A shrubby-stemmed species of wormwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*, found wild in southern Europe, especially in Spain, but of somewhat uncertain origin. It is cultivated in gardens for its pleasantly scented, finely dissected leaves. Also called *old man*, and, provincially, *slovenwood, lad's-love, boy's-love*, etc. The name has been extended to allied species. See *abrotanum*.

Her [Envy's] hood
Was Peacocks feathers mixt with *Southernwood*.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

**Tatarian southernwood.** Same as *santonica*, 1.

**southing** (sou'ŦHing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *south*, *v.*] 1. Tendency or motion to the south.—2. In *astron.*, the transit of the moon or a star across the meridian of a place.—3. In *nav.*, the difference of latitude made by a ship in sailing to the southward.

We had yet ten degrees more *southing* to make.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 353.

**southland** (south'land), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *suthlond*; < *south* + *land*.] **I.** *n.* A land in the south; the south.

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the south or a land in the south.

**southly** (south'li), *adv.* [= D. *zuidelijk* = G. *südlich* = Sw. Dan. *sydlig*; as *south* + *-ly*[2].] Toward the south; southerly.

**southmost** (south'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *south* + *-most*.] Furthest toward the south.

From Aroer to Nebo, and the wild
Of *southmost* Abarim. *Milton*, P. L., i. 408.

**southness** (south'nes), *n.* [< *south* + *-ness*.] A tendency of a magnetic needle to point toward the south. [Rare.]

**southron** (suŦH'ron), *a.* and *n.* [A form, now only provincial, archaic, or affected, of *southern*: see *southern*.] **I.** *a.* Southern. Specifically—(*a*) Pertaining or belonging to southern Britain; English: usually in dislike or contempt. [Scotch.]

While back recoiling seem'd to reel
Their *southron* foes. *Burns*, The Vision, i.

(*b*) Pertaining or belonging to the southern United States. [An affected use.]

**II.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of a southern country, or of the southern part of a country. Specifically—(*a*) A native of south Britain; an Englishman: usually in dislike or contempt. [Scotch.]

"Thir landis are mine!" the Outlaw said;
"I ken nae king in Christentie;
Frae *Soudron* I this foreste wan,
When the King nor his knightis were not to see."
*Sang of the Outlaw Murray* (Child's Ballads, VI. 26).

(*b*) A native or an inhabitant of the southern States of the American Union. [An affected use.]

"Squatter Sovereignty" . . . was regarded with special loathing by many *Southrons*.
*H. Greeley*, Amer. Conflict, I. 324.

**southronie**†, *n.* [< *southron* + *-ie*, -y[3].] The southrons collectively. [Scotch.]

He says, you forest is his awin;
He wan it frae the *Southronie*;
Sae as he wan it, sae will he keep it,
Contrair all kingis in Christentie.
*Sang of the Outlaw Murray* (Child's Ballads, VI. 28.

**southsay**†, **southsayer**†. Old spellings of *soothsay, soothsayer*.

**south-seeking** (south'sē″king), *a.* Moving or turning toward the south, as the south end of a magnetic needle. See *magnet*.

**south-southerly** (south'suŦH'ėr-li), *n.* [An imitative name; also *south-south-southerly, sou'-southerly, sou'-sou'-southerly, southerly, southerland*, and with fanciful changes, as *John Connolly, Uncle Huldy, my aunt Huldy*, etc.] The long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*: same as *old-wife*, 1. The name, in all its variations, seems to be suggested by the limpid piping notes of the bird, almost to be called a song. On the same account this duck has been called *Anas cantans*, and also placed in a genus *Melonetta*. See cuts under *Harelda* and *old-wife*.

**southward** (south'wärd or suŦH'ärd), *adv.* [< ME. *suthward, southward*, < AS. *sūthweard, sūtheweard*, also *sūthanweard* (= OFries. *sūdwirth* = MLG. *sūdewert, sūdewart* = Sw. *sydvart*), southward, < *suth*, south, + *-weard*, E. *-ward*. Cf. *southwards*.] Toward the south; toward a point nearer the south than the east or the west. Also *southwards*.

If it were at liberty, 't would, sure, *southward*, . . . to lose itself in a fog. *Shak.*, Cor., ii 3. 32.

*Southward* with fleet of ice
Sailed the corsair Death.
*Longfellow*, Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

**southward** (south'wärd or suŦH'ärd), *a.* and *n.* [< *southward, adv.*] **I.** *a.* Lying or situated toward the south; directed or leading toward the south.

The sun looking with a *southward* eye upon him.
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 819.

**II.** *n.* The southern part; the south; the south end or side.

Countries are more fruitful to the *southward* than in the northern parts. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

**southwardly** (south'wärd-li or suᴛʜ'ärd-li), *a.* [< *southward* + *-ly*¹.] Having a southern direction or situation.

**southwardly** (south'wärd-li or suᴛʜ'ärd-li), *adv.* [< *southward* + *-ly*².] In a southward direction; in the general direction of the south.

Whether they mean to go *southwardly* or up the river, no leading circumstance has yet decided.
*Jefferson*, To the President of Congress (Correspondence, [I. 217).

**southwards** (south'wärdz or suᴛʜ'ärdz), *adv.* [< ME. **southwardes*, < AS. *sūthweardes* (= D. *zuidwaarts* = G. *südwärts* = Sw. *sydvarts*, *sydvärts*); with adv. gen. suffix, < *sūthweard*, southward: see *southward*, *adv.*] Same as *southward*.

**southwest** (south'west'), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sowthewest*, < AS. *sūthwest*, to the southwest, *sūthanwestan*, from the southwest (= D. *zuidwest* = G. *südwest* = Sw. Dan. *sydvest*); used as a noun only as *south*, *north*, *east*, *west* were so used; < *sūth*, south, + *west*, west: see *south* and *west*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** That point on the horizon between south and west which is equally distant from them.—**2.** A wind blowing from the southwest. [Poetical.]

The *southwest* that, blowing Bala lake,
Fills all the sacred Dee. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

**3.** [*cap.*] With the definite article, the southwestern regions of the United States: in this phrase are often included the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and Texas, the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory. [U. S.]

**II.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the point midway between south and west, or lying in that direction.

He could distinguish and divide
A hair 'twixt south and *south-west* side.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 68.

**2.** Proceeding from the southwest: as, a *southwest* wind.—**Southwest cap.** Same as *southwester*, 2. Abbreviated *S. W.*

**southwest** (south'west'), *adv.* [< *southwest*, *n.*] To or from the southwest: as, the ship proceeded *southwest;* the wind blew *southwest*.

**southwester** (south'wes'tėr), *n.* [< *southwest* + *-er*¹.] **1.** A southwest wind, gale, or storm. —**2.** A hat of water-proof material, of which the brim is made very broad behind, so as to protect the neck from rain: usually *sou'wester*.

We were glad to get a watch below, and put on our thick clothing, boots, and *southwesters*.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 26.

**southwesterly** (south'wes'tėr-li), *a.* [< *southwest*, after *westerly*.] **1.** Situated or directed toward the southwest.—**2.** Coming from the southwest or a point near it: as, a *southwesterly* wind.

**southwesterly** (south'wes'tėr-li), *adv.* [< *southwesterly*, *a.*] In a southwesterly direction.

The party now headed *southwesterly* for the Siberian coast. *The American*, VII. 168.

**southwestern** (south'wes'tėrn), *a.* [< ME. *southwestern*, < AS. *sūth-western:* see *southwest* and *western*.] **1.** Pertaining to or situated in the southwest.—**2.** In the direction of southwest or nearly so: as, to sail a *southwestern* course. —**3.** From the direction of the southwest or nearly so: as, a *southwestern* wind.

**southwestward** (south'west'wärd), *a.* and *adv.* [< *southwest* + *-ward*.] Toward the southwest.

**southwestwardly** (south'west'wärd-li), *adv.* [< *southwestward* + *-ly*².] Southwestward. [Rare.]

**soutien** (F. pron. sö-tiaṅ'), *n.* [OF., < *soutenir*, sustain: see *sustain*.] In *her.*, a supporter: especially applied to an inanimate object to which the shield is secured: thus, two trees sometimes support the shield by means of its guige.

**souvenance**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *sovenaunce*, < OF. *sovenance*, < *souvenir*, remember: see *souvenir*.] Remembrance.

Life will I graunt thee for thy valiaunce,
And all thy wronges will wipe out of my *sovenaunce*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 51.

**souvenir** (sö-ve-nēr'), *n.* [< F. *souvenir*, a remembrance, < *souvenir*, remember, < L. *subvenire*, come up to one's aid, occur to one's mind, < *sub-*, under, + *venire* = E. *come*.] That which reminds one, or revives one's recollection, of an event, a person, a place, etc.; a remembrancer; a reminder; a keepsake: as, a *souvenir* of Mount Vernon; a *souvenir* of a marriage or a visit.

Across Sieur George's crown, leaving a long, bare streak through his white hair, was the *souvenir* of a Mexican sabre. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 10.

=**Syn.** *Memento*, etc. See *memorial*.

**sou'wester** (sou'wes'tėr), *n.* A contraction of *southwester*.

**sov.** An abbreviation of *sovereign*, a coin.

**sovereign**†, **soverain**†, *a.* and *n.* Obsolete spellings of *sovereign*.

**sovereign** (suv'- or sov'e-rān), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soveraign*, *soveraigne*, *soverain*; < ME. *soverain*, *soveraine*, *soverayne*, *soverein*, *sovereyn*, *sovereyne*, < OF. *sovrain*, *soverain*, *souverain*, later *souverain* = Pr. *sobran* = Sp. Pg. *soberano* = It. *sovrano*, *soprano*, < ML. *superanus*, supreme, principal, < L. *super*, above: see *super-*. Cf. *sovran*, *soprano*, from the It. The *g* is intrusive, prob. due to confusion with *reign* (cf. *foreign*). For the use as the name for a coin, cf. *ducat*, *real*³, *noble*, etc. The historical pron. is suv'e-rān.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Supreme; paramount; commanding; excellent.

Everemoore he hadde a *sovereyn* prys.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 67.

A man of *sovereign* parts he is esteem'd.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1. 44.

Your leaders in France . . . came to look upon it [the British constitution] with a *sovereign* contempt.
*Burke*, Rev. in France.

I stood on Brocken's *sovran* height, and saw
Woods crowding upon woods.
*Coleridge*, Lines written in an Album.

Life's *sovereign* moment is a battle won.
*O. W. Holmes*, The Banker's Dinner.

**2.** Supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion; not subject to any other; hence, royal; princely.

Whan thise messageres hade here greting made,
Than the *soueraynest* seg saide of hem alle.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4932.

Let her be a principality,
*Sovereign* to all the creatures on the earth.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4. 153.

It was the several States, or, what is the same thing, their people, in their *sovereign* capacity, who ordained and established the constitution. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 130.

**3.** Efficacious in the highest degree; potent: said especially of medicines.

For-thi loke thow louye [love] as longe as thow durest,
For is no science vnder sonne so *soueryne* for the soule.
*Piers Plowman* (B), x. 206.

And telling me the *sovereign'st* thing on earth
Was parmaceti for an inward bruise.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 57.

**Sovereign state,** a state possessing sovereign power, or sovereignty. See *sovereignty*, 1 (*d*).

A State is called a *sovereign State* when this supreme power resides within itself, whether resting in a single individual, or in a number of individuals, or in the whole body of the people. *Cooley*, Const. Lim. (4th ed.), i.

**II.** *n.* **1.** One who exercises supreme control or dominion; a ruler, governor, chief, or master; one to whom allegiance is due.

Lady and *Sovereyn* of alle othere Londes.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 1.

If your *Soueraign* be a Knight or Squyre, set downe your Dishes couered, and your Cup also.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

The *sovereign* [of Underwald] is the whole county, the sovereignty residing in the general assembly, where all the males of fifteen have entry and suffrage.
*J. Adams*, Works, IV. 316.

Specifically—(*a*†) A husband; a lord and master.

The prestis they gone home agen,
And sche goth to hire *sovereyne*.
*Gower*, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 44. (*Halliwell.*)

(*b*†) A provost or mayor.

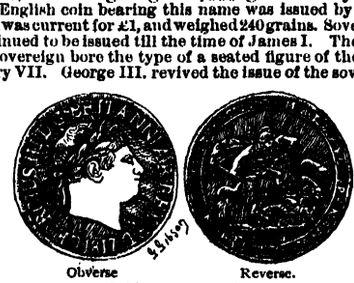
And whanne it drowe to the day of the dede doynge,
That *sovereynes* were semblid, and the schire knyztis.
*Deposition of Rich. II.*, p. 28. (*Halliwell.*)

(*c*) A monarch; an emperor or empress; a king or queen.

*Sovereign* of Egypt, hail! *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5. 34.

And when three *sovereigns* died, could scarce be vex'd,
Considering what a gracious prince was next.
*Pope*, Epil. to Satires, i. 107.

**2.** A current English gold coin, the standard of the coinage, worth £1 or 20 shillings (about $4.86), and weighing $123\frac{27.4}{100}$ grains troy. The first English coin bearing this name was issued by Henry VII., was current for £1, and weighed 240 grains. Sovereigns continued to be issued till the time of James I. The original sovereign bore the type of a seated figure of the king. Henry VII. George III. revived the issue of the sovereign



Obverse. Reverse.
Sovereign, 1817.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

in 1817, and the coin was then of the same weight as the present sovereign of Queen Victoria. Double sovereigns have been struck at various times, and half-sovereigns are current coins. Abbreviated *sov.*—**Sovereign's speech.** See *speech from the throne*, under *speech*.—**Syn. 1.** *King*, etc. (see *prince*), potentate.

**sovereign** (suv'- or sov'e-rān), *v. t.* [< *sovereign*, *n.*] To rule over as a sovereign; exercise sovereign authority over. [Rare.]

Unless her Majesty do *sovereign* them presently.
*Roger Williams*, To Walsingham, August, 1585, quoted in [Motley's Hist. Netherlands, I. 333.

**sovereigness** (suv'- or sov'e-rān-es), *n.* [Formerly also *soveraines;* < *sovereign* + *-ess*.] A woman who is sovereign; a queen. [Rare.]

Seas *Soverainess* [read *soverainess*], Sleep-bringer, Pilgrims guide,
Peace-loving Queen.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

**sovereignize** (suv'- or sov'e-rān-īz), *v. i.* [< *sovereign* + *-ize*.] To exercise supreme authority. [Rare.]

Nimrod was the first that *sovereignized* over men.
*Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 226.

**sovereignly** (suv'- or sov'e-rān-li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *soveraignly;* < ME. *sovereynelyche;* < *sovereign* + *-ly*².] In a sovereign manner or degree. (*a*) So as to exceed all others; surpassingly; exceedingly; chiefly; especially.

But *soveraignly* dame Pertelote shrighte.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 542.

(*b*) Potently; effectually; efficaciously. [Rare.]

*Mrs. Bisket.* How do the Waters agree with your Ladyship?
*Mrs. Woodly.* Oh, *Soveraignly*.
*Shadwell*, Epsom Wells, i.

(*c*) With supremacy; supremely; as a sovereign.

The government resides *sovereignly* in the communities, where everything is decided by the plurality of voices.
*J. Adams*, Works, IV. 323.

**sovereignty** (suv'- or sov'e-rān-ti), *n.*; pl. *sovereignties* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *soveraignty*, *soverayntie*, etc.; < ME. *soverayngtye*, *sovereyneteе*, *souverainetee*, *sovereinte*, < OF. *sovrainte*, *souveraintė*, F. *souveraineté* = It. *sovranità* (cf. Sp. Pg. *soberanía*), < ML. as if **superanita*(*t-*)*s*, < *superanus*, supreme, sovereign: see *sovereign*.] **1.** The state or character of being sovereign or a sovereign.

So sitting high in dreaded *soverayntie*,
Those two strange knights were to her presence brought.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. ix. 34.

I think he'll be to Rome
As is the osprey to the fish, who takes it
By *sovereignty* of nature. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 7. 35.

Specifically—(*a*†) Mastery; control; predominance.

Wommen desiren to have *sovereyneteе*,
As wel over hir housbond as hir love.
*Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 182.

I was born to command,
Train'd up in *sovereignty*.
*Fletcher* (*and another?*), Prophetess, iv. 3.

(*b*) The rule or sway of a monarch; royal or imperial power.

Jovius Augustus . . . let the true nature of his power be seen, and, first among the Cæsars, arrayed himself with the outward pomp of *sovereignty*.
*E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 138.

(*c*) Supremacy or dominion; hegemony: applied to the relation between a powerful state and other states or regions: as, Rome's *sovereignty* over the East; Great Britain holds the *sovereignty* of the seas. (*d*) The supreme, absolute, uncontrollable power by which any state is governed (*Cooley*); the political authority, whether vested in a single individual or in a number of individuals, to order and direct what is to be done by each individual in relation to the end and object of the state (*Halleck*). It is essential to the modern conception of sovereignty that it should be exclusive of any other human superior authority, should be wielded by a determinate person or organization of persons, and should be on the whole habitually obeyed by the bulk of the community. Thus, in the United States, sovereignty is vested in the body of adult male citizens. The claim that each State—that is, the adult male free citizens of each State—possessed a separate sovereignty was one of the elements of controversy involved in the civil war.

I state Austin's doctrine of *Sovereignty* in another way, more popularly, though without, I think, any substantial inaccuracy. It is as follows: There is, in every independent political community—that is, in every political community not in the habit of obedience to a superior above itself—some single person or some combination of persons which has the power of compelling the other members of the community to do exactly as it pleases. This single person or group—this individual or this collegiate Sovereign . . .—may be found in every independent political community as certainly as the centre of gravity in a mass of matter. If the community be violently or voluntarily divided into a number of separate fragments, then, as soon as each fragment has settled down (perhaps after an interval of anarchy) into a state of equilibrium, the Sovereign will exist and with proper care will be discoverable in each of the now independent portions. The *Sovereignty* over the North American Colonies of Great Britain had its seat in one place before they became the United States, in another place afterwards; but in both cases there was a discoverable Sovereign somewhere. This Sovereign, this person or combination of persons, universally occurring in all independent political communities, has in all such communities one characteristic common to all the shapes *Sovereignty* may take, the possession of irresistible force, not necessarily exerted, but capable of

being exerted. . . . The Sovereign, if a single person, is or should be called a Monarch; if a small group, the name is an Oligarchy; if a group of considerable dimensions, an Aristocracy; if very large and numerous, a Democracy.
*Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 349.

Much is said about the *sovereignty* of the States. . . . What is *sovereignty* in the political sense of the term? Would it be far wrong to define it "a political community without a political superior"? Tested by this, no one State, except Texas, ever was a sovereignty.
*Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 146.

The chief attributes of *sovereignty* with which the states have parted are the coining of money, the carrying of mails, the imposing of tariff dues, the granting of patents and copyrights, the declaration of war, and the maintenance of a navy. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 98.

(*e*) A state, community, or political unit possessing independent power.

The late colonies had but recently become compactly organised self-governing States, and were standing somewhat stiffly apart, a group of consequential *sovereignties*, jealous to maintain their blood-bought prerogatives, and quick to distrust any power set above them, or arrogating to itself the control of their restive wills.
*W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., i.

(*f*†) Supremacy in excellence; supreme excellence.

Fie, fie, unreverend tongue! to call her bad
Whose *sovereignty* so oft thou hast preferr'd
With twenty thousand soul-confirming oaths.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 6. 15.

(*g*) Efficacy; especially, medicinal efficacy.

My father left me some prescriptions
Of rare and proved effects, such as his reading
And manifest experience had collected
For general *sovereignty*. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3. 230.

**Popular sovereignty.** See *popular*.—**Sovereignty of God,** in *theol.*, God's absolute dominion over all created things.—**Squatter sovereignty.** Same as *popular sovereignty*. [Colloq., U. S.]

This letter [Gen. Cass on Wilmot Proviso] is notable as the first clear enunciation of the doctrine termed Popular (otherwise *Squatter*) *Sovereignty* — that is, of the lack of legitimate power in the Federal Government to exclude Slavery from its territories.
*H. Greeley*, Amer. Conflict, I. 190.

**sovran** (suv'- or sov'ran), *a.* and *n.* [A modified form of *sovereign*, in imitation of the It. *sovrano:* see *sovereign*. It was first used by Milton, and has been affected by later poets.] Same as *sovereign*.

Since he
Who now is *Sovran* can dispose and bid
What shall be right. *Milton*, P. L., i. 246.

**sovranty** (suv'- or sov'ran-ti), *n.* [A modified form of *sovereignty*, in imitation of *sovran*.] Same as *sovereignty*.

God's gift to us of *sovranty*.
*Mrs. Browning*, Drama of Exile.

**sow**[1] (sō), *v.*; pret. *sowed*, pp. *sown* or *sowed*, ppr. *sowing*. [< ME. *sowen, souwen, sawen* (pret. *sew, siew, seow, sewe, seu*, pl. *sewen, seowen*, pp. *sowen, sowe, sawen*), < AS. *sāwan* (pret. *seów*, pp. *sāwen*) = OS. *sāian, sēhan* = OFries. *sēa* = MD. *saeyen*, D. *zaaijen* = MLG. LG. *saien* = OHG. *sājan, sāwen, sāen*, MHG. *sæjen, sæn*, G. *säen* = Icel. *sá* = Sw. *så* = Dan. *saa* = Goth. *saian*, sow; cf. W. *hau*, sow; OBulg. *sieti, sieyati* = Serv. *siyati* = Bohem. *síti* = Russ. *sieyatí* = Lith. *seti* = Lett. *sēt* = L. √ *se*, in *serere* (for **sesere*, redupl. pres., with simple perf. *sevi*, pp. *satus*), sow; < √ *sa*, sow, orig. prob. cast, cf. Skt. *sasya*, grain. Hence *sower, seed*, etc., and (< L.) *semen, seminary, seminate, disseminate*, etc., *sative, sation, season*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To scatter, as seed upon the earth, for the purpose of growth; plant by strewing.

In my saule thou *sawe* thi sede,
That I may, lorde, make myne auaunt.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 107.

Whatsoever a man *soweth*, that shall he also reap.
Gal. vi. 7.

2. To scatter seed over for growth; supply or stock with seed.

It were a gode Contree to *sowen* inne Thristelle and Breres and Broom and Thornes; and for no other thing is it not good. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 130.

And the same hand that *sow'd* shall reap the field.
*Pope*, Messiah, l. 66.

3. To scatter over; besprinkle; spangle: as, a velvet pall *sown* with golden bees.

God . . . form'd the moon, . . .
And *sow'd* with stars the heaven, thick as a field.
*Milton*, P. L., vii. 358.

Another [cottage] wore
A close-set robe of jasmine *sown* with stars.
*Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

4. To spread abroad; cause to extend; disseminate; propagate: as, to *sow* discord.

Why, nothing can be baser than to *sow*
Dissention amongst lovers.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

**To have hemp-seed sown for one.** See *hemp-seed*.—**To sow one's wild oats.** See *oat*.

**II.** *intrans.* To scatter seed for growth and the production of a crop.

They that *sow* in tears shall reap in joy. Ps. cxxvi. 5.

Peace was awhile their care. They plough'd and *sow'd*.
*Cowper*, Task, v. 202.

**sow**[2] (sou), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sowe, souwe, suwe, soghe*, < AS. *sugu*, contracted *sū*, = MD. *sogh, soegh*, D. *zog, zeug* = MLG. *soge*, LG. *suge, söge* = OHG. MHG. *su*, G. *sau* = Icel. *sýr* = Sw. *sugga, so* = Dan. *so* = W. *hwch* (> E. *hog*[1], q. v.) = Ir. *suig* = L. *sus* = Gr. *ὗς, σῦς*, a sow, swine, = Zend *hu*, a boar; prob. so called from its prolific nature, < √ *su* (Skt. √ *sū*), generate, produce: see *son*[1]. See *swine, suine, soil*[2], *hog*[1]. In the sense of 'a large mass of metal,' see *pig*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. An adult female hog; the female of swine.

This *sow* had halfe her body covered with hard bristly haire as other Pigges. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 113.

2. A sow-bug.

Also geve hym of these *sowes* that crepe with many fete, and falle oute of howce rovys. Also geve hym whyte wormes that breede betwene the barke and the tre.
*MS. Lambeth* 306, f. 177. (*Halliwell.*)

Some of the Oniscidæ are land animals, and are known as hog-lice, *sows*, etc. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 84.

3. In *metal.*, the metal which has solidified in the common channel or feeder through which the molten iron flows from the blast-furnace into a series of parallel grooves or furrows, which are the "pigs" appertaining to the sow, and the iron from which bears the name of *pig-iron*, or simply *pig:* used also of other metals.

It is the manner (right woorshipfull) of such as seeke profit by mineral, first to set men on woorke to digge and gather the owre; then by fire to trie out the metall, and to cast it into certeine rude lumpes, which they call *sowze*.
*Lambarde*, Perambulation (ed. 1596), Pref. (*Halliwell.*)

For the strengthening of his nerves or sinews, they made him two great *sows* of lead, each of them weighing eight thousand and seven hundred quintals . . . Those he took up from the ground, in each hand one.
*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 23.

4†. A military engine consisting of a movable roof arranged to protect men handling a battering-ram. Compare *vinea*, also *cat* and *cat-castle*.—**Old sow.** See *old*.—**To have, take,** or **get the right (or wrong) sow by the ear,** to pitch upon the right (or wrong) person or thing; come to the right (or wrong) conclusion. [Low.]

He *has the wrong sow by the ear*, i' faith; and claps his dish at the wrong man's door.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1

You *have a wrong sow by the ear*.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. iii. 586.

**II.** *a.* Female: applied to fish: as, a *sow* hake. See *sow fish*, under *fish*[1].

**sow**[3]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sew*[1].

**sowa** (sō'ä), *n.* See *soya*.

**sowans** (sō'anz), *n. pl.* Same as *sowens*.

**sowar** (sō-är'), *n.* [Also *suwar;* < Hind. *sawār*, < Pers. *sawār*, a horseman.] A horse-soldier; especially, a native cavalry soldier in the British-Indian army, often in the sense of an orderly or mounted attendant or guard.

In the cavalry of the Madras army the horses are provided by Government, but in that of Bengal and Bombay the trooper, or *sowar*, as he is designated in India, finds himself in everything except his arms.
*N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 145.

**sowback** (sou'bak), *n.* A low ridge of sand or gravel; a hogback or horseback; a kame; a drum or drumlin.

The long parallel ridges, or "*sowbacks*" and "drums," as they are termed, . . . invariably coincide in direction with the valleys or straths in which they lie.
*J. Geikie*, Great Ice Age, p. 17.

**sowbane** (sou'bān), *n.* The maple-leaved goosefoot, *Chenopodium hybridum*, regarded as fatal to swine. Also called *hog's-bane*.

**sow-belly** (sou'bel'i), *n.* Salt pork; salt-horse; salt-junk: used by fishermen, whalers, sailors, and soldiers. [Low.]—**sow-belly hake.** See *hake*[2].

**sowbread** (sou'bred), *n.* A plant of the genus *Cyclamen*, particularly *C. Europæum*. The species are low stemless herbs sending up leaves and scapes from corms which are sometimes very large, and, where native, are sought after by swine. The flowers are rose-colored, pink, or white, nodding, the divisions of the corolla reflexed, and are cultivated for ornament, the best-known species being *C. Europæum*, hardy in southern Europe and England, and the more tender and showy *C. Persicum*.

**sow-bug** (sou'bug), *n.* A hog-louse; a pill-bug; a sow; any terrestrial isopod of the family *Oniscidæ*, as *Oniscus asellus*. Some sow-bugs can roll themselves up into a ball like a tiny armadillo. See *sow*[2], *n.*, 2, and cut under *Oniscus*.

**sowcet**, An obsolete form of *souse*[1], *souse*[2].

**sowdan**†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sultan*. *Chaucer*.

**sowdanesse**†, **sowdannesse**†, *n.* Obsolete variants of *sultaness*.

**sow-drunk** (sou'drungk), *a.* Drunk as a sow; beastly drunk. [Prov. Eng.]

Soũ *sow-droonk* that tha doesn not touch thy 'at to the Squire. *Tennyson*, Northern Cobbler.

**sowdwort**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *saltwort* (*Salsola Kali*): also applied to the columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

**sowel**, *n.* Same as *soul*[2].

**sowens** (sō'enz), *n. pl.* [Also *sowans, sowins;* origin obscure; cf. *sew*[2].] 1. A nutritious article of food made from the farina remaining among the husks of oats, much used in Scotland and formerly in Northumberland. The husks (called in Scotland *seeds* or *sids*), after being separated from the oatmeal by the sieve, still retain a considerable portion of farinaceous matter. A quantity of the husks is steeped in water till the farinaceous matter is dissolved, and until the liquid has become sour. The whole is then put into a sieve, which allows the milky liquid to pass through into a barrel or other vessel, but retains the husks. The starchy matter gradually subsides to the bottom of the barrel. The sour liquor is then decanted off, fresh water is stirred into the deposit that is left, and the mixture, when boiled, forms sowens. In England it is more commonly called *flummery*. The singular form *sowen* is used attributively or in compounds: as, a *sowen*-tub.

These *sowins*, that is, flummery, being blended together, produce good yeast. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

As if it were any matter . . . whether a ploughman had supped on minched pies or sour *sowens*.
*Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

2. A kind of paste employed by weavers for stiffening their yarn in working.

[Scotch and prov. Eng. in both senses.]

**sower**[1] (sō'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *sower, sawere*, < AS. *sāwere*, a sower, < *sāwan*, sow: see *sow*[1].] 1. One who sows or scatters seed.

Behold, a *sower* went forth to sow. Mat. xiii. 3.

2. That which sows seed; a sowing-machine.—3. One who scatters or spreads; a disseminator; a breeder; a promoter.

They are the *sowers* of suits, which make the court swell, and the country pine. *Bacon*.

Terming Paul . . . a *sower* of words, a very babbler or trifler. *Hakewill*.

**sower**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sewer*[1].

**sower**[3]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *sour*[1].

**sow-fennel** (sou'fen"el), *n.* See *fennel*.

**sow-gelder** (sou'gel"dėr), *n.* One who spays sows.

First, he that led the cavalcate
Wore a *sow-gelder's* flagellate [horn].
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. ii. 610.

**sowiet** (sou'i), *n.* Same as *sow*[2], 4.

They laid their *sowies* to the wall.
*Auld Maitland* (Child's Ballads, VI. 222).

**sowing** (sō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sow*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of one who sows or scatters seed.—2. That which is sowed.

You could not keep the birds out of the garden, try how you would. They had most of the *sowings* up.
*The Century*, XXXVI. 815.

**sowing-machine** (sō'ing-ma-shēn"), *n.* In *agri.*: (*a*) A hand or horse-power seed-planting machine. (*b*) A broadcast sower. The hand-machines consist of a simple mechanism turned by a crank, which scatters the seed in a cloud in every direction. It is carried in one hand and operated by the other.

**sowins** (sō'inz), *n. pl.* See *sowens*.

**sowker**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sucker*.

**sowlt**, **sowle**†, Obsolete forms of *soul*[1], *sole*[6].

**sowle**[2], *n.* Same as *soul*[2].

**sowm**, *n.* and *v.* See *soum*.

**sown**[1] (sōn). A past participle of *sow*[1].

**sown**[2]†, **sowne**†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *sound*[5].

**sown**[3]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *swoon*.

**sowpt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *soup*[2].

**sowse**†. An obsolete spelling of *souse*[1], *souse*[2].

**sowskin** (sou'skin), *n.* See *hogskin*.

**sowster**†, *n.* Same as *sewster*. *Halliwell*.

**sowtege**†, *n.* See *soutage*.

**sowter**†, **sowterly**†. Obsolete forms of *souter, souterly*.

**sowth**[1]†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *south*.

**sowth**[2] (south), *v.* [Appar. a var. of *souch, sough*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To whistle softly. [Scotch.]

**II.** *trans.* To try over, as a tune, with a low whistle. [Scotch.]

On braes when we please, then,
We'll sit an' *sowth* a tune; . . .
An' sing 't when we ha'e done.
*Burns*, First Epistle to Davie.

**sowther**, *v.* Same as *souther*[2]. *Halliwell*.

**sow-thistle** (sou'this"l), *n.* [< ME. *sowthystell*, < AS. *sugethistel*, < *sugu*, sow, + *thistel*, thistle. In ME. also called *swines thistell*.] A plant of the genus *Sonchus*, primarily *S. oleraceus*, a weed of waste places, probably native in Europe and central Asia, but now diffused nearly all over the world. It is a smooth herb with a milky juice, bearing runcinate-pinnatifid leaves and rather small yellow flower-heads. A similar plant, but with less divided spiny

caves, is *S. asper*. A much more showy species is *S. arvensis*, with larger and brighter heads. These are all naturalized in the United States, the last less abundantly. The name has been extended to species of the allied genus *Lactuca*.

Sow-thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*).
1, upper part of the stem with the heads, 2, one of the basal leaves, *a*, a flower; *b*, the achene with the pappus.

**soy** (soi), *n.* [Also *soja*; = F. *soy*, *soui* = G. Sw. Dan. *soja* (NL. *soja*, *soya*); < Jap. *shi-yan*, Chinese *shi-yu*, soy.] 1. A kind of sauce prepared in the East from the soy-bean (see def. 2). It is eaten with fish, cold meat, etc. There are two or three qualities of soy, but the Japanese soy is reckoned the best.

I have been told that *soy* is made with a fishy composition, and it seems most likely by the Taste; tho' a Gentleman of my Acquaintance who was very intimate with one that sailed often from Tonquin to Japan, from whence true *Soy* comes, told me that it was made only with Wheat and a sort of Beans mixt with Water and Salt. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. 28.

From travellers accustom'd from a boy
To eat their salmon, at the least, with *soy*.
*Byron*, Beppo, vii.

2. The soy-bean or -pea, *Glycine Soja* (*Soja hispida*, etc.). It is an annual leguminous plant with stout nearly erect or somewhat climbing stems covered with rusty hairs, bearing trifoliate leaves and from their axils two or three pods 1½ or 2 inches long. The seeds are made into the above sauce and variously used in cookery; an oil is also expressed from them, and the residue is extensively used in China for feeding cattle and as a fertilizer. The plant is native from northern India to Japan. The cultivated plant differs somewhat from the wild, and by some authors is distinguished as *Glycine hispida*. Also *Sahuca bean*.

**soya** (soi'ȧ), *n.* [< Hind. *soyā*, *soā*, fennel.] Dill. Also *sowa*.

**soy-bean** (soi'bēn), *n.* See *soy*, 2.

**soyle**†. An obsolete spelling of *soil*[1], *soil*[2], *soil*[5].

**Soymida** (soi'mi-dȧ), *n.* [NL. (Adrien de Jussieu, 1830), from the Telugu name.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Meliaceæ* and tribe *Swietenieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with five petals, united stamens forming a short ten-lobed tube or cup, the lobes two-toothed, with sessile anthers between the teeth, and an ovoid five-celled ovary which ripens into a woody septifragal capsule with compressed and winged seeds destitute of albumen. The only species, *S. febrifuga*, is a native of the East Indies, where it is known as *rohan* (or *rohun*) and *redwood*. (See also *rohun-bark* (under *bark*[2]) and *juribati*.) It is a tall tree with bitter bark and hard wood, bearing abruptly pinnate leaves with obtuse opposite leaflets, and flowers in axillary and terminal panicles.

**soy-pea** (soi'pē), *n.* See *soy*, 2.

**Sozobranchia** (sō-zō-brang'ki-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σώζειν, save, keep, + NL. *branchia*, gills: see *branchiæ*.] A group of urodele amphibians which do not lose the gills or tail. See *Perennibranchiata*.

**sozobranchiate** (sō-zō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *sozobranchiatus*, < Gr. σώζειν, save, keep, + NL. *branchiatus*: see *branchiate*.] Preserving the gills, as a urodele amphibian; perennibranchiate.

**Sozura** (sō-zū'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *sozurus*: see *sozurous*.] Urodele (or tailed) gilless batrachians, or those batrachians which lose the gills, but not the tail, when adult. They are a higher group than the *Sozobranchia*, both being together contrasted with the *Anura* or tailless batrachians.

**sozurous** (sō-zū'rus), *a.* [< NL. *sozurus*, < Gr. σώζειν, save, keep, + οὐρά, tail.] Retaining the tail; pertaining to the *Sozura*, or having their characters.

**sozzle** (soz'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sozzled*, ppr. *sozzling*. [A var. of *sossle*.] 1. To mingle confusedly. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To spill or wet through carelessness.—3. To splash. [U. S.]

A sandpiper glided along the shore; she ran after it, but could not catch it; she sat down and *sozzled* her feet in the foam. *S. Judd*, Margaret, p. 8.

**sozzle** (soz'l), *n.* [< *sozzle*, *v.*] A state of sloppy disorder. [U. S.]

The woman, who in despite of poverty and every discouragement had always hated, to the very roots of her hair, anything like what she called a *sozzle* — who had always been screwed up and sharp set to hard work.
*Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, vii.

**sozzly** (soz'li), *a.* [< *sozzle* + *-y*[1].] Sloppy; draggled; mentally flabby; shiftless. [New Eng.]

Folks grows helplesser all the time, and the help grows *sozzlier*; and it comes to sauciness . . . and changes.
*Mrs. Whitney*, The Other Girls, xiii.

**Sp.** An abbreviation of *Spanish*.

**sp.** An abbreviation: (*a*) in *phar.*, of *spiritus*, *spirit*; (*b*) in *bot.*, of *species*, *specimen*; (*c*) in *zoöl.*, of *species* only: when two or more species are meant, *spp.* is used.

**s. p.** An abbreviation of *sine prole*, without issue.

**spa** (spȧ or spâ), *n.* [Formerly also *spaw*; < *Spa*, or *Spaa*, in the eastern part of Belgium, where there are mineral springs.] A mineral spring, or the locality in which such springs exist.

Past cure of physic, *spaw*, or any diet.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iii. 2.

Never knew her better; . . . she has been as healthy as the German *Spa*. *Sheridan*, Rivals, ii. 1.

**spaad**† (spȧd), *n.* [< D. *spaath* = F. *spath* = Sp. *espato* = Pg. *espatho* = It. *spato*, < MHG. *spāt*, G. *spat*, *spath*, friable stone, splinter, spar; origin unknown. Cf. *feldspath*.] A kind of mineral; spar.

English talc, of which the coarser sort is called plaister, the finer, *spaad*, earth-flax, or salamander's hair.
*Woodward*. (*Johnson*.)

**space** (spās), *n.* [< ME. *space*, < OF. (and F.) *espace* = Pr. *espaci* = Sp. *espacio* = Pg. *espaço* = It. *spazio*, < L. *spatium*, room, space, distance, interval, a public walk, etc., lit. 'that which is drawn out,' < √ *spa*, draw out; cf. Gr. σπᾶν, draw, draw out, Skt. √ *sphā*, fatten. Cf. *span*[1], *spade*[1].] 1. The general receptacle of things; room, (*a*) as a character of the universe, (*b*) as a cognition or psychological phenomenon, (*c*) as a mathematical system. That which is real about space is that the manifoldness of the universe is subject to certain general laws or limitations. In this respect it is like any other uniformity of nature; it is peculiar only in the peculiar way in which we view it — namely, in this, that instead of thinking it, as we do other laws, as abstract and general, we seem to see it, we individualize it and its parts. This peculiarity does not, however, constitute the cognition of space as entirely *sui generis*, for there is a tendency to individualize other laws. The conception of space is formed, or at least connected with objects, by means of the so-called local signs, by which the excitation of one nerve-terminal is distinguishable from a similar excitation of another, and which are analogous to the signs by which we distinguish present experiences from memories, imaginations, and expectations. These local signs are also the origin of our idea of individuality; so that it is not strange that this mode of being becomes attributed not merely to moving objects, but to the space and time that constitute the law of motion. The celebrated doctrine of Kant was that space is a form of pure intuition — that is, is an idea imported by the mind into cognition, and corresponding to nothing in the things in themselves (though he did not hold that special spatial relations were altogether illusory) - just as color is a quality of sensation which in its generality corresponds to nothing in the object, though differences of color correspond to differences in objects. That this intuition of space is individual, not general, and that no outward intuition is possible except under this form, were points also insisted upon by Kant. At present there are, broadly speaking, two views of space-perception. One is the great doctrine of Berkeley — worked out in different directions by J. S. Mill, Helmholtz, Lotze, Wundt, and others — that the idea of space is evoked under the combined influence of retinal sensations and of muscular sensations of motion, in a manner analogous to that by which the laws of dynamics have been evolved from experience. This is the theory which, under one modification or another, is held by almost all modern scientific psychologists. Some competent writers, however, oppose this, holding that "all our sensations are positively and inexplicably extensive wholes." This opinion conflicts with the usual one only in so far as it clings to the inexplicability and irrationality of space. The vulgar conception of space as a sort of thing or substance of a different category from material things, through which the latter move without sensible resistance, is acceptable to mathematicians, who find that such a construction lends itself remarkably to their diagrammatic reasoning. For the geometer, space is primarily a system of points having the following properties: (1) It is continuous. See *continuity*, 2. (2) It is unlimited, whether the part at a finite distance from a given point be limited or not. (3) It has three dimensions — that is, a set of three numbers varying continuously may be placed in continuous one-to-one correspondence with the points of space. By a continuous correspondence is meant one in which a continuous variation in one member will correspond in every case to a continuous variation in the other. (4) All the points of space have perfectly similar spatial relations. (5) It is possible for a rigid body to move in space, and such a body is fixed by the fixation of three points, but not fewer. (6) Any figure may be magnified while preserving the proportionality of all its lines. Geometers often imagine these properties to be modified. In particular, they use the hypothesis of a space of four or more dimensions. They also often suppose the principle of similar figures, or, what is the same thing, the doctrine of parallels, to be false, thus producing what is known as the *non-Euclidean geometry*. This is of various kinds.

Now to pure *space* lifts her ecstatic stare,
Now, running round the circle, finds it square.
*Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 33.

Stars countless, each in his appointed place,
Fast anchor'd in the deep abyss of *space*.
*Cowper*, Retirement, l. 84.

2. The interval between any two or more objects, or between terminal points; distance; extent, as of surface: as, the *space* of a mile.

And so he hym chased as faste as his horse myght hym bere, till he hadde lefte his felowes be-hynde the *space* of an arblaste. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 194.

There shall be a *space* between you and it [the ark] about two thousand cubits by measure. Josh. iii. 4.

I warrant he hath a thousand of these letters, writ with blank *space* for different names.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1. 77.

Four gray walls, and four gray towers,
Overlook a *space* of flowers.
*Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott, i.

3. The interval between two points of time; quantity of time; duration.

There was silence in heaven about the *space* of half an hour. Rev. viii. 1.

Mean *space* I thinke to goe downe into Kente.
*Cushman*, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 87.

Nine times the *space* that measures day and night
To mortal men he with his horrid crew
Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the fiery gulf.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 50.

4. A short time; a while.

And, sith for me ye fight, to me this grace
Both yield, to stay your deadly stryfe a *space*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 33.

And Arthur and his knighthood for a *space*
Were all one will. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

5. Hence, time in which to do something; respite; opportunity; leisure.

Avyseth yow on it, when ye han *space*,
And of som goodely answere yow purchace
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1124.

And I gave her *space* to repent. Rev. ii. 21.

6†. A path; course (?).

This ilke monk leet olde thynges pace,
And heeld after the newe world the *space*.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 176.

7. In *printing*, one of the blank types which separate the words in print. The thicknesses most used are one third, one fourth, and one fifth of the square body of the text-type. Hair-spaces, still thinner, are also made. Spaces as thick as one half the square body and all thicker are known as *quadrats*.

8. In *musical notation*, one of the degrees between the lines of the staff. In the usual staff there are four spaces within the staff, but in the Gregorian staff there are only three. The name and significance of a space depend on the clef and the key-signature. See *staff*.

9. In *ornith.*, an unfeathered place on the skin between pterylæ; an apterium. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 87.—**Absolute, algebraic, basal space.** See the adjectives.—**Added space.** Same as *leger space*.—**Barycentric coördinates in space.** Same as *tetrahedral coördinates* (which see, under *coördinate*).—**Berth and space.** See *berth*[2].—**Cell-spaces,** the spaces in the ground-substance of connective tissue which inclose the connective-tissue corpuscles.—**Chyle-spaces,** the central lymphatic cavities of the intestinal villi.—**Complemental space of pleura,** the portion of the pleural cavity immediately above the insertion of the diaphragm, which is not filled by air in ordinary breathing.—**Dangerous space** (*milit.*), the zone before and behind the object fired at covered by the trajectory. See *battle-range*, under *battle*[1].—**Dead space,** in *fort.* Same as *dead angle* (which see, under *angle*[3]). - **Deep cardiac space,** the projection on the surface of the chest of the lung-covered portions of the heart. It borders on each side the superficial cardiac space.—**Elliptic, Euclidean, extramundane, gastrovascular space.** See the adjectives.—**Fontana's spaces.** Same as *canal of Fontana* (which see, under *canal*[1]).—**Geometry of space.** See *geometry*. - **Half-space** or **foot-space,** in a staircase, a resting-place or broad space between two flights of steps.—**Haversian spaces.** See *Haversian canal*, under *canal*[1].—**Hemal, hyperbolic, intercellular, interdental space.** See the adjectives. - **Hypoprostatic space,** the space lying between the rectum and the prostate. *Buchanan*.—**Interlamellar spaces,** the spaces between the lamellæ of the cornea.—**Interosseous space,** the space between parallel long bones.—**Interpeduncular space,** the triangular space at the base of the brain, between the crura cerebri. - **Interpleural, ivory, leger space.** See the adjectives.—**Lenticular space.** See *lenticular mark*, under *lenticular*.—**Linear, local, maxillopharyngeal, mean**†**, middle, parabolic, parasinoidal, perforated, periocular, popliteal,** etc., **space.** See the adjectives. — **Polar coördinates in space.** See *coördinate*. — **Quarter-space,** a landing or interval at an angle-turn of a stair.—**Retroperitoneal space.** See *retroperitoneal*.—**Room and space.** See *room*[1].—**Superficial cardiac space,** the area on the surface of the chest over that part of the heart which is not covered by the lung. It is represented with approximate accuracy by a right-angled triangle bounded by the midsternal line, a horizontal line through the point of the apex beat, and a line drawn through that point and the intersection of the midsternal line with a horizontal line through the fourth costosternal articulation.

**space** (spās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spaced*, ppr. *spacing*. [< *space*, *n.* Cf. *spatiate*, *expatiate*.] I.† *intrans.* To move at large; expatiate. [Rare.]

But she, as Fayes are wont, in privie place
Did spend her dayes, and lov'd in forests wyld to *space*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 44.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To set at intervals; put a space between; specifically, in *printing*, to arrange the spaces and intervals in or between so that there may be no obvious disproportion: as, to *space* a paragraph; to *space* words, lines, or letters.

The porch, too, is open, and consists of columns *spaced* equidistantly over its floor, without either the bracketing arrangements of the southern or the domical forms of the northern styles. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 389.

**2.** To divide into spaces.

The artificer is ordered "to set up the frames, and to *space* out the rooms, that the Nine Worthies may be so instauled as best to please the eye."
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 27.

**3.** To measure by paces. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Spaced braid**, a white cotton braid used for the trimming of washable garments. The name is derived from the pattern, which exhibits flat and simple spaces between raised edging. —**To space out**, in *printing*, to put more spaces between the words or lines of.

**space-box** (spās'boks), *n.* In *printing*, a petty case of wood or millboard, in six or eight divisions, holding the spaces needed for corrections on stone. Sometimes called *space-barge* or *space-paper* in England.

**space-curvature** (spās'kėr″vą-tūr), *n.* A curvature of three-dimensional space in a space of four dimensions.

**spaceful** (spās'fúl), *a.* [< *space* + *-ful*.] Wide; extensive. *Sandys.*

**space-homology** (spās'hō-mol″ō-ji), *n.* Geometrical homology in three dimensions.

**spaceless** (spās'les), *a.* [< *space* + *-less*.] Destitute of space. *Coleridge.*

**space-line** (spās'līn), *n.* In *printing*, same as *lead*[2], 3.

**space-mark** (spās'märk), *n.* See *proof-reading.*

**space-perception** (spās'pėr-sep″shọn), *n.* The perception of space—that is, of bodies as extended or moving.

**spacer** (spā'sėr), *n.* **1.** A device used in cable telegraphy for reversing the current at proper intervals, thus increasing the speed of transmission: also used for a somewhat similar purpose on land-lines.—**2.** In a typewriter, a key, and the mechanism connected with it, by which spaces are made between words.

**space-relation** (spās'rē-lā″shọn), *n.* A spatial relation, such as that two points lie within a tetrahedron of which four others are the vertices, and the like.

**space-rule** (spās'röl), *n.* In *printing*, a hairline of type-metal, type-high and about one thirty-sixth of an inch thick. Such rules are made of many lengths, from one twelfth of an inch to half an inch. They are used for cross-lines in table work.

**space-writing** (spas'rī″ting), *n.* In newspaper work, the system of payment to reporters or other writers in proportion to the space allowed to their articles in print; also, writing or work under this system.

The standard of literary excellence in the news columns of the New York press has also been lowered by the general substitution of *space writing* for the work of salaried reporters, as well as by the influence already referred to.
*Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 858.

**spacial, spaciality**, etc. See *spatial*, etc.

**spacing** (spā'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *space*, *v.*] **1.** The making of spaces. (*a*) The allowing and gaging of intervals between words in setting type, typewriting, or the like.

The change in the *spacing* being effected by a small cam at the side of the carriage. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 24.

(*b*) In *art*, *mach.*, etc., the division of any surface into special parts.

In the spaces of decoration, as in all else, the Japanese artist studiously avoids uniformity or repetition of exact *spacing*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 591.

**2.** A space thus made.

Each tongue upon discs is cut slantingly across at regular *spacings* by steam passages analogous to the guide-plate vents of water turbines. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 225.

**3.** Spaces collectively.

**spacing-lace** (spā'sing-lās), *n.* Same as *seaming-lace.*

**spacious** (spā'shus), *a.* [Formerly also *spatious*; < F. *spacieux* = Sp. *espacioso* = Pg. *espaçoso* = It. *spazioso*, < L. *spatiosus*, roomy, ample, < *spatium*, room, space: see *space*.] **1.** Inclosing an extended space; of great extent; wide-extended.

As though no other place, on Britain's *spacious* earth,
Were worthy of his end, but where he had his birth.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 189.

The *spacious* firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky.
*Addison*, Ode, Spectator, No. 465.

**2.** Having large or ample room; not contracted or narrow; roomy.

On the North side of the Church is a *spatious* Court, which I could not conjecture to be less than one hundred and fifty yards long, and eighty or one hundred broad.
*Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 126.

Those melodious bursts that fill
The *spacious* times of great Elizabeth.
*Tennyson*, Fair Women.

**3†.** Extensive; on a large scale; abounding: said of persons.

Is 't possible that such a *spacious* villain
Should live, and not be plagued?
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

**=Syn.** Wide, capacious, ample, broad.

**spaciously** (spā'shus-li), *adv.* In a spacious manner; widely; extensively; roomily.

**spaciousness** (spā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being spacious; largeness of extent; extensiveness; roominess.

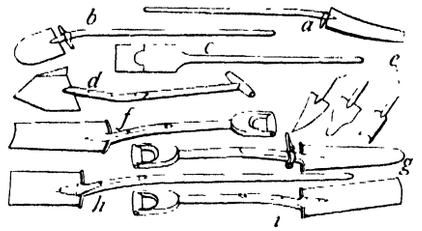
**spadassin** (spad'ą-sin), *n.* [< F. *spadassin*, < It. *spadaccino*, swordsman, < *spada*, sword: see *spade*[1], *spathe*.] A swordsman; especially, a person devoted to fencing and presumed to be expert with the sword; hence, less properly, a bravo.

Bully swordsmen, *spadassins* of that party, go swaggering; or indeed they can be had for a trifle of money.
*Carlyle.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**spaddle** (spad'l), *n.* [Dim. of *spade*[1]. Cf. *paddle*[2].] A little spade; a spud. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Others destroy moles with a *spaddle*, waiting in the mornings and evenings for them. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

**spade**[1] (spād), *n.* [< ME. *spade*, < AS. *spadu*, *spædu*, also rarely *spada*, *spad*, in an early gloss *spadi*, = OS. *spado* = OFries. *spada* = MD. *spade*, *spaeye*, D. *spade*, *spa* = MLG. LG. *spade* = OHG. **spato*, MHG. **spate*, G. *spate*, *spaten* = Icel. *spathi* = Sw. Dan. *spade*, a spade (cf. MD. *spade*, a sword, = OF. *espee*, F. *épée*, a sword, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *espada* = It. *spada*, a sword: see *spade*[2]), < L. *spatha*, < Gr. σπάθη, a broad blade of wood or metal, a spatula, the spathe or sheath of a flower, prob. < σπᾶν, draw out. Cf. *span*[1], *space*. From the same source are ult. *spade*[2], *spaddle*, *paddle*[2], *spaddle*, *spadroon*, *epaulet*, *espalier*, *spall*[2], *spatule*, *spatula*.] **1.** A tool for digging and cutting the ground, having a rather thick iron blade, usually flat, so formed that its terminal edge (either straight



Spades

*a*, Irish spade with foot-piece; *b*, Greek spade with foot piece; *c*, Japanese spade; *d*, spade for cutting turf; *e*, ditching-spade; *f*, post-spade, for digging post holes; *g*, polished drain-spade with foot piece; *h*, long-handled garden spade; *i*, ditching-spade

or curved) may be pressed into the ground or other resisting substance with one foot, and a handle, usually with a crosspiece at the top, to be grasped by both hands. A spade differs from a two-handed shovel chiefly in the form and thickness of the blade.

Tho nomen heo *spade* and schouele and ner the place wende,
Deope heo gonne to delue ther as the smoke out wende.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

Strength may wield the pond'rous *spade*,
May turn the clod, and wheel the compost home.
*Cowper*, Task, iii. 636.

**2.** A tool of soft iron used with diamond-powder by cameo-cutters in finishing.—**3.** In *whaling*, a large chisel-like implement used on blubber or bone in cutting-in. See phrases following.—**4.** In *herpet.*, a formation on the foot of some toads with which they dig. See *spade-foot*.—**Boat-spade**, an instrument, carried under the stern-sheets of a whale-boat, resembling a very large chisel, having a wide blade, and a handle six or eight feet long. This instrument was employed to stop a running whale by the process known as *hamstringing* or *spading flukes* (cutting the cords about the small), which required much experience and dexterity, and was a very hazardous undertaking; it has been done away with by the introduction of bomb-lances. The boat-spade is still carried in case of emergency.—**Bone-spade**, a cutting-spade, with a long thin shank, used by whalers for cutting out the throat-bone of a baleen-whale.—**Cutting-spade**, a sharp instrument like a very large narrow chisel fixed to a pole ten or more feet in length, used for cutting the blubber from a whale.—**Half-round spade**, a long-handled spade with a blade curved, or rolled up on the sides, resembling a carpenters' gouge, and used for cutting holes in the head of the blubber when boarding.—**Shoeing of a spade**, in *her.*, same as *spade-iron*, 2 (*b*).—**To call a spade a spade**, to call things by their proper names, even though these may seem homely or coarse; speak plainly and without mincing matters. Various unnecessary conjectures have been made as to the supposed occult origin of this phrase; but it means what it says—to call a simple thing by its simple name, without circumlocution or affected elegance.

Chesham does not like to *call a spade a spade*. He calls it a horticultural utensil. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxiii.

**spade**[1] (spād), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spaded*, ppr. *spading*. [< *spade*[1], *n.*] **1.** To dig or cut with a spade; dig up (the ground) by means of a spade.—**2.** In *whaling*, to use the boat-spade on, as a whale; cut the tendons of the flukes of; hamstring.

**spade**[2] (spād), *n.* [Prob. < Sp. Pg. *espada*, spade at cards, usually in pl. *espadas*, spades (sing. *espada*, the ace of spades); appar. a particular use of *espada*, a sword (< L. *spatha*, < Gr. σπάθη, a broadsword), these cards having, it is said, among the Spaniards, the figure of a sword; according to others the figure was orig. intended, as in the cards now in use, for the head of a pike, in which case the name *spade* is prob. an orig. E. designation, the head of a pike sufficiently resembling the pointed spade: see *spade*[1].] A playing-card of one of the two black suits of a pack, the other being clubs.

"Let *Spades* be trumps!" she said, and trumps they were.
*Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 46.

**spade**[3] (spād), *n.* [< L. *spado*, < Gr. σπάδων, an impotent person, a eunuch. Cf. *spay*[1].] **1.** An emasculated person; a eunuch.—**2.** An emasculated animal; a gelding.

**spade-bayonet** (spād'bā″ọ-net), *n.* A broad-bladed implement intended to be attached to a military rifle; a trowel-bayonet. It is capable of being used for digging, as in sinking a tent-pole, making hasty intrenchments when better tools are not within reach, and the like, and is also capable of use as a weapon.

**spade-bone†** (spād'bōn), *n.* The blade-bone, shoulder-blade, or scapula.

By th' shoulder of a ram from off the right side par'd,
Which usually they boil, the *spade-bone* being bar'd.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, v. 266.

**spade-farm** (spād'fiärm), *n.* A farm or piece of ground kept especially for manual labor with the spade, whether for producing garden vegetables or the like, or with a view to the perpetuation of a certain kind of labor.

**spade-fish** (spād'fish), *n.* *Chætodipterus faber*: same as *moonfish* (*d*). See *angel-fish*, 3, and cut under *Chætodipterus*.

**spade-foot** (spād'fůt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Spade-footed; scaphiopod.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *spade-foots* (-fůts). A spade-footed or scaphiopod toad; a spade-toad. There are several species of different genera, one of the best-known

Spade foot (*Scaphiopus holbrooki*)

being *Scaphiopus holbrooki*, of eastern and southerly parts of the United States.

**spade-footed** (spād'fůt″ed), *a.* Scaphiopod, as a toad; belonging to the *Scaphiopodinæ*.

**spadeful** (spād'fůl), *n.* [< *spade*[1] + *-ful*.] As much as can be taken up with a spade.

**spade-graft** (spād'gräft), *n.* The depth to which a spade will dig: about a foot. Also *spade's graft*. [Prov. Eng.]

They [British relics] were discovered in 1827 near Guisborough, at about a *spade's graft* beneath the surface.
*Proc. Soc. of Antiq.* (1844), I. 30 (*Davies.*)

Obverse. Reverse.

Spade guinea, 1787.—British Museum (Size of the original.)

**spade-guinea** (spād′gin″ē), *n.* A guinea coined by George III. during the period 1787–99. It is now so called because the shield of arms on the reverse has the shape of the spade of playing-cards. See cut on preceding page.

**spade-gun** (spād′gun), *n.* A gun having a recess in the stock to hold a spade or trowel, and a socket in the butt-plate to which the spade can be fitted for use as an intrenching-tool.

**spade-handle** (spād′han″dl), *n.* 1. The handle of a spade. Hence—2. In *mach.*, a pin held at both ends by the forked ends of a connecting-rod.

**spade-husbandry** (spād′huz″band-ri), *n.* A mode of cultivating the soil and improving it by means of deep digging with the spade instead of using the subsoil-plow.

**spade-iron** (spād′ī″ėrn), *n.* 1. The blade of a spade, with the tang or socket by which it is secured to the handle.—2. In *her.*, a bearing representing (*a*) the whole blade of a spade, without the handle or with a truncated piece of the handle, or (*b*) an iron or steel border put upon the blade of a spade to reinforce or repair it. This border is generally represented with some ornamental outline engrailed or lobed on its inner edge, and is also called *shoring of a spade.*

**spader** (spā′dėr), *n.* One who or that which spades; a digging-machine.

> The steam-ploughs and horse-ploughs did their work well, and the rotary *spader* did its work well.
> *Walt Whitman*, The Galaxy, IV. 608.

**spade-rack** (spād′rak), *n.* A rack on board a whaler, underneath the spare boats, in which the boat-spades are kept when not in use.

**spadiard** (spad′yȧrd), *n.* [Appar. < *spade*[1] + *-iard*, but perhaps an error for *spaliard*.] A worker in a tin-mine. *Kennett; Halliwell.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

**spadic** (spā′dik), *n.* [Brazilian.] Same as *coca*[1].

**spadiceous** (spā-dish′ius), *a.* [< L. *spadiceus*, < *spadix*, < Gr. σπάδιξ, a palm-branch, also nut-brown, palm-colored, bay: see *spadix*.] 1. Of a bright-brown color; bay; chestnut.

> Of those five [unicorns' horns] which Scaliger beheld, though one [was] *spadiceous*, or of a light red, and two inclining to red, yet was there not any of this complexion among them. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 23.

2. In *bot.*, bearing or having the nature of a spadix. See *petaloideous*, *endogen*, and *Monocotyledones*.

Also *spadicious*.

**spadices**, *n.* Plural of *spadix*.

**spadicifloral** (spā-dī-si-flō′rąl), *a.* [< NL. *spadix* (*spadic-*), q. v., + L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *floral*.] In *bot.*, having flowers borne on a spadix.

**spadicose** (spad′i-kōs), *a.* [< L. *spadix* (*-ic-*) + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, spadiceous; growing on a spadix.

**spadilla** (spą-dil′ą), *n.* [See *spadille*.] In the game of solo, the queen of spades, which is always the highest trump.

**spadille, spadilio** (spą-dil′, -yō), *n.* [< F. *spadille*, < Sp. *espadilla* (= It. *spadiglia*), a small sword, the ace of spades, dim. of Sp. *espada* = Pg. *espada*, spade (at cards), the ace of spades: see *spade*[1], *spade*[2].] In *card-playing*, the ace of spades at ombre and quadrille. In the following quotation *spadille* is personified as *Spadillio*.

> *Spadillio* first, unconquerable lord,
> Led off two captive trumps and swept the board.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 49.

**spading-machine** (spā′ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* A digging-machine.

**spadix** (spā′diks), *n.*; pl. *spadices* (spā-dī′sēz). [NL., < L. *spadix*, < Gr. σπάδιξ, a branch broken off, esp. a palm-branch, hence palm-colored, bay, < σπᾶν, tear, rend, stretch out.] 1. In *bot.*, a form of inflorescence in plants, in which the flowers are closely arranged in a spike or head which has a fleshy or thickened rachis. The term is mostly restricted to the *Araceæ* and the palms, and further to those cases in which the inflorescence is accompanied by the peculiar bract or bracts called a *spathe*. See cuts under *Araceæ*, *Indian*, and *inflorescence*.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The hectocotylus of the male cephalopod: a specialized part of the fore foot, on one side, which becomes hectocotylized, or assumes a sexual function. On the opposite side is a corresponding part, not subject to hectocotylization, called the *antispadix*. (*b*) In *Hydrozoa*, the manubrium of the hydromedusans, an offset of a blastostyle bearing the genital products, like the part of a pea-pod which bears the peas. (*c*) [*cap.*] A genus of cœlenterates.

**spado** (spā′dō), *n.* [L., < Gr. σπάδων, a eunuch, < σπᾶν, tear, rend, pluck off or out. Cf. *spade*[3], *n.*] 1†. A castrated animal; a gelding. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In *civil law*, one who from any cause has not the power of procreation; an impotent person.

**spadone** (spą-dō′ne), *n.* [It., aug. of *spada*, a sword: see *spade*[2]. Cf. *spadroon*.] A long and heavy sword, usually one wielded by both hands. It was commonly carried without a scabbard, behind and across the back, with the handle projecting over the right shoulder, or resting on the shoulder as the modern rifle at shoulder arms, and for this reason the heel of the blade was often covered with leather, there being no edge for the first quarter or third part of its length, and sometimes a small secondary guard was interposed before the sharp part of the blade begins. See cut under *second*[1]. *Hewitt.*

**spadrone**† (spa-drōn′), *n.* Same as *spadone*.

**spadroon**† (spa-drön′), *n.* [< F. dial. *espadron*, F. *espadon* = Sp. *espadon*, a large sword, a broadsword, < It. *spadone*, a sword: see *spadone*.] Same as *spadone*.

**spae** (spā), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *spaed*, ppr. *spaeing*. [Also *spay*; < Icel. *spá* = Sw. *spå* = Dan. *spaa*, prophesy; cf. OS. *spāhi* = OHG. *spāhi*, MHG. *spǣhe*, wise, skilful; OHG. *spehōn*, MHG. *spehen*, G. *spähen*, spy: see *spy*[1].] To foretell; divine; predict from signs or indications. [Scotch.]

> Tell me the very minute o' the hour the wean 's born, and I'll *spae* its fortune. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, iii.

**spae-book** (spā′bůk), *n.* A book containing directions for telling fortunes, etc. [Scotch.]

**spaeman** (spā′man), *n.*; pl. *spaemen* (-men). A fortune-teller; diviner; soothsayer. [Scotch.]

**spaer** (spā′ėr), *n.* [< *spae* + *-er*[1].] A spaeman or spaewife; a fortune-teller. [Scotch.]

> A *spaer* o' poor folk's fortunes. *Blackwood's Mag.*

**spaewife** (spā′wif), *n.*; pl. *spaewives* (-wīvz). A female fortune-teller. [Scotch.]

> Plague on her for an auld Highland witch and *spaewife*; . . . she'll cast some of her cantrips on the cattle.
> *Scott*, Chronicles of the Canongate, xiii.

**spaghetti** (spą-get′ti), *n.* [It., pl. of *spaghetto*, dim. of *spago*, a small cord.] A kind of Italian macaroni made in the form of cords smaller than ordinary macaroni, but several times larger than the threads of vermicelli.

**spagiric**† (spa-jir′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Also *spagyric*, *spagyrick*; = F. *spagirique*; irreg. formed (it is said by Paracelsus) < Gr. σπᾶν, rend, tear, stretch out, + ἀγείρειν, bring or collect together.] **I.** *a.* Chemical or alchemical; pertaining to chemistry as taught by Paracelsus and his followers.

> It was a huge diligence and care of the Divine mercy that discovered to man the secrets of *spagyric* medicines.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 904.

**II.** *n.* A chemist, especially one devoted to alchemical pursuits.

**spagirical**† (spa-jir′i-kąl), *a.* [Also *spagyrical*, *spagerical*; < *spagiric* + *-al*.] Same as *spagiric*.

**spagirist**† (spaj′i-rist), *n.* [Also *spagyrist*; < *spagir(ic)* + *-ist*.] A Paracelsian chemist or physician of the sixteenth or seventeenth century; a follower of Paracelsus in regarding inorganic chemistry as the basis of medical knowledge.

> No more than I can [tell] who initiated Mr. Boyle among the *Spagyrists*, before I had the honour to know him.
> *Evelyn*, To Mr. Wotton.

**spahee, spahi** (spä′hē, -hi), *n.* [Formerly also *spachi*; = F. *spahi*, < Turk. *sipāhī* = Pers. Hind. *sipāhī*: see *sepoy*.] 1. A member of the corps of Turkish cavalry organized in the fourteenth century on a feudal basis, who fought in a very disorderly manner, and were disbanded soon after serving as the chief instruments in the suppression of the Janizaries in 1826.

> But the *Spachies* and Janizaries . . . are the Nerves and Supporters of the Turkish Monarchy.
> *Sandys*, Travailes (ed. 1673), p. 38.

2. One of the corps of native Algerian cavalry in the French service, originally formed from the Turkish spahees serving in Algeria at the time of the French conquest.

**spail**. See *spale*[1], *spale*[2].

**spairge** (spārj), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *sparge*.

**spait**, *n.* See *spate*.

**spaive** (spāv), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *spay*[1].

**spake**[1] (spāk), *n.* A Scotch form of *spoke*[1].

> Your cage shall be made o' the beaten gold,
> And the *spakes* o' ivorie.
> *May Colvin* (Allingham's Ballad-book, p. 247).

**spake**[2]. An archaic or poetic preterit of *speak*.

**spake**[3]†, *a.* [ME., also *spak*, *spac*, < Icel. *spakr*, quiet, gentle, wise, = Sw. *spak* = Dan. *spag*, quiet, gentle, tame.] 1. Quiet; tame.

> Hyt sate by hym so *spake*.
> *Rob. of Brunne*, Handlyng Synne, l. 7486.

2. Ready; prompt.

> *Spac* to uvel and slaw to god.
> *Old Eng. Hom.* (ed. Morris), I. 205.

**spakely**†, *adv.* [ME., also *spakly*, *spakli*, *spacli*; < *spake*[3] + *-ly*[2].] Quickly; speedily; nimbly.

> Spek to me *spakli* or I spille sone.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1535.

> One semblable to the Samaritan and some-del to Piers the Plowman,
> Barfote on an asse bakke botelees cam prykye,
> Wyth-oute spores other spere *spakliche* he loked.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 12.

> The blode sprente owtte, and sprede as the horse sprynges,
> And he sproulez fulle *spakely*, bot spekes he no more.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2068.

**spake-net** (spāk′net), *n.* [< *spake*[1] + *net*[1].] A net for catching crabs. *Halliwell.*

**Spalacidæ** (spā-las′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spalax* (*-ac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of myomorphic rodents, typified by the genus *Spalax*; the mole-rats proper, having small or rudimentary eyes and ears, short tail and limbs, and fossorial fore feet and claws: divided into two subfamilies, *Spalacinæ* and *Bathyerginæ*. Also *Aspalacidæ*, and formerly *Georychidæ*. See cuts under *Bathyergus*, *mole-rat*, and *Rhizomys*.

**Spalacinæ** (spal-ą-si′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spalax* (*-ac-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Spalacidæ*, including the typical mole-rats, in which the mandibular angle is in relation with the socket of the lower incisor. See *Spalax*. Also *Aspalacinæ*.

**spalacine** (spal′ą-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Spalacidæ* or *Spalacinæ*.

**Spalacopodidæ** (spal″ą-kō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spalacopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of hystricomorphic rodents, named by Lilljeborg (1866) from the genus *Spalacopus*. It is inexactly equivalent to the *Octodontidæ* of authors, but includes the prehensile-tailed porcupines (*Cercolabinæ*). It was divided by Gill (1872) into four subfamilies, *Octodontinæ*, *Ctenodactylinæ*, *Echimyinæ* (*Echinomyinæ*), and *Cercolabinæ*. See *Octodontidæ*.

**Spalacopus** (spā-lak′ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < Gr. σπάλαξ (σπαλακ-), a mole, + ποῦς = E. *foot*.] The name-giving genus of *Spalacopodidæ*, now a member of the family *Octodontidæ* and subfamily *Octodontinæ*. The ears are rudimentary, the tail is short, and the fore claws are shorter than their digits. The skull and teeth resemble those of *Schizodon*. There are two South American species, of fossorial habits, constructing extensive subterranean burrows in which they live. They have been called *poëphagomes*, from a synonymous genus *Poëphagomys*.

**Spalax** (spā′laks), *n.* [NL. (Güldenstädt), < Gr. σπάλαξ, also σφάλαξ and ἀσπάλαξ, a mole.] The typical genus of mole-rats, subfamily *Spalacinæ*, having the eyes rudimentary and covered with skin. It contains *S. typhlus*, the slepez or blind mole-rat of Europe, the most completely mole-like of the rodents in general appearance, habits, and adaptative modifications of structure. Also *Aspalax*. See cut under *mole-rat*.

**spald**[1] (spâld), *v.* [Also dial. *spaud*; < ME. *spalden*, *spawden*, < MD. *spalden* = MLG. *spalden*, *spolden* = OHG. *spaltan*, MHG. G. *spalten* (> Dan. *spalte*), split, cleave; akin to *speld*, *spell*[4]; cf. *spall*[1], *spale*[1]. Hence *spalt*[1].] **I.**† *trans.* To splinter; chip.

> Be thane speris whare sproungene, *spalddyd* chippys.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3700.

**II.** *intrans.* To founder, as a ship. [Prov. Eng., in form *spaud*.]

**spald**[2]† (spâld), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *spauld*, *spawld*; < ME. *spalde*, *spawde*; a var. of *spall*[2]: see *spall*[2].] The shoulder.

> Ly stille therin now and roste,
> I kepe nothynge of thi coste
> Ne noghte of thi *spalde*.
> *Perceval*, l. 796. (*Halliwell.*)

> The bul . . . lenand his *spald* to the stok of ane tre.
> *Gavin Douglas*, Æneid, xii. 410.

**spalder** (spâl′dėr), *n.* [< *spald*[1] + *-er*[1].] In *stone-working*, a workman who spalls or scales off small flakes by the use of a heavy ax-shaped hammer, or muckle-hammer.

**spalding-knife** (spâl′ding-nīf), *n.* A knife for splitting codfish. *E. H. Knight.*

**spale**[1] (spāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spaled*, ppr. *spaling*. [A var. of *spall*[1], split, etc.: see *spall*[1].] To break up.

**spale**[1] (spāl), *n.* [Also *spail*; < ME. *spale*; cf. Icel. *spölr* (*spal-*), a rail, bar, short piece, bit; in part a var. of *speal*[1], *spell*[4], in part appar. due to *spale*[1], *v.*: see *spell*[4], and cf. *spall*[1].] 1. A chip or splinter of wood. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]—2. In *ship-building*, one of a number of cross-bands fastened temporarily to the frames to keep them in place until properly secured. Also called *spaling*.

**spale**[2] (spāl), *v. t.* [Also *spail*; perhaps a particular use of *spale*[1].] In *mining*, to inflict a

ine upon for breach of some rule of the mine. *Weale.*

**spall**[1] (spâl), *v.* [Also *spawl;* a later form of *spald*[1], in part due to *spall*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To split; splinter; chip; specifically, in *mining*, to chip or break up roughly, as ore, preparatory to sorting the material.—2. [< *spall*[1], *n.*] To keep (the frames of a ship) at their proper distance apart.

**II.** *intrans.* To splinter; chip; give off spalls.

**spall**[1] (spâl), *n.* [Also *spawl;* < ME. *spalle;* a var. of *spell*[4], *speal*[1], etc., in part due to *spall*[1], *v.*: see *spell*[4], and cf. *spald*[1], *spale*[1].] A chip or splinter thrown off, as in chopping or hewing; now specifically, in *masonry*, a piece of stone chipped off by a blow of a hammer or mallet.

**spall**[2], **spawl**[3] (spâl), *n.* [Also *spaul*, and formerly *spald, spauld;* < ME. **spaule, spalde, spawde*, < OF. *espaule*, **espaulde*, F. *épaule* = Sp. Pg. *espalda* = It. *spalla*, the shoulder, < L. *spatula*, a broad blade: see *spatula*. Cf. *epaulet*.] The shoulder. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> Their mightie strokes their haberjeons dismayld,
> And naked made each others manly *spalles*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 29.

**spallier** (spal'yėr), *n.* [Also *spaliard;* cf. *spadiard*.] A laborer in tin-works. *Halliwell.*

**spalling-floor** (spâ'ling-flōr), *n.* A clear space on the ground, a low platform, or something similar, on which ores are spalled.

**spalling-hammer** (spâ'ling-ham″ėr), *n.* A heavy ax-like hammer with a chisel-edge, used for rough-dressing stone by chipping off small flakes; in *mining*, any hammer with which spalling is done.

**spalpeen** (spal'pēn), *n.* [< Ir. *spailpīn*, a mean fellow, rascal, stroller (= Gael. *spailpean*, a mean fellow, a fop), < *spailp*, a beau, also pride, self-conceit, = Gael. *spailp*, pride, self-conceit; cf. *spailp*, strut, walk affectedly.] A mean fellow; a rascal: a term of contempt, or of contemptuous pity, for a man or boy. [Irish.]

> The *spalpeen!* turned into a buckeen that would be a squireen, but can't. *Miss Edgeworth*, Love and Law, i. 4.

**spalt**[1] (spâlt), *v.* [An altered form of *spald*[1], prob. due to a pp. *spalt*. Cf. *spalt*[2].] To split off, as large splinters from a piece of timber in working it. [Prov. Eng.]

**spalt**[2] (spâlt), *a.* [Appar. < *spalt*[1], perhaps through the pp. *spalt*.] 1†. Brittle; liable to break or split.

> Of all oke growing in England, the parke oke is the softest, and far more *spalt* and brickle than the hedge oke. *Harrison*, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 22 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

2. Frail; clumsy; heedless; pert. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**spalt**[3] (spâlt), *n.* [< G. *spalt*(*-stein*), spalt, lit. 'splinter-stone,' < *spalten*, split (see *spalt*[1]), + *stein*, stone.] A whitish scaly mineral, used to promote the fusion of metals.

**span**[1] (span), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spanned*, ppr. *spanning*. [< ME. *spannen*, < AS. *spannan*, *sponnan* (pret. *speónn*), *gespannan*, bind, connect, = D. *spannan*, stretch, bend, hoist, cock (a gun), hitch (horses), = MLG. LG. *spannen* = OHG. *spannan*, MHG. G. *spannen*, extend, connect, = Icel. *spenna*, span, clasp, = Sw. *spänna*, stretch, strain, draw, = Dan. *spænde*, stretch, strain, span, buckle; √ *span*, perhaps, with present formative *-n*, < √ *spa*, extend, in Gr. σπάειν, σπᾶν, draw, draw out (see *spasm*), L. *spatium*, extension, space (see *space*). Cf. *spin*, *speed*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To stretch or spread out; extend in continuity; give extent to.

> My right hand hath *spanned* [spread out, R. V.] the heavens. Isa. xlviii. 13.

2. To stretch from side to side or from end to end of; extend over or across; continue through or over the extent of.

> This soul doth *span* the world. *G. Herbert*, Content.

> The Rhyndacus is still *spanned* by an ancient bridge of three arches. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 295.

> The existing church shows portions of work a thousand years apart, and *spans* nearly the whole of Aquileian history. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 63.

3. To make a stretch or reach along, over, or around; measure or cover the span of; grasp; specifically, to measure or encompass with the hand, the little finger and thumb being extended as far as possible: as, to *span* a stream with a log or a bridge; to *span* a person's wrist.

> Thenne the kinge *spanes* his spere.
> *Avowyng of Arthur*, st. 13. (*Skeat.*)

> Oft on the well-known spot I fix my eyes,
> And *span* the distance that between us lies.
> *Tickell*, An Epistle.

> How your plump arms, that were, have dropped away!
> Why, I can *span* them. *Browning*, Pippa Passes, iii.

4†. To cock by the use of a spanner, as a wheel-lock musket or pistol.

> Every man, officer and soldier, having a pistol ready *spann'd* in one hand. *Clarendon*, Civil Wars, III. 248.

5. *Naut.*, to confine with ropes: as, to *span* the booms.—6. To shackle the legs of, as a horse; hobble. [Prov. Eng.]

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To measure off or mark distances from point to point; make distinct stretches in going, as a span-worm or measuring-worm does.

> If the whale is *spanning*, i. e. swimming in a decided direction and appearing at the surface at intervals more or less regular, less caution is observed.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 526.

2. To be matched for running in harness; form a span: as, the horses *span* well. [U. S.]

**span**[1] (span), *n.* [< ME. *spanne, sponne*, < AS. *span*, a span (def. 4), *gespan*, a joining, connection, = D. *span*, a span, a team of horses, = OHG. *spanna*, MHG. G. *spanne* (> It. *spanna* = OF. *espan*, F. *empan*) = Icel. *spönn* (*spann-*) = Sw. *spann* = Dan. *spand*, a span; from the verb.] 1. The full extent or course over which anything is stretched or prolonged; the space or time covered or included between terminal points; entire reach from end to end or from side to side: as, the *span* of life; the *span* of a bridge. As used of physical things, *span* is understood as the actual or net space or distance between bounding lines or surfaces; hence, the *span* of an arch is the length of the opening between the inner faces of its abutments. Compare def. 2. Often used figuratively.

> The brief *span* of Roman literature, strictly so called, was suddenly closed under a variety of influences.
> *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 381.

> Two arches over the same *span* of river, supposing the butments are at the same depth, are cheaper than one.
> *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing.

> Yea, Manhood hath a wider *span*
> And larger privilege of life than man.
> *Lowell*, Comm. Ode.

2. A part or division of something between terminal points: as, a bridge of ten *spans*. In this sense a span would comprise the distance from the middle line of one pier or support to that of the next, the whole number of spans including the entire length of the structure. [The decision of the case referred to in the first quotation turned upon the distinction between senses 1 and 2.]

> The word *span* does not, even in architecture, always mean a part of a structure. It is, perhaps, as often used to denote the distance or space between two columns. Such is the obvious import of the term as used in the act under consideration, not merely as a part of the structure itself, but the measure of the distance between the piers of the bridge.
> *U. S. Supreme Ct.*, March, 1888. (*Judge Lamar.*)

> The channel *spans* were built out from the central pier and from the adjacent flanking *spans* without the use of false works in either channel. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 32.

3. Extent of stretch, physical or mental; distance over which anything may be extended; reach or grasp, as of the memory or of perception. [Rare.]

> Between the ages of eight and nineteen the *span* of school-girls increases from 6 to 7.9 for letters, and from 6.6 to 8.6 for numerals. *Span* increases not only with age, but with rank in class, and it is suggested that a "standard *span*" be added to the items for anthropometric measurement. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 193.

4. As a measure, originally, the extent between the tips of the thumb and little finger when stretched out: the oldest use of the word in English. The *span* belongs to the system of long measure to which the cubit and fingerbreadth belong. It has always been considered as half a cubit, and still is so in several countries of Asia. The English span is 9 inches. The Swedish *spann* is an entirely different kind of measure.

> *Spanne*, mesure of the hand. Palmus.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 467.

> Whyche Morteys ys in Depnesse ij *Spannys* to the botom; the brede ys sumwhat more thane a *Spanne*.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 43.

> Atween his shoulders was ae *span*,
> About his middle war but three.
> *The Wee Wee Man* (Child's Ballads, I. 126).

5. Figuratively, any short space or period; a brief or limited extent or course; a relatively small measure of continuity.

> Behold, thou hast made my days as it were a *span* long.
> *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, xxxix 6

> For the refreshing of that one *span* of ground God lets fall a whole shower of rain. *Donne*, Sermons, x.

> Thyself but Dust; thy Stature but a *Span*,
> A Moment thy Duration; foolish Man!
> *Prior*, Solomon, i.

6. The hand with the fingers outspread, as for measuring or for grasping a handful of something. [Rare.]

> And my Conductor, with his *spans* extended,
> Took of the earth, and, with his fists well filled,
> He threw it into those rapacious gullets.
> *Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vi. 25.

7. *Naut.*, a rope fastened at both ends so that a purchase may be hooked to its bight; also, a double rope having thimbles attached between its two parts, used as a fair-leader for ropes.—8. (*a*) In the United States (from the original Dutch usage), a pair of horses or mules harnessed together; particularly, a pair of horses usually driven together, or matched for driving or work. (*b*) In South Africa, two or more yokes of oxen or bullocks attached to a wagon or a plow. For a wagon the span may consist of from twelve to twenty animals, and for a plow of six or eight.

**span**[2]. An archaic preterit of *spin*.

**span**[3] (span), *adv.* [The first element in the compound *span-new* erroneously taken as a separate word: see *span-new*, and cf. *spick-and-span*.] Wholly; entirely; freshly: as, my hands are *span* clean (sometimes *spandy* clean). *Bartlett.* [Colloq., U. S.]

**spanæmia, spanæmic.** See *spanemia*, etc.

**span-beam** (span'bēm), *n.* The long, horizontal wooden beam into which the vertical axis carrying the drum of a horse-whim is pivoted.

**span-block** (span'blok), *n.* *Naut.*, one of two blocks seized into each bight of a span and hung across a masthead for various uses.

**spancel** (span'sel), *n.* [< MD. *spanseel, spansel*, a tether for a horse, a stretched rope, D. *spansel*, a stretched rope (= G. *spann-seil*, a tether), < *spannen* (= G. *spannen*), stretch (= E. *span*[1]), + MD. *seel*, a rope (= OHG. MHG. G. *seil*, a rope, cord, = E. *sole*[4]).] A fastening for the hind legs of a horse or cow, or for the legs on one side, to prevent the animal from kicking or straying; especially, a rope for fettering a cow's hind legs while she is milked; a tether. [Prov. Eng.]

> *Spancel*, a rope to tie a cow's hinder legs.
> *Ray* (ed. 1674), p. 44.

**spancel** (span'sel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spanceled* or *spancelled*, ppr. *spanceling* or *spancelling*. [< *spancel*, *n.*] To fasten the legs of with a spancel, as those of a cow or horse to prevent the animal from kicking. [Prov. Eng.]—**To spancel a crab** or **a lobster**, to stick the point of a leg into the base of each movable claw, to prevent the animal from pinching. This is also done by thrusting a peg into the joint of the nippers or chelæ.

**spanceled, spancelled** (span'seld), *a.* [< *spancel* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, hobbled or fettered to a clog: said of a horse. When the bearing is properly depicted, a fore and a hind leg should have each a fetter-lock above the hoof and fastened to the one end of a heavy clog.

A Horse Spanceled.

**span-counter**† (span'koun″tėr), *n.* [< *span*[1], *v.*, + obj. *counter*[2].] An old game in which one player threw a counter on the ground, and another tried to hit it with his counter, or to get so near to it that he could span the space between them and touch both the counters. In either case he won; if not, his counter remained where it fell, and became a mark for the first player, and so alternately till the game was won. The game was apparently similar to that of pitching pennies, and it was also called *span-farthing* and *span-feather*. *Halliwell.*

> Tell the king from me that, for his father's sake, Henry the Fifth, in whose time boys went to *span-counter* for French crowns, I am content he shall reign.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 166.

**span-dogs** (span'dogz), *n. pl.* A pair of iron bars linked together at one end and having sharp hooks at the other, used for grappling timber. See cut under *dog*.

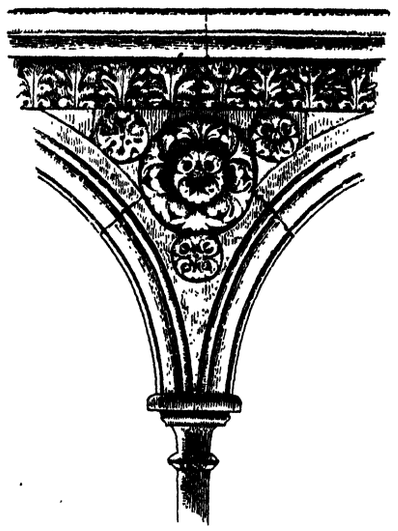
**spandrel** (span'drel), *n.* [Also *spandril*, formerly *splaundrel, spaundere;* origin obscure.] In *arch.*, the triangular space comprehended between the outer curve or extrados of an arch, a horizontal line drawn through its apex, and a vertical line through its springing; also, the wall-space between the outer moldings of two arches and a horizontal line or string-course above them, or between these outer moldings and the intrados of another arch rising above and inclosing the two. In medieval architecture the spandrels are often ornamented with tracery, sculptured foliage, and the like. See cut on following page.

**spandrel-wall** (span'drel-wâl), *n.* A wall built on the extrados of an arch, filling in the spandrel.

**spandy** (span'di), *adv.* A dialectal extension of *span*[3]. [Colloq., New Eng.]

> Thirty gentlemen with *spandy* clean faces and hands were partaking of refreshment.
> *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 319.

**spane** (spān), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spaned*, ppr. *spaning*. [< ME. *spanen*, < AS. *spanan* (pret. *speón*), wean (= D. *spanen, spenen* = OHG.



Sculptured Spandrel.—Cloisters of Mont St. Michel au Péril de la Mer, Normandy; 13th century.

(*bi-*)*spennan*, G. *spänen*, *spenen*); cf. AS. *spana* = MD. *spene*, D. *speen* = Icel. *speni*, an udder: see *spean*.] To wean. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**spanemia, spanæmia** (spa-nē′mi-ȧ), *n.* [NL. *spanæmia*, < Gr. σπανός, scarce, rare, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, poverty of the blood; hydremia. Also, rarely, *spanemy*.

**spanemic, spanæmic** (spa-nem′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *spanemia*, *spanæmia*, + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, relating to spanemia; having the property of impoverishing the blood; hydremic.

**II.** *n.* A medicine having the power of impoverishing the blood.

**spanemy** (spa-nē′mi), *n.* [< NL. *spanæmia*: see *spanemia*.] Same as *spanemia*. [Rare.]

**span-farthing**† (span′fär″ᵺing), *n.* [< *span*1, *v.*, + obj. *farthing*.] Same as *span-counter*.

His chief solace is to steal down and play at *spanfarthing* with the page. *Swift*, Modern Education.

**span-feather**† (span′feᵺ″ėr), *n.* [< *span*1, *v.*, + obj. *feather*.] Same as *span-counter*.

**span-fire-new** (span′fīr′nū′), *a.* Same as *span-new*, *fire-new*. [Prov. Eng.]

**spang**1† (spang), *n.* [< ME. *spang*, < AS. *spange*, also *ge-spong*, a clasp, brooch, = MD. *spange*, D. *spang* = MLG. *spange* = OHG. *spangā*, MHG. G. *spange*, a clasp, brooch, buckle, ornament, = Icel. *spöng*, a clasp, stud, spangle, etc.; root obscure. The Gael. *spang*, a spangle, is prob. < E. Hence *spangle*.] A shining ornament or object; a spangle.

Our plumes, our *spangs*, and al our queint aray!
*Gascoigne*, Steele Glas, p. 377.

All set with *spangs* of glitt'ring stars untold.
*Bacon*, Paraphrase of Psalm civ.

Glistering copper *spangs*,
That glisten in the tyer of the Court.
*Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., iii. 1.

**spang**1† (spang), *v. t.* [< *spang*1, *n.*] To set with bright points; star or spangle.

Upon his head he wore a hunter's hat
Of crimson velvet, *spangd* with stares of gold.
*Barnefield*, Cassandra (1595). (*Nares.*)

**spang**2 (spang), *v.* [A var. or collateral form of *spank*1, move quickly, perhaps due to association with *spring* (pret. *sprang*).] **I.** *intrans.* To leap; spring. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

An I could but hae gotten some decent claes on, I wad hae *spanged* out o' bed. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

**II.** *trans.* To cause to spring; set forcibly in motion; throw with violence. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

She came up to the table with a fantastic spring, and *spanged* down the sparkling mass on it.
*C. Reade*, Never too Late to Mend, lxv. (*Davies.*)

**spang**2 (spang), *n.* [< *spang*2, *v.*] A spring; a leaping or springing up; a violent blow or movement. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Set roasted beef and pudding on the opposite side o' the pit o' Tophet, and an Englishman will make a *spang* at it.
*Scott*, Rob Roy, xxviii.

He went swinging by the rope back to the main stem of the tree, gave it a fierce *spang* with his feet, and . . . got an inch nearer the window. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, xliii.

**spang**3 (spang), *v.* [Appar. a corrupt form of *span*1.] To hitch; fasten. [Scotch.]

To *spang* horses, or fasten them to the chariot.
*Hollyband*, Dictionarie, 1593. (*Halliwell.*)

**spang**3 (spang), *n.* [Cf. *span*1, *v.*] A span. [Scotch.]

**spangle** (spang′gl), *n.* [< ME. *spangel*, *spangele*, *spangyll*, a spangle; dim. of *spang*1.] 1. A small piece of glittering material, such as metal foil; hence, any small sparkling object. Formerly spangles were often lozenge-shaped; now they are usually circular, very small, and sewed upon theatrical and other garments through holes with which they are pierced. In old embroidery they were of many forms.

Thus in a starry night fond children cry
For the rich *spangles* that adorn the sky. *Waller*.

A fine young personage in a coat all over *spangles*.
*Gray*, Letters, I. 205.

2. One of the small metal clasps used in fastening the tapes and wires of a hoop-skirt.—3. A spongy excrescence on the oak. See *oak-spangle*.

**spangle** (spang′gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spangled*, ppr. *spangling*. [< *spangle*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To set or cover with many small bright objects or points; especially, to decorate with spangles, as a garment.

What stars do *spangle* heaven with such beauty?
*Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 5. 81.

**II.** *intrans.* To glitter; glisten, like anything set with spangles. [Rare.]

Tassils *spanglynge* ynne the sunne,
Muche glorious to beholde.
*Chatterton*, Bristowe Tragedy, st. 67.

**spangled** (spang′gld), *a.* [< *spangle* + *-ed*2.] Adorned with spangles; set with many small bright objects. Compare *star-spangled*.

Her skin pure dimity, yet more fair, being *spangled* here and there with a golden freckle.
*Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 1.

**Spangled coquette**, a small and very gorgeously colored crested humming-bird, *Lophornis reginæ*.

**spangler** (spang′glėr), *n.* [< *spangle* + *-er*1.] One who or that which spangles.

O Maker of sweet poets! dear delight
Of this fair world and all its gentle livers;
*Spangler* of clouds, halo of crystal rivers.
*Keats*, I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill.

**spangling-machine** (spang′gling-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for fitting the clasps or spangles used in clamping together the tapes and wires of a hoop-skirt. *E. H. Knight*.

**spangly** (spang′gli), *a.* [< *spangle* + *-y*1.] Resembling spangles; having the glittering effect produced by many bright points.

Bursts of *spangly* light. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

**spangolite** (spang′gō-līt), *n.* [Named after Norman *Spang* of Pittsburgh, Penn.] A rare mineral occurring in hexagonal crystals of an emerald-green color, and having perfect basal cleavage. It is a basic sulphate of copper and aluminium, containing a small percentage of chlorin. It is found with cuprite in Arizona.

**Spaniard** (span′yėrd), *n.* [= D. *Spanjaard*; with suffix *-ard* (cf. G. Dan. *Spanier* = Sw. *Spanior*, with suffix cognate with *-er*1), < *Spain* (G. *Spanien*, etc.), < L. *Hispania*, Spain, < *Hispani*, the inhabitants of Hispania or Spain. The Rom. adj. is F. *espagnol* (> ME. *Spainolde*, n.) = Sp. *Español* = Pg. *Hespanhol* = It. *Spagnuolo*, < ML. NL. *Hispaniolus*, < L. *Hispania*, Spain (whence ult. E. *spaniel*). The L. adjectives are *Hispanus*, *Hispaniensis*, and *Hispanicus* (see *Hispanic*).] A native or a citizen of Spain, a kingdom of southwestern Europe, forming the greater part of the Iberian peninsula; in general, a member of the Spanish race, of mixed Celtic, Latin, Gothic, Arabic, and other elements, but now ranked as one of the Latin peoples.

**spaniel** (span′yel or span′el), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *spannel*; < ME. *spaniel*, *spangelle*, *spaynyel*, *spaynel*, *spanegeole*, < OF. *espagneul*, *espagnol*, F. *épagneul*, a spaniel, orig. OF. *chien espagnol*, F. *chien épagneul*, a Spanish dog; < Sp. *Español*, Spanish: see *Spaniard*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A dog of a domestic breed, of medium and small sizes, with a long silky and usually curly coat, long, soft, drooping ears, feathered tail and stern, of docile, timid, and affectionate disposition, much used for sporting purposes and as pets. The most usual colors are liver and white, red and white, or black and white, in broken or massed areas, sometimes deep brown or black on the face or breast, with a tan mark over the eye. Spaniels sport or are bred into many strains, and three classes of them are sometimes distinguished: *land-* or *field-spaniels*, including the cocker and springer; *water-spaniels*; and *toy spaniels*, as the King Charles and the Blenheim. The English spaniel is a superior and very pure breed; and, although the name *spaniel* would seem to indicate a Spanish origin, it is most probably indigenous. This dog was used in the days of falconry to start the game. The King Charles is a small black-and-tan variety of the spaniel; the Blenheim is similar, but white marked with red or yellow; both should have a rounded head with short muzzle, full eyes, and well-fringed ears and feet. The Maltese dog and the lion-dog are also small toy spaniels, used as lap-dogs. The water-spaniels, large and small, differ from the common spaniel in the roughness of their coats, and in uniting the aquatic propensities of the Newfoundland dog with the fine hunting qualities of their own race. Leading strains of the springers are the Clumber, Norfolk, and Sussex, in different colors. 2. Figuratively, a mean, cringing, fawning person; a blindly submissive follower: from the characteristics of the spaniel in relation to its master, or when in a state of fear.

He, unhappy man! whom your advancement
Hath ruin'd by being *spaniel* to your fortunes,
Will curse he train'd me hither. *Ford*, Fancies, iii. 3.

**II.** *a.* Like a spaniel; fawningly submissive; mean; servile; cringing.

Low-crooked court'sies, and base *spaniel*-fawning.
*Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 43.

**spaniel** (span′yel or span′el), *v.* [< *spaniel*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To fawn; cringe; be obsequious. *Churchill*.

**II.** *trans.* To follow like a spaniel. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 12. 21.

**Spaniolate** (span′i-ō-lāt), *v. t.* [< Sp. *Español*, Spanish (see *spaniel*), + *-ate*2.] Same as *Spaniolize*. *Sir P. Sidney* (*Kingsley* in *Davies*).

**spaniolite** (span′i-ō-līt), *n.* A name given by Breithaupt to a variety of schwatzite.

**Spaniolize** (span′i-ō-līz), *v. t.* [< OF. *Espagnoliser*; as *Spaniol(ate)* + *-ize*. Cf. *Hispaniolize*.] To make Spanish in character or sentiments; Hispaniolize. [Rare.]

A tympany of *Spaniolized* bishops swaggering in the foretop of the state. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

**Spanish** (span′ish), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *Spainisc* = D. *Spaansch* = G. *Spanisch* = Sw. Dan. *Spansk* (ML. reflex *Spaniscus*); as *Spain* (see *Spaniard*) + *-ish*1.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Spain or a Spaniard or Spaniards.—**Spanish arbor-vine, Armada, bayonet, black.** See the nouns.—**Spanish bean.** See *scarlet runner*, under *runner*.—**Spanish berries.** See *Persian berries*, under *Persian*.—**Spanish bluebell.** Same as *Spanish squill*.—**Spanish broom.** See *broom*1, 1.—**Spanish buckeye.** See *buckeye*.—**Spanish bugloss.** Same as *alkanet*, 2.—**Spanish burton.** See *burton*.—**Spanish calalu.** See *Phytolacca*.—**Spanish campion.** See *Silene*.—**Spanish carnation, cedar, chalk.** See the nouns.—**Spanish catarrh.** Same as *influenza*, 1.—**Spanish chair**, a stuffed and upholstered chair with deep seat and high back, made soft and luxurious, but without arms.—**Spanish chestnut.** See *chestnut*, 1.—**Spanish cloak.** See *cloak*, 1.—**Spanish clover.** See *Richardsonia*.—**Spanish cress**, a pepperwort, *Lepidium Cardamines*; also, another cruciferous plant, *Carrichtera Vellæ* (*Vella annua*).—**Spanish cross.** See *cross*1.—**Spanish curlew.** (*a*) The white ibis, *Eudocimus albus*: a bad misnomer. [Southern U. S.] (*b*) The long-billed curlew, *Numenius longirostris*. [Local, U. S.]—**Spanish dagger.** Same as *dagger-plant*.—**Spanish elm.** See *princewood*.—**Spanish epoch** or **era.** See *era*.—**Spanish ferreto.** See *ferreto*.—**Spanish fever.** See *Texan fever*, under *Texan*.—**Spanish fox, furnace.** See the nouns.—**Spanish fly.** (*a*) A blister-beetle; a cantharid, as *Cantharis* or *Lytta vesicatoria*, a meloid beetle found in middle and southern Europe and southwestern Asia, where it feeds upon ash, lilac, and other trees. It undergoes hypermetamorphosis, and in its early stages is a parasite in the nests of wild bees of the genus *Ceratina*. See cut under *Cantharis*. (*b*) A preparation of Spanish flies; cantharides used as a vesicant.—**Spanish-fly ointment.** See *ointment*.—**Spanish fowl**, a breed of the domestic hen, more exactly called *white-faced black Spanish*. They are fowls of fair size and stately carriage, of glossy greenish-black plumage, with high red comb, single and deeply serrate, large red wattles, and the ear-lobes and entire side of the face enameled white. The flesh is superior, and the hen is an excellent layer of large white eggs.—**Spanish gourd**, the winter squash, *Cucurbita maxima*.—**Spanish grass.** Same as *esparto*.—**Spanish hyacinth.** See *Hyacinthus*.—**Spanish jasmine.** See *Jasminum*.—**Spanish juice.** See *licorice*, 2.—**Spanish juniper**, *Juniperus thurifera*.—**Spanish lace.** See *lace*.—**Spanish lady**, a labroid fish, *Harpe* or *Bodianus rufus*, of the Caribbean and neighboring seas.—**Spanish leather, lobster, mackerel.** See the nouns.—**Spanish licorice**, the common licorice.—**Spanish mahogany.** See *mahogany*, 2.—**Spanish main**, formerly the northeast coast of South America, between the Orinoco river and the isthmus of Panama, and the adjoining part of the Caribbean sea.—**Spanish morion.** See *morion*1.—**Spanish moss.** Same as *long-moss*.—**Spanish n**, in *printing*, the letter *n* with a curved line (Sp. *tilde*) over it (*ñ*), reckoned as the sixteenth letter in the Spanish alphabet. It marks the omission of an original *s*, and preserves its coalesced sound, as in *España* (ās-pā′nyȧ) for *Hispania*, Spain, corresponding to *gn* in Italian and French.—**Spanish needles.** See *Bidens*, 1.—**Spanish nut.** See *nut*.—**Spanish oak**, an oak, *Quercus falcata*, of the southern United States. Its wood is largely used for fuel, and to some extent for other purposes; its bark is rich in tannin. Also *red-oak*, and sometimes *Turkey oak*. The swamp Spanish oak is the pin-oak.—**Spanish oyster-plant.** See *oyster-plant*.—**Spanish parrakeet**, the violet grosbeak, *Loxigilla violacea*, a Bahaman tanager. [Andros Island.]—**Spanish pike**†, a spear used in Scotland and the north of England about 1600, and specified as the arm of a noble. *Anderson*, Anc. Scottish Weapons, p. 13.—**Spanish plover, plum, point, porgy, potato.** See the nouns.—**Spanish rider**, the punishment of the herisson.—**Spanish soap, squill, stopper, sword, tinder, toothpick, topaz.** See the nouns.—**Spanish stripes**, a kind of woolen fabric. *E. H. Knight*.—**Spanish trefoil.** Same as *lucerne*.—**Spanish type** of poultry, an economically important group of varieties of the domestic hen, originating in the lands bordering

on the Mediterranean, and characteristic of that region. The disposition of these fowls is restless and vivacious; the form somewhat slender, approaching the games; comb typically high and deeply serrated, although there are rose-combed varieties of some of the breeds; size small to medium. The hens are non-sitters, and very superior layers; the eggs are white. The colors vary according to the breed. The ear-lobes are enameled-white. The group includes the Ancona, Andalusian, Leghorns, Minorcas, and white-faced black Spanish.—**Spanish walnut oil.** See *oil*.—**Spanish white.** See *white*.—**Spanish woodbine.** Same as *Spanish arbor-vine*.—**Spanish wormseed.** See *wormseed*.—**To ride the Spanish mare.** See *ride*.—**To walk Spanish,** to be forced to walk on tiptoe by another, who seizes one by the collar and by the seat of the trousers: a sport of boys; hence, *to walk gingerly*; act under the compulsion of another. [Colloq., U. S.]

**II.** *n.* **1.** The language of Spain, one of the Romance languages, but much mixed with other elements and altered by them. Of its many dialects, that of Castile became the standard form in cultivated speech and literature, the language of which is hence distinctively called *Castilian*. It is the prevailing language in Mexico, Central America, and those countries of South America which were settled by Spaniards.

**2.** A white-faced black Spanish fowl. See *Spanish fowl*, under I.

**Spanish-American** (span'ish-ą-mer'i-kąn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the parts of America where Spanish is the vernacular.

**II.** *n.* An American of Spanish blood; a citizen of a Spanish-American state.

**Spanish-flag** (span'ish-flag'), *n.* A scorpænoid fish, *Sebastes rubrivinctus*, of the coast of California, attaining a length of fifteen inches, and in life one of the most brilliantly colored fishes in American waters. It is pale rose-red, almost white, cross-barred with intense crimson, a coloration suggesting the book-name.

**spank**[1] (spangk), *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *spanke*, strut, stalk; MLG. freq. *spenkeren*, LG. *spenkern*, *spakkern*, cause to run or spring about quickly, intr., run quickly, gallop. Cf. *spang*[2].] To move with a quick springing step between a trot and a gallop; move quickly and with spirit. See *spanking*[1].

> Here a gentleman in a natty gig, with a high-trotting horse, came *spanking* towards us over the common.
> *Thackeray*, Lovel the Widower.

**spank**[2] (spangk), *v.* [Origin obscure; possibly a diff. use of *spank*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike with the open hand, or with something flat and hard; slap with force on the buttocks.

> Meg led her son away, feeling a strong desire to *spank* the little marplot. *L. M. Alcott*, Little Women, xxxviii.

**2.** To urge by slapping or striking; impel forcibly; drive; produce some specified effect upon by spanking or slapping.

> How knowingly did he *spank* the horses along.
> *Thackeray*, Shabby Genteel Story, v. (*Davies.*)

**II.** *intrans.* To pound, beat, or slap the water in sailing, as a boat. *J. A. Henshall.*

**spank**[2] (spangk), *n.* [< *spank*[2], *v.*] A sounding blow with the open hand or something flat, especially upon the buttocks.

> My mother lifted me cleverly, planted two *spanks* behind, and passed me to the hands of Mme.
> *The Century*, XXXVII. 743.

**spanker**[1] (spang'kėr), *n.* [< *spank*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One that takes long strides in walking; a fast-going or fleet horse. [Colloq.]—**2.** *Naut.*, a fore-and-aft sail set on the after side of the mizzenmast of a ship or bark. Its head is extended by a boom called the *spanker-gaff*, and its foot generally, but not always, by the spanker-boom. It was formerly called a *driver*, and is now sometimes called on English ships a *mizzen*. See cut under *ship*.

**3.** Something striking, from its unusual size or some other peculiarity; a stunner, a whopper. [Colloq.]

**spanker**[2] (spang'kėr), *n.* [Appar. for **spanger*, < *spang* + *-er*[1].] A gold coin. [Prov. Eng.]

**spanker-eel** (spang'kėr-ēl), *n.* The river-lamprey, *Ammocœtes fluviatilis*. [Prov. Eng.]

**spanker-gaff** (spang'kėr-gaf), *n.* See *gaff*[1], 2.

**spanker-mast** (spang'kėr-mąst), *n.* See *mast*[1], 1.

**spanking**[1] (spang'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *spank*[1], *v.*] **1.** Moving with a quick, lively pace; dashing; free-going. *The Century*, XXVII. 108.—**2.** Strikingly large, or surprising in any way; going beyond expectation; stunning; whopping. *W. Collins*, After Dark, Stolen Letter. [Colloq.] —**Spanking breeze,** a fresh, strong breeze.

**spanking**[2] (spang'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *spank*[2], *v.*] The act of striking with the open hand, or with something flat: a punishment often administered to children.

**span-lashing** (span'lash'ing), *n.* *Naut.*, a lashing used to secure together two ropes or spars a short distance apart.

**spanless** (span'les), *a.* [< *span* + *-less*.] Incapable of being spanned or measured.

**span-long** (span'lông), *a.* Of the length of a span.

> *Span-long* elves that dance about a pool.
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

**spanner** (span'ėr), *n.* [< *span*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which spans.—**2.** An instrument for clasping and turning a nut on a screw, or for any similar purpose, as turning the wheel in cocking the old wheel-lock firearms, fastening and unfastening the couplings of fire-hose, etc.; a screw-key or screw-wrench. Spanners are made either with a hole to fit the shape of the nut, as square or hexagonal, or with movable jaws that can be tightened over a nut or a coupling of any shape.

**3.** A cross-brace.—**4.** In the parallel motion of a marine steam-engine, a rod which connects the jointed rods with the radius-bar; also, in some of the earlier engines, the hand-bar or lever by which the valves were moved for the admission and shutting off of the steam.—**5.** A span-worm or looper.

**span-new** (span'nū), *a.* [< ME. *spannewe*, *spon-newe*, < Icel. *spānnýr*, also *spānýr* (= MHG. *span-nīuwe*, G. *span-neu*), span-new, < *spānn*, a chip or shaving, a spoon, + *nýr*, new: see *spoon*[1] and *new*. The term, like others of like import, refers to something just cut or made, fresh from the workman's hands. Cf. *brand-new*, *fire-new*; and see also *spick-and-span-new*.] Quite new; brand-new; fire-new. [Archaic or dialectal.]

> This tale ay was *span-newe* to begynne,
> Til that the nyght departed hem atwynne.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1665.

**spannishing**†, *n.* [< ME. *spannishing*, verbal n. of **spannish*, < OF. *espaniss-*, stem of certain parts of *espanir*, *espandir*, < L. *expandere*, expand: see *expand* and *spawn*.] The blooming of a flower; full bloom.

> I saw that through the leves grene
> The rose spredde to *spannyshinge*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3633.

**span-piece** (span'pēs), *n.* In *arch.*, the collar-beam of a roof.

**span-roof** (span'rōf), *n.* A roof that has two equal inclined planes or sides, in contradistinction to a *pent-roof* or *lean-to roof*.

**span-saw** (span'sâ), *n.* A frame-saw.

**span-shackle** (span'shak"l), *n.* In *ship-building*, a large bolt driven through the forecastle and spar-deck beams and forelocked before each beam, with a large square or triangular shackle at the head for receiving the end of a boom or davit.

**span-worm** (span'wėrm), *n.* In *entom.*, a looper, measurer, or measuring-worm; the larva of any geometrid moth. See *measuring-worm*, *inch-worm*, *looper*, *loopworm*, and especially *geometer*, 3. See cuts under *cankerworm* and *Cidaria*.

**spar**[1] (spär), *n.* [< ME. *sparre*, < AS. **spearra* (not found, but indicated by the derived verb) = MD. *sparre*, *sperre*, D. *spar* = OHG. *sparro*, MHG. *sparre*, G. *sparren*, a bar, beam, = Icel. *sparri*, a spar, gag, the gate of a town, *sperra*, a spar, rafter, = Sw. Dan. *sparre*, a rafter; cf. Ir. *sparr*, a spar, joist, beam, balk, *sparra*, a spar, nail, = Gael. *sparr*, a spar, joist, beam, roost; Ir. Gael. *sparran*, a bar, bolt (perhaps < E.); perhaps akin to *spear*[1]. Hence *spar*[1], *v.*, and ult. *par*[1], *parrock*, *park*.] **1.** A stick or piece of wood of considerable length in proportion to its thickness; a stout pole; a large cudgel. [Obsolete or dialectal in this general sense.]

> Than he caught a *sparre* of Oke with bothe hondes, and caste his sholde to the grounde for to be more light, and com in to the presse ther as he saugh thikkeste.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 460.

**2**†. A bar used for fastening a gate or door, or the like; hence, a bolt.

> The Prince staid not his aunswere to devize,
> But, opening streight the *Sparre*, forth to him came.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 4.

**3.** Specifically—(*a*) A round stick of timber, or a stout pole, such as those used for the masts, yards, booms, etc., of ships, and for the masts and jibs of derricks. (*b*) One of the common rafters of a roof, as distinguished from the principal rafters; also, one of the sticks used as rafters in a thatched roof.

> By assaut he wan the cite after,
> And rente adoun both wal and *sparre* and rafter.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 132.

> Now nothing was heard in the yard but the dull thuds of the beetle which drove in the *spars*, and the rustle of the thatch in the intervals.
> *T. Hardy*, Far from the Madding Crowd, xxxvi.

(*c*) A pole lashed to a carriage to hold it up, in place of a disabled wheel. *E. H. Knight.*

**spar**[1] (spär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sparred*, ppr. *sparring*. [Early mod. E. also *sparr*, *sparre*; < ME. *sparren*, *sperren*, *speren*, < AS. **sparrian* (in pp. *gesparrod*), **spearrian* (in comp. *bispearrian* = OHG. *sparran*, *sperran*, MHG. G. *sperren* = Icel. *sparra*, *sperra* = Sw. *spärra* = Dan. *spærre*, fasten with a spar; from the noun.] **1**†. To shut, close, or fasten with a bar or a bolt; bar; fasten in any way.

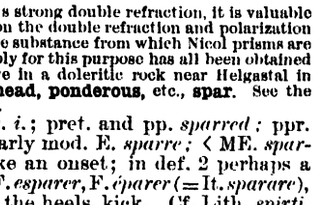
> For when he saugh here dorres *spered* alle,
> Wil neigh for sorwe adoun he gan to falle.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 531.

> He it *sparrede* with a key. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3820.

> Calk your windows, *spar* up all your doors.
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 7.

**2.** To furnish with or form by the use of spars; supply a spar or spars to: as, to *spar* a ship or a mast.—**3.** To aid (a vessel) over a shallow bar by the use of spars and tackles: a device frequently in use on the western rivers of the United States.

**spar**[2] (spär), *n.* [Formerly also *sparr*; < ME. *spar* (only in early ME. comp. *spærston*), < AS. **spær*, found only in comp. *spær-stān* (see *spar-stone*) and in adj. *spæren*, glossing *gipsus*, i. e. L. *gypseus*, of gypsum, = late MHG. *spar*, gypsum, usually in comp. *spar-glas* and *spar-kalc*, *spor-kalk*, *sper-kalk*, G. *spar-kalk*, plaster; origin obscure.] In *mineral.*, a general term formerly employed, but rather vaguely, to include a large number of crystalline minerals having a bright but non-metallic luster, especially when breaking readily into fragments with smooth surfaces. A specific epithet is used with it in each case to designate a particular species. *Calc-spar* or *calcareous spar* (crystalline calcite), *adamantine spar* (corundum), *heavy-spar* (barite), *satin-spar* (gypsum), *fluor-spar* or *Derbyshire spar* (fluorite), and *tabular spar* (wollastonite) are common examples. The word is used as a suffix in the name *feldspar*. Among miners the term *spar* is frequently used alone to express any bright crystalline substance.—**Adamantine, calcareous, carbon, cross-course spar.** See the qualifying words.—**Derbyshire spar,** fluoride of calcium, a mineral found in great beauty and abundance in Derbyshire, England: same as *fluor-spar*.—**Dog-tooth spar,** a variety of calcite, crystallizing in scalenohedral forms: so named from a fancied resemblance of its crystals to canine teeth.—**Iceland spar,** a transparent variety of calcite or calcium carbonate. In consequence of its strong double refraction, it is valuable for experiments on the double refraction and polarization of light, and is the substance from which Nicol prisms are made. The supply for this purpose has all been obtained from a large cave in a doleritic rock near Helgastal in Iceland.—**Nail-head, ponderous,** etc., **spar.** See the qualifying words.



Dog-tooth Spar

**spar**[3] (spär), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sparred*; ppr. *sparring*. [Early mod. E. *sparre*; < ME. *sparren*, rush, make an onset; in def. 2 perhaps a diff. word, < OF. *esparer*, F. *éparer* (= It. *sparare*), fling out with the heels, kick. Cf. Lith. *spirti*, stamp, kick; Russ. *sporiti*, quarrel, wrangle. The word *spar* cannot be connected, unless remotely, with *spur*.] **1**†. To rush forward in attack; make an onset.

> He put hym to Paris with a proude will,
> *Sparrit* at hym with a spere spitusly fast.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6914.

**2.** To rise and strike with the shanks or spurs; fight, as cocks, with the spurs protected with leather pads, so that the birds cannot injure each other.

> A young cock will *spar* at his adversary before his spurs are grown. *G. White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne.

**3.** To make the motions of attack and defense with the arms and closed fists; use the hands in or as if in boxing, either with or without boxing-gloves; practise boxing.

> "Come on," said the cab-driver, *sparring* away like clockwork. *Dickens*, Pickwick, ii.

**4.** To bandy words; engage in a wordy contest, either angrily or humorously.

> Well, Madam, what if, after all this *sparring*,
> We both agree, like friends, to end our jarring?
> *Goldsmith*, Epilogue spoken by Mrs. Bulkley and Miss Catley.

**spar**[3] (spär), *n.* [< *spar*[3], *v.*] **1.** A preliminary sparring action; a flourish of the arms and fists in putting one's self in the attitude of boxing.—**2.** A sparring-match; a contest of boxing or striking; also, a cock-fight in which

the contending cocks are not permitted to do each other serious harm, or in which they have their spurs covered with stuffed leather pads, so that they cannot cut each other.—**3.** A wordy contest; a skirmish of words.

**spar**[4] (spär), *n.* [= F. *spare* = Sp. *esparo*, < L. *sparus*, < Gr. σπάρος, a kind of fish, the gilthead.] A sparoid fish; any species of *Sparus*. *Rawlinson*, Anc. Egypt.

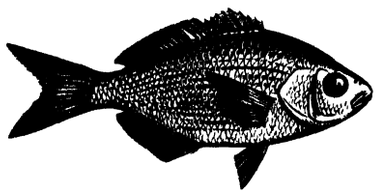
**sparable** (spar'a-bl), *n.* [Formerly *sperrable*, *sparrowble*, a corruption of *sparrow-bill*, a nail so called on account of its resemblance to the bill of a sparrow: see *sparrow-bill*.] A kind of headless nail used for the soles and heels of coarse boots and shoes.

All shoemakers know what *sparables* are, and most of them, I think, know also that *sparable* is short for sparrowbill. The *sparables* are of two kinds—thin for soles, and thick for heels. In the trade they are called separately "bills" and "thick bills." . . . Heel *sparables* are going out of use, and a nail with a head is used instead.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 111.

Cob clouts his shooes, and, as the story tells,
His thumb-nailes par'd afford him *sperrables*.
*Herrick*, Upon Cob.

**Sparable tin**, small crystals of tin-stone: so called from their imaginary resemblance to the kind of nail so named.

**sparada** (spä-rä'dä), *n.* An embiotocoid fish of the Pacific coast of North America, *Micrometrus aggregatus*: a name also extended to



Sparada (*Micrometrus aggregatus*).

others of the same waters and genus. That above named is about six inches long; the adult males in spring are almost entirely black; the usual coloration is silvery with dusky back and longitudinal dark stripes interrupted by three vertical yellow bars.

**sparadrap** (spar'a-drap; F. pron. spa-ra-drä'), *n.* [< F. *sparadrap*, OF. *sparadrapa* = Sp. *esparadrapo*, *espadrapo*, *esparadrajo* = It. *sparadrappo*, NL. *sparadrapum*; origin uncertain.] In *med.*, a cerecloth; an adhesive plaster, a medicated bandage, or the like, either linen or paper.

**sparaget**†, *n.* [Also *sperage*; < ME. *sparage*, *sperage*, < OF. *esperage* = Sp. *espárrago* = Pg. *espargo* = It. *sparago*, *sparagio* = MHG. G. *spargel*, < L. *asparagus*, < Gr. ἀσπάραγος, asparagus: see *asparagus*.] Same as *asparagus*.

*Sperage* is sowe aboute Aprill kalende
In redes smale ymade by lyne in wete
And fatte lande
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 112.

**sparagmite** (spa-rag'mīt), *n.* [< Gr. σπάραγμα, a piece torn off.] The name given by Norwegian geologists to a reddish feldspathic sandstone occurring in the Lower Silurian.

**sparagrass**, *n.* [A corruption of *sparagus*, simulating *grass*. Cf. *sparrow-grass*.] Same as *asparagus*. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

Were I, gentlemen, worthy to advise, I should recommend the opening a new branch of trade: *sparagrass*, gentlemen, the manufacturing of *sparagrass*.
*Foote*, Mayor of Garratt, ii. 2.

**sparagus** (spar'a-gus), *n.* [An aphetic form of *asparagus*. Hence *sparagrass*, *sparrow-grass*.] Same as *asparagus*. *Congreve*, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

**Sparaxis** (spā-rak'sis), *n.* [NL. (Ker, 1805), so named from the torn shreds fringing the spathe; < Gr. σπάραξις, a tearing, < σπαράσσειν, tear.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Irideæ* and tribe *Ixieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a short perianth-tube enlarged and bell-shaped above, unilateral erect stamens, and slender undivided recurved style-branches. The fruit is a membranous three-valved loculicidal capsule. There are 5 (or as some regard them 11) species, all natives of the Cape of Good Hope. They are bulbous plants with a slender stem bearing a few flat or sword-shaped erect or curving leaves, and handsome flowers, each solitary and sessile within a thin dry fringed spathe, marked with brown lines. They are valued as summer-flowering bulbs, and numerous low-growing varieties are in cultivation, especially of *S. tricolor* and *S. grandiflora*, of various colors from white to crimson, generally with a dark center. The bulb of *S. bulbifera* is edible. See *harlequin-flower*.

**sparblet**, *v. t.* See *sparple*.

**spar-buoy** (spär'boi), *n.* A buoy for marking a channel, etc., made of a spar moored by one end so that the other end will stand up above the water. Spar-buoys are much used in navigable channels where ice runs swiftly. See cut under *buoy*.

**sparclet**, *v.* and *n.* An old spelling of *sparkle*.

**spar-deck** (spär'dek), *n.* *Naut.*, the upper deck of a vessel, extending from stem to stern and including the quarter-deck and poop-deck: so called as being that on or above which the spars are disposed. See *deck*, 2, and cuts under *forecastle* and *frame*.

**spar-dust** (spär'dust), *n.* The dust in wood which is produced by insects. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**spare**[1] (spār), *a.* [< ME. *spar* (rare), < AS. *spær*, = OHG. *spar* = Icel. *sparr*, spare, sparing; also in comp. or deriv. AS. *spær-hende*, *spær-hynde*, later *sparhende* = OHG. *sparhenti*, sparing; AS. *sper-lic*, sparing, = G. *spärlich*, frugal; G. *sparsam* = Sw. *sparsam* = Dan. *sparsom*, sparing; prob. akin to L. *parcus*, sparing, *parcere*, spare (see *parcity*, *parsimony*); Gr. σπαρνός, scattered, rare, < σπείρειν, scatter, sow (see *spore*, *sperm*[1]).]

**1.** Scanty; meager; frugal; not plentiful or abundant: as, a *spare* diet.

But there are scenes where Nature's niggard hand
Gave a *spare* portion to the famish'd land.
*Crabbe*, Works, I. 8.

**2.** Lacking in substance; lean; gaunt; poor; thin; flimsy.

O give me the *spare* men, and spare me the great ones.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 288.

Sir Launfal's raiment thin and *spare*
Was idle mail 'gainst the barbed air.
*Lowell*, Vision of Sir Launfal, ii.

**3.** Reserved; chary; cautious.

A man to be in giuing free, in asking *spare*, in promise slow, in performance speedy.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 245.

**4.** That may be spared, dispensed with, or applied to a different purpose; not needed for regular or appointed uses; superabundant: as, *spare* time for recreation; *spare* cash.

When I am excellent at caudles,
And cullises, and have enough *spare* gold
To boil away, you shall be welcome to me.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, i. 3.

**5.** Reserved from common use; provided or held for extra need; not regularly required: as, a *spare* anchor; a *spare* umbrella.

A *spare* parlor and bedroom I refurnished entirely with old mahogany and crimson upholstery.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

**6.** In *zoöl.*, sparingly distributed; remote from one another; few in number; sparse: as, *spare* hairs, spots, or punctures. = **Syn. 4** and **5.** Supernumerary, extra.

**spare**[1] (spār), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spared*, ppr. *sparing*. [< ME. *sparen*, *sparien*, < AS. *sparian* = OFries. *spara* = D. *sparen* = MLG. *sparen* = OHG. *sparōn*, MHG. *sparn*, G. *sparen* = Icel. Sw. *spara* = Dan. *spare*, spare (cf. L. *parcere* (√ *spar*), spare); from the adj.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To be frugal, saving, or chary of; refrain from employing freely; use or dispense with moderation.

He that *spareth* his rod hateth his son. Prov. xiii. 24.

Had he but *spared* his tongue and pen,
He might have rose like other men.
*Swift*, Death of Dr. Swift.

**2.** To dispense with; give or yield up; part with the use, possession, or presence of; do without, as for a motive or because of superfluity.

I could have better *spared* a better man.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 104.

**3.** To withhold the use or doing of; refrain from; omit; forbear; forego: often with a second (indirect) object.

The rather will I *spare* my praises towards him;
Knowing him is enough. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1. 106.

*Spare* my sight the pain
Of seeing what a world of tears it costs you.
*Dryden*, Spanish Friar, v. 1.

But, if thou *spare* to fling Excalibur,
I will arise and slay thee with my hands.
*Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

**4.** To refrain from injury to; leave unhurt or undisturbed; forbear from harming or destroying; treat with moderation or consideration; withhold severity or exaction from; refrain from unkindness to; specifically, to allow to live.

*Spare* ye not her young men; destroy ye utterly all her host. Jer. li. 3.

My husband is thy friend; for his sake *spare* me.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 582.

But now, if *spared*, it is my full intent
On all the past to ponder and repent.
*Crabbe*, Works, I. 99.

As a man constrained, the tale he told
From end to end, nor *spared* himself one whit.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 350.

**5.** Used reflexively, to be sparing of one's self; be chary or diffident; act with reserve.

Hir thoughte that a lady sholde *hire spare*,
What for hire kynrede and hire norterie.
*Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 46.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To be frugal or saving; economize; act parsimoniously or stingily.

I, who at some times spend, at others *spare*,
Divided between carelessness and care.
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 290.

**2.** To withhold action of any kind; refrain from the doing of something, especially something harmful or harsh; hold one's hand; keep quiet; hold off.

He may nat *spare* althogh he were his brother,
He moot as wel seye o word as another.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 737.

Whan thay to thar master cam,
Leytell John wold not *spar*.
*Robin Hood and the Potter* (Child's Ballads, V. 29).

**To spare for.** (*a*) To be saving or reserved on account of or with reference to; stint the use or amount of: as, he *spared* not *for* risk or cost to accomplish his purpose.

I shall *spare for* no spence & thu spede wele,
And do thi deuer duly as a duke nobill.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 238.

(*b*†) To withhold effort for; desist from. *York Plays*, p. 352. (*c*†) To refrain on account of; allow to deter or hinder. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

**spare**[1] (spār), *n.* [< *spare*[1], *v.*] **1**†. Frugal use; saving economy; moderation; restraint.

Spend in measure as thou doest get;
Make *spare* of that thou haste.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

Our victuals failed us, though we made good *spare* of them. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

Pour'd out their plenty without spight or *spare*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 51.

**2.** In *American bowling*, an advantage gained by the knocking down of all the pins by rolling two balls: as, to make a *spare*. In such a case, when the player's turn comes again, the pins knocked down by his first ball are added to those made in the *spare* to complete the record of that turn, while they count also in the record of the new turn. Compare *strike*.

**spare**[2]† (spār), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sparre*, *spayere*, *spayre*; < ME. *speyre*, *speyr*; origin obscure.] An opening in a gown or petticoat; a placket. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 468.

She took out a little penknife,
Hung low down by her *spare*.
*Sir Hugh, or the Jew's Daughter* (Child's Ballads, III. 332).

**spare-built** (spār'bilt), *a.* Built or formed without fullness or robustness; slender. *Scott*, Rokeby, ii. 22.

**spareful**† (spār'fúl), *a.* [< *spare*[1] + *-ful*.] Sparing; chary. *Fairfax.*

**sparefulness**† (spār'fúl-nes), *n.* The quality of being spareful or sparing.

Largess his hands could never skill of *sparefulness*.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

**sparely** (spār'li), *adv.* [< ME. *sparliche* (= MHG. *sperliche*); < *spare*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Sparingly; scantily; thinly; leanly.

Ye valleys low, . . .
On whose fresh lap the swart-star *sparely* looks.
*Milton*, Lycidas, l. 138.

**spareness** (spār'nes), *n.* [Cf. AS. *spærnes*, frugality.] The state of being spare, lean, or thin; leanness.

**sparer** (spār'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *sparare*; < *spare*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who spares, or avoids unnecessary expense; a frugal spender. [Rare.]

By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater *sparer* than a saver. *Sir H. Wotton.*

**spareribs** (spār'rib), *n.* [Formerly also *spear-rib*; < *spare*[1] + *rib*[1].] A cut of pork consisting of the upper part of a row of ribs with the meat adhering to them. Spareribs roasted or broiled is esteemed a delicacy.

**Sparganium** (spär-gā'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *sparganion*, < Gr. σπαργάνιον, a plant, bur-reed, so called from the ribbon-like leaves, dim. of σπάργανον, a fillet, a swaddling-band, < σπάργειν, swathe.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Typhaceæ*. It is distinguished from the other genus of that order, *Typha*, by hyaline scales of the perianth, oblong or wedge-shaped anthers, and sessile ovary. There are about 6 species, natives of both hemispheres in temperate and subfrigid regions. Three somewhat polymorphous species occur in the northeastern United States. They are aquatic herbs, sending up from

Bur-reed (*Sparganium eurycarpum*).
1. Flowering plant. 2. Part of the inflorescence, showing the globular female head.

slender rootstocks erect or floating smooth spongy stems, and alternate entire linear leaves, usually with a sheathing base, stiffly ascending at a wide angle with the stem (whence they were formerly called *reed-grass*). The flowers form globular heads, the upper staminate, the lower pistillate, in fruit becoming spherical compact bur-like bodies composed of many sharp-pointed spongy nutlets (whence the popular name *bur-reed*). They are sometimes planted along the margin of water. The stems have been used to make paper, and the roots of *S. ramosum* and *S. simplex* were once in repute as a remedy for snake-bites.

**sparganosis** (spär-gạ-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., as if < Gr. *σπαργάνωσις*, wrapping in swaddling-clothes (see *Sparganium*); prop. *spargosis*, < Gr. *σπάργωσις*, a swelling, distention: see *spargosis*.] Same as *spargosis*.

**sparge** (spärj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sparged*, ppr. *sparging*. [Sc. *spairge;* < L. *spargere*, strew, sprinkle; cf. *asperge, asperse, disperse*, etc.] 1. To sprinkle; scatter.

Wha in yon cavern, grim and sootie,
Closed under hatches,
*Spairges* about the brunstane cootie.
*Burns*, Address to the De'il.

2. To throw water upon in a shower of small drops. See *sparger*.

**spargefaction**† (spär-jē-fak'shon), *n.* [< L. *spargere*, strew, sprinkle, + *factio(n-)*, < *facere*, do, make.] The act of sprinkling. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iv.

**sparger** (spär'jėr), *n.* [< *sparge* + *-er*[1].] 1. A sprinkler; usually, a cup with a perforated lid, or a pipe with a perforated nozle, used for damping paper, clothes, etc.—2. In *brewing*, a perforated cylinder, or a series of disks, for discharging hot water in a fine shower over grain falling into a mash-tub.

**spargett, spargeting**†. Same as *parget, pargeting*.

**spargosis** (spär-gō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπάργωσις*, a swelling, distention, < *σπαργᾶν*, be full to bursting, swell.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Distention of the breasts with milk. (*b*) Same as *pachydermia*. Also *sparganosis*.

**sparhawk** (spär'hâk), *n.* A contracted form of *sparrow-hawk*. *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 338.

**Sparidæ** (spar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sparus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Sparus*, to which different limits have been assigned; the sea-breams. (*a*) In the early system of Bonaparte, same as Cuvier's fourth family of acanthopterygian fishes (*Sparoides*), which included, besides the true *Sparidæ*, many other fishes. (*b*) In Gunther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii perciformes*, having ventrals perfect, no bony stay for the preoperculum, a lateral line, and either a series of trenchant teeth in the jaws or molars on the sides. (*c*) In Jordan and Gilbert's classification, acanthopterygian fishes of the ordinary type with the supramaxillary bones slipping under the preorbital. It thus included not only the true *Sparidæ*, but the *Printopomidæ*, *Lutjanidæ*, *Pimelepteridæ*, and *Lobotidæ*. (*d*) By Gill restricted to fishes of an oblong compressed form with peculiar scales, continuous lateral line, head compressed, supramaxillary bones retractile under the suborbitals, dorsal with the spinous part depressible in a groove and about as long as the soft part, pectorals with lower rays branched, and ventrals subbrachial and complete. The family thus limited comprises numerous species, among which are some of the most esteemed of the temperate seas, such as the giltheads of Europe, and the sheepshead and scup of the eastern American coast. Also *Sparoidæ*. See cuts under *Pimelepterus, porgy, Scorpis, scup*, and *sheepshead*.

**sparidal** (spar'i-dal), *a.* Same as *sparoid*.

**Sparinæ** (spā-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sparus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of sparoid fishes, typified by the genus *Sparus*, to which various limits have been assigned. (*a*) The genera *Sparus, Sargus*, and *Charax*: the *Sparini* of Bonaparte. (*b*) By Jordan and Gilbert used for sparoids having molar teeth on the sides of the jaws, none on vomer, palatines, or tongue, entire opercle, and few pyloric cæca, including *Sparus, Sargus*, or *Diplodus*, and various other genera.

**sparine** (spar'in), *a.* and *n.* [< *sparus* + *-ine*[1].] I. *a.* Sparoid, in a narrow sense; closely resembling a sparus; belonging to the *Sparinæ*.

II. *n.* A sparoid fish of the subfamily *Sparinæ*.

**sparing** (spär'ing), *n.* [< ME. *sparynge;* verbal n. of *spare*[1], *v.*] 1. Parsimony.

*Sparynge.* Parcimonia. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 467.

2. *pl.* That which is saved by frugality or economy; savings. [Rare.]

The *sparings* of the whole week which have not been laid out for chances in the lottery are spent for this evening's amusement. *Howells*, Venetian Life, v.

3†. The state of being spared from harm or death.

If the Lord give you *sparing* to-morrow, let me hear four words of comfort from you for God's sake.
*J. Careless*, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 241.

**sparing** (spär'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *spare*[1], *v.*] 1. Inclined to spare or save; economical; frugal; chary; grudging.

Too near and *sparing* for a soldier,
Too gripping, and too greedy.
*Fletcher* (*and another?*), Prophetess, i. 2.

Defer not to do Justice, or be *sparing* of Mercy.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 166.

2. Of a spare amount, quantity, or extent; not abundant or lavish; limited; scanty; restrained: as, a *sparing* diet; *sparing* applause.

The use of confutation in the delivery of sciences ought to be very *sparing*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

3†. Inclined to spare from harm or hardship; not oppressive; forbearing.

Their king . . . was *sparing* and compassionate towards his subjects. *Bacon.*

**sparingly** (spär'ing-li), *adv.* In a sparing manner; with frugality, moderation, scantiness, reserve, forbearance, or the like; sparsely.

Touch this *sparingly*, as 'twere far off.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 5. 93.

**sparingness** (spär'ing-nes), *n.* The character of being sparing or inclined to spare; especially, frugality, scantiness, or the like: as, the *sparingness* of one's diet.

A year afterward he entered the ministry again, and lived with the utmost *sparingness*.
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, vi.

**spark**[1] (spärk), *n.* [< ME. *sparke, sperke, sparc, spærc, spearke*, < AS. *spearca, spærca* = MD. *sparcke, spercke*, D. *spark* = MLG. LG. *sparke* (> OF. *esparque*), a spark; perhaps so called from the crackling of a firebrand: cf. Icel. Sw. *spraka* = Dan. *sprage*, crackle, Lith. *spragetі*, crackle, Gr. *σφάραγος*, a crackling, Skt. √ *sphūrj*, rumble.] 1. A particle of ignited substance emitted from a body in combustion; a fiery particle thrown off by burning wood, iron, powder, or other substance.

He muhte . . . blowen so litheliche thet sum *sperke* muhte acwikien. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 96.

Man is born unto trouble, as the *sparks* fly upward.
Job v. 7.

Hence—2. A scintillating or flying emanation, literally or figuratively; anything resembling a spark of fire: as, *sparks* from a gem; a *spark* of wit.

To try if it were possible to get a *spark* of human spirit out of you. *Scott*, Woodstock, v.

For all the haft twinkled with diamond *sparks*.
*Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

3. A small diamond used with many others to form a setting or frame, as to a cameo or a miniature painting; also, a distinct crystal of diamond with the natural curved edges, suitable for glaziers' use.

This madonna invites me to a banquet for my discourse, t'other . . . sends me a *spark*, a third a ruby, a fourth an emerald. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, ii. 1.

These writing diamonds are *sparks* set in steel tubes much like everpoint pencils. *Lea*, Photography, p. 427.

4. A separate bit or particle of fire or burning matter in an otherwise inert body or mass; hence, a bit of anything, material or immaterial, comparable to this in its nuclear character or possible extension of activity.

If any *spark* of life be unquench'd in her,
This will recover her.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

If the true *spark* of religious and civil liberty be kindled, it will burn.
*D. Webster*, Speech, Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825.

**Electric spark**, the luminous effect produced when a sudden disruptive electrical discharge takes place between two charged conductors, or between two conductors at different electric potentials. The length of the spark depends primarily upon the difference of potential of the two charged bodies; it is hence in general a conspicuous phenomenon with high potential frictional electricity, and not with ordinary voltaic currents. See *electricity*.—**Fairy sparks.** See *fairy*.

**spark**[1] (spärk), *v.* [< ME. *sparken*, < AS. *spearcian* = MLG. LG. *sparken*, emit sparks; from the noun: see *spark*[1], *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To emit sparks, as of fire or electricity; sparkle or scintillate. *Spenser.*—2. In *elect.*, to produce sparks at points where the continuity of the circuit is interrupted. The production of sparks is due to the formation of a small arc between the extremities of the broken conductor, and also to self-induction in the circuit. Sparking often takes place between the collecting brushes and the commutator of the dynamo. It is injurious to the machine, aside from the actual dissipation of energy which it involves. It also occurs to an injurious degree in other electrical apparatus in which currents are frequently interrupted. Various measures are resorted to for the purpose of reducing it to a minimum or avoiding it altogether. See *spark-arrester*, 3.

There is no *sparking* at the brushes.
*S. P. Thompson*, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 113.

II. *trans.* 1. To affect by sparks, as of electricity; act upon by the emission or transmission of sparks. [Recent.]

The insulation is apt to be *sparked* through and spoiled.
*Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 550.

Whenever a large Leyden jar is *sparked* through the coil. *Philos. Mag.*, XXVII. 339.

2. To splash with dirt. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

**spark**[2] (spärk), *n.* [Usually associated with *spark*[1], *sparkish, sparkling*, etc., but perhaps a var. of *sprack* (cf. ME. *sparklich*, var. of *sprackliche*), < Icel. *sparkr*, usually transposed *sprækr*, sprightly: see *sprack*.] 1. A person of a gay or sprightly character; a gay, lively, showy man (or, rarely, in former use, woman); a "blade" or roysterer.

Robbin Hood upon him set
With his couragious *sparkes*.
*True Tale of Robin Hood* (Child's Ballads, V. 358).

I will wed thee
To my great widdowes daughter and sole heire,
The lovely *sparke*, the bright Laodice.
*Chapman*, Widdowes Teares, i. (*Davies.*)

Their worthy father . . . was, at his years, nearly as wild a *spark*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 2.

2. A lover; a gallant; a beau. [Colloq.]

Fly to your *spark;* he'll tell you more of the matter.
*Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

**spark**[2] (spärk), *v.* [< *spark*[2], *n.*] I. *intrans.* To play the spark or gallant; court. [Colloq.]

A sure sign that his master was courting, or, as it is termed, *sparking*, within. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 432.

The boys that do a good deal of *sparking* and the girls that have a lot of beaux don't always get married first.
*E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxxiii.

II. *trans.* To pay attention to, especially with a view to marriage; court; play the gallant to, in a general sense: as, he is *sparking* Miss Doe; to *spark* a girl home. [Colloq.]

**spark-arrester** (spärk'a-res″tėr), *n.* 1. A fender of wire netting.—2. A netting or cage of wire placed over the smoke-stack of a steam-engine. In some arresters a deflector is placed in the stack, against which the sparks strike, and fall into a reservoir below. Also called *spark-consumer*.

3. A device for preventing injurious sparking in electrical apparatus at points where frequent interruptions of the circuit occur, as in telegraph-keys, relays, and similar instruments. It consists in some cases of a spark-coil or high-resistance connective across the point of interruption, so that the circuit is never actually broken, but only greatly reduced. In others it is a condenser whose plates are connected each with one extremity of the broken circuit. In this case the energy of the current induced on breaking is expended in charging the condenser. Also *sparker*.

**spark-coil** (spärk'koil), *n.* See *spark-arrester*, 3.

**spark-condenser** (spärk'kon-den″sėr), *n.* In *elect.*, an instrument having a glass cage in which a spark may be passed between the battery connections. It is used for burning metals or obtaining the spectra of gases, and is designed to isolate the atmosphere in which the experiment is conducted, so as to eliminate accidental disturbing causes, and also to enable the experiment to take place in an atmosphere of any required condensation or tenuity.

**spark-consumer** (spärk'kon-sū″mėr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a spark-arrester.

**sparked** (spärkt), *a.* [< *spark*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Variegated. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sparked-back** (spärkt'bak), *a.* Having a streaked or variegated back; streaked-back: as, the *sparked-back* plover, the turnstone. [Local, Massachusetts.]

**sparker** (spär'kėr), *n.* [< *spark*[1] + *-er*[1].] Same as *spark-arrester*, 3.

**sparkful**† (spärk'fûl), *a.* [< *spark*[1] + *-ful.*] Sparkish.

Hitherto will our *sparkefull* youth laugh at their great grandfather's English *Camden*, Remains, Languages.

**sparkish** (spär'kish), *a.* [< *spark*[1] + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *spark*[2].] Gay; jaunty; sprightly; showy; fine.

I have been detained by a *sparkish* coxcomb, who pretended a visit to me. *Wycherley*, Country Wife, iv. 2.

A daw, to be *sparkish*, trick'd himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**sparkle** (spär'kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sparkled*, ppr. *sparkling*. [Early mod. E. also *sparcle, sparckle;* < ME. *sparklen, spearclen, sperclen* (= MD. *sparckelen*); freq. of *spark*[1]. Cf. *sparkle*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To emit sparks; send off small ignited particles, as burning fuel, etc.—2. To shine as if giving out sparks; glitter; glisten; scintillate, literally or figuratively: as, a brilliant *sparkles;* a *sparkling* beauty; *sparkling* wit.

The Sea seemed all of a Fire about us; for every sea that broke *sparkled* like Lightning.
*Dampier*, Voyages, I. 414.

The rosy sky,
With one star *sparkling* through it like an eye.
*Byron*, Don Juan, ii. 183.

**Sparkling heat,** such a heat as produces sparks; especially, a degree of heat in a piece of iron or steel that causes it to sparkle or emit sparks under the hammer; a welding-heat.—**Sparkling wine,** wine characterized by the presence or the emission of carbonic-acid gas in little bubbles which sparkle or glisten in the light. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Scintillate, Glitter,* etc. (see *glare*[1], *v. i.*), coruscate.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To emit with coruscations; throw out sparklingly.

> The bright glister of their beames cleare
> Did *sparckle* forth great light.
> *Spenser,* F. Q., III. i. 32.

2. To scatter; disperse. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> The riches of Darius was left alone, and lay *sparkled* abroade ouer all the fields.
> *J. Brende,* tr. of Quintus Curtius, iii. 43.

3†. To sprinkle; spatter.

> The pauement of the temple is all *sparcled* with bludde.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 196).

**sparkle** (spär'kl), *n.* [< ME. *sparkle, sparcle,* with dim. *-le, -el,* < *spark*[1]; or < *sparkle, v.*] 1. A spark; an ignited or a luminous particle, or something comparable to it; a scintillation; a gleam.

> Foure gleedes han we, whiche I shal devyse,
> Avaunting, liyng, anger, coveitise.
> Thise foure *sparkles* longen unto elde.
> *Chaucer,* Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 31.

> And drove his heel into the smoulder'd log,
> That sent a blast of *sparkles* up the flue.
> *Tennyson,* Morte d'Arthur.

2. The act or state of sparkling; emission of sparks or scintillations; sparkling luminosity or luster: used literally or figuratively.

> Swift as the *sparkle* of a glancing star
> I shoot from heaven, to give him safe convoy.
> *Milton,* Comus, l. 80.

> A zest and *sparkle* ran through every part of the paper.
> *G. S. Merriam,* S. Bowles, II. 359.

**sparkleberry** (spär'kl-ber$''$i), *n.* Same as *farkleberry.*

**sparkler** (spärk'lėr), *n.* [< *sparkle* + *-er*[1].] 1. A thing which or a person who sparkles; that which or one who gives off scintillations, as of light, beauty, or wit: often applied specifically to gems, especially the diamond.

> But what would you say, should you see a *Sparkler* shaking her elbow for a whole night together, and thumping the table with a dice-box? *Addison,* Guardian, No. 120.

> It [Mercury] keeps so near the sun . . . that very few people have ever seen the brilliant *sparkler.*
> *H. W. Warren,* Astronomy, p. 113.

2. One of various species of tiger-beetles (*Cicindela*): so called in allusion to their shining or sparkling appearance when running in the sunshine. See cuts under *Cicindela.*

**sparkless** (spärk'les), *a.* [< *spark*[1] + *-less.*] Free from sparks; not emitting sparks: as, a *sparkless* commutator. *Electric Review* (Eng.), XXVI. 203.

**sparklessly** (spärk'les-li), *adv.* Without the emission of sparks.

**sparklet** (spärk'let), *n.* [< *spark*[1] + *-let.*] A small spark, or minute sparkle; a scintillating speck. [Rare.]

**sparkliness**† (spärk'li-nes), *n.* Sparklingness; sparkling vivacity. *Aubrey,* Lives (John Suckling).

**sparklingly** (spärk'ling-li), *adv.* In a sparkling manner; with twinkling or vivid brilliancy.

**sparklingness** (spärk'ling-nes), *n.* The quality of being sparkling; vivid and twinkling luster.

**spark-netting** (spärk'net$''$ing), *n.* A spark-arrester or spark-consumer.

**sparling**[1] (spär'ling), *n.* [Also *sperling, spirling, sporling, spurling;* < ME. *sparlynge, sperlyng, sperlynge, spyrlynge* = MLG. *sperlink* = G. *spierling* (> OF. *esperlanc, esperlan,* F. *éperlan;* ML. *sperlingus*), a smelt; cf. D. *spiering,* a smelt.] 1. A smelt. [Prov. Eng.]

> For sprats and *spurlings* for your house.
> *Tusser,* Husbandry.

2. A samlet; a smolt. [Wales.]

**sparling**[2] (spär'ling), *n.* [Also *spurling;* < *spear*[1] + *-ling,* from the sharp, picked bill.] A tern or sea-swallow. [Prov. Eng.]

**sparling-fowl** (spär'ling-foul), *n.* The goosander or merganser, especially the female. *J. Latham.*

**sparliret,** *n.* [ME., also *sparlyre, sperlire, sparlyuer, sperlyuer,* the calf of the leg, a muscle, < AS. *spærlira, sperlira, spearlira,* < *spær,* spare, + *lira,* fleshy part of the body without fat or bone: see *spare*[1] and *lire*[2].] The calf of the leg.

> Smyit thee the Lord with the moost yuel biel in knees, and in *sparlyuers.* *Wyclif,* Deut. xxviii. 35.

**spar-maker** (spär'mā$''$kėr), *n.* A carpenter whose special business is the making of masts, yards, etc.

**Sparmannia** (spär-man'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1781), named after Andreas *Sparmann* or *Sparrmann,* a Swedish naturalist of the 18th century.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Tiliaceæ,* the linden family, and of the tribe *Tilieæ.* It is characterized by the outer stamens being without anthers, the numerous inner ones perfect, and by a globose or ovoid capsule which is echinate with rigid bristles. There are three species, natives of tropical or southern Africa. They are shrubs or trees with soft stellate pubescence, bearing toothed or lobed heart-shaped leaves and white flowers in small terminal umbelliform cymes which are surrounded by an involucre of short bracts. *S. Africana* is a handsome greenhouse-shrub reaching from 6 to 12 feet high, with ornamental long-stalked leaves and downy white flowers with yellow and brown sterile stamens. It produces a fiber of very fine texture, known as *African hemp,* and recommended for its strength and beautiful silver-gray color.

**sparoid** (spā'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Sparus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling a sea-bream; of or pertaining to the *Sparidæ* in a broad sense. Also *sparidal.*—**Sparoid scales,** scales characteristic of sparoid fishes—thin, wide, with lines of growth proceeding from their hind border. *Agassiz.*

**II.** *n.* A sparoid fish.

**Sparoidæ** (spạ-roi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Sparidæ.*

**sparplet** (spär'pl), *v. t.* [Also *sparble;* < ME. *sparplen, sparpyllen,* < OF. *esparpeiller,* F. *éparpiller,* scatter, fly off like a butterfly, = Pr. *esparpalhar* = It. *sparpagliare,* scatter, fly off like a butterfly. Cf. *disparple.*] To scatter; spread abroad; disperse.

> Thei made the renges to *sparble* a-brode.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 396.

**sparret,** *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *spar*[1].

**sparrer** (spär'ėr), *n.* One who spars; one who practises boxing. *Thackeray,* Adventures of Philip, vii.

**sparrow** (spar'ō), *n.* [< ME. *sparowe, sparuwe, sparewe, sparwe,* < AS. *spearwa, spearewa,* in early glosses *spearua,* = OHG. *sparo* (*sparw-*), *sparwe,* MHG. *spar* (MHG. dim. *sperline, sperling*) = Icel. *spörr* = Sw. *sparf* = Dan. *spurv* = Goth. *sparwa,* a sparrow; prob. from the root of *spur, spurn,* 'kick, quiver': see *spur.* Cf. MD. *sparwer, sperwer,* D. *sperwer* = MLG. *sparwer, sperwer* = OHG. *sparwari, sparwâri,* MHG. *sperwære, sparwære,* G. *sperber* (cf. It. *sparviere, sparaviere* = Pr. *esparvier* = OF. *espervier,* F. *épervier,* in ML. *sparvarius, sparaverius, esparvarius,* < OHG., cf. Sp. *esparaván*), a sparrow-hawk, lit. 'sparrow-eagle,' the second element being OHG. *aro* (in comp. *-ari*), eagle: see *earn*[3]. Cf. *sparver, spavin.*] 1. The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus,* a fringilline bird of Europe, which has been imported and naturalized in America, Australia, and other countries. It is about 6 inches long and 9½ in extent of wings. The upper parts of the male are ashy-gray, boldly streaked on the back with black and bay; there is a dark chestnut or mahogany spot on each side of the neck; the lesser wing-coverts are chestnut; the median are tipped with white, forming a wing-bar; the greater coverts and inner secondaries have a black field bordered with gray; and the lower parts are ashy or gray, with jet-black on the throat, spreading on the breast, and bordered on the side of the neck with white. The female is similar, but more plainly feathered, lacking the distinctive head-markings of the male. The sparrow is a conirostral granivorous bird, whose food is principally seeds and grain, yet it has been introduced in many countries for the purpose of destroying noxious insects. It is extremely hardy, pugnacious, and prolific, rearing several large broods annually. Of all birds the sparrow naturally attaches itself most closely to man, and easily modifies its habits to suit artificial conditions of environment. It is thus one of several animals, as rats, mice, and other vermin, well fitted to survive under whatever conditions man may offer or enforce; hence it wins in competition with the native birds of the foreign countries where it naturalizes, without as readily developing counteractive agencies to check its increase. It speedily becomes a pest wherever introduced, and seldom destroys noxious insects to any appreciable extent. It was brought into the United States from Germany about 1869, and is now probably more numerous than any single native bird. In New York city thousands of sparrows are sold and eaten as reed-birds. See cut under *Passer*[2].

2. Some or any fringilline bird resembling the sparrow, as *Passer montanus,* the tree-sparrow; one of various finches and buntings, mostly of plain coloration. In the United States the name is given, with a qualifying word, to very many small sparrow-like birds, mostly of homely streaked coloration. Chipping- or field-sparrows belong to the genus *Spizella;* crown-sparrows to *Zonotrichia;* fox-sparrows to *Passerella;* grasshopper-sparrows to *Coturniculus;* the grass-sparrow to *Poæcetes;* the lark-sparrow to *Chondestes;* sage-sparrows to *Amphispiza;* savanna-sparrows to *Passerculus;* seaside sparrows to *Ammodromus;* snow-sparrows to *Junco;* song-sparrows to *Melospiza.* See cuts under *Chondestes, Coturniculus, Embernagra, field-sparrow, grassfinch, sage-sparrow, savanna-sparrow, snowbird,* and *song-sparrow.*

3. Some little bird likened to or mistaken for a sparrow. Thus, the hedge-sparrow is the hedge-chanter, *Accentor modularis,* and some other warblers are loosely called *sparrows.*—**Bush-sparrow,** the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.*—**English sparrow,** the common European house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus:* so called in the United States. See def. 1. — **Green-tailed sparrow,** Blanding's finch. See *finch*[1].—**Java sparrow,** the rice-bird of Java, *Amadina* (*Munia* or *Padda*) *oryzivora,* about as large as the bobolink, of a bluish-gray color with pink bill and white ear-coverts: a well-known cage-bird. —**Sandwich sparrow,** a variety of the common savanna-sparrow found in Alaska. — **White-throated sparrow,** a crown-sparrow. (See also *field-sparrow, hedge-sparrow, hill-sparrow, house sparrow, reed-sparrow, satin-sparrow, water-sparrow,* and other compounds noted in def. 2.)

Java Sparrow (*Padda oryzivora*).

**sparrow-bill** (spar'ō-bil), *n.* 1. The bill of a sparrow.—2. A kind of shoe-nail: the original form of *sparable.*

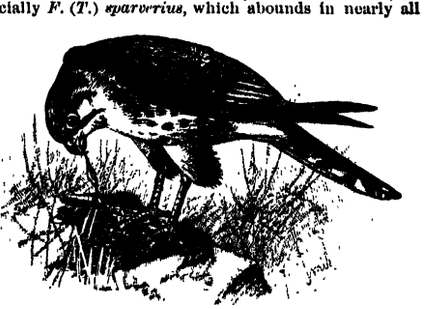
> Hob-nailes to serve the man i' th' moone,
> And *sparrowbils* to cloute Pan's shoone.
> *Dekker,* Londons Tempe.

**sparrowblet** (spar'ō-bl), *n.* Same as *sparrow-bill,* 2, *sparable.*

**sparrow-grass** (spar'ō-gràs), *n.* [A corruption, simulating *sparrow* + *grass,* of *sparagrass,* itself a corruption of *sparagus* for *asparagus.*] Asparagus. [Prov. or vulgar.]—**French sparrow-grass,** the sprouts of the spiked star-of-Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum Pyrenaicum,* sold to be eaten as asparagus. *Prior,* Popular Names of British Plants. [Prov. Eng.]

**sparrow-hawk** (spar'ō-hâk), *n.* [Also contr. *sparhawk;* < ME. *spar-hauk, sperhauk,* < AS. *spearhafoc, spearhabuc, spærhabuc* (= Icel. *sparrhaukr* = Sw. *sparfhök* = Dan. *spurvehög*), < *spearwa,* sparrow, + *hafoc,* hawk: see *sparrow* and *hawk*[1]. For the D., G., and Rom. names for 'sparrow-hawk,' see under *sparrow.*] 1. One of several small hawks which prey on sparrows and other small birds. (*a*) A hawk of the genus *Accipiter* or *Nisus.* In Great Britain the name is appropriated to *A. nisus,* or *Nisus fringillarius,* about 12 inches long, closely related to the sharp-shinned hawk of America. (*b*) In the United States, a hawk of the genus *Falco* and subgenus *Tinnunculus,* especially *F.* (*T.*) *sparverius,* which abounds in nearly all

European Sparrow-hawk (*Accipiter nisus*).



American Sparrow-hawk (*Falco sparverius*), adult male.

parts of the country, and is known in books as the *rusty-crowned falcon* and *prairie-hawk.* It is 10 or 11 inches long, and from 20 to 23 in extent of wings. The adult is ashy-blue on the crown, with a chestnut spot; on the back cinnamon-rufous, the male having few black marks or none, and the female numerous black bars. The wing-coverts in the male are ashy-blue, usually spotted with black; in the female cinnamon barred with black. The tail is bright-chestnut, in the male with a broad subterminal black band, and the outer feathers mostly white with black bars; in the female barred throughout with black. The under parts are white, variously tinted with buff or tawny, in the male with few black spots if any; in the female with many dark-brown stripes. The bill is dark horn-blue; the cere and feet are yellow or orange. It is an elegant and spirited falcon, breeding in hollows of trees, building no nest, but often taking possession of a woodpecker's hole. The female lays five, six, or seven

subspheroidal eggs, 1¼ inches long by 1 1/16 inches broad, of a buffy or pale-yellowish ground-color, spotted and splashed all over with dark brown. Several similar sparrow-hawks inhabit America, and various other species, of both the genera named, are found in most parts of the world.

2. In *silver-working*, a small anvil with two horns (one flat-sided and pyramidal, the other conical in form), held between the knees of the workman, for use in flanging, making bezels, etc.

**parrow-owl** (spar'ō-oul), *n.* Any one of many small owls of the genus *Glaucidium*. Two occur in western parts of the United States, *G. gnoma*, the gnome-owl, and *G. ferrugineum*. See cut under *Glaucidium*.

**parrow-tail** (spar'ō-tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Something formed like a sparrow's tail; a swallow-tail.

These long-tailed coats [in 1786] . . . were cut away in front to a *sparrow-tail* behind. *Fairholt*, Costume, I. 401.

**II.** *a.* Having a long skirt cut away at the sides and squared off at the end: as, a *sparrow-tail* coat (now usually called *swallow-tail*).

The lawyers in their blue *sparrow-tail* coats with brass buttons, which constituted then [about 1840] a kind of professional uniform, moved about with as much animation as uneasy jay-birds. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxvi.

**sparrow-tongue**† (spar'ō-tung), *n.* The knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*.

**sparrowwort** (spar'ō-wȅrt), *n.* 1. Any plant of the genus *Passerina*.—2. A South African species of heath, *Erica Passerinæ*.

**sparry** (spär'i), *a.* [< *spar*[2] + *-y*[1].] Resembling spar; consisting of or abounding with spar; spathose.

As the rude cavern's *sparry* sides
When past the miner's taper glides. *J. Baillie.*

The rock . . . is a *sparry* iron ore, which turns reddish brown on exposure to the weather.
*J. Croll*, Climate and Time, p. 308.

**Sparry iron, sparry iron ore**, a carbonate of iron: same as *siderite*, 2. The clay-ironstones, or the clay-bands and black-bands of the coal and other formations, belong to this family of iron ores.

**sparsate** (spär'sāt), *a.* [< *sparse* + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, thinly scattered; sparse: as, *sparsate* punctures. [Rare.]

**sparse** (spärs), *a.* [< OF. *espars*, F. *épars* = Pg. *esparso*, scattered, < L. *sparsus*, pp. of *spargere*, scatter, sprinkle (> It. *spargere* = Sp. *esparcir* = Pg. *espargir*, scatter): see *sparge*. Cf. *sparse*, *v.*, *sperse*, *disperse*.] 1. Thinly scattered; dispersed round about; existing at considerable intervals; as used of population or the like, not dense. [*Sparse* has been regarded, falsely, as an Americanism, and has been objected to as being exactly equivalent to *scattered*, and therefore unnecessary. As a merely qualifying adjective, however, it is free from the possible ambiguity inherent in the participial form and consequent verbal implication of *scattered*.]

A *sparse* remnant of yellow leaves falling slowly athwart the dark evergreens. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, ix.

The *sparse* populations of new districts.
*Sir C. W. Dilke*, Probs. of Greater Britain, ii. 1.

Halley . . . was one of the first to discuss the possible luminosity of *sparse* masses of matter in space.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 788.

2. In *bot.*, scattered; placed distantly or irregularly without any apparent or regular order: applied to branches, leaves, peduncles, etc.—3. In *zoöl.*, spare or remote, as spots or other markings; scattered irregularly; few or scanty, as hairs or other appendages.

**sparse**† (spärs), *v. t.* [< OF. *esparser*, *esparcer*, < L. *sparsus*, pp. of *spargere*, scatter: see *sparse*, *a.* Cf. *sperse*, *disperse*, *sparge*.] To disperse; scatter.

As when the hollow flood of aire in Zephires checks doth swell,
And *sparseth* all the gathered clouds.
*Chapman*, Iliad, xi. 298.

He [God] opens his hand wide, he *sparseth* abroad his blessings, and fills all things living with his plenteousness. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 418.

**sparsedly**† (spär'sed-li), *adv.* In a scattered manner; dispersedly; sparsely. *Imp. Dict.*

**sparsely** (spärs'li), *adv.* 1. In a scattered or sparse manner; scantily; widely apart, as regards population, etc.; thinly.

The country between Trinity river and the Mississippi is *sparsely* settled, containing less than one inhabitant to the square mile. *Olmsted*, Texas, p. 365.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, so as to be sparse, thin, few, or scanty; sparely or sparingly. See *sparse*, *a.*, 2, 3.

**sparseness** (spärs'nes), *n.* The state of being sparse; scattered condition; wide separation: as, *sparseness* of population.

The *sparseness* of the wires in the magnet coils and the use of the single cup battery were to me . . . obvious marks of defect. *The Century*, XXXV. 931.

**sparsile** (spär'sil), *a.* [< LL. *sparsilis*, < L. *sparsus*, pp. of *spargere*, scatter: see *sparse*.] Scattered; sparse.—**Sparsile star**, in *astron.*, a star not included in a constellation-figure.

**sparsity** (spär'si-ti), *n.* [< *sparse* + *-ity*.] The state of being sparse or scattered about; freedom from closeness or compactness; relative fewness.

At receptions where the *sparsity* of the company permits the lady of the house to be seen, she is commonly visible on a sofa, surrounded by visitors in a half-circle.
*Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

**spart** (spärt), *n.* [= F. *sparte* = Sp. Pg. *esparto* = It. *sparto*, < L. *spartum*, < Gr. σπάρτον, Spanish broom; a particular use of σπάρτον, a rope, cable; cf. σπάρτη, a rope. Cf. *esparto*.] 1†. A plant of the broom kind; broom.

The nature of *spart* or Spanish broome.
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, bk. xix. (*Davies.*)

2. A rush, *Juncus articulatus*, and other species. [Prov. Eng.]

**spartaite** (spär'tā-īt), *n.* [< *Sparta* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of calcite or calcium carbonate, containing some manganese. It is found in Sparta, Sterling Hill, New Jersey.

**Spartan** (spär'tan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Spartanus*, < *Sparta*, < Gr. Σπάρτη, Sparta, Lacedæmon.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Sparta or Lacedæmon, the capital of Laconia, or the ancient kingdom of Sparta or Lacedæmon (Laconia), in the Peloponnesus; Lacedæmonian; specifically, belonging to the branch of the ancient Dorian race dominant in Laconia.—2. Noting characteristics distinctive of, or considered as distinctive of, the ancient Spartans.

Lycurgus . . . sent the Poet Thales from Creet to prepare and mollifie the *Spartan* surlinesse with his smooth songs and odes, the better to plant among them law and civility. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

**Spartan dog**, a bloodhound; hence, a cruel or bloodthirsty person.

O *Spartan dog*,
More fell than anguish, hunger, or the sea!
*Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 361.

**II.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Sparta or Laconia; a Lacedæmonian; specifically (as opposed to *Lacedæmonian* in a narrower sense), a member of that branch of the ancient Dorian race which conquered Laconia and established the kingdom of Sparta, celebrated for its military success and prestige, due to the rigid discipline enforced upon all Spartans from early childhood; a Spartiate.

**Spartanism** (spär'tan-izm), *n.* [< *Spartan* + *-ism*.] The distinguishing spirit or a characteristic practice or quality of the ancient Spartans. See *Spartan*.

**sparteine** (spär'tē-in), *n.* [< *Spart(ium)* + *-e-ine*.] A liquid alkaloid ($C_{15}H_{26}N_2$) obtained from the common broom, *Cytisus* (*Spartium*) *scoparius*. In small doses (.02 to .05 gram) it stimulates the action of the vagus, and is used medicinally in the form of the sulphate in place of digitalis; it acts more quickly than the latter drug, but not as powerfully.

**sparterie** (spär'tėr-i), *n.* [< F. *sparterie*, < Sp. *esparteria*, < *esparto*, Spanish grass, broom: see *esparto*, *spart*.] In *com.*, a collective name for articles manufactured from esparto and its fiber, as mats, nets, cordage, and ropes.

**spart-grass** (spärt'gras), *n.* Same as *spart*, 2; also, a cord-grass, *Spartina stricta*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

**spartht**, *n.* [< ME. *sparth*, *sparthe*, *sperthe*, an ax, a battle-ax, < Icel. *spartha*, a kind of Irish ax; perhaps akin to *spear*.] A battle-ax, or perhaps in some cases a mace.

He hath a *sparth* of twenti pound of wighte.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1662.

At his saddle-gerthe was a good steel *sperthe*,
Full ten pound weight and more.
*Scott*, Eve of St. John.

**Spartiate** (spär'ti-āt), *n.* [F., < L. *Spartiates*, < Gr. Σπαρτιάτης, a Spartan, < Σπάρτη, Sparta: see *Spartan*.] A citizen of Sparta; an ancient Laconian of the Dorian race. See *Spartan*.

Aristotle recognizes only one thousand families of the ancient *Spartiates*; and their landed possessions, the very groundwork of their state and its discipline, had in great measure passed into the hands of women.
*Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 360.

**Spartina** (spär'ti-nā), *n.* [NL. (Von Schreber, 1789), so called from the tough leaves; < Gr. σπαρτίνη, a cord, < σπάρτη, σπάρτον, a rope or cord.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Paniceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with three glumes and a thread-shaped two-cleft style, grouped in dense one-sided commonly numerous and divergent panicled spikes with the rachis prolonged beyond the uppermost spikelet. There are 7 species, natives mostly of salt-marshes; one, *S. stricta*, is widely dispersed along the shores of America, Europe, and Africa; four others are found in the United States, one in South America beyond the tropics, and one in the islands of Tristan da Cunha, St. Paul, and Amsterdam. They are rigid reed-like grasses rising from a tufted or creeping base, with scaly rootstocks, very smooth sheaths, and long convolute leaves sometimes flattened at the base. Book-names for the species are *marsh-grass*, *cord-grass*, and *salt-grass*; four of them are among the most conspicuous maritime grasses of the United States. *S. polystachya*, the largest species, a stately plant with a broad stiff panicle often of fifty spikes, is known locally on the coast as *creek-thatch* and *creek-stuff*, from its growth in creeks or inlets of salt water, and from its use, when cut, as a cover for stacks of salt-hay and as bedding in stables. (See also *salt reed-grass*, under *reed-grass*.) *S. cynosuroides* is the cord-grass of fresh-water lakes and rivers, smaller, attaining a height of about 6 feet; it occurs from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and in great quantities along the Mississippi; a superior brown wrapping-paper has been made from it. *S. juncea*, a low turf-forming species with diminutive three- to five-forked inflorescence, sometimes called *rush salt-grass*, covers large tracts of salt-marsh on the Atlantic coast, is recommended for binding wet sands, and yields a tough fiber from its leaves. *S. stricta*, the salt-marsh grass, with very different inflorescence, bears its numerous branches rigidly appressed into a single long and slender erect spike, or sometimes two, when it is called *twin-spike grass*. It is said to be also used as a durable thatch; it is succulent and is eagerly eaten by cattle, imparting to their milk, butter, and flesh a strong rancid flavor locally known as a "thatchy" taste.

**Spartium** (spär'shi-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *spartum*, *sparton*, < Gr. σπάρτον, Spanish broom: see *spart*, *esparto*.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Genisteæ*, type of the subtribe *Sparticæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Genista* by a somewhat spathaceous calyx with very short teeth, by acuminate and incurved keel-petals, and by a narrower pod. The only species, *S. junceum*, is a native of the Mediterranean region and of the Canary Islands, known as *Spanish broom*, now naturalized in various parts of tropical America and long cultivated in gardens. It is a shrub with numerous long, straight, rush-like branches, which are green, polished, and round—not angular like the similar branches of the Irish broom. They are commonly without leaves; when these are present, they are composed each of a single leaflet and are without stipules. The handsome pea-like flowers form terminal racemes; they are yellow, fragrant, and highly attractive to bees, and are the source of a yellow dye. The branches are used to make baskets and fasten vines in vineyards; they yield by maceration a fiber which is made into cord and thread, and in Italy and Spain into cloth. The seeds in small doses are diuretic and tonic; in large, emetic and cathartic.

**sparto**† (spär'tō), *n.* Same as *esparto*.

**spar-torpedo** (spär'tôr-pē″dō), *n.* A torpedo secured to the end of a spar, rigged outboard of a vessel, and arranged to be fired on coming into contact with another vessel. Sometimes called *pole-torpedo*.

**Sparus** (spā'rus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1766), < L. *sparus*, < Gr. σπάρος, a kind of fish, the gilthead.] 1. The name-giving genus of *Spariдæ*, whose longest-known representative is the gilthead of Europe: used at first in a very comprehensive sense, embracing many heterogeneous species belonging to a number of modern families, but now restricted to the gilthead and very closely related species, typical of the family *Spariдæ*. See cut under *porgy*.—2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this or some related genus; a spar.

**sparve** (spärv), *n.* [A dial. form of *sparrow*, ult. < AS. *spearwa*: see *sparrow*.] A sparrow: still locally applied to the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

**sparver**† (spär'vėr), *n.* [Also *esparver*; early mod. E. also *sparvier*, *sparviour*, *sperver*, *sparvill*; < OF. *espervier*, *esprevier*, the furniture of a bed; perhaps a transferred use of *esparvier*, *esperver*, a sweep-net, which is a fig. use of *espervier*, a sparrow-hawk: see *sparrow*, and cf. *pavilion*, ult. < L. *papilio*(*n*-), a butterfly.] 1. The canopy of a bed, or the canopy and curtains taken together.

I will that my . . . daughter have the *sparver* of my bedde. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, App. A.

2. In *her.*, a tent.

**sparviour**†, *n.* Same as *sparver*.

**sparwe**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sparrow*.

**spary**† (spā'ri), *a.* [< *spare*[1] + *-y*[1].] Sparing.

Homer, being otherwise *sparie* enough in speaking of pictures and colours, yet commendeth the ships painted therwith. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxiii. 7.

**spasm** (spazm), *n.* [Early mod. E. *spasme*; < F. *spasme* = Pr. *espasme* = Sp. Pg. *espasmo* = It. *spasimo*, *spasmo*, < L. *spasmus*, < Gr. σπασμος, also σπάσμα, a spasm, < σπᾶν, draw, pull, pluck, tear, rend. Cf. *span*[1], *space*, from the same ult. root.] 1. Excessive muscular contraction. When this is persistent, it is called *tonic spasm*; when it consists of alternating contractions and relaxations, it is called *clonic spasm*. A spasm of one side of the body is called *hemispasm*; a spasm of some particular part, as one arm, or one side of the face, is called a *monospasm*.

2. In general, any sudden transitory movement of a convulsive character, voluntary or involuntary; an abnormally energetic action or phase of feeling; a wrenching strain or effort:

as, a *spasm* of industry, of grief, of fright, etc.; a *spasm* of pain or of coughing.

The *spasms* of Nature are centuries and ages, and will tax the faith of short-lived men. Slowly, slowly the Avenger comes, but comes surely. *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

**Bronchial spasm**, the spasmodic contraction of the muscular coat of the bronchial tubes which is the essential element of asthma.—**Carpopedal, clonic, cynic, histrionic spasm**. See the adjectives.—**Functional spasm**, a general term for the nervous disorders of artisans and writers, as writers' cramp, etc. Usually called *occupation neurosis*.—**Habit spasm**, a trick of winking, jerking the head, sudden brief grinning, making a sudden short vocal noise, running out the tongue, and similar acts of half-voluntary aspect, occurring at intervals long or short. Also called *habit chorea*.—**Inspiratory spasm**, a spasmodic contraction of all or nearly all the inspiratory muscles.—**Mobile spasm**, tonic spasm of varying intensity in the various muscles of a part, causing slow, irregular movements of the part, especially conspicuous in the hands. Sometimes the movements are quick. In rare cases it comes on without preceding hemiplegia; it may then, as in other cases, be called *athetosis*. Also called, when following hemiplegia, *spastic hemiplegia* and *post-hemiplegic chorea*.—**Nictitating spasm**. See *nictitate*.—**Nodding spasm**. Same as *salaam convulsion* (which see, under *salaam*).—**Retrocollic spasm**. See *retrocollic*.—**Saltatorial spasm**, a form of clonic spasm of the legs, coming on when the patient attempts to walk, causing jumping movements.—**Spasm of accommodation**, spasm of the ciliary muscle, producing accommodation for near objects.—**Spasm of the chest**, angina pectoris.—**Spasm of the glottis**, spasmodic contraction of the laryngeal muscles such as to close the glottis. See *child-crowing*, and *laryngismus stridulus* (under *laryngismus*).—**Tetanic spasm**. Same as *tonic spasm*.

**spasmatic** (spaz-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *spasmatique* = Sp. *espasmático*, < ML. *spasmaticus*, < Gr. σπάσμα(τ-), a spasm: see *spasm*.] Same as *spasmodic*.

**spasmatical** (spaz-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *spasmatic* + *-al*.] Same as *spasmodic*.

The Ligaments and Sinews of my Love to you have been so strong that they were never yet subject to such *spasmatical* Shrinkings and Convulsions.
*Howell*, Letters, ii. 20.

**spasmatomancy** (spaz'mă-tō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. σπάσμα(τ-), a spasm, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination from spasmodic or involuntary movements, as of the muscles, features, or limbs.

The treatises [on physiognomy] also contain occasional digressions on onychomancy, . . . *spasmatomancy*, etc.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 4.

**spasmodic** (spaz-mod'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *spasmodique* = Sp. *espasmódico* = Pg. *espasmodico* = It. *spasmodico*, < NL. **spasmodicus*, < Gr. σπασμώδης, σπασματώδης, convulsive, spasmodic, < σπασμός, σπάσμα(τ-), a spasm, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by spasm; affected by spasm or spasms; convulsive: as, *spasmodic* movements; *spasmodic* asthma; a *spasmodic* person.—**2.** Attended by or manifesting procedure by fits and starts; jerky; overstrained; high-strung; rhapsodical: as, *spasmodic* action or efforts; *spasmodic* utterance or literature.—**Spasmodic asthma**, true asthma caused by spasm of the bronchial tubes, as distinguished from other forms of paroxysmal dyspnœa, as from heart disease.—**Spasmodic cholera**, Asiatic cholera with severe cramps.—**Spasmodic croup**. See *croup*!.—**Spasmodic school**, a group of British authors of the middle of the nineteenth century, including Philip Bailey, George Gilfillan, and Alexander Smith, whose writings were considered to be distinguished by an overstrained and unnatural style. The name, however, properly has a much more extensive scope, being exemplified more or less in nearly all times and countries, both in literature and in art.

The so-called *spasmodic school* of poetry, whose peculiarities first gained for it a hasty reputation, and then, having suffered under closer critical examination, it almost as speedily dropped out of mind again.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 172.

**Spasmodic stricture**, a stricture, as of the urethra, vagina, or rectum, caused by spasmodic muscular contraction, and not permanent, or involving any organic lesion.—**Spasmodic tabes**, spastic paraplegia, or lateral sclerosis.

**II.** *n.* Same as *antispasmodic*. [Rare.]

**spasmodical** (spaz-mod'i-kal), *a.* [< *spasmodic* + *-al*.] Same as *spasmodic*.

**spasmodically** (spaz-mod'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a spasmodic manner; by fits and starts; by spasmodic action or procedure.

Gradual oscillations of the land are, in the long run, of far greater importance in the economy of nature than those abrupt movements which occur *spasmodically*.
*Huxley*, Physiography, p. 205.

**spasmodist** (spaz'mō-dist), *n.* [< *spasmod-ic* + *-ist*.] One who acts spasmodically; a person whose work is of a spasmodic character, or marked by an overstrained and unnatural manner. [Rare.]

De Meyer and the rest of the *spasmodists* [in music].
*Poe*, Marginalia, xxxvii. (*Davies.*)

**spasmology** (spas-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σπασμός, a spasm, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] In *pathol.*, scientific knowledge of spasms.

**spasmotoxin** (spas-mō-tok'sin), *n.* [< Gr. σπασμός, a spasm, + E. *toxin*.] A toxin of unknown composition, obtained by Brieger in 1887 from cultures of bacillus tetani.

**spasmus** (spas'mus), *n.* [L.: see *spasm*.] Spasm.—**Spasmus nutans**. Same as *salaam convulsion* (which see, under *salaam*).

**spastic** (spas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. σπαστικός, drawing, pulling, stretching, < σπᾶν, draw, pull: see *spasm*.] **1.** In *med.*, pertaining or relating to spasm; spasmodic: as, *spastic* contractions; *spastic* remedies.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, convulsive, as an infusorian; of or pertaining to the *Spastica*.—**Spastic albuminuria**, albuminuria dependent upon a convulsive attack.—**Spastic anemia**, local anemia or ischemia from spastic contraction of the arteries of the part.—**Spastic hemiplegia**, mobile spasm following hemiplegia. See under *spasm*.—**Spastic infantile paralysis**. See *paralysis*.—**Spastic paralysis**, paralysis with muscular rigidity and increase of reflexes.—**Spastic spinal paralysis, spastic pseudoparalysis, spastic pseudoparesis**. See *paralysis*.

**Spastica** (spas'ti-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σπαστικός, drawing, pulling, stretching: see *spastic*.] In Perty's system of classification, a division of ciliate infusorians, containing those which contract and change form with a jerk. There were 4 families—*Urceolarina*, *Ophrydina*, *Vorticellina*, and *Vaginifera*.

**spastically** (spas'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a spastic manner.

**spasticity** (spas-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *spastic* + *-ity*.] **1.** A state of spasm.—**2.** Tendency to or capability of suffering spasm.

**spat**[1] (spat), *n.* [A var. of *spot*.] A spot; stain; place. [Scotch.]

**spat**[1] (spat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spatted*, ppr. *spatting*. [A var. of *spot*, prob. in part < D. *spatten*, spot: see *spot*. Cf. *spatter*.] To spatter; defile.

Thy mind is spotted, *spatted*, spilt;
Thy soule is soyld with sinne.
*Kendall*, Flowers of Epigrammes (1577). (*Nares.*)

**spat**[2] (spat), *n.* [Prob., like the similar D. *spat*, a speck, spot, = Sw. *spott*, spittle, etc. (see *spot*), from the root of *spit*[2] (cf. *spat*[1]): see *spit*[2].] The spawn of shell-fish; specifically, the spawn of the oyster; also, a young oyster, or young oysters collectively, up to about the time of their becoming set, or fixed to some support. See *spawn*, *n.*, 2.

Oyster *spat* may be reared from artificially fertilized eggs.
*The American*, VII. 75.

**spat**[2] (spat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spatted*, ppr. *spatting*. [< *spat*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To spawn, as an oyster; shed spat.

The surfaces upon which *spatting* occurs must be kept as free as possible from sediment and organic growths.
*Science*, VI. 465.

**II.** *trans.* To shed or emit (spawn), as an oyster.

**spat**[3] (spat), *n.* [In the sense 'blow' (def. 1), cf. *spot;* in part prob. imitative, like *pat*.] **1.** A light blow or slap. [Local.]—**2.** A large drop; a spatter: as, two or three *spats* of rain fell.—**3.** A petty contest; a little quarrel or dissension. [U. S.]

They was pretty apt to have *spats*.
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 33.

**spat**[3] (spat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spatted*, ppr. *spatting*. [< *spat*[3], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To give a light blow to, especially with the flat of the hand; strike lightly; slap: as, to *spat* dough; to *spat* one's hands together.

The little Isabel leaped up and down, *spatting* her hands.
*S. Judd*, Margaret.

**II.** *intrans.* To engage in a trivial quarrel or dispute; have a petty contest. [U. S.]

**spat**[4] (spat). A preterit of *spit*[2].

**spat**[5] (spat), *n.* [Also *spatt;* usually or only in pl. *spats, spatts;* abbr. of *spatterdashes*.] A gaiter or legging. [Scotland and North of England.]

Cloth gaiters seem to have revived, after about thirty years of disuse, and are now called *spats*.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 87.

A pair of black *spats* covering broad flat feet.
*N. Macleod*, The Starling, iii.

**Spatangida** (spā-tan'ji-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spatangus* + *-ida*.] The spatangoid sea-urchins, as distinguished from *Clypeastrida*. See *Spatangoida*.

**Spatangidæ** (spā-tan'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spatangus* + *-idæ*.] A family of irregular sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Spatangus;* the heart-urchins. The mouth is eccentric, transverse, or reniform, and without dentary apparatus; there are petaloid ambulacra, of which the anterior one is unpaired; semitæ or fascioles are always present; and the figure is oval or cordate. This is the leading family of the order, divided mainly by the characters of the ambulacra and semitæ into several subfamilies (some of which rank as separate families with some authors), as *Ananchytinæ*, *Brissinæ*, *Leskiinæ*, and others. See cuts under *Spatangoida* and *Spatangus*, with others there noted. Also called *Brissidæ*.

**Spatangina** (spat-an-jī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spatangus* + *-ina*[2].] **1.** The spatangoid sea-urchins, as an order of petalostichous echinoids contrasted with *Clypeastrina*.—**2.** Same as *Spatanginæ*.

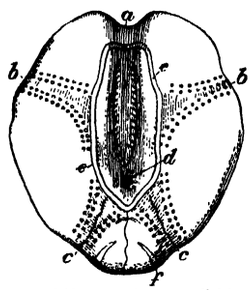
**Spatanginæ** (spat-an-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spatangus* + *-inæ*.] One of several subfamilies of *Spatangidæ*, including the genus *Spatangus* and closely related forms, as *Lovenia*, *Breynia*, etc.

**spatangite** (spā-tan'jīt), *n.* [< *Spatangus* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil spatangoid. See *Dysasteridæ*, and cut under *Ananchytes*.

**spatangoid** (spā-tang'goid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Spatangus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a heart-urchin; related to *Spatangus;* of or pertaining to the *Spatangidæ* in a broad sense.

**II.** *n.* A spatangoid sea-urchin; a heart-urchin.

**Spatangoida, Spatangoidea** (spat-ang-goi'dạ, -dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *spatangoid*.] The *Spatangidæ*, in a broad sense, as an order of petalostichous sea-urchins: synonymous in some uses with *Petalosticha*, but usually restricted to exclude the clypeastroids or flat sea-urchins: then also called *Spatangida* and *Spatangina*. The forms are numerous; most of them fall in the family *Spatangidæ* as usually limited, from which the *Cassidulidæ* are distinguished by the absence of semitæ and other approaches to the regular sea-urchins. The form of the spatangoids is various, and only a part of them have a cordate figure. Some are quite elongate, and may even bear a sort of beak or rostrum, as in the genus *Pourtalesia*. The tendency is away from radiism and toward a sort of bilateral symmetry, as evidenced by the disposition of five ambulacra in two groups, an anterior trivium—under the odd ambulacrum of which is the mouth—and a posterior bivium, in relation with which is the anus. The odd anterior ambulacrum often aborts, leaving apparently but four ambulacra on the upper surface; in other cases it is disproportionally enlarged. The ambulacra are always petaloid; semitæ are not recognized outside this group, and occur nearly throughout it (but not in *Cassidulidæ* and the fossil *Dysasteridæ*); the spines are very variable, and few or many, but always slender or fine, sometimes like hairs of great length. The genital and ocular plates are centric; there are no Polian vesicles, and four kinds of pedicels or tube-feet occur, of which the semital are always different from the two or three kinds of ambulacral feet. See cuts under *Ananchytes*, *Echinocardium*, *petalostichous*, *semita*, and *Spatangus*.



*Amphidotus cordatus* (or *Echinocardium cordatum*), one of the *Spatangoida*, viewed from above.
*a*, anterior ambulacrum, forming with *b*, *b*, anterolateral ambulacra, the trivium; *c*, *c*, two posterolateral ambulacra, forming the bivium; *d*, madreporic tubercle surrounded by genital pores; *e*, intrapetalous semita or fasciole; *f*, circumanal semita.

**Spatangus** (spā-tang'gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπατάγγης, a sea-urchin.] **1.** The representative genus of the family *Spatangidæ*, and a type form of the irregular sea-urchins called *Spatangoida*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A species of this genus: as, the violet *spatangus*, *S. purpureus*.

Violet Spatangus (*S. purpureus*). One half shown with its spines removed.

**spatch-cock** (spach'kok), *n.* [Usually supposed to stand for **despatch-cock*, meaning 'a cock quickly done'; but such a formation is irregular, and no record of it exists. There is prob. some confusion with *spitchcock*, q. v.] A fowl killed and immediately broiled, as for some sudden occasion. [Colloq., Eng.]

**spate** (spāt), *n.* [Also *spait, speat;* appar. < Ir. *speid*, a great river-flood.] A natural outpour of water; a flood; specifically, a sudden flood or freshet, as from a swollen river or lake. [Originally Scotch.]

Down the water wi' speed she rins,
While tears in *spaits* fa' fast frae her ein.
*Jock o' the Side* (Child's Ballads, VI. 82).

Mr. Scrope held that whole spawning-beds are swept away by *spates* on the Tweed.
*Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 361.

The Avon . . . running yellow in *spate*, with the recent heavy rains.
*W. Black*, House-boat, xix.

**spate-bonet**, *n.* Same as *spade-bone*.

Some afterwards set up on a window a painted Mastiff-dog gnawing the *spate-bone* of a shoulder of mutton.
*Fuller*, Ch. Hist., V. i. 32. (*Davies.*)

**spatha** (spā'thạ), *n.*; pl. *spathæ* (-thē). [< L. *spatha*, < Gr. *σπάθη*, a broad flat blade, a broadsword: see *spathe*.] 1. A broadsword, thin, pointed, and double-edged, such as was used by the Franks and kindred peoples.

The British swords, called *spathæ*, were large, long, and heavy. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 69.

2. In *bot.*, same as *spathe*.

**pathaceous** (spā-thā'shius), *a.* [< *spathe* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, spathe-bearing; furnished with or of the nature of a spathe.

**pathal** (spā'thạl), *a.* [< *spathe* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, inclosed in or furnished with a spathe: as, *spathal* flowers.

**pathe** (spāᴛʜ), *n.* [< L. *spatha*, < Gr. *σπάθη*, a broad flat blade, a broadsword, a broad rib, the shoulder-blade, the stem of a leaf, the spathe of a flower, a spatula. Hence ult. (< Gr.) E. *spade*[1], *spade*[2], *spatula*, *spatule*, *spattle*[2], *spaddle*, *spittle*[3], etc.] 1. In *bot.*, a peculiar often large and colored bract, or pair of bracts, which subtend or envelop a spadix, as in palms and arums. The name is also given to the peculiar several-leafed involucre of iris and allied plants. See *spadix*, 1, and cuts under *Araceæ*, *Indian turnip* (under *Indian*), *Monstera*, *Peltandra*, and *Symplocarpus*.

2. In *zoöl.*, some spatulate or spoon-shaped part.

**spathebill** (spāᴛʜ'bil), *n.* The spoon-billed sandpiper, *Eurynorhynchus pygmæus*. *G. Cuvier* (trans.). See cut under *Eurynorhynchus*.

**spathed** (spāᴛʜd), *a.* [< *spathe* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, surrounded or furnished with a spathe; spathaceous.

**Spathegaster** (spath-ē-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL. (Hartig, 1840), < Gr. *σπάθη*, a blade, + *γαστήρ*, the stomach.] 1. A spurious genus of hymenopterous gall-insects, containing dimorphic forms of *Neuroterus*, the name being retained as distinctive of such forms.—2. A genus of syrphid flies. *Schiner*, 1868. Also *Spatigaster* (Schiner, 1862), *Spathiogaster* (Loew, 1843), *Spazigaster* and *Spazogaster* (Rondani, 1843).

**spathegastric** (spath-ē-gas'trik), *a.* [< *Spathegaster* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to *Spathegaster* (sense 1): as, a *spathegastric* form.

**Spathelia** (spā-thē'li-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1752), perhaps so called from its resemblance to a palm-tree; < Gr. *σπάθη*, a blade, spathe, petiole of a palm-tree: see *spathe*.] A genus of polypetalous trees, of the order *Simarubaceæ* and tribe *Picramnieæ*. It is characterized by polygamous flowers without the disk usually present in the order, five stamens alternate to the petals, and a three-angled ovary with two pendulous ovules in each of its three cells. There are 3 species, natives of the West Indies, extending perhaps into Mexico. They are lofty and handsome trees with an erect unbranched trunk, destitute of the bitter principle which pervades *Picramnia*, the next related genus, and many others of the order, and in many respects, as in the ovary, resembling *Boswellia*, the frankincense-tree, of the order *Burseraceæ*. They bear odd-pinnate alternate leaves, composed of numerous linear-oblong or sickle-shaped leaflets with a toothed or gland-bearing margin, and cymose clusters of red short-pedicelled flowers, disposed in elongated terminal panicles. The fruit is a somewhat elliptical three-angled and three-winged drupe, with a three-celled and three-seeded stone perforated with resin-bearing canals. *S. simplex* is the mountain-pride or mountain-green of the West Indies, a handsome tree with slender trunk rising from 20 to 50 feet, its leaves and its powdery inflorescence each several feet long.

**spathella** (spā-thel'ạ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *spatha*, a blade, NL. a spathe: see *spathe*.] In *bot.*: (*a*†) A glume in grasses. (*b*) See *spathilla*.

**spathic** (spath'ik), *a.* [< G. *spath*, spar (see *spaad*), + *-ic*.] In *mineral.*, having an even lamellar or flatly foliated structure.—**Spathic iron**, **spathic iron ore**, carbonate of iron: same as *siderite*, 2.

**spathiform** (spath'i-fôrm), *a.* [< G. *spath*, spar, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling spar in form: as, the ocherous and *spathiform* varieties of uranite.

**spathilla** (spā-thil'ạ), *n.*; pl. *spathillæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of *spatha*, a spathe: see *spathe*. Cf. *spathella*.] In *bot.*, a secondary or diminutive spathe in a spathaceous inflorescence, as in palms. Also, sometimes, *spathella*.

When the spadix is compound or branching, as in Palms, there are smaller spathes, surrounding separate parts of the inflorescence, to which the name *spathellæ* has sometimes been given. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 120.

**spathing** (spā'ᴛʜing), *n.* Same as *spaying*.

**spathiopyrite** (spath'i-ō-pī'rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σπάθιον*, dim. of *σπάθη*, a broad blade, + E. *pyrite*.] Same as *safflorite*.

**spathose**[1] (spā'thōs), *a.* [< *spathe* + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, relating to or formed like a spathe; spathaceous; spathal.

**spathose**[2] (spath'ōs), *a.* [< G. *spath*, spar (see *spathic*), + *-ose*.] In *mineral.*, sparry; of the nature of spar; occurring in broad plates or lamellæ; foliated in texture.—**Spathose iron**, spathic iron.

**spathous** (spā'thus), *a.* [< *spathe* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *spathose*[1].

**spathulate** (spath'ū-lāt), *a.* Same as *spatulate*.

**Spathulea** (spā-thū'lē-ạ), *n.* Same as *Spatula*, 3.

**Spathura** (spā-thū'rạ), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1850), < Gr. *σπάθη*, a blade, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] A remarkable genus of *Trochilidæ*, containing hummingbirds with the lateral tail-feathers long-exsert-

Racket-tailed Humming-bird (*Spathura underwoodi*).

ed, narrowed, and then dilated into a spatule or racket at the end, and with conspicuous leg-muffs. There are 4 or 5 species, as *S. underwoodi*, also called *Stoganurus spatulugera*.

**spatial** (spā'shạl), *a.* [Also *spacial*; < L. *spatium*, space: see *space*.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to space; existing in or connected with space.

We have an Intuition of objects in space: that is, we contemplate objects as made up of *spatial* parts, and apprehend their *spatial* relations by the same act by which we apprehend the objects themselves.
*Whewell*, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. p. xx.

The ascertaining of a fixed *spatial* order among objects supposes that certain objects are at rest or occupy the same position. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 160.

To analyze the United States of America as a *spacial* extent. *H. N. Day*, Logic, p. 175.

**spatiality** (spā-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [Also *spaciality*; < *spatial* + *-ity*.] Spatial character; extension.

So far, all we have established or sought to establish is the existence of the vague form or quale of *spatiality* as an inseparable element bound up with the other qualitative peculiarities of each and every one of our sensations.
*W. James*, Mind, XII. 10.

**spatially** (spā'shạl-i), *adv.* Having reference to or as regards space. Also written *spacially*.

Usually we have more trouble to discriminate the quality of an impression than to fix it *spatially*.
*J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX 52.

Objects of different sense-organs, experienced together, do not in the first instance appear either inside or along side or far outside of each other, neither *spatially* continuous nor discontinuous in any definite sense of these words. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., II. 181.

**spatiate**† (spā'shi-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *spatiatus*, pp. of *spatiari* (> G. *spazieren*), walk about, go, proceed, < *spatium*, room, space: see *space*. Cf. *expatiate*.] To rove; ramble: expatiate.

Confined to a narrow chamber, he could *spatiate* at large through the whole universe. *Bentley*.

**spatilomancy** (spā-til'ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *σπατίλη*, excrement, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of animal excrements and refuse.

**spatiousness**†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *spacious*.

**spatt**, *n.* See *spat*[5].

**spatter** (spat'ėr), *v.* [Freq. of *spat*[1], or, with variation, of *spot*: see *spat*[1], *spot*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To scatter or throw about carelessly, as some fluid or semi-fluid substance; dash or splash so as to fall in spreading drops or small quantities: as, to *spatter* water or mud over a person; to *spatter* oaths or calumnies.

Where famish'd dogs, late guardians of my door,
Shall lick their mangled master's *spatter'd* gore
*Pope*, Iliad, xxii. 97.

2. To dash or splash upon; bespatter, literally or figuratively: as, to *spatter* a person with water, mud, or slander.

Reynard, close attended at his heels
By panting dog, tir'd man, and *spatter'd* horse.
*Cowper*, Needless Alarm, l. 125.

**II.** *intrans.* 1†. To sputter; act or talk in a sputtering manner.

The Grave *spattered* and shook his Head, saying, 'Twas the greatest Error he had committed since he knew what belonged to a Soldier. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 15.

That mind must needs be irrecoverably deprav'd which, either by chance or importunity tasting but once of one just deed, *spatters* at it, and abhorrs the relish ever after.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ii.

2. To undergo or cause scattering or splashing in drops or small quantities.

The colour *spatters* in fine drops upon the surface of the buttons. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 562.

**spatter** (spat'ėr), *n.* [< *spatter*, *v.*] 1. The act of spattering, or the state of being spattered; a spattering or splashing effect.

She . . . sometimes exposed her face to the chill *spatter* of the wind. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvii.

2. A quick succession of not very loud sounds, such as is produced by the spattering of some substance.

A *spatter* of musketry was heard, which proceeded from the last of the enemy leaving the place.
*W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 378.

3. That which is spattered; a small splash, as of something thrown or falling in drops: as, a *spatter* of milk, ink, or mud on one's clothes.

The sun dripped through
In *spatters* of wasted gold.
*St. Nicholas*, XVIII. 987.

**spatterdash** (spat'ėr-dash), *n.* [< *spatter* + *dash*.] A covering for the legs, used to protect the stockings, trousers, etc., from mud and wear. In modern military uniform the name is applied to several kinds of gaiters, and to the water-proof leggings or shields to the trousers of some French mounted troops. Also *splatterdash*.

Here 's a fellow made for a soldier: there 's a leg for a *spatterdash*, with an eye like the king of Prussia.
*Sheridan* (?), The Camp, i. 2.

**spatter-dock** (spat'ėr-dok), *n.* The yellow pond-lily, *Nymphæa* (*Nuphar*) *advena*; also extended to other species of the genus. See *Nymphæa*[1], 1, and *pond-lily*, 1. [U. S.]

**spatterwork** (spat'ėr-wėrk), *n.* A method of producing a figure or design upon a surface of any kind by spattering coloring matter upon the exposed parts of it; any work or object, or objects collectively, showing an effect so produced.

**spattle**[1] (spat'i), *n.* [< ME. *spattle*, *spettle*, *spatel*, *spotil*, *spotele*, later *spatyll* (= OFries. *spedel*, *spedla*), < AS. *spātl*, spittle, < *spātan*, spit: see *spit*[2]. Cf. *spittle*[1].] Spittle. *Bp. Bale*.

He spette in to erthe, and made clay of the *spotle*.
*Wyclif*, John ix. 6.

**spattle**[2] (spat'l), *n.* [Formerly also *spatule*; < OF. *spatule*, *espatule*, F. *spatule* = Sp. *espátula* = Pg. *spatula* = It. *spatola*, < L. *spatula*, *spathula*, a blade, spatula: see *spatula*. Doublet of *spatula*, *spittle*[3].] 1. A flat blade for stirring, mixing, or molding plastic powdered or liquid substances; a spatula.—2. Specifically, in *pottery*, a tool for mottling a molded article with coloring matter.

**spattling-machine** (spat'ling-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine, consisting of a reservoir with sieves through which the liquid is caused to fall to divide it into spray, for sprinkling a colored glaze to form party-colored ware.

**spatula** (spat'ū-lạ), *n.* [< L. *spatula*, also *spathula*, dim. of *spatha*, < Gr. *σπάθη*, a broad blade, a spatula, a paddle: see *spade*[1], *spathe*. Cf. *spatule*, *spattle*[2], *spittle*[3].] 1. A broad flat blade or strip of metal or wood, with unsharpened edges and a commonly rounded outer end (which may be spoon-shaped), and a handle: used for spreading, smoothing, scraping up, or stirring substances, comminuting powders, etc. Spatulas are usually set in handles like those of table-knives, and are of many shapes, sizes, and materials. Those used by druggists, painters, etc., are comparatively long and narrow, straight, and made of more or less flexible steel. Fresco-painters use a trowel-shaped or spoon-shaped spatula for spreading wax or mortar upon the surface which is to receive the painting.

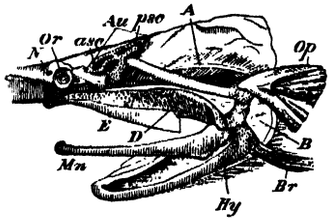
2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Boie, 1822).] A genus of *Anatinæ*, having the bill much longer than the head or tarsus, twice as wide at the end as at the base, there broadly rounded and spoon-shaped, with narrow prominent nail and numerous protrusive lamellæ; the shoveler-ducks or souchets. The tail is short and pointed, of fourteen feathers. *S. clypeata* is the common shoveler (see cut under *shoveler*), *S. rhynchotis* is Australian, *S. platalea* is South American, *S. capensis* is South African, and *S. variegata* inhabits New Zealand. Also *Rhynchaspis*, *Clypeata*, and *Spathulea*.—**Spatula mallei**, in *anat.*, the flattened extremity of the handle of the malleus attached to the umbo of the membrana tympani. See cut under *tympanic*.

**spatulamancy** (spat'ū-la-man-si), *n.* [Prop. **spatulomancy*, < L. *spatula*, a blade, + *μαντεία*, divination.] A method of divination by a sheep's shoulder-blade.

*Spatulamancy* (called in Scotland Slinneanch [divination]) by reading the speal bone or the blade bone of a shoulder of mutton well scraped.
*Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 78.

**spatular** (spat'ū-lăr), *a.* [< *spatula* + *-ar*3.] Like a spatula in form; spatulate.

**Spatularia** (spat-ū-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Shaw), < L. *spatula*, a spatula: see *spatula*.] In *ichth.*,




Skull of *Spatularia*, with the long beak removed, the anterior (*asc*) and posterior (*psc*) semicircular canals exposed; *Aa*, auditory chamber; *Or*, orbit of eye; *N*, nasal sac; *Hy*, hyoidean apparatus; *Br*, representatives of branchiostegal rays; *Op*, operculum; *Mn*, mandible; *A B*, suspensorium; *D*, palatoquadrate cartilage; *E*, maxilla.

a genus of ganoid fishes: same as *Polyodon*, 1. See also cut under *paddle-fish*.

**Spatulariidæ** (spat″ū-lā-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spatularia* + *-idæ*.] In *ichth.*, a family of ganoid fishes, named from the genus *Spatularia:* same as *Polyodontidæ*. Also *Spatularidæ*. See cuts under *paddle-fish* and *Psephurus*.

**spatulate** (spat'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *spatulatus*, < *spatula*, a spatula: see *spatula*.] Shaped like a spatula; in *zoöl.* and *anat.*, spoon-shaped, or rounded more or less like the outlines of a spoon; spatuliform; in *bot.*, shaped like a spatula; resembling a spatula in shape, being oblong or rounded with a long narrow attenuate base: as, a *spatulate* leaf, petal, or other flattened organ. Also *spathulate*. See cuts under *Eurynorhynchus*, *paddle-fish*, *Parotia*, *Prioniturus*, *Spathura*, and *shoveler*2.

Spatulate Leaves of *Callitriche heterophylla*.

The large basal joint of the sixth appendage [of *Limulus*] is almost devoid of spines, and bears a curved, *spatulate* process. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 229.

**spatulation** (spat-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *spatulate* + *-ion*.] Spatulate shape or formation; appearance as of a spatula; spoon-shaped figure or arrangement. See cuts noted under *spatulate*.

The lateral [tail-]feathers [of some humming-birds] may . . . suddenly enlarge into a terminal *spatulation*, as in the forms known as "Racquet-tails." *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 359.

**spatule** (spat'ūl), *n.* [< F. *spatule*, < L. *spatula*, a blade, spatula: see *spattle*2, *spatula*.] 1†. Same as *spattle*2.

Stirring it thrice a day with a *spatule*
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 17.

2. In *zoöl.*, a spatulate formation or spatuliform part; specifically, in *ornith.*, the racket at the end of the tail-feathers, as of the motmots or sawbills and certain parrakeets and humming-birds. See cuts under *Momotus*, *Prioniturus*, and *Spathura*.

**spatuliform** (spat'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *spatula*, a blade, spatula, + *forma*, form.] Spatulate in form; spoon-shaped.

**spatuligerous** (spat-ū-lij'ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *spatula*, a blade, spatula, + *gerere*, carry.] In *zoöl.*, bearing or provided with a spatule or racket.

**spaud**, *v.* A dialectal form of *spald*1.

**spauder** (spâ'dėr), *n.* [Also *spawder* (?) (Sc. *spelder*), also *splauder*, spread; freq. of *spaud*, *spald:* see *spald*1.] An injury to animals arising from their legs being forced too far asunder on ice or slippery roads. [Prov. Eng.]

**spaul** (spâl), *n.* See *spall*2.—**Black spaul.** Same as *symptomatic anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).

**spauld**†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *spall*2.

**spave** (spāv), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *spay*1.

**spaviet** (spav'i-et), *a.* A Scotch form of *spavined*.

My *spaviet* Pegasus will limp.
*Burns*, First Epistle to Davie.

**spavin** (spav'in), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spaven;* < ME. *spaveyne*, < OF. *espavent*, *esparvain*, F. *éparvin* = OIt. *spavano*, It. *spavenio* = Sp. *esparaván* = Pg. *esparavão*, *esparvão*, spavin; perhaps so called in allusion to the hopping or sparrow-like motion of a horse afflicted with spavin; cf. Sp. *esparaván*, a sparrow-hawk, < OHG. *sparo*, *sparwe* = AS. *spearwa* = E. *sparrow:* see *sparrow*. But this explanation is uncertain, resting on the mere resemblance of form.] 1. A disease of horses affecting the hock-joint, or joint of the hind leg between the knee and the fetlock. See *bog-spavin*, *blood-spavin*, *bone-spavin*.—2. In *coal-mining*, the clay underlying the coal. Also called *under-clay*, *coal-clay*, *seat*, *seat-clay*, etc. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

**spavined** (spav'ind), *a.* [< *spavin* + *-ed*2.] Affected with spavin; hence, figuratively, halting; crippled; very lame or limping.

A blind, *spavined*, galled hack, that was only fit to be cut up for a dog-kennel. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

If they ever praise each other's bad drawings, or broken-winded novels, or *spavined* verses, nobody ever supposed it was from admiration. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, i.

**spawt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *spa*.

**spawder**, *n.* See *spauder*.

**spawl**1, *n.* and *v.* See *spall*1.

**spawl**2, *n.* See *spall*2.

**spawl**3 (spâl), *n.* [A contr. of *spattle*1.] Saliva or spittle thrown out carelessly; slaver.

The new-born infant from the cradle takes,
And first of spittle she lustration makes;
Then in the *spawl* her middle finger dips,
Anoints the temples, forehead, and the lips.
*Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, ii.

**spawl**3 (spâl), *v. i.* [Formerly also *spall;* < *spawl*3, *n.*] To throw saliva from the mouth so as to scatter it; eject spittle in a careless, dirty manner: sometimes with indefinite *it*.

There was such spitting and *spalling*, as though they had been half choked.
*Harrington's Apology* (1596). (*Nares.*)

In disgrace,
To spit and *spawl* upon his sunbright face.
*Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 2.

Why must he sputter, *spawl*, and slaver it? *Swift.*

**spawld**, *n.* A Scotch variant of *spald*2 for *spall*2.

**spawn** (spân), *v.* [Early mod. E. *spaune;* < ME. *spawnen*, *spanen*, < OF. *espaundre*, *espandre*, also *espandir*, shed, spill, pour out, spawn, same as *espanir*, blow, bloom as a flower, lit. expand, F. *épandre*, spread, = It. *spandere*, spill, scatter, shed, < L. *expandere*, spread out, shed abroad: see *expand*. Cf. *spannishing*.] **I.** *trans.* To produce or lay (eggs): said of a female fish, and by extension of other animals; hence, to generate. It is sometimes applied, in contempt, to human beings.

What practices such principles as these may *spawn*, when they are laid out to the sun, you may determine. *Swift.*

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To produce or lay eggs of the kinds called *spawn*, as a fish, frog, mollusk, or crustacean; by extension, to produce offspring: said of other animals, and, in contempt, of human beings.

The Trout usually *spawns* about October or November.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 75.

2. To issue, as the eggs or young of a fish: by extension applied to other animals, and to human beings, in contempt.

The beguiling charms of distinctions and magnificent subtleties have *spawned* into prodigious monsters, and the birth of error. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 176.

It is so ill a quality, and the mother of so many ill ones that *spawn* from it, that a child should be brought up in the greatest abhorrence of it. *Locke.*

**spawn** (spân), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *spaune;* < *spawn*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. The eggs or ova of various oviparous animals, as amphibians, fishes, mollusks, crustaceans, etc., when small and numerous, or extruded in more or less coherent masses; female roe. The number of individual eggs in spawn varies much, and is sometimes prodigiously great: thus, it has been estimated that the spawn of a single codfish may contain several million eggs. In oviparous fishes the eggs are spawned directly into the water, fecundated as they flow out, or afterward, by the milt of the male, and left to hatch by themselves. Fish-spawn is also easily procured by the process of stripping the female, and artificially fecundated by the same process applied to the male, the spawn and milt being mixed together in the water of a vessel made for the purpose. In ovoviviparous fishes the spawn is impregnated in the body of the female, as is usual with the eggs of higher animals. Frogs and toads lay a quantity of spawn consisting of a jelly-like mass in which the eggs are embedded, and it is fertilized as it flows forth. Some shell-fish extrude spawn in firm gelatinous masses, as the common sea-snail, *Natica heros*. (See *sand-saucer*.) The mass of eggs (called *coral* or *berry*) that a lobster carries under her tail is the spawn or roe of that crustacean; and in various other crustaceans and some fishes the spawn is carried to hatching in special brood-pouches (see *opossum-shrimp*), which are sometimes in the male instead of the female, as in the sea-horse (see *Hippocampidæ*). Anadromous fishes are those which leave the sea and run up rivers to spawn; a few fishes are catadromous, or the converse of this. The name *spawn* is seldom or never given to the eggs of scaly reptiles, birds, or mammals; but the term has sometimes included milt. See *spawning*.

2. The spat of the oyster, from the time of the discharge of the egg until the shell is visible and the creature has become attached.—3. Offspring of fish; very small fish; fry.—4. Offspring in general; a swarming brood: applied, mostly in contempt, to human beings.

To Sem the East, to Cham the South, the West
To Iapheth falls; their seuerall scopes exprest:
Their fruitful *Spawn* did all the World supply.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Colonies, Arg.

Howe'er that common *spawn* of ignorance,
Our fry of writers, may beslime his fame.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, Ind.

5. In *bot.*, the mycelium of fungi; the white fibrous matter forming the matrix from which fungi are produced. Certain species of edible fungi, as *Agaricus campestris*, are propagated artificially by sowing the spawn in prepared beds of horse-droppings and sand.

By this time these will be one mass of natural *spawn*, having a grey mouldy and thready appearance, and a smell like that of mushrooms.
*Cooke and Berkeley*, Fungi, p. 257.

The agarics have an abundant mycelium, known to gardeners as the *spawn*, consisting of white, cottony filaments, which spread in every direction through the soil.
*Amer. Cyc.*, XII. 70.

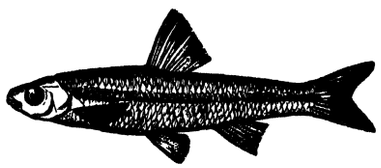
**To shoot spawn.** See *shoot*.

**II.** *a.* Containing spawn; spawning, or about to spawn; ripe, as a fish.

**spawn-brick** (spân'brik), *n.* In *bot.*, brick-shaped masses of mold or compressed horse-droppings fermented with mushroom-spawn, and used for the artificial sowing or stocking of a mushroom-bed.

The [mushroom-]bed will be ready for spawning, which consists of inserting small pieces of *spawn bricks* into the sloping sides of the bed, about 6 inches asunder.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 284.

**spawn-eater** (spân'ē″tėr), *n.* A spawn-eating fish, or other animal which habitually feeds upon spawn, to the detriment of the fisheries or of fish-culture; especially, a cyprinoid fish,


Spawn-eater (*Notropis hudsonius*).

*Notropis hudsonius*, found in streams along the coast from New York to Virginia. This is one of the largest minnows, from 4 to 8 inches long, of a pale coloration, the sides with a broad silvery band, and usually a dusky spot at the base of the caudal fin. It is sometimes called *smelt*.

**spawned** (spând), *p. a.* 1. Having emitted spawn; spent, as a fish.—2. Extruded or deposited, as spawn.

**spawner** (spâ'nėr), *n.* [< *spawn* + *-er*1.] 1. That which spawns, as the female of fish, frogs, oysters, etc.; a ripe fish about to spawn: correlated with *milter*.

There the *Spawner* casts her eggs, and the Melter hovers over her all that time that she is casting her Spawn, but touches her not.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler (ed. 1653), p. 147.

2. In *fish-culture*, a spawn-gatherer. [Recent.]

**spawn-fungus** (spân'fung″gus), *n.* See *fungus*.

**spawn-hatcher** (spân'hach″ėr), *n.* An apparatus for the artificial hatching of the ova of fish. It consists essentially of a box, or a series of boxes, fitted with trays with perforated bottoms to receive the spawn, and arranged for the supply of a regulated current of fresh water.

**spawning** (spâ'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *spawn*, *v.*] The act or process of emitting and fecundating spawn. It consists essentially in the emission by the female of her eggs, and by the male of his milt, in such a manner that they may come in contact with each other, and that the eggs may be placed in a position favorable to their development. The manner, time, and place in which this is performed vary with the species. Some kinds bury their eggs in sand or gravel; some attach them to weeds, sticks, or stones; some build nests of stones or other material; and others drop their eggs carelessly through the water. Fish spawn at all seasons of the year, every species having its appropriate time. Rapid streams, quiet lakes, and sea-bottoms are among the places of deposit. In some cases nests are constructed somewhat elaborately. With the laying of the eggs the care of the parents for their offspring generally ends. Not unfrequently both sire and dam immediately devour their yet unhatched descendants. A few species guard their eggs during incubation, and in some rare cases this care continues after the young fishes are hatched.

**spawning-bed** (spâ'ning-bed), *n.* A bed or nest made in the bottom of a stream, as by salmon and trout, in which fish deposit their spawn and milt.

**spawning-ground** (spâ'ning-ground), *n.* A water-bottom on which fish deposit their spawn; hence, the body or extent of water to which they resort to spawn; a breeding-place.

**spawning-screen** (spâ'ning-skrēn), *n.* In *fish-culture*, a frame or screen on which the spawn of fish is collected.

**spawn-rising** (spân'rī'zing), *n.* In *fish-culture*, the increase in size of spawn after the milt has been added.

**spay**[1] (spā), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *spaie;* dial. *spave, spaive, speave;* supposed to be < Gael. *spoth* = Manx *spoay* = Bret. *spachein, spaza,* castrate, geld; cf. W. *yspaddu,* exhaust, empty, *dyspyddu,* drain, exhaust; perhaps connected with L. *spado,* < Gr. σπάδων a eunuch, < σπάν, draw, extract: see *spade*[4].] To castrate (a female) by extirpating the ovaries. The process corresponds to castration or emasculation of the male, incapacitating the female from breeding, or making her barren. Applied to hens, it corresponds to the caponizing of a cock. It is also practised on other animals, as swine. The animals fatten more readily, and the flesh is improved. Compare *Batley's operation,* under *operation.*

**spay**[2] (spā), *n.* [Also *spaie;* perhaps < OF. **espeis, espois,* F. *épois,* branches of a stag's horns, < G. *spitz,* a point (cf. G. *spitz-hirsch,* a stag whose horns have begun to grow pointed): see *spit*[2], *spitz.* Cf. *spittard,* a two-year-old hart.] The male red-deer or hart in his third year.

**spay**[3], *v.* See *spae.*

**spayeret, spayret,** *n.* See *spare*[2].

**Spea** (spē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1863), < Gr. σπέος, a cave.] A genus of spade-footed toads (*Scaphiopodidæ* or *Pelobatidæ*), representing a low type of organization, and peculiar to America. Several species, as *S. hammondi* and *S. bombifrons,* inhabit arid regions in the western United States and Mexico, being adapted to dry climate by the rapidity of their metamorphosis. During rains in summer they come out of their holes in the ground, and lay their eggs in rain-pools, where the tadpoles are soon seen swimming. These get their legs very promptly, and go hopping about on dry land. They are very noisy in the spring, like the common spade-foots.

**speak** (spēk), *v.;* pret. *spoke* (*spake* archaic or poetical), pp. *spoken* (*spoke* obs. or vulgar), ppr. *speaking.* [< ME. *speken* (pret. *spake, spak, spec, spæc,* pp. *spoken, spoke,* earlier *spæken, speokene, i-speken, ispeke*), < late AS. *specan,* earlier *sprecan* (pret. *spæc,* pl. *spǣcon,* earlier *spræc,* pl. *sprǣcon,* pp. *specen,* earlier *sprecen*) = OS. *sprecan* = OFries. *spreka* = D. *spreken* = MLG. LG. *spreken* = OHG. *sprehhan,* MHG. G. *sprechen,* speak; cf. MHG. *spehten,* chatter, G. dial. *spächten,* speak; root unknown. Hence ult. *speech,* and perhaps *spook.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To use articulate utterance in the tones of the speaking-voice, in distinction from those of the singing-voice; exert the faculty of speech in uttering words for the expression of thought.

> Sire, are hi beo [ere they be] to dithe awreke
> We mote ihere the children *speke*
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

Their children *spake* half in the speech of Ashdod, and could not *speak* in the Jews' language. Neh. xiii. 24.

Many good scholars *speak* but fumblingly.
*B. Jonson,* Discoveries.

2. To make an oral address, as before a magistrate, a tribunal a public assembly, or a company; deliver a speech, discourse, argument, plea, or the like: as, to *speak* for or against a person or a cause in court or in a legislature.

Then Agrippa said unto Paul, Thou art permitted to *speak* for thyself. Acts xxvi. 1.

Lord Sandwich, by a most inconceivable jumble of cunning, *spoke* for the treaty. *Walpole,* Letters, II. 278.

3. To make oral communication or mention; talk; converse: as, to *speak* with a stranger; to *speak* of or about something; they do not *speak* to each other.

Than eche toke other be the hande, and wente *spekynge* of many thinges till thei com to the hostell of Vlfin and Bretell. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 467.

> I must thank him only,
> Lest my remembrance suffer ill report;
> At heel of that, defy him. . . .
> Would we had *spoke* together.
> *Shak.,* A. and C., ii. 2. 167.

4. To communicate ideas by written or printed words; make mention or tell in recorded speech.

I *speak* concerning Christ and the church. Eph. v. 32.

The Scripture *speaks* only of those to whom it speaks.
*Hammond.*

The Latin convent is thought to have been on mount Gihon, though some seem to *speak* of that hill as beyond the pool of Gihon. *Pococke,* Description of the East, II. i. 10.

5. To make communication by any intelligible sound, action, or indication; impart ideas or information by any means other than speech or writing; give expression or intimation.

> And let the kettle to the trumpet *speak,*
> The trumpet to the cannoneer without.
> *Shak.,* Hamlet, v. 2. 286.

> That brow in furrow'd lines had fix'd at last,
> And *spake* of passions, but of passion past.
> *Byron,* Lara, i. 5.

> Abate the stride, which *speaks* of man.
> *Tennyson,* Princess, ii.

6. Of an organ-pipe, to emit or utter a tone; sound.—7. *Naut.,* to make a stirring and lapping sound in driving through the water: said of a ship.

At length the sniffer reached us, and the sharp little vessel began to *speak,* as the rushing sound through the water is called; while the wind sang like an Eolian harp through the taut weather-rigging.
*M. Scott,* Tom Cringle's Log, viii.

8. To bark when ordered: said of dogs.—**Ill spoken.** See *well* or *ill spoken,* below.—**Properly speaking.** See *properly.*—**So to speak.** See *so*[1].—**Speaking acquaintance.** (*a*) A degree of acquaintance extending only to formal intercourse.

Between them and Mr. Wright [the Rector] there was only a *speaking acquaintance.*
*Trollope,* Belton Estate, I. 33.

(*b*) A person with whom one is only sufficiently acquainted to interchange formal salutations or indifferent conversation when meeting casually.—**Speaking terms,** a relation between persons in which they speak to or converse with each other; usually, an acquaintance limited to speaking in a general way or on indifferent subjects. *Not to be on speaking terms* is either to be not sufficiently acquainted for passing speech or salutation, or to be so much estranged through disagreement as to be debarred from it.

Our poorer gentry, who never went to town, and were probably *not on speaking terms* with two out of the five families whose parks lay within the distance of a drive.
*George Eliot,* Felix Holt, i.

**To speak by the card.** See *card*[1].—**To speak for.** (*a*) To speak in behalf or in place of; state the case, claims, or views of.

> The general and his wife are talking of it;
> And she *speaks for* you stoutly.
> *Shak.,* Othello, iii. 1. 47.

> There surely I shall *speak for* mine own self.
> *Tennyson,* Lancelot and Elaine.

(*b*) To afford an indication of; intimate; denote.

Every half mile some pretty farmhouse was shining red through clumps of trees, the many cattle-sheds *speaking for* the wealth of the owner. *Froude,* Sketches, p. 93.

**To speak holiday†.** See *holiday, a.*—**To speak in lutestring†.** See *lutestring*[2].—**To speak like a book.** See *book.*—**To speak of.** (*a*) See def. 3. (*b*) To take or make account of; mention as notable or of consequence; deserve mention.

> Those Countries neerest Tigris Spring,
> In those first ages were most flourishing,
> Most *spoken-of.*
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Colonies.

Strangers . . . that pay to their owne Lords the tenth, and not to the owner of those liberties any thing to *speake of.* *Capt. John Smith,* Works, II. 244.

**To speak out,** to speak loud or louder; hence, to speak freely, boldly, or without reserve; disclose what one knows or thinks about a certain matter. **To speak to.** (*a*) To answer for; attest; account for.

For a far longer time than they, the modern observatories, can directly *speak to.* *Piazzi Smyth,* Pyramid, p. 74.

(*b*) To admonish or rebuke. [Colloq. and euphemistic.]

"Papa," he exclaimed, in a loud, plaintive voice, as of one deeply injured, "will you *speak to* Giles? . . . If this sort of thing is allowed to go on, . . . it will perfectly ruin the independence of my character."
*Jean Ingelow,* Off the Skelligs, xix.

**To speak to one's heart.** See *heart.*—**To speak up,** to express one's thoughts freely, boldly, or unreservedly; speak out.

*Speak up,* jolly blade, never fear.
*Robin Hood and Little John* (Child's Ballads, V. 221).

**To speak well for,** to be a commendatory or favorable indication of or with regard to: as, his eagerness *speaks well for* him, or *for* his success.—**Well or ill spoken,** given to speaking well or ill; given to using decorous or indecorous speech, in either a literal or a moral sense.

> Thou speak'st
> In better phrase and matter than thou didst. . . .
> Methinks you're *better spoken.* *Shak.,* Lear, iv. 6. 10.

He was wise and discreete and *well spoken,* having a grave & deliberate utterance.
*Bradford,* Plymouth Plantation, p. 413.

**=Syn.** *Speak, Talk. Speak* is more general in meaning than *talk.* Thus, a man may *speak* by uttering a single word, whereas to *talk* is to utter words consecutively; so a man may be able to *speak* without being able to *talk. Speak* is also more formal in meaning: as, to *speak* before an audience; while *talk* implies a conversational manner of speaking.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To utter orally and articulately; express with the voice; enunciate.

And thei seide, "That he is, for this thre dayes he *spake* no speche, ne neuer shall *speke* worde."
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 94.

They sat down with him upon the ground seven days and seven nights, and none *spake* a word unto him.
Job ii. 13.

2. To declare; utter; make known by speech; tell, announce, or express in uttered words.

Grant unto thy servants that with all boldness they may *speak* thy word. Acts iv. 29.

> One that, to *speak* the truth,
> Had all those excellencies that our books
> Have only feign'd.
> *Middleton,* Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

> I am come to *speak*
> Thy praises. *Bryant,* Hymn to Death.

3. To use in oral utterance; express one's self in the speech or tongue of: as, a person may read a language which he cannot *speak.*

The Arabic language is *spoke* very little north of Aleppo.
*Pococke,* Description of the East, II. i. 154.

4. To accost or address in speech; specifically (*naut.*), to accost at sea; hail and hold communication with by the voice, as a passing vessel.

About six bells, that is three o'clock P. M., we saw a sail on our larboard bow. I was very desirous, like every new sailor, to *speak* her.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.,* Before the Mast, p. 10.

5. To say, either in speech or in writing; use as a form of speech.

A beavie of ladyes is *spoken* figuratively for a company or troupe: the terme is taken of Larkes.
*Spenser,* Shep. Cal., April, Glosse.

6. To produce by means or as a result of speech; bring about or into being by utterance; call forth.

> They sung how God *spoke* out the World's vast Ball;
> From Nothing and from No where call'd forth All.
> *Cowley,* Davideis, i.

7. To mention as; speak of as being; call. [Obsolete or rare.]

> Mayst thou live ever *spoken* our protector!
> *Fletcher,* Valentinian, v. 8.

8. To make known as if by speech; give speaking evidence of; indicate; show to be; declare.

> Whatever his reputed parents be,
> He hath a mind that *speaks* him right and noble.
> *Fletcher,* Spanish Curate, i. 1.

> And for the heaven's wide circuit, let it *speak*
> The Maker's high magnificence.
> *Milton,* P. L., viii. 101.

Eleanor's countenance was dejected, yet sedate; and its composure *spoke* her inured to all the gloomy objects to which they were advancing.
*Jane Austen,* Northanger Abbey, xxiv.

**To speak a ship.** See def. 4, above.—**To speak daggers.** See *dagger*[1].—**To speak** (a person) **fair,** to address in fair or pleasing terms; speak to in a friendly way.

> Oh run, dear friend, and bring the lord Philaster! *speak* him *fair;* call him prince; do him all the courtesy you can. *Beau. and Fl.,* Philaster, v. 3.

**To speak for,** to establish a claim to by prior assertion; ask or engage in advance: as, we have *spoken for* seats; she is already *spoken for.*—**To speak one's mind,** to express one's opinion, especially with emphasis.

The Romans had a time once every year, when their Slaves might freely *speake their minds.*
*Milton,* On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

**To speak out,** to utter openly; proclaim boldly.

> But strait I'l make his Dumbness find a Tongue
> To *speak out* his imposture, and thy wrong.
> *J. Beaumont,* Psyche, ii. 164.

**=Syn.** *Tell, State,* etc. See *say*[1].

**speakable** (spē'ka-bl), *a.* [< *speak* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being spoken; fit to be uttered.

The other, . . . heaping oaths upon oaths, . . . most horrible and not *speakable,* was rebuked of an honest man. *Ascham,* Toxophilus, i.

2†. Having the power of speech. [Rare.]

> Redouble then this miracle, and say
> How cam'st thou *speakable* of mute?
> *Milton,* P. L., ix. 863.

**speaker** (spē'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *speker, spekere* (= OFries. *spreker* (in *forspreker*) = D. MLG. *spreker* = OHG. *sprāhhari, sprāchari, sprechhari, sprechheri, sprechari,* MHG. *sprechære, sprecher,* G. *sprecher,* a speaker); < *speak* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who speaks or utters words; one who talks or converses; one who makes a speech or an address; specifically, one who engages in or practises public speaking.

Thei seyn also that Abraham was Frend to God, and that Moyses was familer *spekere* with God.
*Mandeville,* Travels, p. 136.

Bearers far more strange of the Roman name, though no *speakers* of the Roman tongue, are there in special abundance *E. A. Freeman,* Venice, p. 57.

2. A proclaimer; a publisher. [Rare.]

> After my death I wish no other herald,
> No other *speaker* of my living actions.
> *Shak.,* Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 70.

3. [*cap.*] The title of the presiding officer in the British House of Commons, in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, in the lower houses of State legislatures in the United States, and in British colonial legislatures; also of the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain as presiding officer of the House of Lords. The Speaker of the House of Commons is elected in each Parliament from its members, with the royal concurrence, generally without regard to politics, and may preside in successive Parliaments of opposite political character. His powers (which have been much diminished in the course of time) are limited to the pres-

ervation of order and the regulation of debate under the rules of the House, the use of the casting-vote in case of an equal division, and speaking in general committee. The Speaker in the House of Representatives (as also in the State legislatures) is usually a leader of the party having a majority of the members, and has, in addition to the powers of the British Speaker, the power of appointing all committees, and the right, as a member, of participating in general debate after calling another member to the chair, and of voting on all questions — rights exercised, however, only on important occasions. He is thus in a position to control the course of legislation to an important extent, and the office is consequently regarded as of great power and influence.

I hear that about twelve of the Lords met and had chosen my Lord Manchester *speaker* of the House of Lords.
*Pepys*, Diary, April 26, 1660.

In the Lower House the *Speaker* of the Tudor reigns is in very much the same position as the Chancellor in the Upper House; he is the manager of business on the part of the crown, and probably the nominee either of the king himself or of the chancellor.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 272.

Not only that the Standing Committees are the most essential machinery of our governmental system, but also that the *Speaker* of the House of Representatives is the most powerful functionary of that system.
*W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., p. 103.

**4.** A title, and hence a general name, for a book containing selections for practice in declamation, as at school. [U. S.]

**speakership** (spē′kėr-ship), *n.* [< *speaker* + *-ship.*] The office of Speaker in a legislative body.

**speaking** (spē′king), *p. a.* Adapted to inform or impress as if by speech; forcibly expressive or suggestive; animated or vivid in appearance: as, a *speaking* likeness; *speaking* gestures.

A representation borrowed, indeed, from the actual world, but closer to thought, more *speaking* and significant, more true than nature and life itself. *J. Caird.*

The smallness of Spalato, as compared with the greatness of ancient Salona, is a *speaking* historical lesson.
*E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 172.

**Speaking demurrer**, in *law*, a demurrer which alleges or suggests a fact which to be available would require evidence, and which therefore cannot avail on demurrer.

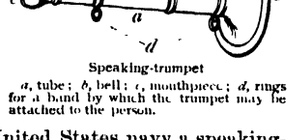
**speakingly** (spē′king-li), *adv.* In a speaking manner; so as to produce the effect of speech; very expressively.

A Mute is one that acteth *speakingly*,
And yet sayes nothing. *Brome*, Antipodes, v. 4.

**speaking-machine** (spē′king-ma-shēn″), *n.* A mechanical contrivance for producing articulate sounds automatically; a speaking automaton.

Kempelen's and Kratzenstein's *speaking-machine*, in the latter part of the last century; the *speaking machine* made by Fabermann of Vienna, closely imitating the human voice. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 208.

**speaking-trumpet** (spē′king-trum″pet), *n.* A trumpet-shaped instrument by which the sound of the human voice is reinforced so that it may be heard at a great distance or above other sounds, as in hailing ships at sea or giving orders at a fire. In the United States navy a speaking-trumpet is the badge of the officer of the deck at sea.



Speaking-trumpet
*a*, tube; *b*, bell; *c*, mouthpiece; *d*, rings for a band by which the trumpet may be attached to the person.

**speaking-tube** (spē′king-tūb), *n.* A tube of sheet-tin, gutta-percha, or other material, serving to convey the voice to a distance, as from one building to another, or from one part of a building to another, as from an upper floor to the street-door, or from the rooms of a hotel to the office. It is commonly used in connection with an annunciator, and is usually fitted at each end with a whistle for calling attention.

**speaking-voice** (spē′king-vois), *n.* The kind of voice used in speaking: opposed to *singing-voice*, or the kind of voice used in singing. The singing-voice and the speaking-voice differ in several respects: (*a*) in pitch and inflection, which are arbitrary in singing, but conformed to the thought in speaking; (*b*) in succession of tones, the tones of music being discrete, while those of speech are concrete; (*c*) in time and emphasis, which in music are more arbitrary and less conformed to the thought than in speech. So great is the difference that many persons who have a good voice for one use have a very poor voice for the other.

**speal**[1] (spēl), *n.* Same as *spell*[4], *spill*[2].

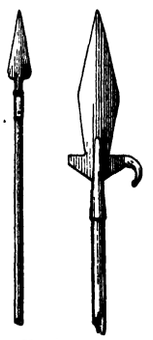
**speal**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *spall*[2].

**speal-bone** (spēl′bōn), *n.* The shoulder-blade. —**Reading the speal-bone**, scapulimancy; divination by means of a shoulder-blade. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Cult., I. 125. Compare *spatulamancy*.

**spean** (spēn), *n.* [< ME. *spene*, < AS. *spana*, teat, udder; cf. *spanan*, wean: see *spane*.] An animal's teat. [Old and prov. Eng.]

It hath also four *speanes* to her paps.
*Topsell*, Four-footed Beasts, p. 38. (*Halliwell.*)

**spear**[1] (spēr), *n.* [< ME. *spere*, pl. *speres*, *speren*, < AS. *spere* = OS. *sper* = OFries. *sper*, *spiri* = MD. *spere*, D. *speer* = MLG. *sper*, *spere* = OHG. MHG. *sper*, G. *speer* (> OF. *espier*) = Icel. *spjör*, pl., = Dan. *spær*, a spear (the L. *sparus*, a small missile weapon, dart, hunting-spear, is prob. < Teut.); perhaps akin to *spar*, a beam, bar: see *spar*[1]. In def. 7 prob. confused with *spire*[1].] **1.** A weapon consisting of a penetrating head attached to a long shaft of wood, designed to be thrust by or launched from the hand at an enemy or at game. Spears have been used as warlike weapons from the earliest times, and were the principal reliance of many ancient armies, as those of the Greeks, while in others they were used coördinately with the bow and the sword. They are represented by the bayonet in modern armies, though some use is still made of spears, of which javelins and lances are lighter, and pikes heavier, forms. Compare cuts under *bayonet* and *pike*.


Hunting-spears, 15th or 16th century.

Whan thei were ouer, thei smyten in a-monge hem so vigorously that oon myght here the crassinge of *speres* half a myle longe.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 155.

They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their *spears* into pruninghooks. Isa. ii. 4.

**2.** A man armed with a spear; a spearman.

Earl Doorm
Struck with a knife's haft hard against the board,
And call'd for flesh and wine to feed his *spears*.
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

**3.** A sharp-pointed instrument with barbed tines, generally three or four, used for stabbing fish and other animals; a fish-gig.—**4.** An instrument like or suggestive of an actual spear, as some articles of domestic or mechanical use, one of the long pieces fixed transversely to the beam or body of chevaux-de-frise, in some parts of England a bee's sting, etc.—**5.** One of the pieces of timber which together form the main rod of the Cornish pumping-engine.—**6.** The feather of a horse. Also called the *streak of the spear*. It is a mark in the neck or near the shoulder of some barbs, which is reckoned a sure sign of a good horse.

**7.** A spire: now used only of the stalks of grasses: as, a *spear* of wheat.

Tell me the motes, dust, sands, and *spears*
Of corn, when Summer shakes his eares
*Herrick*, To Find God.

The *speare* or steeple of which churche was fired by lightening.
*Lambarde*, Perambulation (1596), p. 287. (*Halliwell.*)

**Holy spear.** Same as *holy lance*. See *lance*[1]. - **Spear pyrites**, a variety of marcasite. **Spear side**, occasionally **spear half**, a phrase sometimes used to denote the male line of a family, in contradistinction to *distaff* or *spindle side* (or *half*), the female line. See *distaff side*, under *distaff*.

A King who by the spindle-side sprang from both William and Cerdic, but who by the *spear-side* had nothing to do with either.
*E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 168.

**To sell under the spear†**, to sell by auction, from the ancient Roman practice of setting a spear (*hasta*) in the ground at an auction, originally as a sign of the sale of military booty.

My lords the senators
Are *sold* for slaves, their wives for bondwomen, . . .
And all their goods, *under the spear*, at outcry.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii.

**spear**[1] (spēr), *v.* [< *spear*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To pierce or strike with a spear or similar weapon: as, to *spear* fish.

The [Australian] youngsters generally celebrated the birth of a lamb by *spearing* it.
*C. Reade*, Never too Late to Mend, ii.

The Mayfly is torn by the swallow, the sparrow *spear'd* by the shrike. *Tennyson*, Maud, iv. 4.

**II.** *intrans.* To shoot into a long stem; germinate, as barley. See *spire*[1].

The single blade [of wheat] *spears* first into three, then into five or more side-shoots. *Science*, VII. 174.

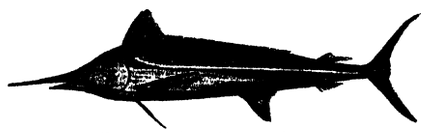
**spear**[2]† (spēr), *v.* An obsolete form of *speer*[1].

**spear-billed** (spēr′bild), *a.* Having a long, straight, and sharp bill, beak, or rostrum: as, the *spear-billed* grebes of the genus *Æchmophorus*. See cut under *Æchmophorus*. *Conues*.

**spear-dog** (spēr′dog), *n.* The common piked dog-fish, *Squalus acanthias* or *Acanthias vulgaris*. [Local, Eng.]

**spearer** (spēr′ėr), *n.* [< *spear*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who spears.—**2.** A person armed with a spear, whether for war or for ceremony.

**spear-fish** (spēr′fish), *n.* **1.** A catostomoid fish of the genus *Carpiodes*, *C. cyprinus*, a kind of carp-sucker, also called *sailfish*, *skimback*, and *quillback*. It is common from the Mississippi valley to Chesapeake Bay.—**2.** The bill-fish, *Tetrapturus albidus*, belonging to the family *Histiophoridæ*, or sailfishes. The dorsal fin is low or moderately developed, and the ventrals are represented


Spear-fish (*Tetrapturus albidus*).

only by spines. It inhabits American waters as far north as New England in summer, and is not seldom taken in the sword-fishery. In tropical seas its horizon is about 100 fathoms deep. The spear-fish is related to the sword fish (though of another family), and has a similar beak or sword. It attains a length of six or eight feet. In the West Indies its Spanish name is *aguja*. Compare cut under *sailfish*.

**spear-flower** (spēr′flou″ėr), *n.* A tree or shrub of the large tropical and subtropical genus *Ardisia* of the *Myrsineæ*. The species are mostly handsome with white or red flowers and pea-form fruit, often blue. The name translates *Ardisia*, which alludes to the sharp segments of the calyx.

**spear-foot** (spēr′fůt), *n.* The off or right hind foot of a horse.

**spear-grass** (spēr′gràs), *n.* **1.** A name of various species of *Agrostis*, bent-grass, of *Agropyrum repens*, quitch-grass, of *Alopecurus agrestis*, foxtail, and perhaps of some other grasses. The spear-grass of Shakspere, according to Ellacombe, is the quitch grass; according to Prior, it is the common reed, *Phragmites communis*. [Old or prov. Eng.]

To tickle our noses with *spear-grass* to make them bleed. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 340.

**2.** The June-grass, or Kentucky blue-grass, *Poa pratensis* (see cut under *Poa*); also other species of the genus. *P. annua* is the low or annual spear-grass. It is so called from the lance-shaped spikelets. (See *meadow-grass*.) The name is said to be applied also to the porcupine-grass, on account of its awns. [U. S.]

**3.** In New Zealand, a name of one or two plants of the umbelliferous genus *Aciphylla:* so called from their long grass-like leaflets, which have hard and sharp points.

**spear-hand** (spēr′hand), *n.* The right hand or the right side, as distinguished from the *shield-hand*.

**spear-head** (spēr′hed), *n.* The head of a spear. It is always pointed, and of iron or steel among people who know the use of iron, but anciently of bronze, and among some savage peoples of stone, bone, or the like. The form varies from that of a long double-edged blade which with its socket is two feet or more in length, as was common in throwing-spears of the Franks and Saxons, to the head of the fourteenth-century lance, which was a mere pointing of the wooden shaft with steel and only a few inches in length. The spear-head is often barbed, sometimes serrated or wavy, etc. Compare *coronal*, 2, also *pilum*, *lance*[1], *javelin*.

**spear-hook** (spēr′hůk), *n.* Same as *spring-hook*.

**spear-javelin** (spēr′jav″lin), *n.* Same as *framea*, 1.

**spear-leafed lily.** See *lily*, 1.

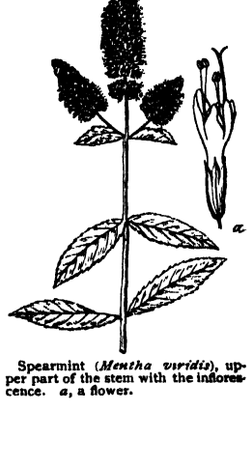
**spear-lily** (spēr′lil″i), *n.* A plant of one of three species of the Australian genus *Doryanthes* of the *Amaryllideæ*. It has partly the habit of *Agave*, having a cluster of over one hundred sword-shaped leaves at the base, an erect stem, in *D. excelsa* from 10 to 18 feet high, with a dense terminal head of red flowers. The leaves of that species contain a fiber suitable for rope- and paper-making.

**spearman** (spēr′man), *n.*; pl. *spearmen* (-men). [< ME. *sperman*; < *spear*[1] + *man.*] **1.** One who uses or is armed with a spear; especially, a soldier whose spear is his principal weapon. Compare *lancer*, *lansquenet*, *pikeman*[1].

Wily as an eel that stirs the mud
Thick overhead, so baffling *spearman's* thrust.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 162.

**2.** A book-name for any leaf-beetle of the genus *Doryphora*. The Colorado potato-beetle, *D. decemlineata*, is the ten-lined spearman. See cut under *beetle*.

**spearmint** (spēr′-mint), *n.* [Said to be a corruption of *spire-mint*, with ref. to the pyramidal inflorescence.] An



Spearmint (*Mentha viridis*), upper part of the stem with the inflorescence. *a*, a flower.

omatic plant, *Mentha viridis*, the common garn-mint, or mint proper. It is known chiefly in dens, or as an escape from them, in both hemispheres, d is suspected to be a garden or accidental variety of *sylvestris*. Its properties are those of peppermint, and yields an oil like that of the latter, but with a more easant flavor.—**Spirit of spearmint.** See *spirit*.

**ear-nail** (spēr'nāl), *n.* A form of nail with a ear-shaped point.

**ear-plate** (spēr'plāt), *n.* Same as *strapping-ate*.

**ear-thistle** (spēr'this'l), *n.* See *thistle*.

**ear-widgeon** (spēr'wij″ọn), *n.* 1. The red-reasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. Also alled *shelduck*.—2. The goosander, *Mergus erganser*. [Irish in both uses.]

**earwood** (spēr'wụd), *n.* One of two Austra-an trees, *Eucalyptus Doratoxylon* in the south-rest, and *Acacia Doratoxylon* in the interior, or he wood of the same, sought by the natives for pear-shafts.

**earwort** (spēr'wėrt), *n.* [< ME. *spereworte, perewurt*, < AS. *sperewyrt*, < *spere*, spear, + *wyrt*, vort: see *spear*[1] and *wort*[1].] The name of everal species of crowfoot or *Ranunculus* with ance-shaped leaves. *R. Lingua*, the greater spear-vort, is found in Europe and temperate Asia; *R. Flammula*, the lesser spearwort (also called *banewort*), through he north temperate zone; *R. ophioglossifolius*, the snake's-ongue or adder's-tongue spearwort, in southwestern Eu-rope; *R. ambigens* (*R. alismæfolius*), the water-plantain spearwort, in North America.

**peat**, *n.* Same as *spate*.

**peave**, *v. t.* A dialectal form of *spay*[1].

**pec**[1] (spek), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of *speculation*.

They said what a wery gen'rous thing it was o' them to have taken up the case on *spec*, and to charge nothing at all for costs unless they got 'em out of Mr. Pickwick.
*Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxiv.

**pec.**[2] In *nat. hist.*, an abbreviation of *specimen:* with a plural *specs.*, sometimes *spece*. Compare *sp*.

**pecet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *spice*[1].

**special** (spesh'al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *special, speciall, speciale, specyal, specyalle*, < OF. *special, especial*, F. *spécial* = Pr. *special, especial* = Sp. *especial* = Pg. *especial* = It. *speziale*, special, < L. *specialis*, belonging to a species, particular, < *species*, kind, species: see *species*. Doublet, *especial*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a species or sort; of a particular kind or character; distinct from other kinds; specifically characteristic.

Crist! kepe us out of harme and hate,
For thin hooli spirit so *special*.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

A *special* idea is called by the schools a species.
*Watts*, Logic, I. iii. § 3.

A certain order of artistic culture should be adopted, answering to the order of development of the *special* sensibilities and faculties concerned.
*J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 553.

2. Of or pertaining to one or more of a kind; peculiar to an individual or a set; not general; particular; individual.

He spekis thus in his *speciall* spell,
And of this matere makis he mynde.
*York Plays*, p. 471.

For the question in hand, whether the commandments of God in Scripture be general or *special*, it skilleth not.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 7.

The *special* charm of Oxford for Shelley lay in the comparative freedom of the student's life.
*E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 56.

3. Peculiar or distinct of the kind; of exceptional character, amount, degree, or the like; especially distinguished; express; particular.

Thei suffre no Cristene man entre in to that Place, but zif it be of *specyalle* grace of the Soudan.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 66.

Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
Without our *special* wonder?
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 112.

It is a fair and sensible paper, not of *special* originality or brilliancy. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, I.

Other groups of phenomena require *special* study.
*H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 382.

4. Specifically, limited as to function, operation, or purpose; designed for specific application or service; acting for a limited time or in a restricted manner; not general of the kind named: as, *special* legislation; *special* pleading; a *special* agent, constable, or correspondent; *special* employment; a *special* dictionary.

Too all his ost he gave a *speciall* charge,
Ayenst that day that he shuld fight alone.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3221.

To Eltham will I, where the young king is,
Being ordain'd his *special* governor.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 171.

**Estate tail special.** See *estate*.—**Heir special.** See *heir*.—**Special act.** See *statute*.—**Special administrator**, an administrator appointed without full powers of administration, but for some special purpose, as to collect and hold assets and pay urgent debts pending a contest as to the probate of a will. Also called a *temporary administrator*, a *collector*, or an *administrator ad colligendum*.—**Special agent**, an agent authorized to transact in the service or interest of his principal only a particular transaction or a particular kind of business, as distinguished from a *general agent:* as, a *special agent* of the revenue department.—**Special anatomy.** See *anatomy*.—**Special assignment.** See *partial assignment*, under *partial*.—**Special bail.** See *bail*[2], 3.—**Special bailiff, bastard, case.** See the nouns.—**Special carrier.** See *carrier*[1], 2.—**Special commission**, in *law*, a commission of oyer and terminer issued by the crown to the judges for the trial of specified cases.—**Special constable, contract, damages, demurrer, deposit, edict, homology, hospital, injunction, issue, jury, license**, etc. See the nouns.—**Special linear complex**, the aggregate of all the lines of space that cut a given line.—**Special logic**, the rules for thinking concerning a certain kind of objects.

Such *special logics* only exhibit the mode in which a determinate matter or object of science, the knowledge of which is presupposed, must be treated, the conditions which regulate the certainty of inferences in that matter, and the methods by which our knowledge of it may be constructed into a scientific whole.
*Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, iii.

**Special orders, paper, partner, plea, pleader, pleading, property, providence, retainer, sessions, statute, tail, verdict**, etc. See the nouns.—**Special trust**, an active trust; a trust which involves specific duties on the part of the trustee, as distinguished from a *general* or *naked trust* in which he holds only a legal title and it may be possession, but the entire right of disposal is in the beneficiary.=**Syn.** *Special, Especial, Particular, Peculiar, Specific. Special* is more common than *especial*, which has the same meaning; but *especially* is for rhythmical reasons (because it occurs most frequently at the beginning of a dependent clause, where usually an unaccented particle occurs, and where, therefore, a word with an accent on the first syllable is instinctively avoided) much more common than *specially*. The *special* comes under the *general*, as the *particular* comes under the *special*. A *special* favor is one that is more than ordinary; a *particular* favor is still more remarkable; a *peculiar* favor comes very closely home. When we speak of any *particular* thing, we distinguish it from all others; when we speak of a *specific* fault in one's character, we name it with exactness; a *special* law is one that is made for a *particular* purpose or a *peculiar* case; a *specific* law is either one that we name exactly or one that names offenses, etc., exactly.

**II.** *n.* 1. A special or particular person or thing. Specifically—(*a*) A particular thing; a particular.

Thir 's all the *specials* I of speake.
*Raid of the Reidswire* (Child's Ballads, VI. 138).

(*b*†) A private companion; a paramour or concubine.

*Specyal*, concubyne, the womann (speciall or leman). Concubina. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 468.

Syr Roger of Doukester,
That was her owne *speciall*
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 123).

2. A person or thing appointed or set apart for a special purpose or occasion, as a constable, a railway-train, an examination, a dispatch, etc.: as, they traveled by *special* to Chicago; the *specials* were called out to quell the riot.

What are known as *specials* are being held this week. These are for men who partially failed at the last regular examinations. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 796.

**In special**, in a special manner; especially; particularly. [Obsolete or archaic.]

So that thow *in special*
Requere noght that is ageyns hire nam.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 901.

But yf vertue and nurture were withe alle;
To yow therfore I speke *in specyalle*.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

**specialisation, specialise.** See *specialization, specialize*.

**specialism** (spesh'al-izm), *n.* [< *special* + *-ism*.] Devotion to a special branch or division of a general subject or pursuit; the characteristic pursuit or theme of a specialist; restriction to a specialty. [Recent.]

Special hospitals and *specialism* in medical practice are in danger of being carried too far. *Lancet*, 1889, II. 1049.

All *specialism* of study, one-sidedness of view, and division of labor is dangerous [according to Comte].
*N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 259.

**specialist** (spesh'al-ist), *n.* [< *special* + *-ist*.] A person who devotes himself to a particular branch of a profession, science, or art; one who has a special knowledge of some particular subject: thus, ophthalmologists, neurologists, or gynecologists are *specialists* in medicine.

*Specialists* are the coral-insects that build up a reef.
*O. W. Holmes*, Poet at the Breakfast-table, iii.

**specialistic** (spesh-a-lis'tik), *a.* [< *specialist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a specialist or specialism. [Recent.]

The learned *specialistic* mind takes in the facts of one or two creeds or departments. *Athenæum*, No. 3273, p. 87.

**speciality** (spesh-i-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *specialities* (-tiz). [< OF. *specialité, especialité*, F. *spécialité* = Sp. *especialidad* = Pg. *especialidade* = It. *specialità* (> D. *specialiteit* = G. *specialität* = Sw. Dan. *specialitet*), < L. *specialita(t-)s*, particularity, peculiarity, < *specialis*, particular, special: see *special*. Cf. *specialty*, a doublet of *speciality*, as *personality, reality*, etc., are of *personality, reality*, etc.] 1. A special characteristic or attribute; a distinctive feature, property, or quality; a condition or circumstance especially distinguishing a class or an individual. [In this abstract sense *speciality* is preferable to the form *specialty*, on the analogy of *personality, reality*, and other words of similar tenor as related to *personalty, realty*, etc. The distinction, so far as it exists, is accidental; the syncopated form, in those pairs, is more vernacular, the full form more recent and artificial.]

It is the *speciality* of all vice to be selfishly indifferent to the injurious consequences of our actions, even . . . to those nearest to us. *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 32.

The *specialities* of nature, chiefly mental, which we see produced, . . . must be ascribed almost wholly to direct equilibration. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 170.

2. A special matter or thing; a characteristic or distinctive object, pursuit, diversion, operation, product, or the like; a specialty. See *specialty*, 6.

The *speciality* of the sport was to see how some for his slackness had a good bob with the bag.
*Laneham*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 191.

The small State of Rhode Island, whose *speciality* has always been the manufacture of ordnance.
*Comte de Paris*, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 187.

**specialization** (spesh″al-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *specialize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act or process of specializing; a making or fixing of special differences or requirements; differentiation.

In the history of Law the most important early *specialisation* is that which separates what a man ought to do from what he ought to know.
*Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 18.

2. The state of being or becoming specialized; a condition of fixed or developed differentiation, as of parts, organs, or individuals, with reference to form, appearance, function, etc.

That there is [in women] . . . a mental *specialization* joined with the bodily *specialization* is undeniable; and this mental *specialization*, though primarily related to the rearing of offspring, affects in some degree the conduct at large. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 375.

3. In *biol.*, that evolutionary process whereby parts or organs primitively indifferent or of common character become differentiated in form or function (usually in both); also, the result of such process or course of development; adaptive modification. The most exact synonym is *differentiation* (which see). It is common to say *differentiation* of structure, but *specialization* of function, giving to the former word a morphological and to the latter a physiological significance. Since, however, change of form almost always implies change in use of the parts thus modified in adaptation to different purposes, the two words come to the same thing in the end, and may be interchanged. The whole course of biological evolution is from the most general to some particular form and function, or from that which is simple, primitive, indifferent, and low in the scale of organization to that which is a complex of particulars and thus highly organized. Such specialization is expressed both in the structure of any of the higher animals and plants, regarded as wholes to be compared with other wholes, and in the structure of their several parts, organs, or tissues, compared with one another in the same animal or plant, and compared with the corresponding parts, organs, or tissues in different animals and plants. The actual ways in which or means by which specialization is known or supposed to be effected are among the broadest problems in biology. See biological matter under *evolution, Darwinism, selection, survival, variation, species, protoplasm, morphology, homology, analogy, heredity, environment*, and words of like bearing on the points in question.

All physiologists admit that the *specialization* of organs, inasmuch as they perform in this state their functions better, is an advantage to each being.
*Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 122.

This [frizzly] character of hair must be a *specialization*, for it seems very unlikely that it was the attribute of the common ancestors of the human race.
*W. H. Flower*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 320.

Also spelled *specialisation*.

**specialize** (spesh'al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *specialized*, ppr. *specializing*. [= F. *spécialiser;* as *special* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make individually or generically special or distinct; make specifically distinct; differentiate from other kinds in form, adaptation, or characteristics, as by a process of physical development; limit to a particular kind of development, action, or use. See *specialization*, 3.

The sensitiveness of the filaments [of *Dionæa Muscipula*] is of a *specialized* nature, being related to a momentary touch rather than to prolonged pressure.
*Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p 292.

The eye is a highly *specialized* organ, admirably adapted for the important function which it fulfils.
*Stokes*, Light, p. 90.

Prudence may be said to be merely Wisdom *specialized* by the definite acceptance of Self-interest as its sole ultimate end. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 304.

2†. To mention specially or in detail; particularize; specify.

Our Saviour *specialising* and nominating the places.
*Sheldon*, Miracles (1616), p. 261.

**II.** *intrans.* To act in some special way; pursue a special course or direction; take a specific turn or bent.

That some cells have *specialised* on the amœboid character is seen in the so-called myeloplaxes.
*Lancet*, 1889, II. 635.

Also spelled *specialise*.

**specializer** (spesh′al-ī-zėr), *n.* One who makes a specialty of anything; a specialist. Also spelled *specialiser*. *The Nation.*

**specially** (spesh′al-i), *adv.* [< ME. *specially, specialliche;* < *special* + *-ly*2. Doublet of *especially*.] 1. In a special manner; specifically; particularly; exceptionally; especially.

Thay suld be clene of euery vyce,
And, *speciallie*, of Conatyce.
*Lauder*, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 461.

The earth . . . of Scripture generally is *specially* the dry land. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 101.

2. For a particular reason or purpose; by special or exceptional action or proceeding: as, a meeting *specially* called; an officer *specially* designated.

The Latin tongue lived on in Britain after the withdrawal of the legions, but it lived on, as it lives on in modern countries, as a book-language *specially* learned.
*E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 124.

**specialty** (spesh′al-ti), *n.*; pl. *specialties* (-tiz). [< ME. *specialte,* < OF. *specialte, speciauté, especialte, especiauté*, etc., a more vernacular form of *specialite, especialite*, etc., speciality: see *speciality*.] 1. The fact or condition of being special or particular; particularity of origin, cause, use, significance, etc. [Rare.]

And that they that be ordeynyd to sette messys bryng them be ordre and continually tyl alle be serued, and not inordinatly, And thorow affeccion to personys or by *specialte*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 330.

It is no denial of the *speciality* of vital or psychical phenomena to reduce them to the same elementary motions as those manifested in cosmic phenomena.
*G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 35.

2. The special or distinctive nature of anything; essence; principle; groundwork. [Rare.]

The *specialty* of rule hath been neglected.
*Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 78.

3. A special quality or characteristic; a distinguishing feature; a speciality. See *speciality*, 1.

The Last Supper at San Marco is an excellent example of the natural reverence of an artist of that time, with whom reverence was not, as one may say, a *specialty*.
*H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 298.

4. A special or particular matter or thing; something specific or exceptional in character, relation, use, or the like.

Acosta numbreth diuerse strange *specialties*, excepted from the generall Rules of Natures wonted course.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 872.

5. A special employment or pursuit; a distinct occupation or division of duty or interest; that which one does especially, either by choice or by assignment.

As each individual selects a special mode of activity for himself, and aims at improvement in that *specialty*, he finds himself attaining a higher and still higher degree of aptitude for it.
*Dr. Carpenter*, Correlation and Conserv. of Forces, p. 410.

6. A special product or manufacture; something made in a special manner or form, or especially characteristic of the producer or of the place of production: as, a dealer in *specialties;* also, an article to which a dealer professes to pay special attention or care, or which is alleged to possess special advantages in regard to quality, quantity, or price: as, fountain-pens a *specialty*. See the second quotation under *speciality*, 2.—7. In *law*, an instrument under seal, containing an express or implied agreement for the payment of money. The word has also been loosely used to include obligations or debts upon recognizance, judgments and decrees, and statutes, because these, being matter of record, rank in solemnity, conclusiveness, and endurance with free contracts under seal.

Let *specialties* be therefore drawn between us.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 127.

All instruments under seal, of record, and liabilities imposed by statute, are *specialties* within the meaning of the Stat. 21 James I. *Wood*, On Limitation of Actions, § 29.

**specie** (spē′shiē or -shē), *n.* [L. *specie*, abl. of *species*, kind, formerly much used in the phrase *in specie*, in kind, in ML. in coin: see *species*.] 1. As a Latin noun, used in the phrase *in specie:* (*a*) In kind.

So a lion is a perfect creature in himself, though it be less than that of a buffalo, or a rhinocerote. They differ but *in specie;* either in the kind is absolute; both have their parts, and either the whole. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

You must pay him *in specie*, Madam; give him love for his wit. *Dryden*, Mock Astrologer, v. 1.

Uneconomical application of punishment, though proper, perhaps, as well *in specie* as in degree.
*Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 54, note.

(*b*) In coin. See def. 2. Hence, as an English noun—2. Coin; metallic money; a medium of exchange consisting of gold or silver (the precious metals) coined by sovereign authority in pieces of various standard weights and values, and of minor coins of copper, bronze, or some other cheap or base metal: often used attributively. The earliest coinage of specie is attributed to the Lydians, about the eighth century B. C. Previously, and long afterward in many countries, pieces of silver and gold (the latter only to a small extent) were passed by weight in payments, as lumps of silver are still in China. The use of specie as a measure of price is based upon the intrinsic value of the precious metals as commodities, which has diminished immensely since ancient times, but is comparatively stable for long periods under normal circumstances. In modern civilized communities specie or bullion is largely used by banks as a basis or security for circulating notes (bank-notes) representing it. In times of great financial disturbance this security sometimes becomes inadequate from depletion or through excessive issues of notes, and a general suspension of specie payments takes place, followed by great depreciation of the paper money. General suspensions of specie payments occurred in the United States in 1837, 1857, and 1861, the last, due to the civil war, continuing till 1879. Specie payments by British banks were suspended by law, in consequence of the French wars, from 1797 to 1823, but were actually resumed by the Bank of England in 1821. Similar interruptions of solvency have occurred in the other European countries, resulting in some in the substitution of depreciated paper money for specie in ordinary use and reckoning.—**Specie circular**, in *U. S. hist.*, a circular issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in July, 1836, by direction of President Jackson, ordering United States agents to receive in future only gold and silver or Treasury certificates in payment for government lands.

**species** (spē′shēz), *n.*; pl. *species*. [In ME. *spece, spice*, species, kind, spice (see *spice*1); in mod. E. directly from the L.; = F. *espèce*, species (*espèces*, coin), = Sp. Pg. *especie* = It. *spezie* = G. Dan. Sw. *species*, species (D. *specie* = Dan. *specie*, specie), < L. *species*, a seeing, sight, usually in passive sense, look, form, show, display, beauty, an apparition, etc., a particular sort, a species, LL. a special case, also spices, drugs, fruits, provisions, etc., ML. also a potion, a present, valuable property, NL. also coin, < *specere*, look, see, = OHG. *spehōn*, MHG. *spehen* (> It. *spiare* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *espiar* = OF. *espier*, F. *épier:* see *spy*), G. *spähen*, spy, = Gr. σκέπτεσθαι, look, = Skt. √ *spaç*, later *paç*, see. Hence *special, especial, specie, specify, specious, spice*, etc. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *spectacle, aspect, expect, inspect, prospect, respect, suspect*, etc., *respite, despise, suspicion*, etc., and the second element in *auspice, frontispiece*, etc.] 1. An appearance or representation to the senses or the perceptive faculties; an image presented to the eye or the mind. According to the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation, the species, the outward and visible forms or the appearance of bread and wine in the eucharist, are the accidents only of bread and wine severally, the substance no longer existing after consecration. See *intentional species*, below.

The sun, the great eye of the world, prying into the recesses of rocks and the hollowness of valleys, receives *species* or visible forms from these objects.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 782.

Wit . . . is no other than the faculty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the memory for the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs to represent. *Dryden.*

By putting such a rubric into its Missal, the church of Milan sought to express nothing more than that the accidents or *species* of the sacrament are broken.
*Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 125.

2†. Something to be seen or looked at; a spectacle or exhibition; a show.

Shows and *species* serve best with the people. *Bacon.*

3. [Tr. of Gr. *εἶδος*.] In *logic*, and hence in ordinary language, a class included under a higher class, or, at least, not considered as including lower classes; a kind; a sort; a number of individuals having common characters peculiar to them.

Ther is a privee *spece* of pride that waiteth first to be salewed er he wol salewe. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Different essences alone . . . make different *species*.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, III. vi. 35.

It is well for thee that . . . we came under a convention to pardon every *species* of liberty which we may take with each other. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter iii.

A poor preacher being the worst possible *species* of a poor man. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 222.

4. One of the kinds of things constituting a combined aggregate or a compound; a distinct constituent part or element; an instrumental means: as, the *species* of a compound medicine. [Now rare in this medical sense, and obsolete or archaic in others.]

In Algebra, *Species* are those Letters, Characters, Notes, or Marks which represent the Quantities in any Equation or Demonstration.
*E. Phillips*, New World of Words (ed. 1706).

5. In *biol.*, that which is specialized or differentiated recognizably from anything else of the same genus, family, or order; an individual which differs, or collectively those individuals which differ, specifically from all the other members of the genus, etc., and which do not differ from one another in size, shape, color, and so on, beyond the limits of (actual or assumed) individual variability, as those animals and plants which stand in the direct relation of parent and offspring, and perpetuate certain inherited characters intact or with that little modification which is due to conditions of environment. *Species* is thus practically, and for purposes of classification, the middle term between *genus* on the one hand and *individual* (or *specimen*) on the other; and only the latter can be said in strictness to have material existence, so that *species*, like *genus*, etc., is in this sense an abstract conception. It is also an assured fact in biology that no given stock or lineage breeds perfectly true in all its individuals; the line of descent is always marked by modification of characters (due to the interaction between heredity and environment); the whole tendency of such modification is toward further specialization, in the preservation of the more useful and the extinction of the less useful or the useless characters, and thus to the gradual acquirement, by insensible increments, of differences impressed upon a plastic organism from without—which is as much as to say that new species have always been in process of evolution, and still continue to be so developed. (See biological senses of *evolution, selection, survival*, and *variation*.) Such evolution has in fact been arrested at some point for every species once existent whose members have perished in time past; and of those specific forms whose adaptation to their environment has fitted them to survive till the present some are tending to perpetuation and some to extinction, but all are subject to incessant modification, for better or worse. (See *atavism, reversion*, 2, *retrograde, a.*, 3, *degradation*, 7, 8, and *parasitism*, 2.) Such are the views taken by nearly all biologists of the present day, in direct opposition to the former opinion of a special creation, which proceeded upon the assumption that all species of animals and plants, such as we find them actually to be, came into existence by creative fiat at some one time, and have since been perpetuated with little if any modification. In consequence of the fact that the greatest as well as the least differences in organisms are of degree and not of kind, no rigorous and unexceptionable definition of *species* is possible in either the animal or the vegetable kingdom; and in the actual naming, characterizing, and classifying of species naturalists differ widely, some reducing to one or two species the same series of individuals which others describe as a dozen or twenty species. (See *lumper*, 3, *splitter*, 2.) This, however, is rather a nomenclatural than a doctrinal difference. The difficulty of deciding in many cases, and the impossibility of deciding in some, what degree of difference between given specimens shall be considered specific, and so formally named in the binomial system, have led to the introduction of several terms above and below the species (see *subgenus, subspecies, conspecies, variety, race*3, 5 (*a*) (*b*), *intergrade, v. i.*), and also to a modification of the binomial nomenclature (see *polynomial*, 2, and *trinomial*). Two tests are commonly applied to the discrimination between good species and mere subspecies or varieties: (1) the individuals of thoroughly distinct species do not interbreed, or, if they are near enough to hybridize, their progeny is usually infertile, so that the cross is not in perpetuity: the horse and ass offer a good case in point; (2) the specific distinctions do not vanish by insensible degrees when large series of specimens from different geographical localities or geological horizons are available for comparison; for, should characters assumed to be distinctive, and therefore specific, be found to grade away under such scrutiny, they are by that fact proved to be non-specific, and the specimens in question are reducible to the rank of conspecies, subspecies, varieties, or races. Attempts which have been made to separate mankind into several species of the genus *Homo* fail according to both of the criteria above stated. To these may be added, in judging the validity of an alleged species, the third premise, that stable specific forms are evolved by or in the course of natural selection only; for all the countless stocks or breeds resulting from artificial selection, however methodically conducted, tend to revert when left to themselves, and also hybridize freely; they are not therefore in perpetuity except under cultivation, and are no species in a proper sense, though their actual differences may have become, under careful selection, far greater than those usually accounted specific or even generic. (See *dog, rose*1.) Taking into account geological succession in time as well as geographical distribution in space, and proceeding upon accepted doctrines of the evolution of all forms of animal and vegetable life from antecedent forms, it is evident, first, that "species" is predicable only by means of the "missing links" in the chains of genetic relationships; for, were all organisms that have ever existed before our eyes in their actual evolutionary sequences, we should find no gap or break in the whole series; but, secondly, that development along numberless diverging lines of descent with modification has in fact resulted (through obliteration of the consecutive steps in the process) in the living fauna and flora of the globe, in respect of which not only specific, but generic, ordinal, and still broader distinctions are easily and certainly predicable. It does not appear that any animal or plant has always maintained what we now find its specific character to be; yet the persistence of some forms under no greater variation than that usually ac-

inted generic is established, as in the case of the ge- s *Lingula*, whose members have survived from the Si- rian to the present epoch with only specific modifica- n. In the animal kingdom probably about 250,000 spe- s have been described, recorded, and formally named a word following the name of the genus to which they e severally ascribed (see under *specific*); the actual mber of species is doubtless much greater than this; me 200,000 species are insects (see *Insecta*), of which ,000 or more belong to one order (see *Coleoptera*). These timates are exclusive of merely nominal species. (See *nonym.*) The known species of flowering plants are mmed up by Durand in his "Index Generum Phanero- amorum" as follows: dicotyledons, 78,200; monocotyle- ons, 19,600; gymnosperms, 2,420—in all, 100,220. This is ie net result after extensive sifting. To this number rge additions are to be expected from regions, as central frica, still imperfectly or not at all explored. Of the umber of cryptogams no reliable estimate can at present e given. The described species of fungi, judging from he eight volumes of Saccardo's work now published, are likely to number, before sifting, about 50,000. Abbrevi- ted *sp.*, with plural *spp.*

†. Coin; metallic money; specie. See *specie*.

Rome possessed a much greater proportion of the circu- ating *species* of its time than any European city.
*Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins.

*Species*, your honour knows, is of easier conveyance.
*Garrick*, Neck or Nothing, ii. 2.

He [Necker] affirms that, from the year 1726 to the year 1784, there was coined at the mint of France, in the *species* of gold and silver, to the amount of about one hundred millions of pounds sterling. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

7. One of a class of pharmaceutical preparations consisting of a mixture of dried herbs of analogous medicinal properties, used for making decoctions, infusions, etc. See under *tea*. —8. In *civil law*, the form or shape given to materials; fashion; form; figure. *Burrill.*— 9. In *math.*: (*a*) A letter in algebra denoting a quantity. [This meaning was borrowed by some early writers from the French of Viète, who derived it from a Latin translation of Diophantus, who uses εἶδος to mean a term of a polynomial in a particular power of the unknown quantity.] (*b*) A fundamental operation of arithmetic. See *the four species*, below.— **Disjunct species**, in *logic*. See *disjunct*.— **Intelligible species**. See *intentional species*.— **Intentional species**, a similitude or simulacrum of an outward thing; the vicarious object in perception and thought, according to the doctrine held and attributed to Aristotle by the mediæval realists, beginning with Aquinas. Such species were divided into *sensible species* and *intelligible species*, which distinction and terminology, originating with Aquinas, were accepted by Scotus and others. The sensible species mediated between the outward object and the senses. They were metaphorically called *emanations*, but, being devoid of matter, are not to be confounded with the emanations of Democritus, from which they also differ in being related to other senses besides sight. So far as they belong to the outward thing they were called *impressed*, so far as they are perceived by the mind *expressed species*. From these sensible species the agent intellect, by an act of abstraction, was supposed to separate certain intelligible species, which the higher or patient intellect was able to perceive. These intelligible species so far as they belong to sense were called *impressed*, so far as they are perceived by the intellect *expressed species*. Species were further distinguished as *acquired*, *infused*, and *connatural*. The doctrine of intentional species was rejected by the nominalists, and exploded early in the seventeenth century, but not until the nineteenth was it generally acknowledged to be foreign to the opinion of Aristotle. — **Nascent species**, in *biol.*, a species of animal or plant in the act, as it were, of being born or produced; an incipient species, whose characters are not yet established in the course of its development.— **Sensible species**. See *intentional species*.— **Species anthelminticæ**, a mixture of equal parts of absinthium, tansy, camomile, and santonica. — **Species diureticæ**, a mixture of equal parts of roots of lovage, asparagus, fennel, parsley, and butcher's-broom.— **Species laxantes**. Same as *St. Germain tea* (which see, under *tea*).— **Species pectorales**. Same as *breast tea* (which see, under *tea*).— **Species sudorificæ**. Same as *wood tea* (which see, under *tea*). — **Subaltern species**, in *logic*, that which is both a species of some higher genus and a genus in respect of the species into which it is divided.— **The four species**, the four fundamental operations of arithmetic—addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. This phrase, rare in English but common in German, seems to have been first so applied by the East Frisian mathematician Gemma in 1540. It was borrowed from logic, where since Petrus Hispanus four species of logical procedure are enumerated in all the old books. Thus, Wilson (1551) says: "There be fower kindes of argumentes, a perfeicte argument, an unperfeicte argument, an inductione, an example"; and Blundeville (1599): "There bee foure principall kindes or formes of argumentation, that is, a syllogisme, an induction, an enthymeme, and example."

**species-cover** (spē′shēz-kuv″ėr), *n.* The cover used in a herbarium to inclose and protect all the species-sheets of a single species. Such covers are usually made of folded sheets of light-weight brown paper, a little larger than the species-sheets.

**species-cycle** (spē′shēz-sī″kl), *n.* In *bot.*, the complete series of forms needed to represent adequately the entire life-history of a species.

**species-monger** (spē′shēz-mung″gėr), *n.* In *nat. hist.*: (*a*) One who occupies himself mainly or exclusively in naming and describing species, without inclination to study, or perhaps without ability to grasp, their significance as biological facts; a specialist in species, who cares little or nothing for broader generalizations. (*b*) One who is finical in drawing up specific diagnoses, or given to distinctions without a difference. [Cant in both senses.]

**species-paper** (spē′shēz-pā″pėr), *n.* Same as *species-sheet*.

**species-sheet** (spē′shēz-shēt), *n.* One of the sheets or pieces of paper upon which the individual specimens of a species in a herbarium are mounted for preservation and display. They are usually made of heavy stiff white paper, the standard size of which is, in the United States, 16½ × 11½ inches, weighing about 28 pounds to the ream. Only a single species is placed on a sheet, and its label is placed in the lower right-hand corner.

**specifiable** (spes′i-fī-a-bl), *a.* [*< specify + -able.*] That may be specified; capable of being distinctly named or stated.

A minute but *specifiable* fraction of an original disturbance may be said to get through any obstacle.
*Nature*, XXXVIII. 592.

**specific** (spē-sif′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *specifique*, F. *spécifique* = Sp. *especifico* = Pg. *especifico* = It. *specifico* (cf. G. *spezifisch*), < ML. *specificus*, specific, particular, < L. *species*, kind, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] **I.** *a.* 1. That is specified or defined; distinctly named, formulated, or determined; of a special kind or a definite tenor; determinate; explicit: as, a *specific* sum of money; a *specific* offer; *specific* obligations or duties; a *specific* aim or pursuit.

To be actuated by a desire for pleasure is to be actuated by a desire for some *specific* pleasure to be enjoyed by one self. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 282.

In addition to these broad differences, there are finer differences of *specific* quality within each sense.
*J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 115.

2. Pertaining to or accordant with what is specified or determined; relating to or regarding a definite subject; conformable to special occasion or requirement, prescribed terms, or known conditions; having a special use or application.

It was in every way stimulating and suggestive to have detected a *specific* bond of relationship in speech and in culture between such different peoples as the English and the Hindus. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 109.

3. Of or pertaining to a species. (*a*) Pertaining to a logical species. (*b*) In *zool.* and *bot.*, of or pertaining to species or a species; constituting a species; peculiar to, characteristic of, or diagnostic of a species; designating or denominating a species; not generic or of wider application than to a species: as, *specific* characters; *specific* difference; a *specific* name. See *generic*, *subgeneric*, *conspecific*, *subspecific*.

4. Peculiar; special.

Their style, like the style of Bojardo in poetry, of Botticelli in painting, is *specific* to Italy in the middle of the fifteenth century. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 251.

5. In *law*, having a certain or well-defined form or designation; observing a certain form; precise.—6. In *med.*, related to special infection, particularly syphilitic infection; produced by some distinct zymotic poison.— **Specific cause**, in *med.*, a cause which in operation will produce some special disease.— **Specific centers**, points or periods in the course of evolution at which an organism is supposed to become specifically differentiated from a common stock, having assumed or acquired its specific characters.— **Specific characters**, in *zool.* and *bot.*, the diagnostic marks of a species; differences, of whatever kind which are peculiar to a species and serve to distinguish it from any other. The sum of such characters, or the total specific characteristics, are also spoken of as *the specific character*. Any one such mark or feature is *a specific character*.— **Specific denial**, in *law* denial which itself rehearses what is denied, or which sufficiently specifies what particular part of the adversary's allegations are denied, as distinguished from a general denial of all his allegations.— **Specific difference**, in *logic*. See *difference*.— **Specific disease**, a disease produced by a special infection, as syphilis.— **Specific duty**, in a tariff, an impost of specified amount upon any object of a particular kind, or upon a specified quantity of a commodity, entered at a custom-house.— **Specific gravity**. See *gravity*.— **Specific heat**. See *heat*.— **Specific inductive capacity**. See *capacity* and *induction*, 6.— **Specific intent, legacy, lien**. See the nouns.— **Specific medicine** or **remedy**, a medicine or remedy that has a distinct effect in the cure of a certain disease, as mercury in syphilis, or quinine in intermittent fever.— **Specific name**, in *zool.* and *bot.*, the second term in the binomial name of an animal or a plant, which designates or specifies a member of a genus, and which is joined to the generic name to complete the scientific or technical designation. Thus, in the name *Felis leo*, *leo* is the specific name, designating the lion as a member of the genus *Felis*, and as specifically different from *Felis tigris*, the tiger, *Felis catus*, the wildcat, etc. Also called *nomen specificum*, and formerly *nomen triviale* or *trivial name*. See *binomial*, 2, and *nomen*.— **Specific performance, relief, resistance**. See the nouns.— **Specific rotatory power**. See *rotatory*.= **Syn. 1** and **2**. *Particular*, etc. See *special*.

**II.** *n.* Something adapted or expected to produce a specific effect; that which is, or is supposed to be, capable of infallibly bringing about a desired result; especially, a remedy which cures, or tends to cure, a certain disease, whatever may be its manifestations, as mercury used as a remedy for syphilis.

Always you find among people, in proportion as they are ignorant, a belief in *specifics*, and a great confidence in pressing the adoption of them.
*H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 20.

**specifical** (spē-sif′i-kal), *a.* [*< specific + -al.*] Same as *specific*. [Archaic.]

To compel the performance of the contract, and recover the *specifical* sum due. *Blackstone*, Com., III. ix.

**specifically** (spē-sif′i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In a specific manner; according to the nature of the species or of the case; definitely; particularly; explicitly; in a particular sense, or with a particularly differentiated application.

But it is rather manifest that the essence of spirits is a substance *specifically* distinct from all corporeal matter whatsoever. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, iii. 12.

Those several virtues that are *specifically* requisite to a due performance of this duty. *South*, Sermons.

2. With reference to a species, or to specific difference; as a species.

**specificalness** (spē-sif′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being specifical. [Rare.]

**specificate**† (spē-sif′i-kāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *specificatus*, pp. of *specificare*, specify: see *specify*.] To denote or distinguish specifically; specify.

Now life is the character by which Christ *specificates* and denominates himself. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

**specification** (spes″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *spécification* = Sp. *especificacion* = Pg. *especificação* = It. *specificazione*, < ML. *specificatio(n-)*, a specifying, enumeration, < *specificare*, specify: see *specify*.] 1. An act of specifying, or making a detailed statement, or the statement so made; a definite or formal mention of particulars: as, a *specification* of one's requirements.

All who had relatives or friends in this predicament were required to furnish a *specification* of them.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 7.

2. An article, item, or particular specified; a special point, detail, or reckoning upon which a claim, an accusation, an estimate, a plan, or an assertion is based: as, the *specifications* of an architect or an engineer, of an indictment, etc.; the *specification* of the third charge against a prisoner; statements unsupported by *specifications*.—3. The act of making specific, or the state of having a specific character; reference to or correlation with a species or kind; determination of species or specific relation

For, were this the method, miracles would no more be miracles than the diurnal revolution of the sun, the growth and *specification* of plants and animals, the attraction of the magnet, and the like.
*Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 195.

Here we may refer to two principles which Kant put forward under the names of Homogeneity and *Specification*.
*F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 68.

4. In *patent law*, the applicant's description of the manner of constructing and using his invention. It is required to be so explicit as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to make and use the same; and in the United States it forms part of the patent, which cannot therefore protect the inventor in anything not within the specification.

5. In *civil law*, the formation of a new property from materials belonging to another person. Specification exists where a person works up materials belonging to another into something which must be taken to be a new substance—for example, where whisky is made from corn. The effect is that the owner of the materials loses his property in them, and has only an action for the value of them against the person by whom they have been used. The doctrine originates in the civil law, but has been adopted by the common law, under the name of *confusion and accession*, at least where the person making the specification acts in good faith.— **Accusative of specification**. Same as *synecdochical accusative*. See *synecdochical*.— **Charge and specifications**. See *charge*.— **Law of specification**, in *Kantian philos.*, the logical principle that, however far the process of logical determination may be carried, it can always be carried further.— **Principle of specification**, in *Kantian philos.*: (*a*) The logical maxim that we should be careful to introduce into a hypothesis all the elements which the facts to be explained call for, or that *entium varietates non temere esse minuendas*, which is a counteracting maxim to Occam's razor. (*b*) Same as *law of specification*.

**specificity** (spes-i-fis′i-ti), *n.* [*< specific + -ity.*] The state of being specific, or of having a specific character or relation; specific affinity, cause, origin, or effect; specificness. [Recent.]

The suddenness, vigour, and *specificity* of their effects.
*F. W. H. Myers*, Proc. Lond. Soc. Psychic Research.

Are we any longer to allow to this disease [cowpox] any high degree of *specificity*?
*Lancet*, 1889, I. 1130.

**specificize** (spē-sif′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *specificized*, ppr. *specificizing*. [*< specific + -ize.*] To make specific; give a special or specific character to. [Recent.]

The richest *specificized* apparatus of nervous mechanism. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 483.

**specificness** (spē-sif′ik-nes), *n.* The state or character of being specific.

**specify** (spes'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *specified*, ppr. *specifying*. [< ME. *specyfyen, specifien*, < OF. *specifier, especifier*, F. *spécifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *especificar* = It. *specificare* = D. *specificeren* = G. *specificiren* = Sw. *specificera* = Dan. *specificere*, < ML. *specificare*, make specific, mention specifically, < *specificus*, specific, particular: see *specific*.] 1. To mention specifically or explicitly; state exactly or in detail; name distinctly: as, to *specify* the persons concerned in a given act; to *specify* one's wants, or articles required.

Ther cowde no man the nowmber *specifie*.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1953.

I nevere hadde to do more with the seyd John Wortes than is *specified* in the seyd instruccion.
*Paston Letters*, I. 20.

There is no need of *specifying* particulars in this class of uses. *Emerson*, Nature, p. 17.

2. To name as a requisite, as in technical specifications; set down in a specification.—3. To make specific; give a specific character to; distinguish as of a species or kind. [Rare.]

Be *specified* in yourself, but not *specified* by anything foreign to yourself. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 71.

=**Syn.** To indicate, particularize, individualize.

**specillum** (spē-sil'um), *n.*; pl. *specilla* (-ä). [L., < *specere*, look, behold: see *species*.] 1. In *med.*, a probe.—2. A lens; an eye-glass.

**specimen** (spes'i-men), *n.* [= F. *spécimen* = Sp. *especimen*, < L. *specimen*, that by which a thing is known, a mark, token, proof, < *specere*, see: see *species*.] 1. A part or an individual taken as exemplifying a whole mass or number; something that represents or illustrates all of its kind; an illustrative example: as, a collection of geological *specimens;* a wild *specimen* of the human or of the feline race; a *specimen* page of a book (a page shown as a specimen of what the whole is or is to be); a *specimen* copy of a medal.

The best *specimens* of the Attic coinage give a weight of 4.366 grammes (67.38+ grains Troy) for the drachma.
*Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 117.

Curzola is a perfect *specimen* of a Venetian town.
*E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 205.

The leaf sculpture of the door jambs of the Cathedral of Florence affords *specimens* of the best Italian work of this sort (fourteenth century).
*C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 296.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, an individual animal or plant, or some part of one, prepared and preserved for scientific examination; an example of a species or other group; a preparation: as, a *specimen* of natural history; a *specimen* of the dog or the rose. Abbreviated *sp.* and *spec.*—3. A typical individual; one serving as a specially striking or exaggerated example of the kind indicated. [Jocose and colloq.]

There were some curious *specimens* among my visitors.
*Thoreau*, Walden, p. 163.

=**Syn.** *Specimen, Sample.* A *specimen* is a part of a larger whole employed to exhibit the nature or kind of that of which it forms a part, without reference to the relative quality of individual portions; thus, a cabinet of mineralogical *specimens* exhibits the nature of the rocks from which they are broken. A *sample* is a part taken out of a quantity, and implies that the quality of the whole is to be judged by it, and not rarely that it is to be used as a standard for testing the goodness, genuineness, or purity of the whole, and the like. In many cases, however, the words are used indifferently. *Sample* is more often used in trade: as, a *sample* of cotton or coffee.

**speciological** (spē″shi-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *speciology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to speciology.

**speciology** (spē-shi-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *species*, species, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *biol.*, the science of species; the doctrine of the origin and nature of species.

**speciosity** (spē-shi-os'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *speciosities* (-tiz). [< OF. *speciosité* = Sp. *especiosidad* = Pg. *especiosidade* = It. *speziosità*, < LL. *speciosita(t-)s*, good looks, beauty, < L. *speciosus*, good-looking, beautiful, splendid: see *specious*.] 1†. The state of being specious or beautiful; a beautiful show or spectacle; something delightful to the eye.

So great a glory as all the *speciosities* of the world could not equallse.
*Dr. H. More*, On Godliness, III. vi. § 5. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. The state of being specious or plausible; a specious show; a specious person or thing. [Rare.]

Professions built so largely on *speciosity* instead of performance. *Carlyle.*

**specious** (spē'shus), *a.* [< ME. *specious*, < OF. *specieux*, F. *spécieux* = Sp. Pg. *especioso* = It. *spezioso*, < L. *speciosus*, good-looking, beautiful, fair, < *species*, form, figure, beauty: see *species*.] 1. Pleasing to the eye; externally fair or showy; appearing beautiful or charming; sightly; beautiful. [Archaic.]

The rest, far greater part,
Will deem in outward rites and *specious* forms
Religion satisfied. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 534.

2. Superficially fair, just, or correct; appearing well; apparently right; plausible; beguiling: as, *specious* reasoning; a *specious* argument; a *specious* person or book.

It is easy for princes under various *specious* pretences to defend, disguise, and conceal their ambitious desires.
*Bacon*, Political Fables, ii., Expl.

Thou *specious* Head without a Brain. *Prior*, A Fable.

He coined
A brief yet *specious* tale, how I had wasted
The sum in secret riot. *Shelley*, The Cenci, iii. 1.

3. Appearing actual, or in reality; actually existing; not imaginary. [Rare.]

Let me sum up, now, by saying that we are constantly conscious of a certain duration — the *specious* present — varying in length from a few seconds to probably not more than a minute, and that this duration (with its content perceived as having one part earlier and the other part later) is the original intuition of time.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 642.

4†. Pertaining to species or a species.—**Specious arithmetic**, algebra: so called by old writers following Viète. The phrase implies that algebra is computation by means of species, or letters denoting quantities; but the choice of the name was probably influenced by the beauty of algebraic processes.—**Specious logistic.** See *logistic*.

=**Syn. 2.** *Colorable, Plausible*, etc. See *ostensible*.

**speciously** (spē'shus-li), *adv.* In a specious manner; with an appearance of fairness or of reality; with show of right: as, to reason *speciously*.

My dear Anacreon, you reason *speciously*, which is better in most cases than reasoning soundly; for many are led by it and none offended.
*Landor*, Imag. Conv., Anacreon and Polycrates.

**speciousness** (spē'shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being specious; plausible appearance; fair external show: as, the *speciousness* of an argument.

His theory owes its *speciousness* to packing, and to packing alone. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Refutation Refuted.

**speck**[1] (spek), *n.* [< ME. *specke, spekke*, < AS. *specca* (pl. *speccan*), a spot, speck (also in comp. *spec-faag*, specked, spotted); cf. LG. *spaken*, spot with wet, *spakig*, spotted with wet; MD. *spicken*, spit, *spickelen*, spot, speckle: see *speckle*.] 1. A very small superficial spot or stain; a small dot, blot, blotch, or patch appearing on or adhering to a surface: as, *specks* of mold on paper; fly-*specks* on a wall.

He was wonderfully careful that his shoes and clothes should be without the least *speck* upon them.
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 48.

2. In fruit, specifically, a minute spot denoting the beginning of decay; a pit or spot of rot or rottenness; hence, sometimes, a fruit-affected by rot.

The shrivelled, dwarfish, or damaged fruit, called by the street traders the *specks*.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 117.

The little rift within the lover's lute,
Or little pitted *speck* in garner'd fruit,
That rotting inward slowly moulders all.
*Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien (song).

3†. A patch or piece of some material.

But Robin did on the old mans cloake,
And it was torn in the necke;
"Now by my faith," said William Scarlett,
"Heere shold be set a *specke*."
*Robin Hood and the Old Man* (Child's Ballads, V. 258).

4. Something appearing as a spot or patch; a small piece spread out: as, a *speck* of snow or of cloud.

Come forth under the *speck* of open sky.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vi.

5. A distinct or separate piece or particle; a very little bit; an atom; a mite: as, *specks* of dust; a *speck* of snuff or of soot; hence, the smallest quantity; the least morsel: as, he has not a *speck* of humor or of generosity.

The bottom consisting of gray sand with black *specks*.
*Anson*, Voyages, ii. 7.

Still wrong bred wrong within her, day by day
Some little *speck* of kindness fell away.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 326.

6. A percoid fish, *Ulocentra stigmæa* of Jordan, common in ponds of the hill-country from Georgia to Louisiana. It is a darter, 2¼ inches long, of an olivaceous color, speckled with small orange spots, and otherwise variegated.—7. A speck-moth.

**speck**[1] (spek), *v. t.* [< ME. *specken;* < *speck*[1], *n.*] 1. To spot; mark or stain in spots or dots. *Wyclif*, Gen. xxx. 32.

Each flower of slender stalk, whose head, though gay
Carnation, purple, azure, or *speck'd* with gold,
Hung drooping unsustain'd. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 429.

2. Of fruit, specifically, to mark with a discolored spot denoting decay or rot: usually in the past participle.

It seemed as if the whole fortune or failure of her shop might depend on the display of a different set of articles, or substituting a fairer apple for one which appeared to be *specked*. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iii.

**speck**[2] (spek), *n.* [Prop. **spick* (the form *speck* being dial., and in part due to D. or G.); early mod. E. *spycke*, < ME. *spik, spyk, spike*, also assibilated *spich*, < AS. *spic*, bacon, = D. *spek* = MLG. *spek* = OHG. MHG. *spec*, G. *speck* = Icel. *spik*, lard, fat; prob. akin to Gr. *πίων* (**πίϝων*), = Zend *pivañh* = Skt. *pivan*, fat.] Fat; lard; fat meat. Now used chiefly as derived from the German in the parts of Pennsylvania originally settled by Germans, or from the Dutch in New York (also in South Africa, for the fat meat of the hippopotamus); among whalers it is used for whale's blubber.

Adue good Cheese and Oynons, stuffe thy guts
With *Specke* and Barley-pudding for digestion.
*Heywood*, English Traveller, i. 2.

*Speck* [in Pennsylvania] is the hybrid offspring of English pronunciation and German *Speck* (pronounced schpeck), the generic term applied to all kinds of fat meat. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII., App., p. xii.

**Speck and applejees**, pork fat and apples cut up and cooked together: an old-fashioned Dutch dish. *Bartlett.*

**speck-block** (spek'blok), *n.* In *whaling*, a block through which a speck-fall is rove.

**speck-fall** (spek'fâl), *n.* [< *speck*[2] + *fall*[3].] In *whale-fishing*, a fall or rope rove through a block for hoisting the blubber and bone off the whale.

**speckle** (spek'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *speckil* (= D. *spikkel*, a speckle), with dim. *-le*, < *speck*[1], *n.* Cf. *speckle, v.*] 1. A little speck or spot; a speckled marking; the state of being speckled: as, yellow with patches of *speckle*.

She curiously examined . . . the peculiar *speckle* of its plumage. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, x.

2. Color; hence, kind; sort. [Scotch.]

As ye well ken, . . . "the wauges o' sin is deith." But, maistly, . . . sinners get first wauges o' anither *speckle* frae the maister o' them.
*G. Macdonald*, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xii.

**speckle** (spek'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *speckled*, ppr. *speckling*. [< MD. *spickelen, speeckelen*, spot, speckle: see *speckle, n.*] To mark with specks or spots; fleck; speck; spot.

Seeing Atys, straight he [the boar] rushed at him,
*Speckled* with foam, bleeding in flank and limb.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 348.

**speckle-belly** (spek'l-bel″i), *n.* 1. The North American white-fronted goose, *Anser albifrons gambeli:* so called in California because the under parts are whitish, blotched and patched with black. Also called *harlequin brant, speckled brant.* See cut under *laughing-goose*.—2. The gadwall, or gray duck, *Chaulelasmus streperus*. See cut under *Chaulelasmus*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Long Island.]—3. A trout or char, as the common brook-trout of the United States, *Salvelinus fontinalis*. See cut under *char*[4].

**speckled** (spek'ld), *p. a.* [< *speckle* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Spotted; specked; marked with small spots of indeterminate character; maculate: specifically noting many animals.

I will pass through all thy flock to day, removing from thence all the *speckled* and spotted cattle, and all the brown cattle among the sheep, and the spotted and *speckled* among the goats: and of such shall be my hire. Gen. xxx. 32.

Ouer the body they haue built a Tombe of *speckled* stone, a brace and halfe high. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 271.

2. Variegated in appearance or character; diversified; motley; piebald: as, a *speckled* company. [Colloq.]

It was a singularly freaked and *speckled* group.
*S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 10.

**Speckled alder.** See *alder*[1], 1.—**Speckled beauty.** (*a*) A trout: a trite cant phrase. (*b*) A British geometrid moth, *Cleora viduaria*.—**Speckled-bill**, the speckled-billed coot, or spectacle-coot; the surf-duck, *Œdemia perspicillata*. [New Eng.]—**Speckled brant.** Same as *speckle-belly*, 1. —**Speckled footman**, a British bombycid moth, *Eulepia cribrum*.—**Speckled leech**, *Hirudo* or *Sanguisuga medicinalis*, one of the forms of medicinal leech.—**Speckled loon.** See *loon*[2].—**Speckled terrapin.** See *terrapin*. —**Speckled trout**, a speckle-belly; the brook-trout.—**Speckled wood**, palmyra-wood cut transversely into veneers, and showing the ends of dark fibers mixed with lighter wood.—**Speckled yellow**, a British geometrid moth, *Venilia maculata*.

**speckledness** (spek'ld-nes), *n.* The state of being speckled.

**speckled-tailed** (spek'ld-tāld), *a.* Having a speckled tail: specifically noting *Thryothorus bewicki spilurus*, a variety of Bewick's wren found on the Pacific coast of the United States, translating the word *spilurus*.

**speckless** (spek'les), *a.* [< *speck* + *-less*.] Free from specks or spots; spotless; fleckless; perfectly clean, clear, or bright: as, *speckless* linen; a *speckless* sky.

There gleamed resplendent in the dimness of the corner a complete and *speckless* pewter dinner service.
*New Princeton Rev.*, II. 111.

**speck-moth** (spek′môth), *n.* One of certain geometrid moths, as *Eupithecia subfulvata*, the dawny speck: an English collectors' name.

**specktioneer** (spek-shō-nēr′), *n.* [Also *speckshioneer;* appar. orig. a humorous term, irreg. < *speck*[2] + *-tion* + *-eer* (with allusion to *inspection* and *engineer*).] In *whale-fishing*, the chief harpooner: so called as being the director of the cutting operations in clearing the whale of its speck or blubber and bones.

In a rough, careless way, they spoke of the *specktioneer* with admiration enough for his powers as a sailor and harpooner. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xix.

**specky** (spek′i), *a.* [< *speck*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having specks or spots; slightly or partially spotted.

The tonsils were full, and the left one *specky*.
*Lancet*, No. 3494, p. 334.

**specs, specks** (speks), *n. pl.* A colloquial contraction of *spectacles*.

**spectable**† (spek′ta-bl), *a.* [ME. *spectable*, < OF. *spectable* = Sp. *espectable* = Pg. *espectavel* = It. *spettabile*, notable, remarkable, < L. *spectabilis*, that may be seen, visible, admirable, < *spectare*, see, behold: see *spectacle*.] That may be seen; visible; observable.

Ther are in hem certayne signes *spectable*,
Which is to eschewe, and which is profitable.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

Their [the Pharisees'] prayers were at the corners of streets; such corners where divers streets met, and so more *spectable* to many passengers.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 104. (*Davies.*)

**spectacle** (spek′ta-kl), *n.* [< ME. *spectacle, spekelacle*, < OF. (and F.) *spectacle* = Sp. Pg. *espectaculo* = It. *spettacolo* = D. *spektakel*, spectacle, show, = G. Dan. *spektakel*, noise, uproar, = Sw. *spektakel*, spectacle, noise, < L. *spectaculum*, a show, spectacle, < *spectare*, see, behold, freq. of *specere*, see: see *species*.] 1. An exhibition; exposure to sight or view; an open display; also, a thing looked at or to be looked at; a sight; a gazing-stock; a show; especially, a deplorable exhibition.

A Donghill of dead carcases he spyde,
The dreadfull *spectacle* of that sad house of Pryde.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. v. 53.

So exquisitly was it [a crucifix] form'd that it represented in a very lively manner the lamentable *spectacle* of our Lord's Body, as it hung upon the Cross.
*Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 72.

How much we forgive in those who yield us the rare *spectacle* of heroic manners! *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

2. Specifically, a public show or display for the gratification of the eye; something designed or arranged to attract and entertain spectators; a pageant; a parade: as, a royal or a religious *spectacle;* a military or a dramatic *spectacle*.

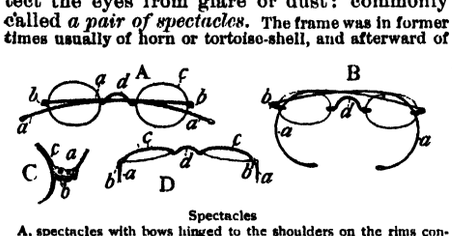
The stately semi-religious *spectacle* in which the Greeks delighted. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 324.

In the winter season the circus used to amalgamate with a dramatic company, and make a joint appearance in equestrian *spectacles*. *J. Jefferson*, Autobiog., iii.

3†. A looking-glass; a mirror.—4†. A spy-glass; a speculum.

Poverte a *spectacle* is, as thynketh me,
Thurgh whiche he may hise verray frendes see.
*Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 347.

5. *pl.* A pair of lenses set in a frame adjusted to the eyes, to correct or improve defective vision; also, sometimes, a similar frame with pieces of plain white or colored glass to protect the eyes from glare or dust: commonly called *a pair of spectacles*. The frame was in former times usually of horn or tortoise-shell, and afterward of




Spectacles

A, spectacles with bows hinged to the shoulders on the rims connected by the nose or bridge. B, spectacles with hook-bows and with bridge and shoulders riveted to the lenses. C, detail showing construction of shoulder. D, side view, showing rim. In all the figures: *a*, bows; *b*, shoulders; *c*, rims; *d*, bridge.

silver; it is now usually of steel or of gold. It is made up of the "bridge," "rims" (or frames of the lenses), "bows," and "sides" or "temples"; but the bows are now often omitted. The frame is so constructed and adjusted as to rest on the nose and ears and hold the lenses in the proper position. Spectacles which are supported on the nose only, by means of a spring, are commonly called *eye-glasses*. Spectacles with convex lenses are for the aged, or far-sighted; and spectacles with concave lenses are for the near-sighted. In both cases the value of spectacles depends upon their being accurately adapted to the person's vision. Spectacles with colored lenses, as green, blue, neutral-tint, or smoke-color, are used to protect the eyes from a glare of light. *Divided spectacles* have each lens composed of two parts of different foci neatly united, one part for observing distant objects, and the other for examining objects near the eye. Another kind, called *periscopic spectacles*, are intended to allow the eyes considerable latitude of motion without fatigue. The lenses employed in this case are of either a meniscus or a concavo-convex form, the concave side being turned to the eye. Spectacles with glazed wings or frames partly filled with crape or wire gauze are used to shield the eyes from dust, etc.

He [Lord Crawford] sat upon a couch covered with deer's hide, and with *spectacles* on his nose (then a recent invention) was laboring to read a huge manuscript called the Rosier de la Guerre. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, vii.

6. *pl.* Figuratively, visual aids of any kind, physical or mental; instruments of or assistance in seeing or understanding; also, instruments or means of seeing or understanding otherwise than by natural or normal vision or perception: as, rose-colored *spectacles;* I cannot see things with your *spectacles*.

And even with this I lost fair England's view,
And bid mine eyes be packing with my heart,
And call'd them blind and dusky *spectacles*,
For losing ken of Albion's wished coast.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 112.

Subjects are to look upon the faults of princes with the *spectacles* of obedience and reverence to their place and persons. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

Shakespeare . . . was naturally learn'd; he needed not the *Spectacles* of Books to read Nature; he look'd inwards, and found her there.
*Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy (1693), p. 31.

7. *pl.* In *zoöl.*, a marking resembling a pair of spectacles, especially about the eyes: as, the *spectacles* of the cobra. See cut under *cobra-de-capello*.

A pair of white *spectacles* on the eyes, and whitish about base of bill. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 815.

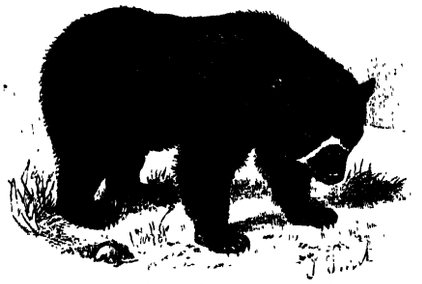
**Compound spectacles.** (*a*) Spectacles fitted for receiving extra colored glasses, or to which additional lenses can be attached to vary the power. (*b*) A form of spectacles having in each bow two half glasses differing in power or character; divided spectacles. See def. 5.—**Franklin spectacles.** Same as *pantoscopic spectacles* (which see, under *pantoscopic*).

**spectacled** (spek′ta-kld), *a.* [< *spectacle* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Furnished with or wearing spectacles.

The bleared sights
Are *spectacled* to see him. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 222.

Porphyro upon her face doth look,
Like puzzled urchin on an aged crone
Who keepeth closed a wondrous riddle-book,
As *spectacled* she sits in chimney-nook.
*Keats*, Eve of St Agnes, xv.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Marked in any way that suggests spectacles or the wearing of spectacles: as, the *spectacled* bear or cobra. (*b*) Spectable or spectacular; being "a sight to behold"; spectral: as, the *spectacled* shrimp.—**Spectacled bear,** *Ursus* or *Tremarctos ornatus*, the only South American



Spectacled Bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*).

bear, having a light-colored mark on the face, like a pair of spectacles.—**Spectacled cobra,** any specimen of the common Indian cobra, *Naja tripudians*, which has the markings of the back of the hood well developed so as to resemble a pair of spectacles. See cut under *cobra-de-capello*.—**Spectacled coot, spectacled duck,** the surf-scoter or -duck, *Œdemia perspicillata;* the goggle-nose. [Connecticut.]—**Spectacled eider,** *Somateria* (*Arctonetta*) *fisheri*, an eider-duck of the northwest coast of America, having in the male the eyes set in silvery-white plumage rimmed with black.—**Spectacled goose, guillemot, snake, stenoderm.** See the nouns.—**Spectacled shrimp,** the specter- or skeleton-shrimp, a caprellid. See *Caprella*.—**Spectacled vampire.** Same as *spectacled stenoderm*.

**spectacled-headed** (spek′ta-kld-hed′ed), *a.* Having the head spectacled: applied to flies of the genera *Holocephala* (family *Asilidæ*) and *Diopsis* and *Sphyracephala* (family *Diopsidæ*). See cut under *Diopsis*.

A queer-looking, *spectacled-headed*, predatory fly. . . . The head is unusually broad in front, the eyes being very prominent and presenting a spectacled or goggled appearance. *C. H. Tyler Townsend*, Proc. Entom. Soc. [of Washington, I. 254.

**spectacle-furnace** (spek′ta-kl-fėr′nās), *n.* A literal translation of the German *brillenofen*, which is a variety of the *spurofen*, a form of shaft-furnace of which the essential peculiarity is that the melted material runs out upon the inclined bottom of the furnace into a crucible-like receptacle or pot outside and in front of the furnace-stack. This sort of furnace has been used at Mansfeld and in the Harz, but apparently not in any English-speaking country.

**spectacle-gage** (spek′ta-kl-gāj), *n.* A device used in fitting spectacles to determine the proper distance between the glasses.

**spectacle-glass** (spek′ta-kl-glȧs), *n.* 1. Glass suited for making spectacles; optical glass.—2. A lens of the kind or form used in spectacles.—3†. A field-glass; a telescope.

A°. 1678 he added a *spectacle-glass* to the shadow-vane of the lesser arch of the Sea-quadrant.
*Aubrey*, Lives (Edmund Halley).

**spectacle-maker** (spek′ta-kl-mā″kėr), *n.* A maker of spectacles; one who makes spectacles, eye-glasses, and similar instruments. The Spectacle-makers' Company of London was incorporated in 1630.

**spectacle-ornament** (spek′ta-kl-ôr″na-ment), *n.* A name given to an ornament, often found in sculptured stones in Scotland, consisting of two disks connected by a band: the surface so marked out is often covered with interlaced whorl-ornaments.

**spectacular** (spek-tak′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *spectaculum*, a sight, show (see *spectacle*), + *-ar*[3].] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a show or spectacle; marked or characterized by great display: as, a *spectacular* drama.

The *spectacular* sports were concluded.
*Hickes*, Sermon, Jan. 30, 1681.

2. Pertaining to spectacles or glasses for assisting vision. [Rare.]

**spectacularity** (spek-tak-ū-lar′i-ti), *n.* [< *spectacular* + *-ity.*] Spectacular character or quality; likeness to or the fact of being a spectacle or show.

It must be owned that when all was done the place had a certain *spectacularity;* the furniture and ornaments were somehow the air of properties.
*Howells*, Private Theatricals, x.

**spectacularly** (spek-tak′ū-lär-li), *adv.* In a spectacular manner or view; as a spectacle.

The last test was, *spectacularly*, the best of the afternoon.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 360.

**spectant** (spek′tant), *a.* [< L. *spectan(t-)s*, ppr. of *spectare*, look at, behold, freq. of *specere*, look at, behold: see *spectacle, species.*] In *her.*: (*a*) At gaze. (*b*) Looking upward with the nose bendwise: noting any animal used as a bearing.

**spectate** (spek′tāt), *v. t.* and *i.* [< L. *spectatus*, pp. of *spectare*, see, behold: see *spectant.*] To look about or upon; gaze; behold. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Coming on the Bridge, a Gentleman sitting on the Coach civilly salutes the *Spectating* Company; the turning of the Wheels and motion of the Horses are plainly seen as if natural and Alive.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 287.

Mr. De Quincey—Works, VI. 329—has *spectate:* and who can believe that he went anywhere but to spectare for it? *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 76.

**spectation** (spek-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *spectatio(n-)*, a beholding, contemplation, < *spectare*, pp. *spectatus*, look at, behold: see *spectant.*] Look; aspect; appearance; regard.

This simple *spectation* of the lungs is differenced from that which concomitates a pleurisy *Harvey*.

**spectator** (spek-tā′tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. *spectatour;* < F. *spectateur* = Sp. Pg. *espectador* = It. *spettatore*, < L. *spectator*, a beholder, < *spectare*, pp. *spectatus*, look at, behold: see *spectant.*] One who looks on; an onlooker or eye-witness; a beholder; especially, one of a company present at a spectacle of any kind: as, the *spectators* of or at a game or a drama.

Me leading, in a secret corner layd,
The sad *spectatour* of my Tragedie.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. 4 27.

There be of them that will themselves laugh, to set on some quantity of barren *spectators* to laugh too.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 46.

We, indeed, appeared to be the only two unconcerned *spectators* on board; and, accordingly, were allowed to ramble about the decks unnoticed.
*B. Hall*, Travels in N. A., II. 10.

=**Syn.** Looker-on, onlooker, observer, witness, by-stander. A person is said to be a *spectator* at a show, a bull-fight, a wrestling-match; one of the *audience* at a lecture, a concert, the theater; and one of the *congregation* at church.

**spectatorial** (spek-tā-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *spectator* + *-ial.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of a spectator. [In the quotation it is used with

direct reference to the name of the periodical cited.]

There is a vicious terror of being blamed in some well-inclined people, and a wicked pleasure in suppressing them in others; both which I recommend to your *spectatorial* wisdom to animadvert upon.
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 348.

**spectatorship** (spek-tā′tor-ship), *n.* [< *spectator* + *-ship*.] The act of looking or beholding; the state or occupation of being a spectator or looker-on.

Guess . . . if thou standest not i' the state of hanging, or of some death more long in *spectatorship*.
*Shak.*, Cor., v. 2. 71.

Bathing in the sea was the chief occupation of these good people, including, as it did, prolonged *spectatorship* of the process. *H. James, Jr.*, Confidence, xix.

**spectatress** (spek-tā′tres), *n.* [< *spectator* + *-ess*. Cf. *spectatrix*.] A female spectator or looker-on.

Helen, in the night when Troy was sack'd,
*Spectatress* of the mischief which she made.
*Rowe*, Fair Penitent, v. 1.

**spectatrix** (spek-tā′triks), *n.* [= F. *spectatrice* = It. *spettatrice*, < L. *spectatrix*, fem. of *spectator*, a beholder: see *spectator*.] Same as *spectatress*.

**specter, spectre** (spek′tėr), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *spectre* = Sp. Pg. *espectro* = It. *spettro*, an image, figure, ghost, < L. *spectrum*, a vision, appearance, apparition, image, < *specere*, see: see *species*, *spectacle*. Cf. *spectrum*.] 1. A ghostly apparition; a visible incorporeal human spirit; an appearance of the dead as when living. Specters are imagined as disembodied spirits haunting or revisiting the scenes of their mundane life, and showing themselves in intangible form to the living, generally at night, from some overpowering necessity, or for some benevolent or (more usually) malevolent purpose. They are sometimes represented as speaking, but more commonly as only using terrifying or persuasive gestures to induce compliance with their wishes. The word is rarely used for the dissociated soul of a living person.

The ghosts of traitors from the Bridge descend,
With bold fanatic *spectres* to rejoice.
*Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 223.

One of the afflicted,
I know, bore witness to the apparition
Of ghosts unto the *spectre* of this Bishop,
Saying, "You murdered us!"
*Longfellow*, Giles Corey, iii. 2.

A fine traditional *spectre* pale,
With a turnip head and a ghostly wail,
And a splash of blood on the dickey!
*W. S. Gilbert*, Haunted.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) One of many names of gressorial orthopterous insects of the family *Phasmidæ*; a walking-stick or stick-insect; a specter-insect. (*b*) The specter-bat. (*c*) The specter-lemur. (*d*) A specter-shrimp.—**Specter of the Brocken**, an optical phenomenon named from the Brocken, a mountain of the Harz range, where it has been most frequently observed. It consists of the shadow of the observer cast at sunrise or sunset in apparently gigantic size upon the mist or fog about the mountain-summit. The shadow is sometimes inclosed in a prismatic circle called the *Brocken bow*, and again is bordered with a colored fringe. Howitt states that, if the fog is very dry, one sees not only one's self, but one's neighbor; if very damp, only one's self, surrounded by a rainbow-colored glory. Also *Brocken specter*.=**Syn. 1.** *Apparition*, *Phantom*, etc. See *ghost*.

**specter-bat** (spek′tėr-bat), *n.* The spectral bat, a South American leaf-nosed bat or vampire, *Phyllostoma spectrum*, or a similar species.

**specter-candle** (spek′tėr-kan″dl), *n.* A straight fossil cephalopod, as a baculite, belemnite, or orthoceratite. These and similar objects have often been superstitiously regarded, in ignorance of their origin and nature. See *bætylus*, *salagrama*, and *thunder-stone*.

**specter-crab** (spek′tėr-krab), *n.* A glass-crab; one of the larval forms which were called *Phyllosomata*. See cut under *glass-crab*.

**specter-insect** (spek′tėr-in″sekt), *n.* Same as *specter*, 2 (*a*).

**specter-lemur** (spek′tėr-lē″mėr), *n.* The tarsier, *Tarsius spectrum*. See cut under *tarsier*.

**specter-shrimp** (spek′tėr-shrimp), *n.* A small læmodipod crustacean of the family *Caprellidæ*, as *Caprella tuberculata*; a skeleton-shrimp: so called from the singular form and aspect.

**spectra**, *n.* Plural of *spectrum*.

**spectral** (spek′tral), *a.* [= F. *spectral*, < L. *spectrum*, specter: see *specter*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a specter; resembling or having the aspect of a specter; ghostlike; ghostly.

Some of the *spectral* appearances which he had been told of in a winter's evening. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xiii.

To his excited fancy everything assumed a *spectral* look. The shadows of familiar things about him stalked like ghosts through the haunted chambers of his soul.
*Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 3.

*Spectral* in the river-mist
The ship's white timbers show.
*Whittier*, The Ship-builders.

2. Pertaining to ocular spectra, or pertaining to the solar, prismatic, or diffraction spectrum; exhibiting the hues of the prismatic spectrum; produced by the aid of the spectrum: as, *spectral* colors; *spectral* analysis.

It is important to be able to observe the varying effects of pressure and density upon *spectral* phenomena.
*J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 75.

3. In *zoöl.*, like or likened to a specter or apparition; suggestive of a ghost in any way: as, the *spectral* bat; *spectral* shrimps; *spectral* insects.—**Spectral lemur**, the tarsier.—**Spectral owl**, *Syrnium cinereum*, or *Strix cinerea*, the great gray owl of arctic America, remarkable for having more plumage in proportion to the size of the body than any other owl.

**spectrality** (spek-tral′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *spectralities* (-tiz). [< *spectral* + *-ity*.] The state of being spectral; a spectral being or object. [Rare.]

What is he doing here in inquisitorial sanbenito, with nothing but ghastly *spectralities* prowling round him?
*Carlyle*, Sterling, i. 1. (*Davies.*)

**spectrally** (spek′tral-i), *adv.* In a spectral manner; like a ghost or specter.

**spectre**, *n.* See *specter*.

**spectrobolometer** (spek″trō-bō-lom′e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum*, spectrum, + E. *bolometer*.] An instrument consisting of a bolometer in combination with a spectroscope, used in the study of the distribution of heat in the solar spectrum and in similar investigations. The absorbing surface of the bolometer is an extremely slender strip of platinum, and it is so mounted that this can be moved at will to any desired part of the spectrum, the amount of heat received being measured, as usual, by the deflection of a galvanometer-needle.

**spectrograph** (spek′trō-gràf), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + Gr. γράφειν, write.] An apparatus designed to give a representation of the spectrum from any source, particularly one in which photography is employed; a spectroscope in which a sensitive photographic plate takes the place of the eyepiece of the observing telescope.

**spectrographic** (spek-trō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *spectrograph* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a spectrograph or the observations made with it; specifically, relating to the process or results of photography as applied to the study of spectra.

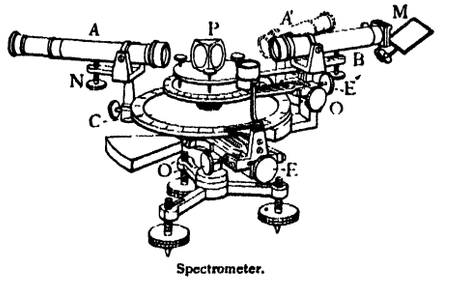
*Spectrographic* operations are, as Professor Young well says, much more sensitive to atmospheric conditions than are visual observations. *D. Todd*, Science, III. 727.

**spectrography** (spek-trog′ra-fi), *n.* [As *spectrograph* + *-y*³.] The art of using the spectrograph.

**spectrological** (spek-trō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *spectrology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to spectrology; performed or determined by spectrology: as, *spectrological* analysis.

**spectrology** (spek-trol′ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of science which determines the constituent elements and other conditions of bodies by examination of their spectra.

**spectrometer** (spek-trom′e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum*, spectrum, + L. *metrum*, measure.] An instrument used chiefly to measure the angular deviation of light-rays in passing through a prism, and hence to determine the refractive indices of the substance of which the prism is formed. Its essential parts are—(1) a tube B (see figure), having a slit at the further end through which the light is thrown by the mirror M, and a collimating lens at the other end to convert the divergent pencil into a parallel beam; (2) the prism P, which can be turned upon the central axis, its position being centered by two slides moved at right angles to each other by means of the screws E and E′; (3) the observing telescope A, the eyepiece of which is provided with cross-wires so that the position of a given line can be accurately fixed; the axis of the telescope can be made horizontal by the screw N. After the position of the prism has been accurately adjusted, usually so as to give the minimum deviation for the given ray, the angle of deviation is measured by the telescope moving with the graduating circle C, while the prism (with the vernier) is stationary. By the tangent screws at O and O′ the positions of the two circles can be adjusted more delicately. The instrument can also be used, like the ordinary reflecting goniometer (it is then a spectrometer-goniometer), to measure the angle between the two faces of the prism, which angle, with that of the minimum deviation, is needed to give the data for calculating the required refractive index. (See *refraction*.) If a diffraction-grating instead of a prism is employed, the telescope A is moved into the position A′, making a small angle with the tube B; the instrument may then be used to measure the wave-length of a given light-ray.



Spectrometer.

**spectrometric** (spek-trō-met′rik), *a.* [As *spectrometer* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a spectrometer or the observations made with it.

**spectromicroscopical** (spek-trō-mī-krō-skop′i-kal), *a.* [< NL. *spectrum* + E. *microscopical*.] Pertaining to spectroscopic observations made in connection with the microscope.

The *spectro-microscopical* apparatus, especially in the hands of botanists, has become an important instrument in the investigation of the coloring matter of plants.
*Behrens*, Micros. in Botany (trans.), ii. 139.

**spectrophone** (spek′trō-fōn), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + Gr. *φωνή*, sound.] An adaptation of the principle of the radiophone, devised by Bell to be used in spectrum analysis. It consists of a spectroscope the eyepiece of which is removed—the sensitive substances being placed in the focal point behind an opaque diaphragm containing a slit, while the ear is in communication with the substances by means of a hearing-tube. See the quotation.

Suppose we smoke the interior of our spectrophonic receiver, and fill the cavity with peroxide of nitrogen gas. We have then a combination that gives us good sounds in all parts of the spectrum (visible and invisible) except the ultra violet. Now pass a rapidly interrupted beam of light through some substances whose absorptive spectrum is to be investigated, and bands of sound and silence are observed in exploring the spectrum, the silent positions corresponding to the absorption bands.
*A. G. Bell*, in Philosoph. Mag., 5th ser., II. 527, 1881.

**spectrophonic** (spek-trō-fon′ik), *a.* [As *spectrophone* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the spectrophone, or investigations made by means of it.

**spectrophotometer** (spek″trō-fō-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + E. *photometer*.] An instrument used to compare the intensities of two spectra (as from the limb and center of the sun), or the intensity of a given color with that of the corresponding color in a standard spectrum. It is based upon the fact that the eye is very sensitive to slight differences of intensity between two similar colors when brought side by side. It consists essentially of a spectroscope arranged with total reflecting prisms, so that, for example, the spectra to be compared can be brought into immediate juxtaposition, while Nicol prisms in the path of the pencil of rays make it possible to diminish the intensity of the brighter light until the two exactly correspond. The angular position of the analyzing prism gives the means of deducing the required relation in intensity.

**spectrophotometric** (spek-trō-fō-tō-met′rik), *a.* [As *spectrophotometer* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the spectrophotometer, to its use, or to observations made with it.

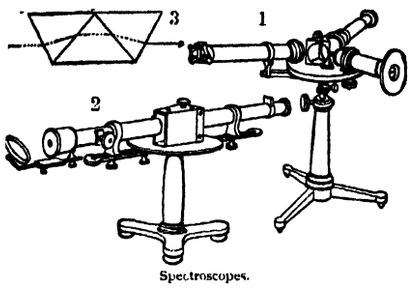
**spectrophotometry** (spek″trō-fō-tom′e-tri), *n.* [As *spectrophotometer* + *-y*³.] The art of using the spectrophotometer.

**spectropolariscope** (spek″trō-pō-lar′i-skōp), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + E. *polariscope*.] A combination of the spectroscope and the polariscope, an instrument sometimes used in the analysis of sugar. It is a modification of a form of the saccharimeter.

**spectropyrometer** (spek″trō-pī-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + E. *pyrometer*.] An instrument devised by Crova for measuring high temperatures, based upon the principle that two incandescent bodies of the same radiating power have the same temperature when their spectra are identical in extent. It is essentially a form of spectrophotometer.

**spectroscope** (spek′trō-skōp), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument used to produce a spectrum of the light (or, more generally, the radiation) from any source by the passage of the rays through a prism or their reflection from a grating, and for the study of the spectrum so formed. In its common form the essential parts of the *prismatic spectroscope* are—(1) a tube with a slit at the further end (see fig. 1), through which the light enters, and at the other end a collimating lens which brings the rays into a parallel beam (the slit is formed between two parallel edges the distance between which can be varied at will); (2) a prism to refract and disperse the rays, or a series or train of prisms when greater dispersion is desired—a gain, however, which is accompanied by a serious diminution in the intensity of the light; (3) a telescope through which the magnified image of the spectrum thus formed is viewed. A third tube is usually added, containing a scale, which is illuminated by a small gas-flame and reflected from the surface of the prism into the telescope, thus giving the means of fixing the position of the lines observed. A small glass comparison prism is often placed in front of half the slit, and through it, by total reflection, a second beam of light can be introduced, the spectrum of which is seen directly over the other. An instrument which gives a spectrum when the source of the light is in a straight line with the eye—that is, which gives dispersion without deviation—is called a *direct-vision spectroscope* (see

1, 2); this may be accomplished by combining two crown-glass prisms, with a third flint-glass prism of an angle of



Spectroscopes.

0° between them (fig. 3). For certain rays — for example, the yellow — there is no divergence while a spectrum is obtained, since the dispersion of the flint-glass prism in one direction is greater than that of the two crown-glass prisms in the opposite direction. Other forms of direct-vision spectroscope have also been devised. In the *grating spectroscope*, or *diffraction spectroscope*, a diffraction-grating (a series of very fine parallel lines ruled on glass or speculum-metal) takes the place of the prism; and the parallel rays falling upon it are reflected, and form a series of diffraction-spectra (see *diffraction*, *grating*[2], 2, and *interference*, 5), which are called *normal spectra* (see *spectrum*, 3), since the dispersion of the rays is proportional to their wave-length. A prism is sometimes used before the telescope to separate parts of the successive spectra which would otherwise overlap. If a Rowland grating (see *diffraction*) is employed, the arrangements can be much simplified, since the large concave surface of the grating forms an image directly, which may be received upon a screen, or for study upon a photographic plate, or viewed through an eyepiece with cross-wires to fix the position of the lines observed. The grating is supported at one end of a rigid bar, in practice about 21 feet in length, at the other end of which, and at the center of curvature of the concave surface, is the eyepiece or support for the sensitive plate. The ends of this bar rest on carriages moving on two rails at right angles to each other; and, as the end carrying the eyepiece is moved, the whole length of the spectrum (several feet) may be successively observed, the fixed beam of parallel rays from the slit falling upon the grating as its position is slowly turned. The whole apparatus is mounted on rigid supports in a room from which all light but that received through the slit is carefully excluded. A high degree of dispersion is thus obtained, combined with the advantage of the normal spectrum, and the further advantages that the amount of light employed is large, while the disturbing effect of the absorption of the material of the prisms is avoided. See further under *spectrum*.—**Analyzing spectroscope, integrating spectroscope,** terms applied to the spectroscope (Young) to describe its use, with or without a lens throwing an image of the luminous object upon the slit. In the former case, different parts of the slit are illuminated by light from different parts of the object, and their spectra can be separately compared, or, in other words, the light is thus analyzed; while in the second case, when the collimator is pointed toward the source of light, the combined effect of the whole is obtained.—**Half-prism spectroscope,** a spectroscope in which the beam of rays enters the prism at right angles to one face, and suffers dispersion only on emerging from the face opposite and inclined to it. The half-prism ordinarily employed is half of a compound prism such as is used in the direct-vision spectroscope.—**Rainband-spectroscope.** See *rainband*.

**spectroscope** (spek′trō-skōp), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *spectroscoped*, ppr. *spectroscoping*. [< *spectroscope*, *n.*] To use the spectroscope; study by means of observations with the spectroscope. *C. Piazzi Smyth*, Trans. R. S. E., XXXII. 521. [Rare.]

> Could you have *spectroscoped* a star?
> *O. W. Holmes*, Atlantic Monthly, XLIX. 387.

**spectroscopic** (spek-trō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *spectroscope* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or performed by means of the spectroscope or spectroscopy: as, *spectroscopic* analysis; *spectroscopic* investigations.

**spectroscopical** (spek-trō-skop′i-kal), *a.* [< *spectroscopic* + *-al*.] Same as *spectroscopic*.

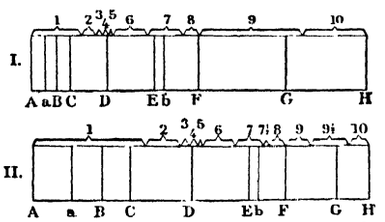
**spectroscopically** (spek-trō-skop′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a spectroscopic manner; by the use of the spectroscope.

**spectroscopist** (spek′trō-skō-pist), *n.* [As *spectroscope* + *-ist*.] One who uses the spectroscope; one skilled in spectroscopy.

**spectroscopy** (spek′trō-skō-pi), *n.* [As *spectroscope* + *-y*[3].] That branch of science, more particularly of chemical and physical science, which is concerned with the use of the spectroscope and with spectrum analysis.

**spectrum** (spek′trum), *n.*; pl. *spectra* (-trȧ). [< NL. *spectrum*, a spectrum, < L. *spectrum*, an appearance, an image or apparition: see *specter*.] **1†.** A specter; a ghostly phantom.—**2.** An image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed, covered, or turned away. If, for example, one looks intently with one eye upon any colored object, such as a wafer placed on a sheet of white paper, and immediately afterward turns the same eye to another part of the paper, one sees a similar spot, but of a different color. Thus, if the wafer is red, the seeming spot will be green; if black, it will be changed into white. These images are also termed *ocular spectra*.

**3.** In *physics*, the continuous band of light (*visible spectrum*) showing the successive prismatic colors, or the isolated lines or bands of color, observed when the radiation from such a source as the sun, or an ignited vapor in a gas-flame, is viewed after having been passed through a prism (*prismatic spectrum*) or reflected from a diffraction-grating (*diffraction-* or *interference-spectrum*). The action of the prism (see *prism* and *refraction*) is to refract the light and at the same time to separate or disperse the rays of different wave-lengths, the refraction and dispersion being greater as the wave-length diminishes. The grating (see *grating*[2], 2), which consists usually of a series of fine parallel lines (say 10,000 or 20,000 to the inch) ruled on speculum-metal, diffracts and at the same time disperses the light-rays, forming a series of spectra whose lengths depend upon the fineness of the lines. If, now, a beam of white light is passed through a slit, and then by a collimator lens is thrown upon a prism, and the light from this received upon a screen, a colored band will be obtained passing by insensible degrees, from the less refrangible end, the red, to the more refrangible end, the violet, through a series of colors ordinarily described as red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. A similar effect is obtained from a grating, with, however, this difference, that in the prismatic spectrum the red covers only a small part relatively of the colored band, since the action of the prism is to crowd together the less refrangible rays and separate the more refrangible rays of less wave-length, and thus distort the spectrum. The diffraction-spectrum, on the other hand, shows the red occupying about the same space as the blue and violet, and is called a *normal spectrum*. When the light from different sources is studied in the spectroscope, it is found, first, that a solid or a liquid when incandescent gives a continuous spectrum, and this is true of gases also at great pressures; second, bodies in the gaseous form give discontinuous spectra, consisting of colored bright lines (*line-spectrum*) or bands (*band-spectrum*), or of bands which under certain conditions appear as channeled spaces or flutings (*fluted spectrum*), and these lines or bands for a given substance have a definite position, and are hence characteristic of it; third, if light from an incandescent solid or liquid body passes through a gas (at a lower temperature than the incandescent body), the gas absorbs the same rays as those its own spectrum consists of; therefore, in this case, the result is a spectrum (*absorption-spectrum*) continuous, except as interrupted by black lines occupying the same position as the bright lines in the spectrum of the gas itself would occupy. An absorption-spectrum, showing more or less sharply defined dark bands, is also obtained when the light has passed through an appropriate liquid (as blood), or a solid such as a salt of didymium (see further under *absorption*). For example, the spectrum from a candle-flame is continuous, being due to the incandescent carbon particles suspended in the flame. If, however, the yellow flame produced when a little sodium is inserted in the non-luminous flame of a Bunsen burner is examined, a bright-yellow line is observed; if a red lithium flame, then a red and a yellow line are seen; the red strontium flame gives a more complex spectrum, consisting of a number of lines, chiefly in the red and yellow; and so of other similar substances. For substances like iron, and other metals not volatile except at very high temperatures, the heat of the voltaic arc is employed, and by this means their spectra, often consisting of a hundred or more lines (of iron at least 2,000), can be mapped out. Still again, if the light from the sun is studied in the same way, it is found to be a bright spectrum from red to violet, but crossed by a large number of dark lines called *Fraunhofer lines*, because, though earlier seen by Wollaston (1802), they were first mapped by Fraunhofer in 1814; this name is given especially to the more prominent of them, which he designated by the



Fixed Lines and Colored Spaces of Prismatic Spectrum (I.) and Normal Spectrum (II.)

1, red; 2, red-orange; 3, orange; 4, orange-yellow; 5, yellow; 6, green yellow and yellow green; 7, green and (7½) blue green; 8, cyan-blue; 9, blue and (9½) blue-violet; 10, violet; A, a, B, C, etc., Fraunhofer lines.

letters A to H, etc. (See the figures.) These lines, as explained above, are due to the absorption by gases, either in the sun's atmosphere or in that of the earth. When the light is passed through a train of prisms, or reflected from a Rowland grating, and thus a very high degree of dispersion obtained, the rays are more widely separated and the spectrum can be more minutely examined. Studied in this way, it is found that the dark lines in the solar spectrum number many thousands, the greater part of which can be identified in the spectra of known terrestrial substances. Thus, the presence in the sun's atmosphere of thirty-six elements has been established (Rowland, 1891); these include sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, iron, copper, cobalt, silver, lead, tin, zinc, titanium, aluminium, chromium, silicon, carbon, hydrogen, etc. The radiation from the sun consists not only of those rays whose wave-length is such as to produce the effect of vision upon the eye, but also of others of greater wave-length than the red rays and less wave-length than the violet; the spectrum from such a source consequently includes, besides the luminous part, an invisible part (*invisible spectrum*) below the red, called the *infra-red* region, and another beyond the violet, called the *ultra-violet*. The first region is also present in the spectrum from any hot body, and the latter in that from a body at a high temperature — for example the incandescent carbons of an arc electric light. Thus, Langley by means of his bolometer has proved the existence of rays having a wave-length nearly twenty times that of the luminous red rays, in the radiation of the surface of the moon, and corresponding to a temperature not far from that of melting ice. Further, while the visible spectrum includes rays separated by only about one octave (since the wave-length for the extreme red is approximately twice that of the extreme violet), the full spectrum, from the extreme ultra-violet to the longest waves recognized by the bolometer, embraces more than seven octaves. In other words, it extends from rays having a wave-length of 0.18 of a micron to those whose wave-length is 30 microns (1 micron = $\frac{1}{1000}$ millimeter). The invisible regions of the spectrum cannot be directly studied by the eye, but they can be explored, first by photography, it being possible to prepare suitable plates sensitive to the infra-red as well as others sensitive to ultra-violet rays, and such photographs show the presence of many additional absorption-lines. The invisible infra-red region (*heat-spectrum*) can also be explored by the thermopile and still better the bolometer, and the distribution of the heat thus examined, and a thermogram of the spectrum constructed in which the presence of "cold" absorption-bands is noted. Still again, the method of phosphorescence is employed to give a phosphorograph of the spectrum, while fluorescence is made use of in studying the ultra-violet region. In studying the invisible heat-spectrum lenses and prisms of rock-salt must be used, because the dark rays of long wave-length are largely absorbed by glass; further, in investigating the invisible ultra-violet region quartz is similarly employed, since it is highly transparent to these short wave-length vibrations. In many investigations it is of great advantage to use the grating-spectroscope, especially one provided with a concave Rowland grating, since then the normal spectrum (fig. II.) is obtained directly without the use of the usual lenses and prisms, and hence free from their absorbing effects. Recent photographs of the solar spectrum obtained by Prof. Rowland in this way give a clearness of definition combined with high dispersion never before approached. Thus, in their enlarged form as published (1890), the double sodium-lines are widely separated, and sixteen distinct fine lines may be counted between them. It was formerly the custom to divide the solar spectrum into three parts, formed by the invisible heat rays, the luminous rays, and the so-called chemical or actinic rays. This threefold division of the spectrum is, however, largely erroneous, since all the rays of the spectrum are "heat-rays" if they are received upon an absorbing surface, as lampblack; and, while it is true that the chemical change upon which ordinary photography depends is most stimulated by the violet and ultra-violet rays, this is not true universally of all chemical changes produced by direct radiation. The rays from the lowest end of the spectrum to the highest differ intrinsically in wave-length only, and the difference of effect observed is due to the character of the surface upon which they fall. The spectra of the stars, of the comets, nebulæ, etc., can be studied in the same way as the solar spectrum, and the result has been to throw much light upon the constitution of these bodies; the spectrum of the aurora has been similarly examined. In addition to its use in the study of cosmical physics, spectrum analysis has proved a most delicate and invaluable method to the chemist and physicist in the examination of the different elements and their compounds. By this method of research a number of new elements have been detected (as rubidium, cæsium, indium, thallium); and recently the study of the absorption-spectra of the earths obtained from samarskite, gadolinite, and other related minerals — has served to show the existence of a group of closely related elements whose existence had not before been suspected. Further, the study of the change in the spectra of certain elements under different conditions of temperature has led Lockyer to some most important and suggestive hypotheses as to the relation between them and their possible compound nature.

**4.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a generic name variously used: (*a*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Scopoli*, 1777. (*b*) A genus of gressorial orthopterous insects: same as *Phasma*. *Stoll*, 1787. (*c*) A genus of lemuroid mammals: same as *Tarsius*. *Lacépède*, 1805.—**5.** The specific name of some animals, including *Tarsius spectrum* and *Phyllostoma spectrum*.—**Fluted spectrum.** See def. 3.—**Gitter-spectrum,** a diffraction-spectrum. See def. 3.—**Grating-spectrum.** See *grating*[2].—**Herschelian rays of the spectrum.** See *Herschelian*.—**Secondary spectrum,** the residual or secondary chromatic aberration observed in the use of an ordinary so-called achromatic lens (see *achromatic*), arising from the fact that while by combining the crown- and flint-glass two of the colors of the spectrum are brought to the same focus, the dispersion of the others is not equally compensated. By using new kinds of glass which allow of proportional dispersion in different parts of the spectrum (see *apochromatic*), Abbe has made lenses which collect three colors to one focus, leaving only a small residual aberration uncorrected, which is called the *tertiary spectrum*.

**specula,** *n.* Plural of *speculum*.

**speculable** (spek′ū-la-bl), *a.* Knowable.

**specular** (spek′ū-lėr), *a.* [= F. *spéculaire* = Pr. *specular* = Sp. Pg. *especular* = It. *speculare*, < L. *specularis*, belonging to a mirror, < *speculum*, a mirror: see *speculum*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a mirror; capable of reflecting objects: as, a *specular* surface; a *specular* mineral; *specular* metal (an alloy prepared for making mirrors).—**2.** Assisting or facilitating vision; serving for inspection or observation; affording a view: as, a *specular* orb (the eye or a lens); *specular* stone (an old name for mica used in windows, in Latin *specularis lapis*); a

*specular* tower (one serving as a lookout). [Archaic.]

You teach (though we learn not) a thing unknown
To our late times, the use of *specular* stone,
Through which all things within without were shown.
*Donne*, To the Countess of Bedford.

Look once more, ere we leave this *specular* mount.
*Milton*, P. R., iv. 236.

Calm as the Universe, from *specular* towers
Of heaven contemplated by Spirits pure.
*Wordsworth*, Cave of Staffa.

3. In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the speculum of the wing; ocellar: as, the *specular* area; *specular* iridescence.—**Specular iron ore**, a variety of hematite, or anhydrous iron sesquioxid, occurring in crystals and massive forms with a brilliant metallic luster. Finely pulverized and washed, it is used as a polishing-powder.

**Specularia** (spek-ū-lā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Heister, 1748), < L. *speculum* in *speculum Veneris*, 'Venus's looking-glass,' a medieval name of *S. Speculum*, from the resemblance of its flowers set on their cylindrical ovary to the ancient round bronze mirror at the end of a straight handle: see *speculum*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Campanulaceæ*. It is distinguished from the allied genus *Campanula* by its wheel-shaped or shallow and broadly bell-shaped corolla and linear or narrowly oblong ovary. There are about 8 species, natives of the northern hemisphere, chiefly of southern and central Europe, with one in South America. They are annual herbs, either erect or decumbent, and smooth or bristly. They bear alternate entire or toothed leaves, and blue, violet, or white two-bracted flowers nearly or quite sessile in the axils. *S. Speculum* is the Venus's looking-glass, formerly a favorite in English gardens; *S. hybrida* is there known as the *corn-violet;* and *S. perfoliata*, native in the United States, is remarkable for its dimorphous flowers, the earlier being minute and cleistogamic.

**speculate** (spek′ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *speculated*, ppr. *speculating*. [< L. *speculatus*, pp. of *speculari*, spy out, watch, observe, behold (> It. *speculare* = Sp. Pg. *especular* = OF. *speculer*, F. *spéculer*), < *specula*, a watch-tower, < *specere*, see: see *species*. Cf. *speculum*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To view as from a watch-tower or observatory; observe.

I shall never eat garlic with Diogenes in a tub, and *speculate* the stars without a shirt.
*Shirley*, Grateful Servant, ii. 1.

2. To take a discriminating view of; consider attentively; speculate upon; examine; inspect: as, to *speculate* the nature of a thing. [Rare.]

We . . . conceit ourselves we contemplate absolute existence when we only *speculate* absolute privation.
*Sir W. Hamilton*, Discussions, p. 21.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To pursue truth by thinking, as by mathematical reasoning, by logical analysis, or by the review of data already collected. —2. To take a discursive view of a subject or subjects; note diverse aspects, relations, or probabilities; meditate; conjecture: often implying absence of definite method or result.

I certainly take my full share, along with the rest of the world, . . . in *speculating* on what has been done, or is doing, on the public stage. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

3. To invest money for profit upon an uncertainty; take the risk of loss in view of possible gain; make a purchase or purchases, as of something liable to sudden fluctuations in price or to rapid deterioration, on the chance of selling at a large advance: as, to *speculate* in stocks.

**speculation** (spek-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *speculacion*, *speculation*, F. *spéculation* = Pr. *speculacio* = Sp. *especulacion* = Pg. *especulação* = It. *speculazione*, < LL. *speculatio*(*n*-), a spying out, exploration, observation, contemplation, < L. *speculari*, view: see *speculate*.] 1. The act or state of speculating, or of seeing or looking; intelligent contemplation or observation; a viewing; inspection. [Obsolete or archaic, but formerly used with considerable latitude.]

Thence [from the works of God] gathering plumes of perfect *speculation*,
To impe the wings of thy high flying mynd,
Mount up aloft through heavenly contemplation.
*Spenser*, Heavenly Beauty, l. 134.

Thou hast no *speculation* in those eyes
Which thou dost glare with.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 95.

I am arrived to that perfection in *speculation* that I understand the language of the eyes.
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 354.

2. The pursuit of truth by means of thinking, especially mathematical reasoning and logical analysis; meditation: deep and thorough consideration of a theoretical question. This use of the word, though closely similar to the application of *speculatio* in the Latin of Boëthius to translate θεωρία, is chiefly due to 1 Cor. xiii. 12, "now we see through a glass, darkly," where 'glass' is in the Vulgate *speculum*. But some writers, as Milton and Cowper, associate the meaning with *specula*, 'a watch-tower.'

For practise must agree with *speculation*,
Belief & knowledge must guide operation.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 147.

Thenceforth to *speculations* high or deep
I turn'd my thoughts. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 602.

Join sense unto reason, and experiment unto *speculation*.
*Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 5.

From him [Pythagoras] Socrates derived the principles of virtue and morality, . . . and most of his natural *speculations*. *Sir W. Temple*, Ancient and Modern Learning.

The brilliant fabric of *speculation* erected by Darwin can scarcely sustain its own weight.
*Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 240.

3. In *philos.*, sometimes, a purely a priori method of philosophizing: but commonly in philosophy the word has the meaning 2, above. —4. The investing of money at a risk of loss on the chance of unusual gain; specifically, buying and selling, not in the ordinary course of commerce for the continuous marketing of commodities, but to hold in the expectation of selling at a profit upon a change in values or market rates. Thus, if a merchant lays in for his regular trade a much larger stock than he otherwise would because he anticipates a rise in prices, this is not termed *speculation;* but if he buys what he does not usually deal in, not for the purpose of extending his business, but for the chance of a sale of the particular articles at a profit by reason of anticipated rise, it is so termed. In the language of the exchanges, *speculation* includes all dealing in futures and options, whether purchases or sales.

The establishment of any new manufacture, of any new branch of commerce, or of any new practice in agriculture, is always a *speculation* from which the projector promises himself extraordinary profits.
*Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, I. x. 1.

A vast *speculation* had fail'd,
And ever he mutter'd and madden'd.
*Tennyson*, Maud, i. 3.

5. A game at cards, the leading principle of which is the purchase of an unknown card on the calculation of its probable value, or of a known card on the chance of no better appearing during the game, a part of the pack not being dealt. *Latham.*—**Syn. 2.** *Hypothesis*, etc. See *theory*.

**speculatist** (spek′ū-lā-tist), *n.* [< *speculate* + *-ist*.] A speculative philosopher; a person who, absorbed with theoretical questions, pays little attention to practical conditions.

Such *speculatists*, by expecting too much from friendship, dissolve the connection. *Goldsmith*, Friendship.

Fresh confidence the *speculatist* takes
For every hare-brain'd prosclyte he makes.
*Cowper*, Progress of Error.

**speculative** (spek′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *spéculatif* = Sp. Pg. *especulativo* = It. *speculativo*, < LL. *speculativus*, pertaining to or of the nature of observation, < L. *specular*, view: see *speculate*.] 1†. Pertaining to or affording vision or outlook: a meaning influenced by Latin *specula*, 'a watch-tower.'

Now roves the eye;
And, posted on this *speculative* height,
Exults in its command. *Cowper*, Task, i. 289.

2†. Looking; observing; inspecting; prying.

My *speculative* and officed instrument.
*Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 271.

To be *speculative* into another man, to the end to know how to work him or wind him or govern him, proceedeth from a heart that is double and cloven.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i.

3. Given to speculation; contemplative; theoretical.

He [Washington] was not a *speculative*, but a practical man; not at all devoted to Ideas.
*Theodore Parker*, Historic Americans, Washington, p. 114.

*Speculative* men are deemed unsound and frivolous.
*Emerson*, Misc., p. 12.

4. Purely scientific; having knowledge as its end; theoretical: opposed to *practical;* also (limiting a noun denoting a person and signifying his opinions or character), in theory, and not, or not merely, in practice; also, cognitive; intellectual. In this sense (which has no connection with *speculation*), *speculative* translates Aristotle's θεωρητικός. Thus, *speculative science* is science pursued for its own sake, without immediate reference to the needs of life, and does not exclude experimental science.

I do not think there are so many *speculative* atheists as men are wont to imagine.
*Boyle*, Christian Virtuoso, part i.

It is evidently the intention of our Maker that man should be an active and not merely a *speculative* being.
*Reid*, Active Powers, Int.

When astronomy took the form of a *speculative* science, words were invented to denote distinctly the conceptions thus introduced.
*Whewell*, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. liii.

A distinction merely *speculative* has no concern with the most momentous of all practical controversies.
*J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 51.

5. Inferential; known by reasoning, and not by direct experience: opposed to *intuitive;* also, improperly, purely a priori. This meaning was introduced into Latin by Anselm, with reference to 1 Cor. xiii. 12, where the Vulgate has *speculum*. *Speculative cognition* is cognition not intuitive.

6. Pertaining or given to speculation in trade; engaged in speculation, or precarious ventures for the chance of large profits; of the nature of financial speculation: as, a *speculative* trader; *speculative* investments or business.

The *speculative* merchant exercises no one regular, established, or well-known branch of business.
*Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, I. x. 1.

**Speculative geometry, philosophy, reason, theology**, etc. See the nouns.

**speculatively** (spek′ū-lā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a speculative manner; as or by means of speculation, in either the intellectual or the material sense.

**speculativeness** (spek′ū-lā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being speculative, or of consisting in speculation.

**speculativism** (spek′ū-lā-tiv-izm), *n.* [< *speculative* + *-ism*.] The tendency to speculation or theory, as opposed to experiment or practice; a theorizing tendency. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 269. [Recont.]

**speculator** (spek′ū-lā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *spéculateur* = Sp. Pg. *especulador* = It. *speculatore*, < L. *speculator*, an explorer or scout, a searcher, an investigator, < *specular*, pp. *speculatus*, spy out, watch, observe, view: see *speculate*.] 1†. An observer or onlooker; a watcher; a lookout; a seer; in a specific use, an occult seer; one who looks into mysteries or secrets by magical means.

All the boats had one *speculator*, to give notice when the fish approached. *Broome.*

2. One who engages in mental speculation; a person who speculates about a subject or subjects; a theorizer.

The number of experiments in moral science which the *speculator* has an opportunity of witnessing has been increased beyond all calculation. *Macaulay*, History.

3. One who practises speculation in trade or business of any kind. See *speculation*, 4.

**speculatorial**† (spek″ū-lā-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< L. *speculatorius*, pertaining to a scout or observer (see *speculatory*), + *-al*.] Speculatory.

**speculatory** (spek′ū-lā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. *speculatorius*, pertaining to a scout or observer, < *speculator*, an observer: see *speculator*.] 1†. Practising or intended for oversight or outlook; overseeing; overlooking; viewing.

My privileges are an ubiquitary, circumambulatory, *speculatory* interrogatory, redargutory immunity over all the privy lodgings. *Carew*, Cœlum Britannicum.

Both these [Roman encampments] were nothing more than *speculatory* outposts to the Akeman-street.
*T. Warton*, Hist. Kiddington, p. 66.

2. Given to, or of the nature or character of, speculation; speculative. [Rare.]

**speculatrix** (spek′ū-lā-triks), *n.*; pl. *speculatrices* (spek″ū-lā-trī′sēz). [L., fem. of *speculator:* see *speculator*.] A female speculator. [Rare.]

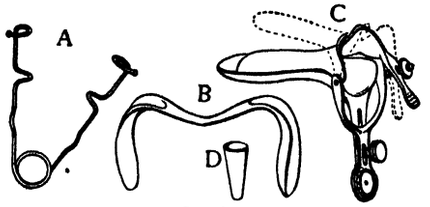
A communion with invisible spirits entered into the general creed [in the sixteenth century] throughout Europe, and crystal or beryl was the magical medium. . . . Persons even of ordinary rank in life pretended to be what they termed speculators, and sometimes women were *speculatrices*. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 297.

**speculum** (spek′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *specula* (-lạ), sometimes *speculums* (-lumz). [< L. *speculum*, a mirror, a copy or imitation (cf. *specula*, a watch-tower, lookout), < *specere*, look at, behold: see *species*.] 1. Something to look into or from; specifically, a mirror or looking-glass. —2. An attachment to or part of an optical instrument, as a reflecting telescope, having a brightly polished surface for the reflection of objects. Specula are generally made of an alloy called *speculum-metal*, consisting of ten parts of copper to one of tin, sometimes with a little arsenic to increase its whiteness. Another speculum alloy is made of equal weights of steel and platinum. Specula are also made of glass covered with a film of silver on the side turned toward the object.

3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) An ocellus or eye-spot, as of a peacock's tail. See *ocellus*, 4. (*b*) The mirror of a wing, a specially colored area on some of the flight-feathers. It is usually iridescent-green, purple, violet, etc., and formed by a space of such color on the outer webs of several secondaries, toward their end, and commonly set in a frame of different colors formed by the tips of the same secondaries or of the greater wing-coverts, or of both. Sometimes it is dead-white, as in the gadwall. A speculum occurs in various birds, and as a rule in ducks, especially the *Anatinæ*, being in these so constant and characteristic a marking that some breeds of game-fowls are named *duckwing* in consequence of a certain resemblance in the wing-markings. See *silver-duckwing*. Also called *mirror*. See cuts under *Chaulelasmus* and *mallard*.

The wing [in *Anatinæ*] has usually a brilliant *Speculum*, which, like the other wing-markings, is the same in both sexes. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 690.

4. In *anat.*, the septum lucidum of the brain. See cut under *corpus*.—5. In *med.* and *surg.*, an




Speculums.
A, eye-speculum; B, Sims's vaginal speculum; C, bivalve vaginal speculum; D, ear-speculum.

instrument used for rendering a part accessible to observation, especially by opening or enlarging an orifice.—6. A lookout; a place to spy from.

It was in fact the *speculum* or watch-tower of Teufelsdrockh; wherefrom, sitting at ease, he might see the whole life-circulation of that considerable City. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, I. 3.

**Duck-billed speculum**, a name sometimes applied to Sims's vaginal speculum, and more rarely to some of the bivalve vaginal specula, whose valves resemble a duck's bill. Also called *duck-bill*.—**Ear-speculum**, an instrument, usually a hollow cone, introduced into the meatus externus for holding the hairs out of the way so that the bottom of the passage may be illuminated and seen.—**Nose-speculum**. See *rhinoscope*.

**speculum-metal** (spek′ū-lum-met″al), *n.* See *speculum*, 2.

**sped** (sped). A preterit and past participle of *speed*.

**spedet**, **spedeful**†. Old spellings of *speed*, *speedful*.

**speece**†, *n.* An old form of *spece*, *spice*.

**speech** (spēch), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *speach*; < ME. *spęche*, *spæche*, earlier *spęk*, *speke*, < AS. *spǣc*, *spēc*, earlier *sprǣc*, *sprēc* (= OS. *sprāca* = OFries. *spreke*, *spretse*, *sprake* = D. *spraak* = MLG. *sprake* = OHG. *sprāhha*, MHG. G. *sprache* = Icel. *spekjur*, f. pl., = Sw. *språg* = Dan. *sprog*), speech, < *sprecan* (pret. *sprǣc*), speak: see *speak*.] 1. The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words, as in human beings and, by imitation, in some birds; capacity for expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds; the power of speaking, or of uttering words either in the speaking- or the singing-voice.

And they bring unto him one that was deaf, and had an impediment in his *speech*. Mark vii. 32.

*Speech* is the instrument by which a Foole is distinguished from a Philosopher. *Howell*, Forreine Travell (rep. 1869), p. 59.

God's great gift of *speech* abused
Makes thy memory confused.
*Tennyson*, A Dirge.

2. The action or exercise of speaking; expression of thoughts or ideas with the speaking-voice; oral utterance or communication; also, an act or exercise of oral expression or communication; talk; conversation; discourse: as, a person's habit of *speech*; to be chary of *speech*; their *speech* was all about themselves.

There is no *speech* nor language where their voice is not heard. [There is no *speech* nor language; their voice cannot be heard, R. V.] Ps. xix. 3.

Without more *Speche* I you besech
That we were sone agone.
*The Nut-Brown Maid* (Percy's Reliques, II. i. 6).

We entered into many *speeches* of divers matters. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 14.

3. The words and grammatical forms in which thought is expressed; language; a language.

For thou art not sent to a people of a strange *speech*. Ezek. iii. 5.

There is not a language in the world which does not exist in the condition of dialectic division, so that the *speech* of each community is the member of a more or less extended family. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 175.

4. That which is spoken; thoughts as uttered or written; a saying or remark; especially, a more or less formal address or other utterance; an oration; a harangue: as, a cutting *speech* in conversation; the *speeches* in a dialogue or a drama; to deliver a *speech*; a volume of *speeches*.

You may spare your *speeches*: I expect no reply. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 266.

At the end of his *speech* he [Chatham] fell in an apoplectic fit, and was borne home to die a few weeks afterward. *Amer. Cyc.*, XIII. 552.

5. A speaking or talking of something; uttered opinion, intention, etc.; oral or verbal mention; report. [Archaic.]

The duke . . . did of me demand
What was the *speech* among the Londoners
Concerning the French journey.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2. 154.

[There is] no *speech* of any stop of shipping hither, nor of the general governour. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 466.

6. An occasion of speaking; course of speaking; oral communication; colloquy; conference; parlance: as, to get *speech* of or with a person.

I would by and by have some *speech* with you.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 155.

Look to it that none have *speech* of her.
*Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxiv.

7. Manner of speaking; form or quality of that which is spoken or of spoken sounds; method of utterance, either habitual or occasional: as, his *speech* betrays his nationality; rapid *speech*; thick or harsh *speech*.

As thou wouldest be cleane in arraye,
So be cleane in thy *speeche*.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

Thou art a Galilæan, and thy *speech* agreeth thereto. Mark xiv. 70.

8. The utterance or sounding of a musical instrument, especially of a pipe in a pipe-organ.

In the 11th century . . . the manner of testing the *speech* [of an organ] by blowing the pipe with the mouth in various ways is precisely that often employed by the "voicer" of the present day. *Grove*, Dict. Music, II. 578.

9. In a wheel, the hub with the spokes, but without the fellies and tire. *E. H. Knight*.—**Figure of speech**. See *figure*.—**Maiden, oblique, perfect speech**. See the adjectives.—**Part of speech**. See *part*.—**Reported speech**. Same as *oblique speech*.—**Rule of speech**. See *rule*[1].—**Scanning speech**. See *scan*.—**Set speech**. See *set*[1].—**Speech from the throne**, in *British politics*, a speech or address prepared by the ministry in the name of the sovereign, and read at the opening of Parliament either by the sovereign in person or by commission. It states briefly the relations with foreign countries and the condition of domestic affairs, and outlines vaguely the chief measures which will be considered by Parliament. Also called *King's* (or *Queen's*) *speech*.=**Syn.** *Speech*, *Address*, *Harangue*, *Oration*. *Speech* is generic, and applies to any form of words uttered; it is the thing spoken, without reference to its quality or the manner of speaking it. An *address* is a *speech* viewed as spoken to one or more persons, and is generally of the better sort: as, Paul's *speech* on Mars' Hill; his *address* before Felix. A *harangue* is a noisy speech, usually unstudied and unpolished, addressed to a large audience and in a violent manner. An *oration* is a formal, impressive, studied, and elaborately polished *address*: as, Webster was selected to deliver the *oration* when the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill monument was laid, and again when the monument was completed. See *sermon* and *language*.

**speech**† (spēch), *v. i.* [< *speech*, *n.*] To make a speech; harangue.

He raved continually, . . . and *speeched* against him from morning till night.
*Account of T. Whigg, Esq.*, p. 9. (*Latham.*)

**speech-center** (spēch′sen″tėr), *n.* A nervous center particularly related to speech; especially, a cortical center situated in the region of the posterior extremity of the left frontal convolution of the brain, the destruction of which produces in most persons ataxic aphasia.

**speechcraft** (spēch′kraft), *n.* The art or science of language; grammar. *Burns*.

**speech-crier** (spēch′krī″ėr), *n.* Formerly, in Great Britain, a hawker of the last speeches or confessions of executed criminals, accounts of murders, etc. As a distinct occupation, such hawking arose from the frequency of public executions when hanging was the penalty for a great variety of crimes.

**speech-day** (spēch′dā), *n.* In England, the periodical examination-day of a public school.

I still have . . . the gold étui your papa gave me when he came to our *speech-day* at Kensington. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xxi.

**speechful** (spēch′fûl), *a.* [< *speech* + *-ful*.] Full of talk; loquacious; speaking. [Rare.]

Dost thou see the *speechful* cyne
Of the fond and faithful creature?
*Blackie*, Lays of the Highlands, p. 18.

**speechification** (spē″chi-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *speechify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The act of making speeches or of haranguing. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

**speechifier** (spē′chi-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *speechify* + *-er*[1].] One who speechifies; one who is fond of making speeches; a habitual speechmaker. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

A county member, . . . both out of the house and in it, is liked the better for not being a *speechifier*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xliv.

**speechify** (spē′chi-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *speechified*, ppr. *speechifying*. [< *speech* + *-i-fy*.] To make a speech; harangue. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

At a political dinner everybody is disagreeable and inclined to *speechify*. *Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, xix.

**speechless** (spēch′les), *a.* [< *speech* + *-less*.] 1. Not having or not using the faculty of speech; unable to speak; dumb; mute.

He that never hears a word spoken, . . . it is no wonder if such an one remain *speechless*. *Holder*, Elements of Speech, p. 115.

2. Refraining or restrained from speech; not speaking, either of purpose or from present inability: as, to stand *speechless* before one's accusers; *speechless* from terror.

I had rather hear your groans then find you *speechlesse*. *Brome*, Queens Exchange, ii.

3. Characterized by the absence of speech; unexpressed; unattended by spoken words.

From her eyes
I did receive fair *speechless* messages.
*Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1. 164.

4†. Using few words; concise. *Halliwell*.

**speechlessly** (spēch′les-li), *adv.* Without speaking; so as to be incapable of utterance: as, *speechlessly* amazed.

**speechlessness** (spēch′les-nes), *n.* The state of being speechless; muteness.

**speechmake** (spēch′māk), *v. i.* [A back-formation, < *speechmaking*.] To indulge in speech-making; make speeches. [Rare.]

"The King's Friends" and the "Patriots" . . . were *speechmaking* and pamphleteering. *Athenæum*, No. 3251, p. 205.

**speechmaker** (spēch′mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes a speech or speeches; one who speaks much in public assemblies.

**speechmaking** (spēch′mā″king), *n.* [< *speech* + *making*.] The act of making a speech or speeches; a formal speaking, as before an assembly; also, used attributively, marked by formal speaking or the delivery of speeches.

**speechman**† (spēch′man), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *speachman*; < *speech* + *man*.] One employed in speaking; a spokesman; an interpreter.

Sending with them by poste a Talmach or *Speachman* for the better furniture of the seruice of the sayde Ambassadour. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 286.

**speech-reading** (spēch′rē″ding), *n.* The process of comprehending spoken words by watching the speaker's lips, as taught to deaf-mutes.

**speed** (spēd), *n.* [< ME. *speed*, *sped*, *spede*, < AS. *spēd*, success, prosperity, riches, wealth, substance, diligence, zeal, haste, = OS. *spōd*, *spōt*, success, = D. *spoed*, haste, speed, = MLG. *spōt*, LG. *spood* = OHG. *spuot*, *spōt*, MHG. *spuot*, success; with formative *-d*, < AS. *spōwan* = OHG. **spuoan*, *spuon*, MHG. *spuon*, succeed; cf. OBulg. *spěti*, succeed, = Bohem. *spieti*, hasten, = Russ. *spiešĭ*, ripen, = Lith. *speti*, be at leisure, = Lett. *spēt*, be strong or able; Skt. *sphīti*, increase, prosperity, < √ *sphā*, fatten.] 1. Success; a successful course; prosperity in doing something; good fortune; luck: used either absolutely or relatively: as, to wish one good *speed* in an undertaking.

O Lord God of my master Abrahâm, I pray thee, send me good *speed* this day. Gen. xxiv. 12.

Well mayst thou woo, and happy be thy *speed*!
*Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 139.

Remember me
To our all-royal brother . for whose *speed*
The great Bellona I'll solicit.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 3.

2†. A promoter of success or progress; a speeder.

There; and Saint Nicholas be thy *speed*!
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 301.

3. Rapidity of movement; quickness of motion; swiftness: also used figuratively.

Wi *speid* they ran awa.
*Sir James the Rose* (Child's Ballads, III. 75).

In skating over thin ice our safety is in our *speed*. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 214.

4. Rate of progress or motion (whether fast or slow); comparative rapidity; velocity: as, moderate *speed*; a fast or a slow rate of *speed*; to regulate the *speed* of machines.

He that rides at high *speed*, and with his pistol kills a sparrow flying *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 379.

We have every reason to conclude that, in free space, all kinds of light have the same *speed*. *Tait*, Light, § 72.

The term *speed* is sometimes used to denote the magnitude only [and not the direction] of a velocity. *Wright*, Text Book of Mechanics, p. 11.

The machine has two different *speeds* of gear. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 210.

History . . . can only record with wonder the *speed* with which both the actual Norman conquerors and the peaceful Norman settlers who came in their wake were absorbed into the general mass of Englishmen. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 156.

5. In *submarine rock-drilling*, a leg or beam to which the drilling apparatus is attached. *E. H.*

Hart at speed.

*Knight.*—**At speed,** in *her.*, said of a hart, or other animal of the chase, when represented as running.—**Full speed,** at the highest rate of speed; with the utmost swiftness.

They said they saw about ten men riding swiftly towards us, and as many coming *full speed* down the hill.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. [i. 62.

**Good speed.** See *good.*—**To have the speed of**†, to get in advance of; pass ahead of; be swifter than.

Our thane is coming;
One of my fellows *had the speed of* him.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 5. 36.

=**Syn. 3.** *Swiftness, Rapidity*, etc. (see *quickness*), expedition.

**speed** (spēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sped, speeded*, ppr. *speeding*. [< ME. *speden* (pret. *spedde*, pp. *sped*), < AS. *spēdan* (pret. *spēdde*), succeed, prosper, grow rich, speed, hasten, = D. *spoeden*, speed, hasten, = MLG. *spōden*, LG. *spoden, spöden* = OHG. *spuotōn*, MHG. **spuoten*, G. *sputen*, also (after LG.) *spuden*, speed; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To advance toward a goal or a result; get on successfully; be fortunate; prosper; get on in general; make progress; fare; succeed.

Thei worschipen also specyally alle tho that thei han gode meetynge of; and whan thei *speden* wel in here iorneye, aftre here meetynge. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 166.

Come you to me at night; you shall know how I *speed*.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 278.

Whoso seeks an audit here
Propitious, pays his tribute, game or fish,
Wild fowl or ven'son; and his errand *speeds*.
*Cowper*, Task, iv. 614.

What do we wish to know of any worthy person so much as how he has *sped* in the history of this sentiment?
*Emerson*, Love.

2. To get on rapidly; move with celerity; hasten in going; go quickly; hasten in doing something; act rapidly; hurry; be quick.

I have *speeded* hither with the very extremest inch of possibility. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 38.

Then to the Castle's lower ward
*Sped* forty yeomen tall.
*Scott*, Marmion, i. 4.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To cause to advance toward success; favor the course or cause of; make prosperous.

Alle thenne of that auenturre hadde gret ioye,
& thonked god of his grace that so godli hem *spedde*.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4922.

Let the gods so *speed* me, as I love
The name of honour more than I fear death.
*Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 88.

2. To push forward; carry toward a conclusion; promote; advance.

It shall be *speeded* well. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 5. 10.

Judicial acts are . . . *sped* in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

3. To send or push forward in a course; promote the going or progress of; cause to go; aid in going.

True friendship's laws are by this rule expreat,
Welcome the coming, *speed* the parting guest.
*Pope*, Odyssey, xv. 84.

4. To give high speed to; put to speed; hasten the going or progress of; make or cause to be rapid in movement; give celerity to: also used reflexively.

The helpless priest replied no more,
But *sped* his steps along the hoarse resounding shore.
*Dryden*, Iliad, i.

He *sped him* thence home to his habitation. *Fairfax.*

O precious evenings! all too swiftly *sped!*
*Longfellow*, Mrs. Kemble's Readings.

Perhaps it was a note of Western independence that a woman was here and there seen *speeding* a fast horse, in a cutter, alone. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 876.

5. To give a certain (specified) speed to; also, to regulate the speed of; arrange for a certain rate of going; set for a determined rapidity. [Technical.]

When an engine is *speeded* to run 300 revolutions per minute. *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 458.

Circular saws and other high-*speeded* wood-working machines. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXIX. 261.

6. To send off or away; put forth; despatch on a course: as, an arrow *sped* from the bow. [Archaic.]

When this speche was *sped*, spoke thai no fferre.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7601.

Hence—7. To send or put out of the way; get rid of; send off; do for; in a specific use, to send out of the world; put to death; despatch; kill. [Archaic.]

We three are married, but you two are *sped*.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 2. 185.

Were he cover'd
With mountains, and room only for a bullet
To be sent level at him, I would *speed* him.
*Fletcher*, Double Marriage, v. 3.

A dire dilemma! either way I'm *sped;*
If foes, they write, if friends, they read me dead.
*Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 31.

8. To cause to be relieved: only in the passive. [Archaic.]

We believe we deserve to be *sped* of all that our blind hearts desire.
*Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 11.

Being *sped* of my grumbling thus, and eased into better temper. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lx.

9†. To disclose; unfold; explain.

Ne hath it nat ben determyned ne *isped* fermly and diligently of any of yow. *Chaucer*, Boethius, v. prose 4.

[The word in this quotation is a forced translation of the Latin *expedita.*]—**God speed you,** may God give you advancement or success; I wish you good progress or prosperity. See *God-speed.*

**speed-cone** (spēd'kōn), *n.* A contrivance for varying and adjusting the velocity-ratio communicated between a pair of parallel shafts by means of a belt. It may be either one of a pair of continuous cones or conoids whose velocity-ratio can be varied gradually while they are in motion by shifting the belt, or a set of pulleys whose radii vary by steps; in the latter case the velocity-ratio can be changed by shifting the belt from one pair of pulleys to another. *Rankine*, Applied Mechanics, p. 457.

**speeder** (spē'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *speder, spedar;* < *speed* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who makes speed; one who advances rapidly, or who gains success. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Supposing you to be the Lady, and three such Gentlemen to come vnto you a wo[o]ing: in faith, who should be the *speeder?* *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 294.

These are the affections that befit them that are like to be *speeders*. The sluggard lusteth, and wanteth.
*Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 7.

2. One who or that which moves with great swiftness, as a horse. [Colloq.]—3. One who or something which promotes speed; specifically, some mechanical contrivance for quickening speed of motion or operation; any speeding device in a machine, as a pair of speed-cones or cone-pulleys. See *speed-multiplier.*

To spill [ruin] vs thu was oure *spedar*,
For thow was oure lyghte and oure ledar.
*York Plays*, p. 5.

4. In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine which takes the place of the bobbin and fly-frame, receiving the slivers from the carders, and twisting them into rovings.

**speedful** (spēd'fůl), *a.* [< ME. *speedful, spedeful, spedful;* < *speed* + *-ful.*] 1†. Successful; prosperous.

Othere tydings *speedful* for to seyn.
*Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 629.

2†. Effectual; efficient.

He moot shewe that the collacions of proposicions nis nat *spedful* to a necessarye conclusion.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 4.

And this thing he sayth shall be more *speedful* and effectual in the matter. *Sir T. More.*

3. Full of speed; hasty; speedy. [Rare.]

In pouernesse of spyrit is *spedfullest* hele.
*Piers Plowman's Crede*, l. 264.

**speedfully** (spēd'fůl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *spedfullye;* < *speedful* + *-ly*[2].] In a speedful manner; speedily; quickly; successfully.

Then thay toke ther way wonder *spedfullye*.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 188.

**speed-gage** (spēd'gāj), *n.* A device for indicating a rate of speed attained; a velocimeter; a speed-indicator.

**speedily** (spē'di-li), *adv.* [< ME. *spedily,* < AS. **spēdiglīce* (Lye), prosperously; as *speedy* + *-ly*[2].] In a speedy manner; quickly; with haste; in a short time.

**speed-indicator** (spēd'in″di-kā-tor), *n.* An instrument for indicating the speed of an engine, a machine, shafting, etc.; a speed-gage or velocimeter. Various forms are in use. See *tachometer* and *operameter.*

**speediness** (spē'di-nes), *n.* The quality of being speedy; quickness; celerity; haste; despatch.

**speeding** (spē'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *speed, v.*] The act of putting to speed; a test of speed, as of a horse.

**speedless** (spēd'les), *a.* [< *speed* + *-less.*] Having no speed; slow; sluggish; not prosperous; unfortunate; unsuccessful. [Rare.]

It obeys thy pow'rs,
And in their ship return the *speedless* wooers.
*Chapman*, Odyssey, v. 40.

**speed-multiplier** (spēd'mul″ti-plī-ėr), *n.* An arrangement of gearing in which pinions are driven by large wheels, and convey the motion by their shafts to still larger wheels.

**speed-pulley** (spēd'půl″i), *n.* A pulley having several faces of different diameters, so that it gives different speeds according to the face over which the belt is passed; a cone-pulley.—**Conical speed-pulley.** (*a*) A pulley of a conical form, connected by a band or belt with another of similar form, so that any change of position of the belt longitudinally on the pulleys varies the speed. (*b*) The cone-pulley of a machine-tool. See *cone-pulley.*

Speed-pulleys.

**speed-recorder** (spēd'rē-kôr″dėr), *n.* An apparatus for making a graphic record of the speed of a railroad-train or road-vehicle, or of the revolutions of a machine or motor.

**speed-riggers** (spēd'rig″ėrz), *n. pl.* Cone-pulleys graduated to move a belt at higher or lower speed. [Eng.]

**speed-sight** (spēd'sīt), *n.* One of a pair of sights on a cannon for adjusting aim at a moving ship. The fore sight is permanently fixed, and the hind sight is adjustable by a scale according to the ship's estimated rate of sailing.

**speedway** (spēd'wā), *n.* A public road set apart for fast driving. [U. S.]

**speedwell** (spēd'wel), *n.* [< *speed* + *well*[2].] A plant of the genus *Veronica*, especially *V. Chamædrys*, an herb with creeping and ascending stems, and racemes of bright-blue flowers, whence it has received in Great Britain such fanciful names as *angel's-eyes, bird's-eye, god's-eye*, and *eyebright.* Also called *germander-speedwell.* The corolla falls quickly when the plant is gathered. The common speedwell is *V. officinalis*, which has been

Flowering Plant of Speedwell (*Veronica officinalis*).
*a*, a flower; *b*, the fruit.

considered diaphoretic, etc., but is now no longer used in medicine. The thyme-leafed speedwell, *V. serpyllifolia*, is a very common little wayside herb with erect stems from a creeping base, and small white or bluish flowers with deeper stripes. Other species have special names, *V. Anagallis* being the water-speedwell, *V. scutellata* the marsh-speedwell, *V. peregrina* the purslane-speedwell or neckweed, *V. arvensis* the corn-speedwell, *V. agrestis* the field-speedwell, and *V. hederæfolia* the ivy-leafed speedwell. See *Veronica.*

**speedy** (spē'di), *a.* [< ME. *spedi,* < AS. *spēdig,* prosperous, rich, powerful (= D. *spoedig*, speedy, = OHG. *spuotig*, G. *sputig, spudig*, industrious, speedy), < *spēd*, prosperity, success, speed: see *speed.*] 1. Successful; prosperous.

I will wish her *speedy* strength, and visit her with my prayers. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 87.

2. Marked by speed of movement; going rapidly; quick; swift; nimble; hasty; rapid: as, a *speedy* flight.

We men of business must use *speedy* servants.
*Fletcher (and another?)*, Prophetess, iii. 2.

3. Rapidly coming or brought to pass; not deferred or delayed; prompt; ready.

With him [the ambassador] Temple came to a *speedy* agreement. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

**speedy-cut** (spē'di-kut), *n.* An injury in the region of the carpus (or knee) of the horse on the inner side, inflicted by the foot of the opposite side during motion.

**speek**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *spike*[1]. *E. Phillips.*

**speel** (spēl), *v. t.* and *i.* [Origin uncertain.] To climb; clamber. [Scotch.]

**speelken**†, *n.* See *spellken.*

**speer**[1] (spēr), *v. t.* and *i.* [Early mod. E. also *spear;* Sc. also *speir, spier*, and formerly *spere, spire*, etc.; < ME. *speren, spiren, speoren, spuren, spyrren*, < AS. *spyrian, spirian, sperian*, track, trace, investigate, inquire, discuss, ask (= MLG. *sporen* = D. *speuren* = OHG. *spurien, spurren, spuren*, MHG. *spüren, spürn*, G. *spüren* = Icel. *spyrja*, track, trace, investigate, ask, = Sw.

*spörja*, ask, *spåra*, track, trace, = Dan. *spörge*, ask, inquire, *spore*, track, trace), < *spor*, a track, footprint, = MLG. *spor* = D. *spoor*, trace, = OHG. MHG. *spor*, G. *spur* = Icel. *spor* = Sw. *spår* = Dan. *spor*, a track, trace: see *spoor* and *spur*.] To make diligent inquiry; ask; inquire; inquire of or about. [Now chiefly Scotch.]

She turn'd her richt and round about,
To *spier* her true love's name.
*Tam-a-Line* (Child's Ballads, I. 259).

**To speer at**, to aim a question at; inquire of. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

**speer**[2]†, *n.* An old form of *spire*[1].

**speere**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sphere*.

**speerhawk**†, *n.* [Appar. another form and use of *sperhawk*, *sparhawk*.] An old name of the hawkweed, *Hieracium*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

**speering** (spēr'ing), *n.* [Sc. also *speiring*; verbal n. of *speer*[1], *v.*] A question; an inquiry. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

**speet**†, *v.* An obsolete form of *spit*[1].

**speight**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *speght*, *specht*, *spight*; = D. *specht*, < G. *specht*, MHG. OHG. *speht* (MHG. OHG. also *spech*, > OF. *espeche*, F. *épeiche*), a woodpecker; perhaps akin to L. *picus*, a woodpecker (see *pie*); otherwise connected with OHG. *spehōn*, MHG. *spehen*, G. *spähen*, look, spy: see *spy*[1].] A woodpecker. [Prov. Eng.]

Eue, walking forth about the Forrests, gathers
*Speights*, Parrots, Peacocks, Estrich scattered feathers.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

**speir**[1], *v.* See *speer*[1].

**speir**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sphere*.

**speiranthy**, *n.* See *spiranthy*.

**speirogonimium, spirogonimium** (spī″rō-gō-nim'i-um), *n.*; pl. *speirogonimia*, *spirogonimia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + NL. *gonimium*.] In *bot.* See *gonidium*, 3.

**speiss** (spīs), *n.* [< G. *speise*, a metallic mixture, amalgam (*speisige erze*, ores mixed with cobalt and arsenic), a particular use of *speise*, food, meat, < MHG. *spīse*, OHG. *spīsa*, food, < OIt. It. *spesa* (ML. *spesa*, for *spensa*), expense, cost, < *spendere*, spend: see *spence*, *expense*.] A compound, consisting chiefly of arsenic and iron, but often containing nickel and cobalt, obtained in smelting the complicated lead ores occurring near Freiberg in Saxony, and in other localities.

**spek-boom** (spek'bōm), *n.* [S. African D., < *spek*, fat, lard (= E. *speck*[2]), + *boom*, tree (= E. *beam*).] A South African plant. See *Portulacaria*.

**speke** (spēk), *n.* A dialectal variant of *spoke*[1].

**spel**[1]†. An old spelling of *spell*[1], *spell*[4].

**spel**[2] (spel), *n.* [D. *spel*, play: see *spell*[3].] Play.

Sooth play, quad *spel*, as the Flemyng seith.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Cook's Tale, l. 33.

[In Tyrwhitt's edition alone, apparently his own substitution of the Dutch for its English equivalent *play*, which appears in all other editions.]

**spelæan, spelean** (spē-lē'an), *a.* [< L. *spelæum*, < Gr. σπήλαιον, a cave, cavern; cf. σπῆλυγξ, a cave (> ult. E. *spelunc*), < σπέος, a cave.] 1. Of or pertaining to a cave or cavern; forming or formed by a cave; cavernous. *Owen*, Longman's Mag., Nov., 1882, p. 67.—2. Inhabiting caves or caverns; cave-dwelling; cavernicolous; troglodyte. *Fraser's Mag.* Also *speluncous*.

**spelch** (spelch), *v. t.* Same as *spelk*.

**speld** (speld), *n.* [< ME. *speld*, a splinter, < AS. *speld*, a splinter (*biernende speld*, 'a burning splinter,' or simply *speld*, a torch), = D. *speld*, a pin, = MHG. *spelte*, a splinter, = Icel. *speld*, mod. *speldi*, a square tablet, *spilda*, a flake, slice, = Goth. *spilda*, a writing-tablet; from the root of *spald*[1] (var. *speld*): see *spald*[1]. Cf. Gael. *spealt*, a splinter. See *spell*[4], *spill*[2], in part variants of *speld*; and cf. *spelk*, *spelt*[2].] A chip or splinter. See *spall*[1], *spill*[2].

Manli as migti men either mette other,
& spacli the otheres spere in *speldes* than wente.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3392.

**speld**, *v.* A Scotch variant of *spald*[1].

**spelder**† (spel'dėr), *n.* [< ME. **spelder*, *spildur* (= MLG. *spelder* = MHG. *spelter*, *spilter*), a splinter, dim. of *speld*.] A splinter. *Palsgrave*.

The grete schafte that was longe,
Alle to *spilduris* hit spronge.
*Avowynge of King Arthur*, xiii. 6. (*Halliwell.*)

**spelder** (spel'dėr), *v.* [< ME. *spelderen*, *speldren*, spell, < *spelder*, a splinter (used as a pointer; cf. *fescue*): see *spelder*, *n.*] To spell. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 353; *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

3if thatt tu cannst *spelldrenn* hemm
Adam thu findesst *spelldredd*. *Ormulum*, l. 16440.

**spelding** (spel'ding), *n.* [Also *spelden*, *speldring*, *speldrin*, *speldron*; < *speld* + *-ing*[3].] A small fish split and dried in the sun. [Scotch.]

**spelean**, *a.* See *spelæan*.

**Spelerpes** (spē-lėr'pēz), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1832), irreg. < Gr. σπήλαιον, a cave, + ἕρπειν, creep.] A genus of *Plethodontidæ*, having the digits free, containing numerous species of small American salamanders, often handsomely colored. *S. longicauda* is a slender long-tailed form found in the Southern States, of a rich-yellow color, with

*Spelerpes ruber.*

numerous broken black bands. *S. bilineatus*, a common species of the Northern States, has a black line along each side of the back, and the belly yellow. *S. ruber* is of a bright-red color, more or less spotted with black, and is found in cold springs and brooks. *S. belli* is the largest; it is plumbeous, with a double row of red spots on the back, and inhabits Mexico.

**Spelin** (spe-lin'), *n.* [So called in "Spelin," the system defined, < *spe-*, var. of *spa*, all (< *s-*, an affix forming general, collective, and plural terms, + *pa*, every, < Gr. πᾶς, every, all), + *lin*, < L. *lingua* = E. *tongue*.] An artificial linguistic system devised by Prof. Georg Bauer, of Agram in Croatia, in 1888, designed for a universal language. It is constructed on the same lines as Volapük, but is of greater simplicity. See *Volapük*.

**spelk** (spelk), *n.* [< ME. *spelke*, < AS. **spelc*, **spilc* (Somner, Lye) = MD. *spalcke*, D. *spalk* = Icel. *spelkur*, a splint, splinter, rod; prob. akin to *speld*, *spald*[1], *spall*[1], etc.] 1. A splinter of wood; a splint used in setting a broken bone. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A rod, stick, or switch; especially, a small stick or rod used in thatching. [Prov. Eng.]

**spelk** (spelk), *v. t.* [Also assibilated *spelch*; < ME. **spelken*, **spelchen*, < AS. *spelcean*, *spilcan*, set with splints (= MD. *spalcken*, set with splints, fasten, support, prop, = Icel. *spelkja*, stuff (skins), = Sw. *spjelka*, split, splinter), < **spelc*, **spilc*, a splint, splinter: see *spelk*, *n.*] 1. To set, as a broken bone, with a spelk or splint. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To use a spelk or rod in or upon; fasten or strike with a spelk. [Prov. Eng.]

**spell**[1] (spel), *n.* [< ME. *spelle*, *spel*, < AS. *spel*, *spell*, a saying, tale, story, history, narrative, fable, also speech, discourse, command, teaching, doctrine, = OS. *spel* (*spell-*) = OHG. *spel* (*spell-*), a tale, narrative, = Icel. *spjall*, a saying, saw, pl. *spjöll*, words, tidings, = Goth. *spill*, a tale, fable, myth; root unknown. The word is found in many AS. and ME. compounds, of which the principal ones are represented by *byspell* and *gospel*. Cf. *spell*[1], *v.*] 1†. A tale; story; narrative.

Herkneth to my *spelle*. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 183.

2†. Speech; word of mouth; direct address.

An ax . . . hoge & vn-mete,
A spetos sparthe to expoun [describe] in *spelle* quo-so myȝt.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 209.

3. A charm consisting of some words of supposed occult power; any form of words, whether written or spoken, supposed to be endowed with magical virtues; an incantation; hence, any means or cause of enchantment, literally or figuratively; a magical or an enthralling charm; a condition of enchantment; fascination: as, to cast a *spell* over a person; to be under a *spell*, or bound by a *spell*.

*Spell* is a kinde of verse or charme, that in elder tymes they used often to say over every thing that they would have preserved, as the Night*spel* for theeves, and the wood-*spell*. And herehence, I thinke, is named the *gospel*, as it were Gods spell, or worde. And so sayth Chaucer.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., March, Glosse.

The running stream dissolved the *spell*,
And his own elvish shape he took.
*Scott*, Lay of L. M., iii. 13.

**spell**[1] (spel), *v.* [< ME. *spellen*, *spellien*, *spealie*, *spilien*, < AS. *spellian* (pret. *spellede*, pp. *spelled*), tell, declare, relate, speak, discourse (= MD. *spellen*, declare, explain, explain in detail or point by point, spell, = OHG. *spellōn*, MHG. *spellen*, declare, relate, = Icel. *spjalla*, speak, talk, = Goth. *spillōn*, tell, narrate), < *spel*, a tale, story: see *spell*[1], *n.* Cf. *spell*[2], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To tell; relate; teach; disclose.

It 's I have intill Paris been,
And well my drift can *spell*.
*Young Child Dyeing* (Child's Ballads, IV. 267).

2. To act as a spell upon; entrance; enthrall; fascinate; charm.—3. To imbue with magic properties.

This [hippomanes], gathered . . .
With noxious weeds, and *spell'd* with words of power,
Dire stepdames in the magic bowl infuse.
*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 445.

**II.**† *intrans.* To tell; tell a story; give an account.

Now of marschalle of halle wylle I *spelle*,
And what falle to hys offyce now wylle y telle.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 310.

**spell**[2] (spel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spelled* or *spelt*, ppr. *spelling*. [< late ME. *spellen*; a particular use of *spell*[1], tell, appar. due to D. use: MD. *spellen*, declare, explain, explain in detail or point by point, spell, D. *spellen*, spell; cf. OF. *espeller*, *espeler*, declare, spell, F. *épeler*, spell, = Pr. *espelar*, *espelhar*, declare (< G. or D.): see *spell*[1]. The word is in part confused, as the var. *speal* also indicates, with *spell*[4], *speld*[1], *spelder*, a splinter, because a splinter of wood was used as a pointer to assist in spelling words: see *spell*[4], and cf. *spelder*, *v.*, spell.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To tell or set forth letter by letter; set down letter by letter; tell the letters of; form by or in letters.

*Spellyn* (letters). Sillabico. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 468.

A few commonplace and ill-*spelled* letters, a few wise or witty words, are all the direct record she has left of herself. *The Century*, XL. 649.

2. To read letter by letter, or with laborious effort; hence, to discover by careful study; make out point by point: often with *out* or *over*.

I will sit on this footstool at thy feet, that I may *spell over* thy splendour, and learn for the first time how princes are attired. *Scott*, Kenilworth, vii.

He was a perfect specimen of the Trullibers of old; he smoked, hunted, drank beer at his door with his grooms and dogs, and *spelled over* the county paper on Sundays. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vii.

3. To constitute, as letters constitute a word; make up.

The Saxon heptarchy, when seven kings put together did *spell* but one in effect. *Fuller.*

**To spell backward**, to repeat or arrange the letters of in reverse order; begin with the last letter of; hence, to understand or explain in an exactly contrary sense; turn inside out; reverse the character or intention of.

I never yet saw man,
How wise, how noble, young, how rarely featured,
But she would *spell* him *backward*.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 1. 61.

**To spell baker**, to do something difficult: supposed to refer to *baker* as one of the first words met by children in passing from the "easy" monosyllables to the "hard" disyllables in the old spelling-books. [Old and colloq., U. S.]

If an old man will marry a young wife,
Why then — why then — why then — he must *spell Baker*.
*Longfellow*, Giles Corey, ii. 1.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To form words with the proper letters, in either reading or writing; repeat or set down the letters of words.

O, she knew well
Thy love did read by rote and could not *spell*.
*Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3. 88.

2. To make a study; engage in careful contemplation of something. [Poetical and rare.]

Where I may sit and rightly *spell*
Of every star that heaven doth shew,
And every herb that sips the dew.
*Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 170.

**spell**[3] (spel), *v. t.* [ME. *spelen*, *spelien*, < AS. *spelian*, act in one's stead, take one's place, also rarely *spilian*, play, jest, = OS. *spilōn*, play, dance, = D. *spelen* = MLG. LG. *spelen*, play, game, act, move, sparkle, allude, = OHG. *spilōn*, MHG. *spiln*, G. *spielen* = Icel. *spila*, play, spend, play at cards, = Sw. *spela* = Dan. *spille*, act a part, move, sparkle, play, gamble; from a noun not recorded in AS., but appearing as OS. *spil*, play (of weapons), = MD. D. *spel* = MLG. *spil*, LG. *spile*, play, music, performance, cards, = OHG. MHG. *spil*, G. *spiel*, play, game; root unknown.] To take the place of (another person) temporarily in doing something; take turns with; relieve for a time; give a rest to.

Sometimes there are two ostensible boilers [slaves in charge of sugar-boiling] to *spell* and relieve one another.

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When one is obliged to be *spelled* for the purpose of natural rest, he should leave his injunctions to a judicious negro. *T. Roughley*, Jamaica Planters' Guide (1823), p. 340.

Mrs. Savor kept her seat beside Annie. She said, "Don't you want I should *spell* you a little while, Miss Kilburn?" *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xvi.

**spell**[3] (spel), *n.* [< *spell*[3], *v.*] **1.** A turn of work or duty in place of another; an interval of relief by another person; an exchange of work and rest: as, to take one's regular *spell*; to work the pumps by *spells*.

Their toyl is so extreame as they can not endure it above foure houres in a day, but are succeeded by *spels*. *Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 11.

A poor old negro, whose woolly head was turned to gray, though scarcely able to move, begged to be taken in, and offered to give me a *spell* when I became tired. *B. Hall*, Travels in N. A., I. 188.

Hence—**2.** A continuous course of employment in work or duty; a turn of occupation between periods of rest; a bout.

We read that a working day [in Holland] of thirteen or fourteen hours is usual; a *spell* of eighteen or more hours is not uncommon. *The Academy*, July 27, 1889, p. 54.

**3.** An interval of rest or relaxation; a turn or period of relief from work; a resting-time.

A halt was made for the purpose of giving the horses a *spell* and having a pot of tea. *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 42.

**4.** Any interval of time within definite limits; an unbroken term or period.

Nothing new has happened in this quarter since my last, except the setting in of a severe *spell* of cold weather and a considerable fall of snow. *Washington*, To J. Reed, Dec. 25, 1775.

After a grievous *spell* of eighteen months on board the French galleys. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

**5.** A short period, indefinitely; an odd or occasional interval; an uncertain term; a while. [Colloq.]

No, I hain't got a girl now. I had one a *spell*, but I'd rather do my own work. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 145.

Why don't ye come and rest a *spell* with me, and to-morrer ye kin go on of ye like? *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 349.

**6.** A bad turn; an uncomfortable time; a period of personal ailment or ill feeling. [Colloq., U. S.]

Wal, arter all, we sot out, and Hepsy, she got clear beat out; and when Hepsy does get beat out she has *spells*, and she goes on awful, and they last day arter day. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 171.

**spell**[4] (spel), *n.* [Also *spill*, *speal*, formerly *speall*; partly a var. of *speld* (see *speld*), partly < D. *spil*, the pin of a bobbin, spindle, axis (see *spindle*). Cf. *spall*[1], *spale*[1].] **1.** A chip, splinter, or splint. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Cf. E. *spell* or spill, originally a chip of wood for lighting a candle. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), Gloss., p. 305.

**2.** In the game of nur-and-spell, the steel spring by which the nur is thrown into the air.—**3.** One of the transverse pieces at the bottom of a chair which strengthen and keep together the legs. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**spellable** (spel'a-bl), *a.* [< *spell*[2] + *-able*.] Capable of being spelled, or represented in letters: as, some birds utter *spellable* notes. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 69. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

**spellbind** (spel'bīnd), *v. t.* [A back-formation, after *spellbound*; < *spell*[1] + *bind*.] To bind by or as if by a spell; hold under mental control or restraint; fascinate. [Recent.]

Now the poor French word . . . "Qu'en dira-t-on?" *spellbinds* us all. *Carlyle*, Essays (J. P. F. Richter again).

The other, in his speech about the banner,
*Spell-bound* his audience until they swore
That such a speech was never heard till then.
*Halleck*, Fanny.

**spellbinder** (spel'bīn-dėr), *n.* One who spellbinds or fascinates; especially, an eloquent political orator. [U. S. political slang, first used in the presidential campaign of 1888.]

**spell-bone** (spel'bōn), *n.* [< *spell*[4] + *bone*[1].] The small bone of the leg; the fibula. See phrases under *peroneal*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**spellbound** (spel'bound), *a.* Bound by or as if by a spell; entranced; rapt; fascinated.

My dear mother stood gazing at him, *spellbound* by his eloquence. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, li.

**speller**[1]† (spel'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *spellere*; < *spell*[1] + *-er*[1].] A speaker or talker; a teller; a narrator.

Speke we of tho *spelleres* bolde,
Sith we have of this lady tolde.
*Cursor Mundi*, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 127. (*Halliwell.*)

**speller**[2] (spel'ėr), *n.* [< late ME. *spellare* (= MD. D. *speller*), a speller; < *spell*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who spells, as in school; a person skilled in spelling.

*Spellare*, sillabicator. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 468.

**2.** A book containing exercises or instructions in spelling; a spelling-book.

**speller**[3] (spel'ėr), *n.* [< *spell*[4] + *-er*[1].] A branch shooting out from the crown of a deer's antler. See cut under *Dama*. *Cotgrave.*

**spellful** (spel'fûl), *a.* [< *spell*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of spells or charms; fascinating; absorbing. *Hoole*, tr. of Orlando Furioso, xv. [Rare.]

**spelling**[1]† (spel'ing), *n.* [< ME. *spellinge*, *spellunge*, *spelling*, *spellyng*, recital, < AS. *spellung*, narration, verbal n. of *spellian*, tell, declare: see *spell*[1].] A story; a relation; a tale.

As we telle yn owre *spellyng*,
Falsenes come never to gode endyng.
*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 125. (*Halliwell.*)

**spelling**[2] (spel'ing), *n.* [< late ME. *spellynge* (= MD. *spellinghe*, D. *spelling*); verbal n. of *spell*[2], *v.* Cf. D. *spelkunst* (*kunst*, art), spelling; *buchstabiren*, spell, as a noun, spelling (< *buchstabe*, a letter: see under *book*); Sw. *stafning* = Dan. *stavning*, spelling (see *staff*, *stave*); and cf. *orthography*.] **1.** The act of one who spells; the manner of forming words with letters; orthography.

*Spellynge*, sillabicacio. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 468.

Our common *spelling* is often an untrustworthy guide to etymology. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 356.

To prepare the way for such a change [a reform in spelling] the first step is to break down, by the combined influence of enlightened scholars and of practical educators, the immense and stubborn prejudice which regards the established modes of *spelling* almost as constituting the language, as having a sacred character, as in themselves preferable to others. All agitation and all definite proposals of reform are to be welcomed so far as they work in this direction. *Proc. Amer. Philol. Assoc.*, VII. 35.

It may be observed that it is mainly among the class of half-taught dabblers in philology that etymological *spelling* has found its supporters. All true philologists and philological bodies have uniformly denounced it as a monstrous absurdity, both from a practical and a scientific point of view. *H. Sweet*, Handbook of Phonetics, p. 201.

**2.** A collocation of letters representing a word; a written word as spelled in a particular way.

Our present spelling is in many particulars a far from trustworthy guide in etymology, and often, indeed, entirely falsifies history. Such *spellings* as island, author, delight, sovereign, require only to be mentioned, and there are hundreds of others involving equally gross blunders, many of which have actually corrupted the spoken language. *H. Sweet*, Handbook of Phonetics, p. 200.

**Phonetic spelling.** See *phonetic*.—**Spelling reform,** the improvement by regulation and simplification of the conventional orthography of a language, specifically of the English language; the proposed simplification of English orthography. The spelling of all languages having a recorded history tends to lag behind the changes of pronunciation, and in time a reform becomes necessary. In English, since the gradual fixation of the spelling after the invention of printing, the separation of spelling and pronunciation has become very wide, and numerous proposals for spelling reform have been made. The present organized effort for spelling reform has arisen out of the spread of phonography, which is based on phonetic spelling, and from the more recent spread of the study of comparative philology, which is also based on phonetics. Proposals for a gradual reform in spelling have been put forth jointly by the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England, and are advocated by the Spelling Reform Association. Amended spellings have been accepted to some extent by various periodicals, and are admitted, less freely, into recent books. Movements for spelling reform exist also in France, Germany, Denmark, and other countries. A spelling reform has been accomplished in Dutch, Spanish, and other tongues, and to some extent, by government action, in Germany.

**spelling-bee** (spel'ing-bē), *n.* Same as *spelling-match*.

**spelling-book** (spel'ing-bůk), *n.* A book from which children are taught to spell.

**spelling-match** (spel'ing-mach), *n.* A contest for superiority in spelling between two or more persons or parties. A formal spelling-match is usually between sides or sets of persons chosen by two leaders. Any person who misspells one of the words given out retires, and the victory belongs to the side that has the larger number left at the close. Also called *spelling-bee*. [U. S.]

**spellken**† (spel'ken), *n.* [Also *speelken*; < D. *spel*, play (see *spell*[3]), + E. *ken*[5], a resort.] A playhouse; a theater. [Low slang.]

Who in a row like Tom could lead the van,
Booze in the ken, or at the *spellken* hustle?
*Byron*, Don Juan, xi. 19.

**spell-stopped** (spel'stopt), *a.* Stopped by a spell or spells; spellbound. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 61.

**spell-work** (spel'wėrk), *n.* That which is worked by spells or charms; power of magic; enchantment. *Moore*, Lalla Rookh.

**spelonk**†, *n.* Same as *speluncc*.

**spelt**[1] (spelt), *n.* [< ME. **spelt* (not found), < AS. *spelt* = D. *spelt* = MLG. LG. *spelte* = OHG. *spelta*, *spelza*, *spelzo*, MHG. *spelte*, *spelze*, G. *spelt*, *spelz*, spelt; cf. G. *spelze*, chaff, shell, beard of an ear of corn; = It. *spelda*, *spelta* = Sp. Pg. *espelta* = Pr. *espeuta* = OF. *espiautre*, F. *épeautre*, spelt; < LL. *spelta*, spelt.] A kind of wheat commonly known as *Triticum Spelta*, but believed to be a race of the common wheat, *Triticum sativum* (*T. vulgare*). Spelt is marked by the fragile rachis of the spike, which easily breaks up at the joints, and by the grains being adherent to the chaff. It was cultivated by the Swiss lake-dwellers, by the ancient Egyptians, and throughout the Roman empire, and is still grown in the colder mountainous regions of Europe and elsewhere. It makes a very fine flour, used especially for pastry-making, but the grain requires special machinery for grinding.

**spelt**[2]† (spelt), *n.* [< ME. *spelt*; a var. of *speld*.] A splinter, splint, or strip; a spell or spill.

The spekes was splentide alle with *speltis* of silver,
The space of a spere lenghe springande fulle faire.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3265.

**spelt**[2]† (spelt), *v. t.* [A var. of *speld*, *spald*[1], perhaps confused with ME. *spelken*, spilt: see *spald*[1], *speld*, *spelk*. Cf. *spelt*[2], *n.*] To split; break.

Feed geese with oats, *spelted* beans. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

**spelt**[3] (spelt). A preterit and past participle of *spell*[2].

**spelter** (spel'tėr), *n.* [Not found in ME., and prob. of LG. origin: LG. *spialter*, pewter, = MD. *speauter*, D. *spiauter* = G. Sw. Dan. *spiauter*, zinc, bell-metal; cf. OF. *piautre*, *peutre*, *peautre*, *espeautre* = Sp. Pg. *peltre* = It. *peltro* (ML. *peutrum*, *pestrum*), pewter: see *pewter*. The Rom. forms are from Teut., but have appar. in turn influenced the Teut. forms.] Zinc: now used only in commerce.

Not only those metalline corpuscles that were just over or near the determinate place where I put the *spelter*, but also all the rest, into how remote parts soever of the liquor they were diffused, did settle upon the *spelter*. *Boyle*, History of Fluidity, xxiii.

**Spelter solder,** hard solder. See *solder*.

**spelter** (spel'tėr), *v. t.* [< *spelter*, *n.*] To solder with spelter solder, or hard solder. *Brass-Founders' Manual*, p. 59.

**spelunc, spelunk**† (spē-lungk'), *n.* [< ME. *spelunk*, *spelonke*, *speluncc* = D. *spelonk*, < OF. *spelonque*, F. *spelonque* = Pr. *spelunca* = Sp. Pg. *espelunca* = It. *spelonca*, < L. *spelunca*, < Gr. σπήλυγξ (σπηλυγγ-), a cave, cavern, < σπίος, a cave.] A cave; a cavern; a vault.

Men bi hem-selue,
In spekes and in *spelonkes* selden speken togideres.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 270.

And parte of the same stone lieth ther yett now in the same vttermost *Spelunk*. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travel], p. 40.

**speluncous** (spē-lung'kus), *a.* [< *speluncc* + *-ous*.] Same as *spelæan*, 2.

**spent**, *v. t.* [ME. *spennen* (= MHG. *spennen* = Icel. *spenna*), a secondary form of AS. *spannan*, span: see *span*[1]. Cf. *spend*[2].] To stretch; grasp; span.

Bifore that spot my honde I *spenn[e]d*. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 49.

**spencet, spencer**[1]†. See *spense*, *spenser*.

**spencer**[2] (spen'sėr), *n.* [Named after Earl *Spencer* (1782–1845). The surname is derived from *spencer*[1], *spenser*.] **1.** A man's outer garment or overcoat so short that the skirts of the body-coat worn under it were seen: a fashion introduced about 1800.—**2.** A woman's garment introduced a year or two later, and made in direct imitation of the above. It also was short, and formed a kind of over-jacket, reaching a little below the waist.

**spencer**[3] (spen'sėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a trapezoidal fore-and-aft sail set abaft the foremast and mainmast; a trysail.

**spencer-gaff** (spen'sėr-gaf), *n.* The gaff to which the spencer is bent.

**Spencer gun.** See *gun*[1].

**Spencerian** (spen-sē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Spencer* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining or relating to the English philosopher Herbert Spencer (born 1820), or characteristic of his philosophical system. See *Spencerianism*.

**Spencerianism** (spen-sē'ri-an-izm), *n.* The philosophy of Herbert Spencer, called by him the *synthetic philosophy*. Like almost all the ancient and a considerable part of the modern philosophical systems, it is a philosophy of evolution; but it differs from most of these in reducing evolution to the rank of a mere secondary principle, and in making the immutable law of mechanics the sole fundamental one. Spencer has formally stated his philosophy in sixteen propositions, which concern the relations of evolution and dissolution. These are of a special and detailed character, so that he does not countenance the claim made for him of the principle of evolution itself. His sixteenth proposition states that under the sensible appearances which the universe presents to us, and "transcending human knowledge, is an unknown and unknowable power."

**spencer-mast** (spen'sėr-mast), *n.* See *mast*[1].

**spency** (spen'si), *n.*; pl. *spencies* (-siz). The stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*. *C. Swainson.* [Shetland Isles.]

**spend**[1] (spend), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spent* (formerly sometimes *spended*), ppr. *spending*. [< ME. *spenden* (pret. *spende*, pp. *ispended*, *ispend*), < AS. *spendan*, spend (also in comp. *ā-spendan*, *for-spendan*) = OHG. *spentōn*, MHG. *spenten*, *spenden*, G. *spenden* = Sw. *spendera* = Dan. *spendere* = It. *dispendere*, *spendere* = Sp. Pg. *despender* = OF. *despendre*, F. *dépendre*, < ML. *spendere*, L. *dispendere*, pay out, dispend: see *dispend*. Cf. *expend*, and see *sense*, *spenser*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pay or give out for the satisfaction of need, or the gratification of desire; part with for some use or purpose; expend; lay out: used of money, or anything of exchangeable value.

The moore thou *spendist*, the lesse thou hast.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

Wherefore do ye *spend* money for that which is not bread? Isa. lv. 2.

The oils which we do *spend* in England for our cloth are brought out of Spain.
*J. Campion* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 56).

2. To impart; confer; bestow for any reason; dispense.

As help me Crist as I in fewe yeeres
Have *spended* [var. *spent*] *upon* diverse maner freres
Ful many a pound, yet fare I never the bet.
*Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 242.

I will but *spend* a word here in the house,
And go with you. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 48.

3. To consume; use up; make away with; dispose of in using.

They were without prouision of victuals, but onely a little bread, which they *spent* by Thursday at night.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 276.

My last breath cannot
Be better *spent* than to say I forgive you.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

4. To pass; employ; while away: used of time, or of matters implying time.

They *spend* their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave. Job xxi. 13.

I would not *spend* another such a night,
Though 'twere to buy a world of happy days.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4. 5.

5. To waste or wear out by use or action; incur the loss of. See phrase *to spend a mast*, below.

What 's the matter,
That you unlace your reputation thus,
And *spend* your rich opinion for the name
Of a night-brawler? *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 195.

6. To exhaust of means, force, strength, contents, or the like; impoverish; enfeeble: only in the passive. See *spent*.

Their bodies *spent* with long labour and thirst.
*Knolles*, Hist. Turks. (*Latham.*)

They could have no design to themselves in this work, thus to expose themselves to scorn and abuse, to spend and be *spent*. *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, iii.

Faintly thence, as pines far sighing,
Or as thunder *spent* and dying,
Come the challenge and replying.
*Whittier*, The Ranger.

7†. To cause the expenditure of; cost.

It *spent* me so little time after your going that, although you speak in your letter of good dispatch in your going, yet I might have overtaken you. *Donne*, Letters, cxv.

The main business, which *spent* the most time, and caused the adjourning of the court, was about the removal of Newtown. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 167.

**To spend a mast**, to break, lose, or carry away a mast in sailing; incur the loss of a mast.

He *spent* his *mast* in fair weather, and having gotten a new at Cape Anne, and towing it towards the bay, he lost it by the way. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 74.

**To spend ground**, to excavate in mining; mine. [Cornwall, Eng.]—**To spend the mouth**†, to bark violently; give tongue; bay.

Then do they [hounds] *spend* their *mouths;* Echo replies,
As if another chase were in the skies.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 695.

**To spend up**†, to use up; consume improvidently; waste.

There is treasure to be desired and oil in the dwelling of the wise; but a foolish man *spendeth* it *up*.
Prov. xxi. 20.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To pay or lay out; make expenditure of money, means, strength, or anything of value.

He *spendeth*, jousteth, maketh festeynynges.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1718.

Get ere thou *spend*, then shalt thou bid
Thy friendly friend good morrowe.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

To *spend* in all things else,
But of old friends to be most miserly.
*Lowell*, Under the Willows.

2. To be lost or wasted; be dissipated or consumed; go to waste: as, the candles *spend* fast. The sound *spendeth* and is dissipated in the open air.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 129.

3. Specifically, to emit semen, milt, or spawn. See *spent*, 2.

**spend**[2] (spend), *v. t.* [A var. of *span*.] To span; grasp with the hand or fingers. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

He sawe the Duglas to the deth was dyght,
He *spendyd* a spear, a trusti tre.
*Hunting of the Cheviot* (Child's Ballads, VII. 87).

**spendable** (spen'dą-bl), *a.* [< *spend*[1] + *-able*.] That may be spent; proper to be used for current needs: as, *spendable* income. [Rare.]

**spend-all** (spend'âl), *n.* [< *spend*[1], *v.*, + obj. *all*.] A spendthrift; a prodigal.

Nay, thy wife shall be enamored of some *spend-all*, which shall wast all as licentiously as thou hast heaped together laboriously. *Man in the Moone* (1609). (*Nares.*)

**spender** (spen'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *spendere*, *spendare*; < *spend*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which spends or wastes; used absolutely, a spendthrift.

You've been a *spender*, a vain *spender;* wasted
Your stock of credit and of wares unthriftily.
*Ford*, Fancies, ii. 1.

Very rich men in England are much freer *spenders* than they are here. *The American*, VI. 217.

**spending** (spen'ding), *n.* [< ME. *spendyng*, *spendynge;* verbal n. of *spend*, *v.*] 1. The act of paying out money.—2†. Ready money; cash; means.

Yf thou fayle ony *spendynge*,
Com to Robyn Hode.
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 92).

3. Seminal emission.

**spending-money** (spen'ding-mun″i), *n.* Money provided or used for small personal expenses: pocket-money for incidental outlay.

**spending-silver**† (spen'ding-sil″vėr), *n.* [< ME. *spending-silver;* < *spending* + *silver*.] Money for expenses; spending-money; cash.

And *spending silver* hadde he ryght ynow.
*Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 7.

For of thy *spendynge sylver*, monk,
Thereof wyll I ryght none.
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 87).

**spendthrift** (spend'thrift), *n.* and *a.* [< *spend*[1], *v.*, + obj. *thrift*.] **I.** *n.* One who spends lavishly, improvidently, or foolishly; an unthrifty spender; a prodigal.

What pleasure can the miser's fondled hoard,
Or *spendthrift's* prodigal excess, afford?
*Cowper*, In Memory of John Thornton.

**II.** *a.* Wastefully spending or spent; lavish; improvident; wasteful; prodigal: as, a *spendthrift* heir; *spendthrift* ways.

And then this "should" is like a *spendthrift* sigh,
That hurts by easing. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 123.

*Spendthrift* alike of money and of wit.
*Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 684.

**spendthrifty** (spend'thrif″ti), *a.* [< *spendthrift* + *-y*[1].] Lavish; wasteful; prodigal. [Rare.]

*Spendthrifty*, unclean, and ruffian-like courses.
*Rogers*, Naaman the Syrian, p. 611.

**spense** (spens), *n.* [Also *spence;* < ME. *spense*, *spence*, < OF. *spense*, *spence*, *espense*, *expense*, expense (see *expense*); in ME. partly by aphæresis from *dispense*, < OF. *despense*, expense, also a larder, buttery, etc., < *despendre*, spend: see *expense*, *dispense*, and cf. *spend*[1], *spenser*.] 1†. Expense; expenditure of money.

So he sped hym by spies, & *spense* of his gode,
That the lady fro hir lord lyuely he stale.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13692.

For better is cost upon somewhat worth than *spense* upon nothing worth.
*Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 115.

2. A buttery; a larder; a cellar or other place where provisions are kept. [Obsolete and prov. Eng.]

Al vinolent as bottle in the *spence*.
*Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 223.

Yn the *spence*, a tabell planke, and ij. sylwes [shelves].
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 327.

Bluff Harry broke into the *spence*,
And turn'd the cowls adrift
*Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

3. The apartment of a house where the family sit and eat. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**spenser**† (spen'sėr), *n.* [Also *spencer;* Sc. *spensar;* < ME. *spenser*, *spencere*, *spensere*, also *despenser*, < OF. *despencier*, *despensier* (ML. *dispensarius*), dispenser, spenser, < *despense*, expense: see *dispenser*, *spense*. Hence the surnames *Spencer*, *Spenser*.] A steward or butler; a dispenser.

Cesar heet his *spenser* geve the Greke his money.
*Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, IV. 309.

The *spencer* came with keyes in his hand,
Opened the doore and them at dinner fand.
*Henryson*, Moral Fables, p. 12.

**Spenserian** (spen-sē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Spenser* (see dėf. and *spenser*) + *-i-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the English poet Edmund Spenser (died 1599); specifically, noting the style of versification adopted by Spenser in his "Faerie Queene." It consists of a strophe of eight decasyllabic lines and an Alexandrine, with three rimes, the first and third line forming one, the second, fourth, fifth, and seventh another, and the sixth, eighth, and ninth the third. It is the stateliest of English measures, and is used by Thomson in his "Castle of Indolence," by Byron in his "Childe Harold," etc.

**II.** *n.* The poetical measure of Spenser's "Faerie Queene"; a Spenserian verse or stanza. *O. W. Holmes*, Poetry.

**spent** (spent), *p. a.* [Pp. of *spend*[1], *v.*] 1. Nearly or quite exhausted or worn out; having lost force or vitality; inefficient; impotent: generally in a comparative sense. A *spent deer* or other animal is one that has been chased or wounded nearly to death. A *spent ball* is a flying ball (from a gun) that has so nearly lost its impulse as to be unable to penetrate an object struck by it, though it may occasionally inflict a dangerous contused wound. A *spent bill of lading* or other commercial document is one that has fulfilled its purpose and should be canceled.

The forme of his style there, compared with Tullies writyng, is but euen the talke of a *spent* old man.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 152.

Mine eyes, like *spent* lamps glowing out, grow heavy.
*Fletcher*, Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

2. Exhausted by spending or spawning; of fish, having spawned.

**speos** (spē'os), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέος*, a cave.] In *Egypt. archæol.*, a temple or part of a temple, or a tomb of some architectural importance, as distinguished from a mere tunnel or syringe, excavated in the solid rock; a grotto-temple or tomb, as at Beni-Hassan (see cut under *hypogeum*) and Abou Simbel (Ipsamboul). The larger speos of Abou Simbel is about 169 feet deep, and has all the parts of a complete open-air Egyptian temple.

**Speotyto** (spē-ot'i-tō), *n.* [NL. (Gloger, 1842), < Gr. *σπέος*, a cave, + *τυτώ*, the night-owl.] An American genus of *Strigidæ*, containing several species of small long-legged earless owls which live in treeless regions and burrow in the ground, as *S. cunicularia* of the pampas of South America and *S. hypogæa* of the prairies of western North America; the burrowing owls. A variety of the latter also inhabits Florida, and the genus is likewise represented in the West Indies. *S. hypogæa* is the species which is found in association with prairie-dogs and spermophiles, giving rise to many exaggerated accounts of the relation between the bird and the mammal. These owls were formerly placed in the genus *Athene*, and were also called *Pholeoptynx*. See cuts under *owl*.

**sper**†, *v. t.* A variant of *spar*[1].

**sperable**[1]† (spē'ra-bl), *a.* [< L. *sperabilis*, that may be hoped for, < *sperare*, hope, < *spes*, hope.] Capable of being hoped for; affording grounds of hope.

Wherin, suerly perceaving his own cause not *sperable*, he doth honorably and wisely.
*Sir W. Cecil* (June 3, 1565), in Ellis's Hist. Letters, 2d ser., [clxxii.

**sperable**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sparable*.

**sperage**†, *n.* Same as *sparage*.

**sperate**† (spē'rāt), *a.* [< L. *speratus*, pp. of *sperare*, hope.] Hoped for; not hopeless: opposed to *desperate*. In old law, in determining whether debts to a testator, the right to collect which devolved upon the executor, were assets to be accounted for by him, though not collected, regard had to be had to their character, whether they were sperate or desperate.

**sperclet**, *v.* A Middle English form of *sparkle*.

**spere**†. An old spelling of *spear*[1], *speer*[1], *sphere*.

**Spergula** (spėr'gū-lą), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1719), named from its scattering its seeds; < L. *spargere*, scatter: see *sparge*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Caryophyllaceæ* and tribe *Alsineæ*. It is characterized by the presence of small scarious stipules, by flowers with five styles alternate with the five sepals, and by a one-celled capsule with its five valves opposite the sepals. There are 2 or 3 species, widely scattered through temperate regions of either hemisphere, and especially abundant in fields and cultivated places of the Old World. They are annual herbs with dichotomous or clustered branches, the swollen and succulent axils bearing apparent whorls of awl-shaped leaves. The small white or pink flowers form raceme-like cymes with conspicuous pedicels. The species are known by the general name of *spurry*, sometimes *sandweed*.

**Spergularia** (spėr-gū-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1805), < *Spergula* + *-aria*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Caryophyllaceæ* and tribe *Alsineæ*. It is distinguished from the allied genus *Spergula* by its three styles and three-valved capsule, and differs from *Arenaria*, to which it was formerly referred, in the possession of stipules. There are 3 or 4 species, scattered through temperate regions, especially along salt-marshes and shores. They are commonly diffuse herbs, small and often succulent, with thread-like or linear leaves, often, as

in *Spergula*, with secondary clusters of leaves forming apparent whorls at the axils. The small flowers open in bright sunshine, and are white or rose-colored or commonly purplish. The species are known as *sand-spurry*. At least 8 species are found on the Atlantic coast of the United States. See *Tissa*.

**sperhawk**†, *n.* Same as *sparhawk* for *sparrow-hawk*.

**sperket** (spėr'ket), *n.* [Also *spirket;* origin obscure.] A large hooked wooden peg, not much curved, to hang saddles, harness, etc., on. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

High on the *spirket* there it hung.
*Bloomfield*, The Horkey. (*Davies.*)

**sperling** (spėr'ling), *n.* Same as *sparling*[1].

**sperm**[1] (spėrm), *n.* [< ME. *sperme*, < OF. *sperme, sparme*, F. *sperme* = Sp. Pg. *esperma* = It. *sperma*, < L. *sperma*, < Gr. *σπέρμα* (*σπερματ-*), seed, < *σπείρειν*, sow. Cf. *spore*[2].] The male seed of any kind, as the semen or seminal fluid of the higher vertebrates, the male spawn or milt of the lower vertebrates, or the seminal elements of any animal, containing the male germs, or spermatozoa.

**sperm**[2] (spėrm), *n.* [Abbr. of *spermaceti.*] 1. Same as *spermaceti.*—2. A sperm-whale.—3. Sperm-oil.

**sperma** (spėr'mą̈), *n.* Same as *semen* (which see).

**spermaceti** (spėr-mą-set'i or -sē'tī), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly or dial. also, in corrupt forms, *parmaceti, parmacety, parmacetty, parmacity, parmacitty*, etc.; < F. *spermaceti* = Sp. *esperma-ceti* = Pg. *espermacete* = It. *spermaceti*, < NL. *spermaceti*, lit. 'whale's seed,' the substance having been regarded as the spawn of the whale; < L. *sperma*, seed, + *ceti*, gen. of *cetus*, < Gr. *κῆτος*, whale: see *Cete*[3].] **I.** *n.* A peculiar fatty substance contained in the characteristic adipose tissue of the cavity of the head of the sperm-whale or cachalot, *Physeter* or *Catodon macrocephalus*, and related cetaceans. During the life of the animal the spermaceti is in a fluid state, and when the head is opened has the appearance of an oily white liquid. On exposure to the air the spermaceti concretes and precipitates from the oil, from which it may then be separated. After being purified by an elaborate process the spermaceti concretes into a white, crystallized, brittle, semi-transparent unctuous substance, nearly inodorous and insipid. It dissolves in boiling alcohol, and as the solution cools it is deposited in perfectly pure lamellated crystals. In this state it is called *cetin*. Spermaceti is a mixture of various fatty acids and derivatives of the acids. It is bland and demulcent, but in medicine it is chiefly employed externally as an ingredient in ointments, cerates, and cosmetics. It has also been largely used in the manufacture of candles.

By this [fallacy of Æquivocation] are they deluded who conceive *spermaceti* [*sperma Cœti*, Pseud. Ep., 1646], which is found about the head, to be the spawn of the whale.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

**II.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to, derived from, or composed of spermaceti or sperm.—2. Producing or yielding spermaceti, as the sperm-whales.—**Spermaceti ointment.** See *ointment.*

**spermaceti-oil** (spėr-mą-set'i-oil), *n.* Sperm-oil.

**spermaceti-whale** (spėr-mą-set'i-hwāl), *n.* A sperm-whale.

**Spermacoce** (spėr-mą-kō'sē), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1732), so called in allusion to the carpels pointed with one or more calyx-teeth; < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, germ, + *ἀκωκή*, a point, < *ἀκή*, a point, anything sharp.] A genus of rubiaceous plants, type of the tribe *Spermacoceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with from two to four calyx-lobes sometimes with smaller teeth between, a small two-cleft or capitate stigma, and a dry fruit of two carpels which separate when ripe and are each or only one of them open, one often retaining the membranous axis. There are about 175 species, scattered through tropical and subtropical regions, and particularly common in America. They are annual or perennial herbs or low undershrubs, with smooth, rough, or hairy stems, commonly with four-angled branchlets. They bear opposite leaves, which are either sessile or petioled, membranous or coriaceous, nerved or feather-veined. The stipules are united with the petioles into a bristle-bearing membrane or sheath. The small sessile flowers are solitary in the axils or variously clustered, often in dense axillary and terminal heads, and are white, pink, or blue. In allusion to the heads, the species are called *button-weed*. Five species occur in the United States all southern and summer-flowering and with a short white corolla; *S. glabra*, the most common, extends into Ohio. Several species are in repute for medicinal properties, especially as substitutes for ipecacuanha, for which *S. ferruginea* and *S. Poaya* are used in Brazil, and *S. verticillata* in the West Indies. The root of *S. hispida* is used as a sudorific in India.

**Spermacoceæ** (spėr-mą-kō'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Chamisso and Schlechtendal, 1828), < *Spermacoce* + *-eæ* (shortened for *Spermacoceæ*).] A tribe of rubiaceous plants, of which *Spermacoce* is the type, embracing 18 other genera, chiefly natives of tropical or subtropical America.

**spermaduct** (spėr'mą-dukt), *n.* [< NL. *spermaductus*, irreg. < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + L. *ductus*, a duct: see *duct.*] A spermatic duct, or sperm-duct; a male gonaduct or seminal passage; a hollow tubular or vesicular organ in the male, serving to convey or detain sperm or semen. It is connected in some way with the spermary, from which it carries off the sperm, and in many animals is specifically called the *vas deferens*. But it is a more comprehensive term, including the whole of the male generative passages, of whatever kind. Also *spermaductus, spermiduct.*

**spermagone** (spėr'mą-gōn), *n.* Same as *spermogone.*

**spermagonium** (spėr-mą-gō'ni-um), *n.* Same as *spermogonium.*

**spermalist** (spėr'mą-list), *n.* [< *sperm*[1] + *-al* + *-ist.*] A spermist.

**spermangium** (spėr-man'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *spermangia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, sperm, + *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel.] In *Algæ*, a receptacle containing the spores: same as *conceptacle*, 2 (*b*).

**spermaphyte** (spėr'mą-fīt), *n.* See *spermophyte.*

**spermarium** (spėr-mā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *spermaria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *sperma*, seed, + *-arium.*] A spermary: used in distinction from *ovarium.*

**spermary** (spėr'mą-ri), *n.*; pl. *spermaries* (-riz). [< NL. *spermarium.*] The male germ-gland or essential sexual organ, of whatever character; the sperm-gland, or spermatic organ, or seminal gonad, in which spermatozoa are generated, in its specialized condition in the higher animals known as the *testis* or *testicle*. The term is used in distinction from *ovary*, both spermaries and ovaries being gonads. Also *spermarium.*

**spermatemphraxis** (spėr"mą-tem-frak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα* (*σπερματ-*), seed, + *ἐμφράσσειν*, obstruct: see *emphractic.*] Obstruction to the discharge of semen.

**spermatheca** (spėr-mą-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *spermathecæ* (-sē). [NL., irreg. < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *θήκη*, a case. Cf. *spermotheca.*] A spermatic case, capsule, or sheath; a receptacle for semen; specifically, the seminal receptacle in the female, as of various insects and other invertebrates, which receives and conveys or detains the sperm of the male. More correctly *spermatotheca*. See cuts under *Dendrocœla, ovariole*, and *Rhabdocœla.*

**spermathecal** (spėr-mą-thē'kal), *a.* [< *spermatheca* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a spermatheca: as, a *spermathecal* duct or vesicle.

On reaching the point where the *spermathecal* duct debouches, they [ova] are impregnated by the spermatozoa which escape now from the spermatheca and meet the ova. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 658.

**spermatia**, *n.* Plural of *spermatium.*

**spermatic** (spėr-mat'ik), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *spermatique* = Sp. *espermático* = Pg. *espermatico* = It. *spermatico*, < L. *spermaticus*, < Gr. *σπερματικός*, < *σπέρμα*, seed: see *sperm*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to sperm, or male seed, in general; containing spermatozoa, or consisting of sperm or semen; seminal: as, *spermatic* fluid.—2. Secreting spermatozoa; generating or producing semen; seminal, as a spermary.—3. Connected with or related to the spermary, or essential male organ; subservient to the male function; testicular: as, *spermatic* vessels; the *spermatic* cord.—4. In *bot.*, resembling or of the nature of spermatia: as, *spermatic* filaments; *spermatic* gelatin.—5. Figuratively, seminal; germinal; fructifying. [Rare.]

I find certain books vital and *spermatic*, not leaving the reader what he was; he shuts the book a richer man.
*Emerson*, Books.

**External spermatic fascia.** Same as *intercolumnar fascia* (which see, under *fascia*).—**External spermatic nerve**, the genital branch of the genitocrural nerve. It supplies the cremaster muscle.—**Internal spermatic fascia.** Same as *infundibuliform fascia* (which see, under *fascia*).—**Spermatic artery**, any artery supplying a testis or other spermary, corresponding to an ovarian artery of the female. In man the spermatic arteries are two long slender arteries arising from the abdominal aorta a little below the renal arteries, and passing along each spermatic cord, to be distributed to the testes.—**Spermatic calculus**, a concretion sometimes found in the seminal vesicles.—**Spermatic canal.** (*a*) The inguinal canal. (*b*) Any spermatic duct, as the vas deferens.—**Spermatic cartridge.** Same as *spermatophore.*—**Spermatic cord.** See *cord*[1].—**Spermatic cyst**, in *pathol.*, a cyst arising in the testicle near the epididymis, and filled with fluid in which are often found spermatozoa, crystals, etc. See *spermatocele.*—**Spermatic duct.** Same as *spermaduct.*—**Spermatic filament**, a spermatozoön.—**Spermatic gelatin**, in *bot.*, a gelatinous substance in spermogonia which when wet aids in the expulsion of the spermatia.—**Spermatic logos.** See *logos.*—**Spermatic plexus of nerves.** See *plexus.*—**Spermatic plexus of veins**, a thick plexus of convoluted vessels formed in the spermatic cord by the vense comites of the spermatic arteries. These veins coalesce after leaving the inguinal canal, and empty into the vena cava inferior of the right side and the renal vein of the left side. This venous plexus corresponds to the ovarian venous plexus of the female, and is specifically known as the *pampiniform plexus.* When varicose, it constitutes a *varicocele* or *cirsocele*, an extremely common affection, most frequent on the left side.—**Spermatic rete.** Same as *rete vasculosum testis* (which see, under *rete*).—**Spermatic sac**, a sac containing a number of spermatozoa packed or bundled together, to be discharged on rupture of the sac.

**spermatical** (spėr-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *spermatic* + *-al.*] Same as *spermatic.* *Bacon.*

**spermatiogenous** (spėr-mā-shi-oj'e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *spermatium* + Gr. *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous.*] In *bot.*, producing or bearing spermatia: as, a *spermatiogenous* surface.

On the contrary, they are disk-shaped or cushion-shaped bodies with the *spermatiogenous* surface folded into deep sinuous depressions. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 241.

**spermatiophore** (spėr-mā'shi-ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *spermatium* + Gr. *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, a structure bearing a spermatium.

**spermatism** (spėr'mą-tizm), *n.* [< *spermat(ize)* + *-ism.*] 1. Emission of semen; a seminal discharge.—2. Same as *spermism.*

**spermatist** (spėr'mą-tist), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα* (*σπερματ-*), seed, + *-ist.*] Same as *spermist.*

**spermatium** (spėr-mā'shi-um), *n.*; pl. *spermatia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, an exceedingly minute cylindrical or rod-shaped body in fungi, produced like spores in cup-like organs called spermogonia. The spermatia are conjectured to be the male fertilizing organs, although the male sexual function of all spermatia in fungi has not been demonstrated. In more technical language a spermatium is a "male non-motile gameto conjugating with the trichogyne of a procarp" (*Goebel*).

**spermatize** (spėr'mą-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spermatized*, ppr. *spermatizing.* [< Gr. *σπερματίζειν*, sow, yield seed, < *σπέρμα*, seed: see *sperm*[1].] To yield male sperm or seed; have a seminal emission; discharge semen.

**spermatoa**†, *n.* Plural of *spermatoön.* *Owen.*

**spermatoal** (spėr-mą-tō'al), *a.* [< *spermato(ön)* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a spermatoön. *Owen.*

**spermatoblast** (spėr'mą-tō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα* (*σπερματ-*), seed, + *βλαστός*, bud, sprout, shoot.] The bud or germ of a spermatozoön; a germinal blastema whence spermatozoa are produced. Spermatoblasts form a layer of nucleated and nucleolated cells in the seminal tubules, which proliferates or projects into the lumen of the tubule with often a lobed or digitate end; and from every lobe a spermatozoön develops and is discharged, leaving a branching stump of the spermatoblast. Also *spermoblast, nematoblast.*

**spermatoblastic** (spėr"mą-tō-blas'tik), *a.* [< *spermatoblast* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to spermatoblasts or the formation of spermatozoa; germinal or budding, as a structure which develops spermatozoa. Also *spermoblastic.*

**spermatocele** (spėr'mą-tō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα* (*σπερματ-*), seed, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] A retention-cyst of the epididymis or testicle containing spermatozoa.

**spermatocyst** (spėr'mą-tō-sist), *n.* [< NL. *spermatocystis*, < Gr. *σπέρμα* (*σπερματ-*), seed, + *κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst.*] 1. In *anat.*, a seminal vesicle.—2. In *pathol.*, a spermatic cyst or sac. See *spermatic.*

**spermatocystic** (spėr"mą-tō-sis'tik), *a.* [< *spermatocyst* + *-ic.*] Containing spermatozoa, as a cyst; of the nature of a spermatocyst.

**spermatocystidium** (spėr"mą-tō-sis-tid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *spermatocystidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα* (*σπερματ-*), seed, + *κύστις*, bladder, + dim. *-ίδιον.*] In *bot.*, same as *antheridium.* *Hedwig.*

**spermatocystis** (spėr"mą-tō-sis'tis), *n.* [NL.: see *spermatocyst.*] Same as *spermatocyst.*

**spermatocystitis** (spėr"mą-tō-sis-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *spermatocystis* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the seminal vesicles.

**spermatocytal** (spėr"mą-tō-sī'tal), *a.* [< *spermatocyte* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to spermatocytes; of the nature of a spermatocyte.

**spermatocyte** (spėr'mą-tō-sīt), *n.* [< NL. *spermatium* + Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow: see *cyte.*] 1. In *bot.*, the mother-cell of a spermatozooid.

The protoplasm in each of the two cells of the antheridium [in *Salvinia*] contracts and by repeated bipartition divides into four roundish primordial cells (*spermatocytes*), each of which produces a spermatozoid.
*Goebel*, Special Morphology of Plants (trans.), p. 230.

2. The cell whose nuclear chromatin and cell-protoplasm become respectively the head and tail of the spermatozoön: synonymous with *spermatoblast.* *Flemming.*

These *spermatocytes* may either all develop into spermatozoa (Mammals), or a single *spermatocyte* may become modified as a basilar cell (Plagiostome Fishes), or a number may form an envelope or cyst around the others (Amphibians and Fishes). *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 712.

**spermatogemma** (spėr"mą-tō-jem'ä), *n.*; pl. *spermatogemmæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα* (*σπερματ-*), seed, + *gemma*, a bud.] A mass of spermatocytes; a multinuclear spermatic cyst; a kind of

spermatoblast. See also *spermosphere*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 412.

**spermatogenesis** (spėr″mą-tō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *γένεσις*, origin.] In *biol.*, the formation or development of spermatozoa. *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 301.

**spermatogenetic** (spėr″mą-tō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *spermatogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to spermatogenesis; exhibiting or characterized by spermatogenesis: as, a *spermatogenetic* process or result; a *spermatogenetic* theory. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 412.

**spermatogenous** (spėr-mą-toj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing spermatozoa.

**spermatogeny** (spėr-mą-toj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] The generation or production of spermatozoa; spermatogenesis.

**spermatogonium** (spėr″mą-tō-gō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *spermatogonia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *γονή*, generation.] 1†. In *bot.*, same as *pycnidium*, 1.—2. A primitive or formative seminal cell, forming a kind of sperm-morula, or spermosphere composed of spermatoblasts or spermatocytes, which in turn give rise to spermatozooids. *La Valette St. George.*

**spermatoid** (spėr′mą-toid), *a.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling sperm, or male seed; sperm-like; of the nature of sperm; spermatic or seminal.

**spermatological** (spėr″mą-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *spermatology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to spermatology. Also *spermological*.

**spermatologist** (spėr-mą-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *spermatology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in spermatology. Also *spermologist*.

**spermatology** (spėr-mą-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine or body of facts and opinions regarding sperm, semen, or the male elements of procreation, as those of spermatogenesis or spermatogeny. Also *spermology*.

**spermatomere** (spėr′mą-tō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *μέρος*, part.] One of the parts into which the male or female pronucleus of an ovum may divide after fertilization.

Two of these "residual globules" are, according to them, expelled by the *spermatomeres* during their nuclear metamorphosis preceding division.

*Micros. Science*, XXVI. 597.

**spermatoön**† (spėr-mą-tō′on), *n.*; pl. *spermatoa* (-ą). [< Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *ᾠόν*, an egg.] The nucleus of a sperm-cell or spermatozoön; a cell which stands in the relation of such a nucleus, as that out of or from which a spermatozoön may be developed; a spermatoblast.

**Spermatophilus** (spėr-mą-tof′i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), emended from *Spermophilus*.] Same as *Spermophilus*.

**spermatophoral** (spėr-mą-tof′ō-ral), *a.* [< *spermatophore* + *-al*.] Of the character of or pertaining to a spermatophore. *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 291.

**spermatophore** (spėr′mą-tō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A special case, capsule, or sheath containing spermatozoa; specifically, one of the peculiar spermatic cysts of cephalopods (also called *spermatic* or *seminal cartridge*, *seminal rope*, or *filament of Needham*), usually forming a long cylindrical structure in which several envelops may be distinguished. The contents of such a spermatophore are not exclusively seminal, for in the hinder part of each there is a special substance, the exploding mass, which serves to discharge the packet of spermatozoa. These are invested in a special tubular tunic, and packed in the front part of the spermatophore, like a charge of shot in a cartridge in front of the powder. Behind this packet of sperm the exploding mass forms a spiral coil, which extends through the greater part of the spermatophore and is continuous behind with the coat of the latter. When the spermatophore is wetted it swells up and bursts, through the force of the spring coiled inside, and the spermatozoa are discharged with considerable force. A spermatophore thus offers a striking analogy to the nematophore or thread-cell of a cœlenterate, though the object attained is not urtication or nettling, but a seminal emission and consequent impregnation of the female. A spermatophore of some sort, less complex than that of cephalopods, is very commonly found in several classes of invertebrates.

**spermatophorous** (spėr-mą-tof′ō-rus), *a.* [As *spermatophore* + *-ous*.] Bearing or conveying seed, sperm, or spermatozoa; spermatogenous; seminiferous; specifically, bearing sperm as a spermatophore; of or pertaining to a spermatophore; spermatophoral.

**spermatorrhea, spermatorrhœa** (spėr″mą-tō-rē′ą), *n.* [NL. *spermatorrhœa*; < Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *ῥεῖν*, flow, run.] Involuntary seminal loss.

**spermatospore** (spėr′mą-tō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *σπόρος*, a sowing.] A kind of cell which gives rise to spermatozoa. Also *spermospore*.

**spermatotheca** (spėr″mą-tō-thē′kä), *n.* Same as *spermatheca*.

**spermatovum** (spėr-mą-tō′vum), *n.*; pl. *spermatova* (-vä) [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + L. *ovum*, egg.] A fecundated egg; an ovum after impregnation by spermatozoa, whence its substance consists of material from both parents. Also *spermovum*.

**Spermatozoa** (spėr″mą-tō-zō′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *spermatozoön*, q. v.] 1†. A supposed class or other group of animalcules; sperm-animals: so called before their nature was known, when they were regarded as independent parasitic organisms.—2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *spermatozoön*.

**spermatozoal** (spėr″mą-tō-zō′al), *a.* [< *spermatozoön* + *-al*.] Same as *spermatozoan*.

**spermatozoan** (spėr″mą-tō-zō′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *spermatozoön* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of the nature of a spermatozoön; of or pertaining to spermatozoa.

**II.** *n.* A spermatozoön or spermatozooid.

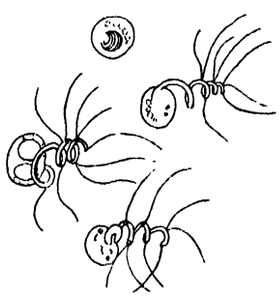
**spermatozoic** (spėr″mą-tō-zō′ik), *a.* [< *spermatozoön* + *-ic*.] Same as *spermatozoan*.

**spermatozoid** (spėr″mą-tō-zō′id), *a.* and *n.* [< *spermatozoön* + *-id*[2].] See *spermatozooid*.

**spermatozoidal** (spėr″mą-tō-zō′i-dal), *a.* [< *spermatozoön* + *-oid* + *-al*.] Same as *spermatozooid*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 443.

**spermatozooid** (spėr″mą-tō-zō′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *spermatozoön* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a spermatozoön; of spermatozoan nature or appearance.

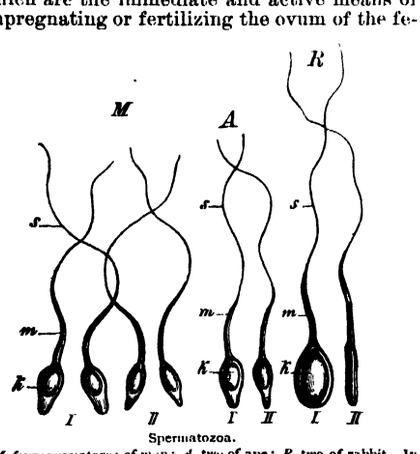
**II.** *n.* 1. A spermatozoön. *Von Siebold.* Also, less commonly, *spermatozoid*. See *zooid*.—2. In *bot.*, a male ciliated motile gamete produced in an antheridium: same as *antherozoid*. In this sense more commonly *spermatozoid*. See also cut under *antheridium*.



Spermatozooids of *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*.

**spermatozoön** (spėr″mą-tō-zō′on), *n.*; pl. *spermatozoa* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] 1. One of the numberless microscopic bodies contained in semen, to which the seminal fluid owes its vitality, and which are the immediate and active means of impregnating or fertilizing the ovum of the female; a spermatic cell or filament; a spermatozoan or spermatozooid. Spermatozoa are the vital and essential product of a spermary, male gonad, or testis, as ova are of the ovary or female gonad; their production, or the ability to produce them, is the characteristic distinction of the male from the female organism, whatever their size or shape or other physical character, and however various may be the organ in which they are produced. Spermatozoa, like ova, have the morphological value of the cell; and a spermatozoön is usually a cell in which a cell-wall, cell-contents, and cell-nucleus, with or without a nucleolus, may be distinguished. The form may be spherical, like the ovum, and indistinguishable therefrom by any physical character; more frequently, and especially in the higher animals, these little bodies are shaped like a tadpole, with a small spherical or discoidal head, a succeeding rod-like or bacillar part, and a long slender tail or caudal filament, capable of spontaneous vibratile movements, by means of which the spermatozoa swim actively in the seminal fluid, like a shoal of microscopic fishes, every one seeking, in the passages of the female into which the fluid has been injected, to discover the ovum in which to bury itself, in order to undergo dissolution in the substance of the ovum. They are smaller than the corresponding ovum, and several or many of them may be embedded in one ovum. The actual union of spermatozoa with an ovum, and fusion of their respective protoplasms, is required for impregnation, and is the consummation of sexual intercourse, to which all other acts and processes are simply ancillary or subservient. Spermatozoa may be killed by cold, or chemical or mechanical injury, like any other cells. These bodies, very similar to various animalcules, were discovered and named *spermatozoa* by Leeuwenhoek in 1677; they were at first and long afterward regarded as independent organisms, variously classed as parasitic helminths or infusorians—such a view being held, for instance, by Von Baer so late as 1827 or 1835. Von Siebold, who found them in various vertebrates, called them *spermatozooids*. Their true nature appears to have been first recognized by Kölliker. Spermatozoa or their equivalents are diagnostic of the male sex under whatever conditions they exist, whether in male individuals separate from the female, or in those many hermaphrodite animals which unite the two sexes in one individual; and the organ which produces them is invariably a testis or its equivalent spermary, of whatever character. The male elements of the lowest animals, however, as *Protozoa*, do not ordinarily receive the name *spermatozoa*, this being specially applied to the more elaborate male cells of the character above described. The origination of spermatozoa has of late years been the subject of much research and discussion; the details of the process, as observed in different animals, or under different conditions of investigation, together with conflicting doctrinal conclusions, have occasioned a large special vocabulary. See many words preceding and following this one.

2†. [*cap.*] A genus of animalcules. *Von Baer*, 1827.




Spermatozoa.

*M*, four spermatozoa of man; *A*, two of ape; *R*, two of rabbit. In each case, I, broadest view, II, profile, of *k*, kernel or nucleus of the head, and *m*, filamentous body, ending in *s*, the long slender tail.

**sperm-ball** (spėrm′bâl), *n.* A spherical cluster of spermatozoa, such as occurs in some sponges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 424.

**sperm-blastoderm** (spėrm′blas′tō-dėrm), *n.* A blastodermic layer of formative spermatozoa composing the surface of a sperm-blastula.

**sperm-blastula** (spėrm′blas′tų-lä), *n.* A spermatic blastula, or hollow sphere whose surface is a layer of formative spermatozoa.

**sperm-cell** (spėrm′sel), *n.* 1. A spermatozoön: so called from its morphological valence as a cell.—2. A cell giving rise to spermatozoa; a spermatoblast or spermatocyte.

**sperme**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sperm*[1].

**Spermestes** (spėr-mes′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), said to be (irreg.) < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *ἐσθίειν*, eat.] The typical genus of *Spermestinæ*, containing six or eight species confined to Africa and Madagascar. Such are *S. cucullata*, *S. poensis*, and *S. bicolor*, of the continent, and the Madagascar *S. nana*. These little birds are closely related to *Amadina*, of which *Spermestes* is often rated as a subgenus.

**Spermestinæ** (spėr-mes-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spermestes* + *-inæ*.] An extensive subfamily of *Ploceidæ*, named from the genus *Spermestes*. The very numerous species, about 150, are chiefly African and Asiatic, but some of them extend to Australia and various Polynesian islands. Among them are the amadavats and estrilds. Leading genera are *Lagonosticta*, *Spermospiza*, *Pyrenestes*, *Estrelda*, and *Amadina*. See cut under *senegal*.

**spermestine** (spėr-mes′tin), *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Spermestinæ*.

**spermic** (spėr′mik), *a.* [< *sperm*[1] + *-ic*.] Same as *spermatic*.

**spermidium**† (spėr-mid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *spermidia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *sperma*, seed, germ, + *-idium*.] In *bot.*, same as *achenium*, 1.

**spermiduct** (spėr′mi-dukt), *n.* [< L. *sperma*, sperm, + *ductus*, a duct: see *duct*. Cf. *spermaduct*.] A passage for the conveyance of sperm in the female of *Echinorhynchus*. See the quotation. [Rare.]

From the lower end of the ovarium [of the female of *Echinorhynchus*] two short oviducts, or rather *spermiducts*, arise, and almost immediately unite into a sort of uterus, which is continued into the vagina.

*Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 555.

**spermin** (spėr′min), *n.* [< *sperm*[1] + *-in*[2].] A non-poisonous alkaloid ($C_2H_5N$) obtained from sputum, human semen, organs of leucemic patients, and alcoholic anatomical preparations.

**spermism** (spėr′mizm), *n.* [< *sperm*[1] + *-ism*.] The theory or doctrine that the male sperm contains the whole germ of the future animal, which develops entirely from a spermatozoön, the ovum serving merely as a mold or matrix; animalculism. Also *spermatism*.

**spermist** (spėr′mist), *n.* [< *sperm*[1] + *-ist*.] One who holds the theory of spermism or spermatism; an animalculist: the opposite of *ovulist*. See *theory of incasement*, under *incasement*. Also *spermatist*.

**sperm-kernel** (spėrm′kėr″nel), *n.* Same as *spermococcus*.

**sperm-morula** (spėrm'mor″ō-lą), *n.* A spermatic morula; a mulberry-mass of formative spermatozoa.

**sperm-nucleus** (spėrm'nū″klē-us), *n.* 1. The nucleus of a spermatozoön; a spermococcus or sperm-kernel.—2. In *bot.*, the nucleus of a male gamete, which coalesces with the nucleus of an oösphere to form a germ-nucleus. *Goebel.*

**spermoblast** (spėr'mō-blast), *n.* Same as *spermatoblast.*

**spermoblastic** (spėr-mō-blas'tik), *a.* Same as *spermatoblastic.*

**spermocarp** (spėr'mō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, the so-called "fruit" in the *Characeæ* and certain confervoid algæ. It is the fertilized and matured female organ with its variously formed covering or pericarp and accessory cells. The "fruit" of the *Characeæ* has also been called the *antheridium, sporangium, enveloped oogonium,* and *sporophydium,* by different authors. *Sporophydium* seems the preferable term. See these various words. Compare *sporocarp.* See cuts under *antheridium* and *conceptacle.*

**spermococcus** (spėr-mō-kok'us), *n.*; pl. *spermococci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + κόκκος, grain, berry.] The nucleus of a spermatozoön: it consists of the head of the sperm-animalcule, excepting its thin outer layer. Also *sperm-kernel.*

**spermoderm** (spėr'mō-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + δέρμα, skin.] In *bot.*, the integument of a seed in the aggregate; properly, same as *testa.*

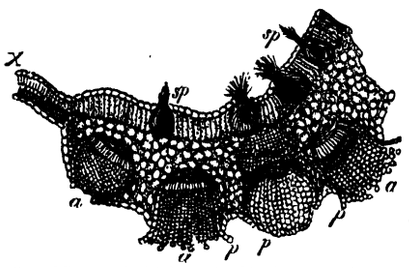
**spermogastrula** (spėr-mō-gas'trō-lą), *n.*; pl. *spermogastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *sperma* (see *sperm*[1]) + NL. *gastrula*, q. v.] A sperm-blastula which has undergone a kind of gastrulation.

**spermogone** (spėr'mō-gōn), *n.* [< NL. *spermogonium.*] In *bot.*, same as *spermogonium;* also employed by some writers to denote the spermatium or spore-like body which is produced in a spermogonium. See *spermogonium, spermatium.* Also spelled *spermagone.*

**spermogonia,** *n.* Plural of *spermogonium.*

**spermogoniferous** (spėr'mō-gō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *spermogonium*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing or producing spermogonia.

**spermogonium** (spėr-mō-gō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *spermogonia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. σπερμογόνος, producing seed, < σπέρμα, seed, + -γονος, producing: see *-gony.*] In *bot.*, a cup-shaped cavity or




Section of Barberry-leaf (of its natural thickness at *x*), infested with *Puccinia graminis* in its æcidial stage

*sp*, spermogonia; *a*, fruit, inclosed within the peridium *p*, or open and discharging spores. (Somewhat magnified.)

receptacle in which spermatia are produced. See *spermatium, peridium, Puccinia* (with cut). Also *spermagonium.*

**spermogonous** (spėr-mog'ō-nus), *a.* [< *spermogone* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, resembling or having the character of spermogonia or spermogones.

**sperm-oil** (spėrm'oil), *n.* Spermaceti-oil; the oil of the spermaceti-whale. See *train-oil.*

**spermolith** (spėr'mō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + λίθος, stone.] A concretion which occasionally forms in the seminal ducts.

**spermological** (spėr-mō-loj'i-kąl), *a.* Same as *spermatological.*

**spermologist** (spėr-mol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *spermology* + *-ist.*] 1. Same as *spermatologist.*—2. In *bot.*, one who treats of or collects seeds; a student of or an authority in spermology.

**spermology** (spėr-mol'ō-ji), *n.* 1. Same as *spermatology.*—2. In *bot.*, that branch of science which investigates the seeds of plants.

**spermonucleus** (spėr-mō-nū'klē-us), *n.*; pl. *spermonuclei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *sperma* (see *sperm*[1]) + *nucleus*, q. v.] A male pronucleus. See *masculonucleus, femininucleus. Hyatt.*

**Spermophila** (spėr-mof'i-lą), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + φιλεῖν, love.] 1. In *ornith.*, the little seed-eaters or pygmy finches, an extensive genus of small American fringilline birds, with very short stout bills like a bullfinch's, giving name to the subfamily *Spermophilinæ.* The limits of the genus vary with different authors, but it usually includes about 50 species, of tropical and subtropical America. The only one of these which occurs in the United States is *S. morelets*, which is found in Texas, and known as *Morelet's pygmy finch.* It is only about 4 inches long, with extremely turgid bill convex in all its outlines, short rounded wings, and still shorter tail. The male is entirely black and white, the latter color tinged with buff on the under parts; the female is olivaceous-brown above and brownish-yellow or buff below, with whitish wing-bars. A like dissimilarity of coloration characterizes the sexes throughout the genus. By those who hold that *Spermophila* is the same name as *Spermophilus,* this genus is called *Sporophila;* and some or all of the species are often placed in a more extensive genus *Gyrinorhynchus,* of which *Spermophila* or *Sporophila* then constitutes one section. See cut under *grassquit.* Also called *Spermospiza.*

2. In *mammal.*, same as *Spermophilus,* 1. *J. Richardson,* 1825.—3†. In *entom.*, a genus of arachnidans. *Hentz,* 1842.

**spermophile** (spėr'mō-fil), *n.* [< NL. *Spermophilus.*] 1. A rodent quadruped of the genus *Spermophilus,* as a ground-squirrel or suslik, of which there are numerous species in Europe, Asia, and North America. See cuts under *suslik* and *Spermophilus.*—2. A fringilline bird of the genus *Spermophila;* a little seed-eater, of which there are numerous Central and South American species. See cut under *grassquit.*

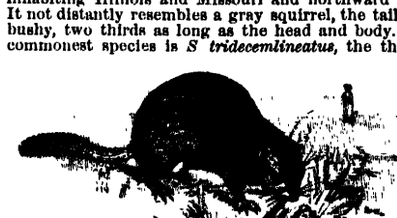
**Spermophilinæ** (spėr″mō-fi-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spermophilus* (in sense 2 < *Spermophila*) + *-inæ.*] 1. In *mammal.*, the ground-squirrels or spermophiles, prairie-dogs, and marmots, one of two subfamilies into which the *Sciuridæ* are sometimes divided, represented by the genera *Spermophilus, Tamias,* and *Arctomys.* It is not separated from *Sciurinæ* or the true arboreal squirrels by any trenchant characters, and the two divisions intergrade through the genera *Xerus* and *Tamias.* But the spermophilines are of terrestrial habits, with usually stouter form, larger size, and less bushy tail than the *Sciurinæ.* They inhabit Europe, Asia, and especially North America, where the greater number of species are found, and most of them are called *gophers.* The group is also called *Arctomyinæ.* See cuts under *Arctomys, chipmunk, prairie-dog, Spermophilus,* and *suslik.*

2. In *ornith.*, an American subfamily of *Fringillidæ,* named from the genus *Spermophila. P. L. Sclater,* 1862.

**spermophiline** (spėr-mof'i-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Spermophilinæ.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Spermophilinæ,* or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Spermophilinæ.*

**Spermophilus** (spėr-mof'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1822). < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + φιλεῖν, love.] 1. A genus of ground-squirrels, giving name to the *Spermophilinæ.* The type is *S. citillus* of Europe, the suslik, but the genus is especially well represented in North America, where more than a dozen distinct species occur, some of which run into several varieties. They are divided into 3 subgenera. (1) *Otospermophilus,* in which the ears are high and pointed, the tail is full and broad, with the hairs from two thirds to three quarters of the length of the head and body, and the whole aspect is strongly squirrel-like. To this section belongs *S. grammurus,* with its varieties *beecheyi* and *douglassi;* these are the common ground-squirrels of California, Oregon, and Washington, and east to the Rocky Mountains. *S. annulatus* of Mexico probably also belongs here. (2) *Colobotis,* in which the ears are short and marginiform, the tail is short, from one third to one half the length of the body, and the form is stout. The Old World species belong here, and several of those of North America, as Parry's spermophile, *S. empetra* (or *parryi*), which inhabits British America and Alaska, and runs into several varieties, as *kodiacensis* and *erythrogluteus.* In the United States the best-known species of this section is Richardson's spermophile, *S. richardsoni,* very generally distributed, in one or another of its varieties, from the plains of the Saskatchewan to those of the Laramie It is a tawny animal, resembling a prairie-dog in appearance and habits. Here also belong *S. mollis, S. spilosoma,* and *S. obsoletus,* inhabiting western parts of the United States. (3) *Ictidomys,* which includes several slender-bodied species, almost like weasels in this respect (whence the name), with the ears generally small or rudimentary, as in *Colobotis,* the skull long and narrow, the tail variable, and the first upper premolar generally small. The most squirrel-like of these is Franklin's spermophile, *S. franklini,* inhabiting Illinois and Missouri and northward to 64°. It not distantly resembles a gray squirrel, the tail being bushy, two thirds as long as the head and body. The commonest species is *S tridecemlineatus,* the thirteen-



Thirteen-lined Spermophile, or Federation Squirrel (*Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*).

lined spermophile, or federation squirrel, so called by Dr. S. L. Mitchill (in 1821) from the original thirteen States of the United States, it having a number (six or eight) of longitudinal stripes, with five or seven rows of spots between them, likened by that patriot to the "stars and stripes." It inhabits the prairies of the United States at large, and extends northward into British America. Other species of this section are *S. mexicanus* of Texas and Mexico, and *S. tereticaudus* of Arizona and California. Three of the above animals, *S. grammurus, S. franklini,* and *S. tridecemlineatus,* are numerous enough in cultivated districts to be troublesome, and all of them are called *gophers,* a name shared by the different animals of the family *Geomyidæ.* They are all terrestrial (*S. franklini* somewhat arboreal), and live in burrows underground, much like prairie-dogs, though none of them dig so extensively. In many parts of the Dakotas and Montana the ground is honeycombed with the burrows of *S. richardsoni.* They feed on herbage and seeds, and are also to some extent carnivorous. They are prolific, like most rodents, and bring forth their young in burrows. Those of northern regions hibernate like marmots. Their flesh is eatable. The name of the genus is also written *Spermophila* and *Spermatophilus,* but both of these forms are rare. See also cut under *suslik.*

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Gebler.*

**spermophore** (spėr'mō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *spermophorum.*] Same as *spermophorum.*

**spermophorum** (spėr-mof'ō-rum), *n.*; pl. *spermophora* (-rą). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] 1. A seminal vesicle.—2. In *bot.*, a synonym of *placenta* and also of *funiculus.*

**Spermophyta** (spėr-mof'i-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *spermophytum:* see *spermophyte.*] The highest of the four principal groups or divisions into which the vegetable kingdom is separated by the later systematists. It embraces the higher or flowering plants, those producing true seeds. It is the same as *Phanerogamia.* The correlative terms in descending systematic order are *Pteridophyta, Bryophyta,* and *Thallophyta.* See *Phanerogamia,* and compare *Cryptogamia.*

**spermophyte** (spėr'mō-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *spermophytum,* < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + φυτόν, plant.] In *bot.*, a member of the *Spermophyta;* a plant producing true seeds; a phænogam, or flowering plant. Sometimes written *spermaphyte.*

**spermophytic** (spėr-mō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *spermophyte* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, capable of producing true seeds; phænogamic.

**spermoplasm** (spėr'mō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + πλάσμα, anything formed or molded: see *plasm.*] The protoplasm of a spermatozoön; the plasmic contents of a spermule, distinguished from the *spermococcus* or *sperm-kernel.* Also *spermoplasma.*

**spermopodium** (spėr-mō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *spermopodia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] In *bot.*, an unused name for the gynophore in *Umbelliferæ.*

**spermosphere** (spėr'mō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + σφαῖρα, sphere.] A mass of spermatoblasts; a spermatogemma.

**Spermospiza** (spėr-mō-spī'zą), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + σπίζα, a finch.] 1. A leading genus of *Spermestinæ,* the type of which is the African *S. hæmatina.* Originally called *Spermophaga,* a name too near *Spermophagus.*—2. A genus of American finches, synonymous with *Spermophila. Bonaparte.*

**spermospore** (spėr'mō-spōr), *n.* Same as *spermatospore.*

**spermotheca** (spėr-mō-thē'ką), *n.*; pl. *spermothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + θήκη, a case. Cf. *spermatheca.*] In *bot.*, a pericarp. [Rare.]

**spermous** (spėr'mus), *a.* [< *sperm*[1] + *-ous.*] Same as *spermatic.*

**spermovarian** (spėr-mō-vā'ri-an), *a.* [< *spermovari(um)* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to a spermovarium.

**spermovarium** (spėr-mō-vā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *spermovaria* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + NL. *ovarium*, q. v.] A hermaphroditic genital gland; a bisexual gonad; an ovispermary or ovotestis, which gives rise, simultaneously or successively, to male and female products. See cut under *ovotestis.*

**spermovary** (spėr-mō'va-ri), *n.*; pl. *spermovaries* (-riz). [< NL. *spermovarium.*] Same as *spermovarium.*

**spermovum** (spėr-mō'vum), *n.*; pl. *spermova* (-vą). [< Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + L. *ovum*, egg.] Same as *spermatovum.*

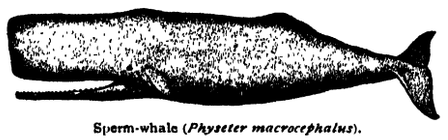
**sperm-rope** (spėrm'rōp), *n.* A string of spermatozoa packed in a long case; a package of sperm, as one of the spermatic cartridges of a cephalopod. For description, see *spermatophore. Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 682.

**spermule** (spėr'mūl), *n.* [< NL. *spermulum*, dim. of LL. *sperma*, seed: see *sperm*[1].] A seed-animalcule, sperm-cell, spermatozoön, or zoöspermium; the fertilizing male element, of the morphological valence of a cell. *Spermule* is Haeckel's

term, corresponding to *ovule* for the female egg-cell. The protoplasm of the spermule is called *spermoplasm*, and the nucleus *spermococcus*.

**spermulum** (spėr'mū-lum), *n.*; pl. *spermula* (-lą̈). [NL.: see *spermule*.] A spermule, sperm-cell, or spermatozoön.

**sperm-whale** (spėrm'hwāl), *n.* [< *sperm*[2] + *whale*[1].] The spermaceti-whale or cachalot, *Physeter* (or *Catodon*) *macrocephalus*, belonging



Sperm-whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*).

to the family *Physeteridæ* (which see for technical characters; see also cut of skull under *Physeter*). It is one of the largest of animals, exceeded in length only by the great rorqual or finner, *Balænoptera sibbaldi*; it has teeth in the lower jaw, but none and no baleen in the upper; and the enormous square head contains the valuable product spermaceti. This whale is also the source of the best whale-oil, and its chase is a very important industry in the warmer waters of all seas. See *cachalot*.—**Porpoise sperm-whale**, a pygmy sperm-whale, or snub-nosed cachalot, of the family *Physeteridæ* and genus *Kogia*, as *K. breviro*stris (*K. floweri* of Gill), of the Pacific and chiefly tropical seas, but sometimes occurring off the coast of the United States.—**Sperm-whale porpoise**, a bottle-nosed whale of the genus *Hyperoödon*. It belongs to the same family (*Physeteridæ*) as the sperm-whale, but to a different subfamily. (See *Ziphiinæ*.) The species are several, not well determined, and with confused synonymy. They are larger than any porpoises properly so called, though far inferior in size to the true sperm-whale.

**speront**, *n.* [< It. *sperone* = OF. *esperon*, F. *éperon*, a spur, the beak of a ship: see *spur*.] The beak of a ship.

Which barks are made after the maner of Fusts or Galliots, with a *Speron* and a couered poope.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 215.

**sperrt**, *v. t.* Same as *spar*[1].

**sperrable**, *n.* An obsolete form of *sparable*.

**sperrylite** (sper'i-līt), *n.* [Named after F. L. *Sperry*, the discoverer.] A native arsenide of platinum, occurring in minute isometric crystals with pyrite and chalcopyrite at the Vermilion mine, near Sudbury in Ontario. It has a tin-white color, brilliant metallic luster, and a specific gravity of 10.6. It is the only compound of platinum known to occur in nature.

**sperset** (spėrs), *v. t.* and *i.* [An aphetic form of *disperse*, or var. of *sparse*.] To disperse. *Spenser*, Visions of Bellay, l. 195.

**sperthe**, *n.* A Middle English form of *sparth*.

**spertle**, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *spurtle*.

**serverd**, **spervyourt**, *n.* Same as *sparver*.

**spessartite, spessartine** (spes'ärr-tīt, -tin), *n.* [< *Spessart*, a mountainous region in Germany, north of the river Main.] A manganesian variety of garnet.

**spet**, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *spit*[2].

**spetch** (spech), *n.* [Assibilated form of *speck*[1].] A piece of skin or hide used in making glue: as, size made from buffalo-*spetches*.

**spetous**, *a.* See *spitous*.

**spew** (spū), *v.* [Formerly also *spue*; < ME. *spewen*, *spuen*, *spiwen*, < AS. *spīwan* (pret. *spāw*, pp. *spiwen*) = OS. *spīwan* = OFries. *spīa* = MD. *spijen*, *spouwen*, *spuuwen*, D. *spuwen* = OHG. *spīwan*, *spīan*, MHG. *spien*, G. *speien* = Icel. *spȳja* = Sw. Dan. *spy* = Goth. *speiwan*, spew, = L. *spuere* = Gr. *πτύειν*, Doric *ψύττειν* (for **σπύειν*), spit, = OBulg. *plĭvati*, *pljuti* = Bohem. *plíti* = Pol. *pluć* = Russ. *plevatĭ* = Lith. *spiauti* = Lett. *splaut* (Slav. √ *pljŭ* < *spljŭ* < *spŭ*), spit. Hence ult. *spit*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To discharge the contents of the stomach; vomit; puke.

Then he gan to *spewe*, and up he threwe
The balsame all againe.
*Robin Hood and the Peddlers* (Child's Ballads, V. 248).

2. In *gun.*, to run at the mouth: said of a gun which bends at the chase, or whose muzzle droops, from too quick firing.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To vomit; puke up or out; eject from or as if from the stomach.

So then because thou art lukewarm . . . I will *spue* thee out of my mouth. Rev. iii. 16.

2. To eject as if by retching or heaving; send or cast forth from within; drive by internal force or effort: often used figuratively.

That the land *spue* not you out also, when ye defile it, as it *spued* out the nations that were before you.
Lev. xviii. 28.

To live, for me, Jane, is to stand on a crater-crust which may crack and *spew* fire any day.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xx.

**To spew oakum**, said of the seams of a ship when the oakum starts out from between the planks.

**spewer** (spū'ėr), *n.* [< *spew* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which spews.

**spewiness**t (spū'i-nes), *n.* The state of being spewy, moist, or damp.

The coldness and *spewiness* of the soil.
*Bp. Gauden*, Hieraspistes (1653), p. 551. (*Latham.*)

**spewing**t (spū'ing), *a.* Same as *spewy*.

The soil [in New England] for the general is a warm kind of Earth, there being little cold *spewing* Land.
*S. Clarke*, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 29.

[See also the quotation under *ennuscation*.]

**spewy**t (spū'i), *a.* [< *spew* + *-y*[1].] Wet; boggy; moist; damp.

The lower valleys in wet winters are so *spewy* that they know not how to feed them. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

**Speyside pine.** See *pine*[1].

**sp. gr.** An abbreviation of *specific gravity*.

**sphacel** (sfas'el), *n.* [< NL. *sphacelus*, q. v.] Same as *sphacelus*.

**sphacela** (sfas'e-lą̈), *n.*; pl. *sphacelæ* (-lē). [< Gr. *σφάκελος*, gangrene.] In *bot.*, in certain algæ, a hollow chamber of considerable size which is developed from the apical cell of each branch. When young it is filled with dark mucilaginous contents, which at a later stage become watery. The term is sometimes used as nearly or quite the equivalent of *propagulum*. Also *sphacele*.

**Sphacelaria** (sfas-e-lā'ri-ą̈), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the tips of the branches, which are black and shriveled when dried; < Gr. *σφάκελος*, gangrene.] A genus of algæ, typical of the family *Sphacelariaceæ*. They have olive-brown, branching, filamentous fronds, with corticating cells wanting or confined to the base of the frond. The axis and branches are terminated by a large apical cell, from which, by transverse, longitudinal, and oblique divisions, a solid frond is formed whose external surface is composed of rectangular cells arranged in regular transverse bands. The unilocular and plurilocular sporangia are spherical or ellipsoidal, borne on short pedicels; reproduction is non-sexual, by means of propagula. The species are variable, and difficult of determination. There are two species along the New England coast.

**Sphacelariaceæ** (sfas-e-lā-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphacelaria* + *-aceæ*.] A family of algæ, typified by the genus *Sphacelaria*. They are olive-brown seaweeds with branching polysiphonous fronds, the branches of which terminate in a peculiar large apical cell. Also *Sphacelarieæ*.

**sphacelate** (sfas'e-lāt), *a.* [< *sphacelus* + *-ate*[1].] 1. In *pathol.*, dead; necrosed.—2. In *bot.*, decayed, withered, or dead.

**sphacelate** (sfas'e-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sphacelated*, ppr. *sphacelating*. [< *sphacelus* + *-ate*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To become necrosed.

**II.** *trans.* To affect with sphacelus or necrosis.

The floor of the existing wound was of course formed by *sphacelated* hepatic tissue. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 425.

**sphacelated** (sfas'e-lā-ted), *a.* [< *sphacelate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *sphacelate*.

**sphacelation** (sfas-e-lā'shon), *n.* [< *sphacelate* + *-ion*.] Necrosis; the process of becoming or making gangrenous; mortification.

**sphacele** (sfas'ēl), *n.* [< NL. *sphacela*.] In *bot.*, same as *sphacela*.

**Sphacelia** (sfą̄-sē'li-ą̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφάκελος*, gangrene.] A former genus of fungi, now known to be the conidial stage or form of *Claviceps*, the ergot. It constitutes the first stage of the ergot, and consists of a growth of mycelium destroying and replacing the ovary of the host, taking approximately the form of the latter. It produces conidial spores upon the tips of basidia which radiate from the surface of the hyphal mass. See *ergot*[1], 2. Also *Sphacelium*.

**sphacelism** (sfas'e-lizm), *n.* [< *sphacel*(*us*) + *-ism*.] Same as *sphacelismus*.

**sphacelismus** (sfas-e-lis'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφακελισμός*, gangrene, < *σφακελίζειν*, be gangrened or blighted, < *σφάκελος*, gangrene: see *sphacelus*.] Necrosis.

**Sphacelium** (sfą̄-sē'li-um), *n.* [NL.: see *Sphacelia*.] Same as *Sphacelia*.

**Sphaceloma** (sfas-e-lō'mą̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφάκελος*, gangrene: see *sphacelus*.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, containing the very destructive species (*S. Ampelinum*) known as *anthracnose*. It first appears on the shoots, leaves, and berries of grape-vines as minute brown spots which are a little depressed in the middle and have a slightly raised darker-colored rim. These spots soon increase in size and elongate longitudinally. On the fruit the spots retain a more or less regularly rounded outline, and have a well-defined band of bright vermilion between the dark border and the central portion. Finally, under the action of the disease, the berries dry up, leaving nothing, apparently, but the skin and seeds. Washing the vines with a strong solution of sulphate of iron before the appearance of the leaves has been found effective in destroying or checking the disease. See *anthracnose*.

**sphacelus** (sfas'e-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφάκελος*, gangrene, mortification, caries, also a spasm, convulsion.] 1. Necrosis.—2. A necrosed mass of tissue.

**Sphæralcea** (sfē-ral'sē-ą̈), *n.* [NL. (St. Hilaire, 1824), so called from the fruit, a round head of carpels; < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + *ἀλκέα*, a plant, *Malva Alcea*, related to the plant here defined.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Malvaceæ*, tribe *Malveæ*, and subtribe *Abutileæ*. It is characterized by flowers each with three bractlets, and fruit of numerous two-valved carpels naked within, each containing two or three reniform seeds. There are about 25 species, natives of warmer parts of America, with 4 at the Cape of Good Hope. They are herbs or shrubs, in habit resembling the genus *Malva*. They usually bear angled or lobed leaves, and short-pedicelled violet or reddish flowers single or clustered in the axils or forming a raceme or spike. They are known as *globe mallow*, and several species are in cultivation for ornament under glass. They possess marked demulcent properties, especially *S. cisplatina*, a decoction of which is used as a remedy in Brazil, and as a substitute for marshmallows.

**Sphæranthus** (sfē-ran'thus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called from the clustered heads of flowers; < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Compositæ*, tribe *Inuloideæ*, and subtribe *Plucheineæ*. It is characterized by flowers without pappus, the central ones bisexual, fertile or sterile, tubular and four- to five-cleft, the outer female and fertile, filiform and minutely two- to three-toothed, and by the aggregation of the small flower-heads into a dense solitary terminal spherical or ovoid glomerule. There are about 10 species, natives of the tropics of Asia, Africa, and Australia. They are erect villous or glutinous herbs, with divaricate branches terminated by the pink flower-clusters. The leaves are alternate, toothed, and decurrent on the stem. *S. hirtus* is known as the *East Indian globe-thistle*; *S. mollis* is a common Indian weed of dry cultivated land, clothed everywhere with soft glandular hairs which give off a powerful honey-like odor.

**sphæraphides** (sfē-raf'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *ῥαφίς*, a needle.] In *bot.*, the more or less spherical masses of crystals or raphides occurring in the cells of many plants. Also called *sphere-crystals*.

**sphæret**, *n.* An obsolete form of *sphere*.

**sphærenchyma** (sfē-reng'ki-mą̈), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion: see *parenchyma*.] Spherical or spheroidal cellular tissue, such as is found in the pulp of fruits: a modification of parenchyma. *Treas. of Bot.*

**Sphæria** (sfē'ri-ą̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball: see *sphere*.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Sphæriaceæ*. The perithecia are black, carbonaceous or membranaceous, pierced at the apex, usually superficial or erumpent. The species are very numerous, among them being *S. morbosa*, the destructive black-knot of plum- and cherry-trees. See *black-knot*, 2.

**Sphæriaceæ** (sfē-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries, 1825), < *Sphæria* + *-aceæ*.] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Sphæria*.

**Sphæriacei** (sfē-ri-ā'sē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphæria* + *-acei*.] Same as *Sphæriaceæ*.

**sphæriaceous** (sfē-ri-ā'shius), *a.* [< *Sphæria* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to the genus *Sphæria* or the *Sphæriaceæ*.

**sphæridia**, *n.* Plural of *sphæridium*, 1.

**sphæridial** (sfē-rid'i-al), *a.* [< *sphæridium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the sphæridia of a sea-urchin.

**Sphæridiidæ** (sfē-ri-di-i'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphæridium* + *-idæ*.] The *Sphæridiinæ* as a family of palpicorn coleopterous insects. Also *Sphæridiadæ*, *Sphæridida*, *Sphæridides*, *Sphæridiites*, *Sphæridiota*, *Spheridiites*.

**Sphæridiinæ** (sfē-rid-i-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1883, as *Sphæridiini*), < *Sphæridium* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the water-beetle family *Hydrophilidæ*, remarkable from the fact that its forms are all terrestrial. They are small, oval, convex, or hemispherical beetles which live in the excrement of herbivorous mammals. They are usually black in color, with the elytra frequently spotted or margined with yellow. They are divided into six genera, of which five are represented in the United States. See *Sphæridium*, 2.

**sphæridium** (sfē-rid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφαιρίδιον*, dim. of *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere: see *sphere*.] 1. Pl. *sphæridia* (-ą̈). In echinoderms, one of the numerous minute spheroidal bodies, rarely more than one hundredth of an inch long, which are found in nearly all sea-urchins upon the ambulacral plates, especially those nearest the mouth. Each contains a dense glassy calcareous skeleton, and is articulated by a short pedicel, like a spine, to one of the tubercles. The sphæridia are supposed to be olfactory or auditory sense-organs.

In some genera, these *sphæridia*, to which Lovén ascribes a sensory function (probably auditory), are sunk in fossæ of the plate to which they are attached.
*Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 490.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Fabricius, 1795).] The typical genus of the *Sphæridiinæ*, comprising mainly African species distinguished by the elongate

scutellum and the visible pygidium. *S. scarabæoides* is an example.

**Sphæridæ** (sfē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphærium* + *-idæ*.] A family of fresh-water bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Sphærium*, formerly called *Cycladidæ*, and now generally united with the typical *Cyrenidæ* under the latter name.

**sphæristerium** (sfē-ris-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sphæristeria* (-ä). [< L. *sphæristerium*, < Gr. σφαιριστήριον, a place for playing ball, < σφαιρίζειν, play at ball, < σφαῖρα, a ball: see *sphere*.] In *class. antiq.*, any place or structure for the exercise of ball-playing; a tennis-court.

**sphærite** (sfē'rīt), *n.* [< Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, sphere, + *-ite*².] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, allied to wavellite in structure and composition.

**Sphærium** (sfē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777), < Gr. σφαίριον, dim. of σφαῖρα, a ball.] The typical genus of the *Sphæridæ*, or a genus of the family *Cyrenidæ*, for a long time generally known as *Cyclas*. It contains many small clam-like fresh-water shells.

**Sphærobacteria** (sfē″rō-bak-tē'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σφαῖρα, a sphere, + NL. *bacterium*, q. v.] In Cohn's system of classification, a tribe of schizomycetes or bacteria, with spherical cells, as in the genus *Micrococcus*. See *Micrococcus*.

**Sphærococcaceæ** (sfē″rō-ko-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphærococcus* + *-aceæ*.] The same or nearly the same as the *Sphærococcoideæ*.

**Sphærococcoideæ** (sfē″rō-ko-koi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphærococcus* + *-oideæ*.] An order or suborder of florideous algæ, named from the genus *Sphærococcus*. The fronds are cylindrical or membranaceous, often of very delicate substance. The antheridia form superficial patches, or are occasionally contained in sunken cavities.

**Sphærococcus** (sfē-rō-kok'us), *n.* [NL. (Stackhouse), < Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, + κόκκος, a berry.] A genus of florideous algæ, giving name to the order *Sphærococcoideæ*. There are no American species.

**Sphærodactylus** (sfē-rō-dak'ti-lus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), < Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, + δάκτυλος, finger.] A genus of American gecko lizards, having toes ending in small circular sucking-disks, by means of which they adhere to perpendicular surfaces. There are large carinate scales on the back, and small smooth hexagonal ones on the belly. *S. notatus* is one of the smallest of lizards, about 2 inches long, found in Florida and Cuba; it is notable as the only gecko of the United States. Also *Sphæriodactylus*.

**Sphærogaster** (sfē-rō-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL. (Zetterstedt, 1842), < Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, + γαστήρ, belly.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Acroceridæ*, containing one species, *S. arcticus*, a minute shining-black fly, which occurs from the northernmost point of Lapland to northern Sweden.

**Sphærogastra** (sfē-rō-gas'trä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, + γαστήρ, belly.] A division of arachnidans, containing those whose abdomen is more or less spheroidal or globose, as the spiders: contrasted with *Arthrogastra*. See cut under *spider*.

**sphæroid,** *n.* See *spheroid*.

**Sphæroma** (sfē-rō'mä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. σφαίρωμα, anything made round or globular, < σφαιροῦν, make round or globular, < σφαῖρα, a ball, sphere: see *sphere*.] The typical genus of *Sphæromidæ*, so called from their habit of rolling themselves up in a ball when disturbed, like some of the *Oniscidæ*. They are known as *globe-slaters*. Also *Spheroma*. *Leach*.

**sphæromere,** *n.* See *spheromere*.

**sphæromian,** *a.* and *n.* See *spheromian*.

**Sphæromidæ** (sfē-rom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphæroma* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Sphæroma;* the globe-slaters. Also *Sphæromatidæ*.

**sphærosiderite,** *n.* See *spherosiderite*.

**sphærospore,** *n.* Same as *spherospore*.

**sphærostilbite** (sfē-rō-stil'bīt), *n.* [< Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, + E. *stilbite*.] A variety of stilbite.

**Sphærotheca** (sfē-rō-thē'kä), *n.* [NL. (Léveillé, 1851), < Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, + θήκη, a case.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, belonging to the family *Erysipheæ*, characterized by a perithecium which contains only a single ascus. The appendages are simple threads not unlike the mycelium with which they are frequently interwoven. The ascus is usually suborbicular in shape, and generally contains eight spores. *S. humuli*, called the hop-mildew, is destructive to the hop-vine; *S. pannosa* is injurious to rose-bushes; and *S. mors-uvæ* is the common gooseberry-mildew. See *hop-mildew*.

**sphærotherian** (sfē-rō-thē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sphærotherium* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Sphærotherium*.

**II.** *n.* A milleped of the genus *Sphærotherium* or family *Sphærotheriidæ*.

**Sphærotheriidæ** (sfē″rō-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphærotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilognath myriapods, typified by the genus *Sphærotherium*, having aggregated eyes and lateral antennæ. Also called *Zephroniidæ*.

**Sphærotherium** (sfē-rō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., (Brandt, 1841), < Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] A genus of chilognath myriapods, of the family *Glomeridæ*, and giving name to the *Sphærotheriidæ*. *S. elongatum* is an example. Also called *Zephronia*.

**sphærozoa,** *n.* Plural of *sphærozoön*.

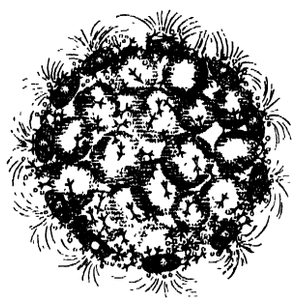
**sphærozoid** (sfē-rō-zō'id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sphærozoidæ*.

**II.** *n.* A sphærozoön, or member of the *Sphærozoidæ*.

**Sphærozoidæ** (sfē-rō-zō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphærozoum* + *-idæ*.] A family of spumellarians, or compound radiolarians, typified by the genus *Sphærozoum*, with a skeleton composed of numerous detached spicules scattered round the social central capsules, or embedded in their common gelatinous body.

**sphærozoön** (sfē-rō-zō'on), *n.*; pl. *sphærozoa* (-ä). [NL.: see *Sphærozoum*.] An individual or species of the genus *Sphærozoum* or family *Sphærozoidæ*.

**Sphærozoum** (sfē-rō-zō'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, + ζῷον, an animal.] A genus of compound radiolarians, typical of the family *Sphærozoidæ*, the protoplasm of which contains colored cellæform bodies, and gives rise to a network of spicules forming a loose detached skeleton. *S. ovodimare* is an example. A second species is *S. punctatum*. See also cut under *spicule*.



*Sphærozoum ovodimare*, magnified.

**sphærule, sphærulite,** etc. See *spherule*, etc.

**Sphagnaceæ** (sfag-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bridel, 1826). < *Sphagnum* + *-aceæ*.] A monotypic order of mosses; the peat-mosses. They are soft and flaccid caulescent plants, generally of large size, growing in more or less compact tufts or patches on the surface of bogs, or floating in stagnant water, more rarely on the borders of mountain rivulets. They are whitish, yellowish, or sometimes red or olive-colored, and are perennial by the annual prolongation of the stems or by simple innovations at the apex. The branches are generally spreading, in lateral fascicles of from two to seven, rarely more, those at the summit of the stem capitate. The leaves are nerveless, translucent, formed of a single layer of two kinds of cells. The inflorescence is monœcious or dicious; the male organs (antheridia) are borne upon clavate catkin-like branches, solitary at the side of each leaf, globose or ovoid, pedicellate; the female organs (archegonia) are generally three or four terminating a short branch, only one perfecting fruit and forming a capsule. The capsule is globose, operculate with a convex or nearly flat lid, the orifice naked; the spores are of two kinds. See cut under *Sphagnum*.

**Sphagnei** (sfag'nē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sphagnos*, < Gr. σφάγνος, a kind of moss.] Same as *Sphagnaceæ*.

**sphagnicolous** (sfag-nik'ō-lus), *a.* [< NL. *Sphagnum* + L. *colere*, inhabit.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, growing or living upon or among mosses of the genus *Sphagnum*.

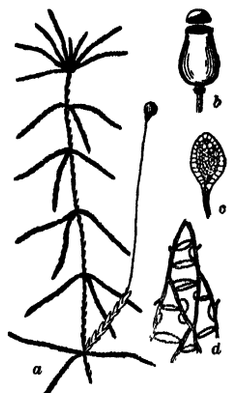
**sphagnologist** (sfag-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *sphagnology* + *-ist*.] In *bot.*, a student of the *Sphagnaceæ;* one who is an authority on, or interested in the study of, the *Sphagnaceæ*. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. 108.

**sphagnology** (sfag-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *Sphagnum* + Gr. *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The special study of the *Sphagnaceæ*.

**sphagnous** (sfag'nus), *a.* [< NL. *Sphagn*(*um*) + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to bog-mosses or peat-mosses; abounding in bog- or peat-mosses. See *Sphagnum*.

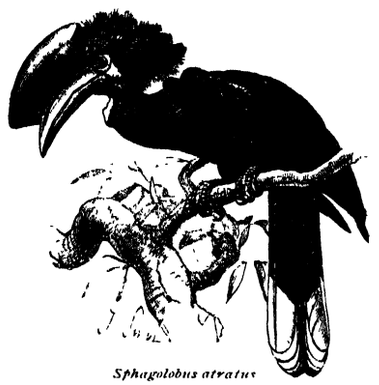
**Sphagnum** (sfag'num), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1741), < Gr. σφάγνος, also σφάκος, and φάσκος, φάσκον, a kind of moss.] 1. A genus of mosses, the peat- or bog-mosses, the only representative of the order *Sphagnaceæ*. For characters, see *Sphagnaceæ*. The plants of this genus are widely diffused over the temperate parts of the globe, and enter largely into the composition of peat. There are about 25 North American species and many varieties or forms, about the validity of which the best authorities differ widely. The most divergent forms may be distinguished by well-marked characters, but these seem to merge into one another by a complete series of connecting links. See *peat*¹, *peat-moss*, *Bryaceæ*.

2. [*l. c.*] A mass or quantity of moss of this genus: often used attributively: as, *sphagnum* moss; a *sphagnum* bog.



*a*, Fertile plant of *Sphagnum cuspidatum*, var. *plumosum*; *b*, the capsule of *Sphagnum subsecundum*; *c*, the antheridium of *Sphagnum subsecundum*; *d*, cells of the leaf of *Sphagnum cymbifolium*.

**Sphagolobus** (sfā-gol'ō-bus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1860), < Gr. σφαγή, the throat, + λοβός, lobe.] A genus of hornbills, of the family *Bucerotidæ*, characterized by the peculiar form of the casque and by the curly crest. The



*Sphagolobus atratus*

only species is *S. atratus* of western Africa, of a blackish color with the tail dark-green and broadly tipped with white.

**sphalerite** (sfal'e-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. σφαλερός, slippery, uncertain (< σφάλλειν, cause to fall, throw down, trip: see *fall, fail*¹), + *-ite*²: so named because often confounded with more useful ores.] The native zinc sulphid more familiarly known as *zinc-blende*. See *blende*.

**sphalerocarpium** (sfal″e-rō-kär'pi-um), *n.*; pl. *sphalerocarpia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. σφαλερός, slippery, uncertain (see *sphalerite*), + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, a name proposed for an accessory fruit, as that of *Shepherdia*, in which the achene is invested by a persistent succulent calyx, which assumes the appearance of a berry.

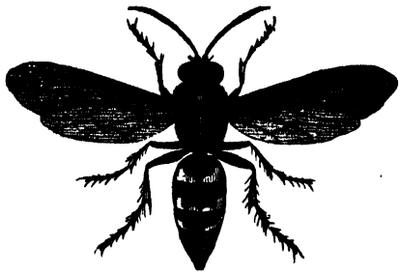
**Sphargididæ** (sfär-jid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1839), < *Sphargis* (*Sphargid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of chelonians, typified by the genus *Sphargis*, having a soft, thick, coriaceous carapace not consolidated by the bones, and clawless feet forming mere paddles; the soft-shelled turtles. Only one species is known, the luth, or leather-back turtle, which reaches a gigantic size. Preferably to be called *Dermochelydidæ*. Also *Sphargidæ*, *Sphargidina*, *Sphargidoidæ*. See cut under *leatherback*.

**Sphargis** (sfär'jis), *n.* [NL. (Merrem, 1820).] The typical genus of *Sphargididæ*. The species is *S. coriacea*, the soft-shelled or leather-backed turtle, or trunk-turtle. An earlier and unexceptionable name, and therefore the onym of this genus, is *Dermochelys*. See cut under *leatherback*.

**Sphecia** (sfē'shi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. σφήξ (σφηκ-), a wasp.] A genus of lepidopterous insects, of the family *Ægeriidæ*, having the abdomen moderate and no anal tuft; the hornet-moths. Two European species are the hornet-moth (*S. apiformis*) and the lunar hornet-moth (*S. bembeciformis*). See *Sesia*.

**Sphecidæ** (sfes'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., also erroneously *Sphegidæ*, < *Sphex* (*Sphec-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects, typified by the genus *Sphex:* same as *Sphegidæ*.

**Sphecius** (sfē'shi-us), *n.* [NL. (Dahlbom, 1843), < Gr. σφήξ (σφηκ-), a wasp.] A notable genus of digger-wasps, of the family *Bembecidæ*, having the middle tibiæ armed with two spurs at the apex, and the marginal cell of the fore wings lanceolate. The species are of large size and bright colors. *S. speciosus* is one of the largest of the



*Sphecius speciosus*, natural size.

North American solitary wasps, and digs large cylindrical burrows which it stores with stung cicadas, particularly with the dog-day harvest-fly (*Cicada tibicen*).

**Sphecotheres** (sfē-kō-thē′rēz), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816, also *Sphecotera* and *Sphecothera*), < Gr. *σφήξ* (*σφηκ-*), a wasp, + *θηρᾶν*, hunt, chase.] One of two leading genera of passerine birds, of the family *Oriolidæ*, having the lores and circumocular region naked. There are 4 species, ranging in Australia, New Guinea, Timor, and the Kei Islands. The Australian is *S. maxillaris*; the Papuan is *S. salvadorii*; *S. flaviventris* inhabits the Kei Islands and parts of Australia; while *S. viridis* is found in Timor and Semao. Also called *Picnorhamphus*.

**Sphegidæ** (sfej′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), irreg. < *Sphex* (*Sphec-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial hymenopters, or digger-wasps. The prothorax is narrowed anteriorly, and forms a sort of neck; the basal segment of the abdomen is narrowed into a long, smooth, round petiole; and the head and thorax are usually clothed with a long, thin pubescence. These wasps usually burrow into sand-banks, and provision their cells with caterpillars and spiders. Eighteen genera and about three hundred species are known. Also *Sphecidæ*. See *sand-wasp*, and cuts under *digger-wasp*, *Ammophila*, *mud-dauber*, and *Pelopæus*.

Blue Digger-wasp (*Chalybion cæruleum*), one of the *Sphegidæ*, natural size

**Sphenæacus**, *n.* See *Sphenœacus*.

**sphendone** (sfen′dō-nē), *n.* [< Gr. *σφενδόνη*, a sling, a head-band, a hoop, etc.] In *Gr. archæol.*: (*a*) A form of head-band or fillet worn by women to confine the hair around and on the top of the head. It is characteristically broad in front and narrow behind, being thus opposite in its arrangement to the opisthosphendone. (*b*) An elliptical or semi-elliptical area, or any place of kindred form, as the auditorium of a theater; that end of a stadium which was curved or rounded.

The Messonian stadium, which is surrounded by colonnades, has 16 rows of seats in the *sphendone*.
*C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 290.

**sphene** (sfēn), *n.* [< F. *sphène*, in allusion to the wedge shape of the crystals, < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge.] The mineral titanite. The transparent green, greenish-yellow, or yellow varieties frequently exhibit a play of colors as brilliant as that of the yellow or green diamond, showing a strong refractive and dispersive power on light. It is quite soft, the hardness being only 5.5. See *titanite*.

**sphenethmoid** (sfē-neth′moid), *a.* and *n.* [< *sphen(oid)* + *ethmoid*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the ethmoid bone; sphenethmoidal; ethmosphenoid: as, the *sphenethmoid* suture or articulation.—**2.** Representing or combining characters of both sphenoid and ethmoid: as, the *sphenethmoid* bone.

**II.** *n.* The sphenethmoid bone, as of the frog's skull: one of the cranial bones, situated in front of the parasphenoid. See *girdle-bone*, and cuts under *Anura*[2] and *Rana*.

Also *spheno-ethmoid*.

**sphenethmoidal** (sfē-neth-moi′dal), *a.* [< *sphenethmoid* + *-al*.] Same as *sphenethmoid*.—**Sphenethmoidal nerve**, a branch of the nasal nerve described by Luschka as passing through the posterior internal orbital canal to the mucous membrane of the posterior ethmoidal cells and the sphenoidal sinus. Called by Krause the *posterior ethmoidal nerve*.

**sphenic** (sfē′nik), *a.* [< Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *-ic*.] Wedge-like.—**Sphenic number**, a number having three unequal factors.

**sphenion** (sfē′ni-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge.] The apex of the sphenoidal angle of the parietal bone, on the surface of the skull: so called by Von Torök. See *craniometry*.

**spheniscan** (sfē-nis′kan), *n.* [< *Spheniscus* + *-an*.] A penguin or spheniscomorph; especially, a jackass-penguin of the restricted genus *Spheniscus*. See cut under *Spheniscus*.

**Spheniscidæ** (sfē-nis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spheniscus* + *-idæ*.] The penguins as a family of squamipennate or brevipennate palmiped natatorial birds, of the order *Pygopodes*; the only family of *Spheniscomorphæ*, *Squamipennes*, *Impennes*, or *Ptilopteri*, so strongly marked that it is regarded as representing a superfamily, order, or even superorder, though formerly included in the *Alcidæ*, or auk family. The wings are reduced to flippers, like a seal's or turtle's. They hang by the side, and cannot be closed like those of other birds; in swimming under water they are flapped alternately with a peculiar motion suggesting that of the blades of a screw propeller. They are covered with small scaly feathers in which no remiges can be distinguished, and their bones are peculiarly flat, and not hollow. The feet are four-toed and webbed, with very short broad tarsi, the bones of which are more separate than the metatarsals of any other birds. In walking or standing the whole tarsus rests on the ground, so that the birds are plantigrade; and in swimming under water the feet act mainly as rudders. The beak varies in form in different genera. The plumage is uniformly implanted in the skin, without any apteria; and there is a highly developed system of subcutaneous muscles, contributing to the sinuous movements of the birds under water, suggestive of those of the duck-mole. The feathers of the upper parts and wings are scaly, with thick, flattened shafts and slight webbing. The *Spheniscidæ* are confined to the southern hemisphere, and abound in cold temperate and antarctic waters, especially about the southern end of Africa and South America, where they live in communities, often of great extent. There are about 14 species, one of which reaches Brazil and another Peru. The generic forms are *Aptenodytes*, the king penguins, of great size, with slender bill; *Pygoscelis*, a similar but long-tailed type; *Dasyrhamphus*, with extensively feathered bill; *Eudyptula*, of very small size, *Eudyptes* (or *Catarractes*), the rock-hoppers, which are crested, and hop instead of waddling; and *Spheniscus*, the jackass-penguins. There is a fossil penguin, *Palæeudyptes antarcticus*, from the Tertiary of the west coast of Nelson Island, which was a giant, 6 or 7 feet tall. *Aptenodytidæ* is a synonym. See the generic names, *Spheniscomorphæ*, and cuts under *Eudyptes*, *metatarsus*, *penguin*[1], *Pygoscelis*, *Spheniscus*, and *Squamipennes*.

**Spheniscinæ** (sfē-ni-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spheniscus* + *-inæ*.] The penguins: (*a*) as a subfamily of *Alcidæ*; (*b*) as the only subfamily of *Spheniscidæ*.

**spheniscine** (sfē-nis′in), *a.* [< *Spheniscus* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Spheniscidæ*; spheniscomorphic.

**spheniscoid** (sfē-nis′koid), *a.* [< *Spheniscus* + *-oid*.] Same as *spheniscomorphic*.

**spheniscomorph** (sfē-nis′kō-môrf), *n.* A penguin as a member of the *Spheniscomorphæ*.

**Spheniscomorphæ** (sfē-nis-kō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < *Spheniscus* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] The penguins as a group of schizognathous carinate birds, represented by the single family *Spheniscidæ*. See *Spheniscidæ*.

**spheniscomorphic** (sfē-nis-kō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *Spheniscomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Spheniscomorphæ*. Also *spheniscoid*.

**Spheniscus** (sfē-nis′kus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < Gr. *σφηνίσκος*, dim. of *σφήν*, a wedge.] **1.** In *ornith.*, a genus of penguins, of the family *Spheniscidæ*, having a stout, compressed beak hooked at the end, and no crest; the jackass-penguins. There are several species, of medium size. *S. demersus* is found off the Cape of Good Hope. It

Cape Jackass-penguin (*Spheniscus demersus*)

is bluish-gray or slate-colored above, white below, with a dark mask and single collar cut off by a white band from the other colored parts, the collar extending as a stripe along the sides of the body. The Magellanic penguin, *S. magellanicus*, of South America, is similar, but has a double collar. *S. humboldti* is another, inhabiting the coast of Peru. *S. minor* is a very small species, only about 12 inches long, now placed in another genus, *Eudyptula*.

**2.** In *entom.*, a genus of heteromerous coleopterous insects, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*. *Kirby*, 1817.—**3.** [*l. c.*] In *math.*, a sphenic number.

**sphenobasilar** (sfē-nō-bas′i-lär), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *basilar*.] Of or pertaining to the basisphenoid and the basioccipital or basilar process of the occipital bone; basilar, as the suture between these bones. See cuts under *craniofacial*, *skull*, and *sphenoid*.

**sphenoccipital** (sfē-nok-sip′i-tal), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *occipital*.] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the occipital bone; occipitosphenoid; sphenobasilar.

**Sphenocercus** (sfē-nō-sėr′kus), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *κέρκος*, a tail.] A genus of fruit-pigeons or *Treroninæ*, having the tail cuneate. Several species inhabit parts of Asia, Japan, and the East Indies, as *S. sphenurus*

Wedge-tailed Pigeon (*Sphenocercus sphenurus*).

of the Himalayan region, *S. sieboldi* of Japan, *S. korthalsi* of Sumatra, *S. apicauda* of Nepal, *S. oxyurus* of Java and Borneo, *S. formosæ* of Formosa. The genus is also called *Sphenurus*, *Sphenœnas*, and *Sphenotreron*.

**Sphenodon** (sfē′nō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **1.** In *mammal.*, a genus of extinct megatherioid edentates, or fossil sloths, remains of which occur in the bone-caves of South America. *Lund*, 1839.—**2.** In *herpet.*: (*a*†) A genus of extant rhynchocephalous lizards of New Zealand. *S. punctatus* is known as the *tuatera*. The name is synonymous with *Hatteria*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A lizard of this genus. They resemble ordinary lizards externally, but have internal characters representative of an order (*Rhynchocephalia*). They are now restricted to certain localities in New Zealand, and live chiefly in holes in the sand or about stones on certain rocky islets, though they were formerly abundant in other places. They have been thinned out, it is said, chiefly by hogs. Three species are described. See cut under *Hatteria*.

**sphenodont** (sfē′nō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sphenodon(t-)*.] **I.** *a.* Having the character of a sphenodon; of or pertaining to the *Sphenodontidæ* or *Hatteriidæ*.

**II.** *n.* A sphenodont lizard.

**Sphenodontidæ** (sfē-nō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphenodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchocephalous reptiles, named from the genus *Sphenodon*: same as *Hatteriidæ*.

**sphenodontoid** (sfē-nō-don′toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sphenodon(t-)* + *-oid*.] Same as *sphenodont*.

**Sphenœacus** (sfē-nē-ā′kus), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1841), < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *οἰαξ* (*οἰακ-*), a rudder.] A genus of aberrant reed-warblers, of uncertain systematic position. It is remarkable in having only ten tail-feathers, which are stiffened with spiny shafts, and whose webs are lax and decomposed. There are no rictal bristles (as in the related emu-wren: see cut under *Stipiturus*). There are 6 species, of South Africa, New Zealand, and the Chatham Islands, as *S. africanus*, *S. punctatus* of New Zealand, and *S. rufescens* of the Chathams. Also *Sphenæacus* and *Sphenura*.

**Sphenœnas** (sfē-nē′nas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *οἰνάς*, a wild pigeon of the color of ripening grapes, < *οἰνάς*, *οἰνή*, the vine: see *wine*.] Same as *Sphenocercus*.

**spheno-ethmoid** (sfē-nō-eth′moid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *sphenethmoid*.

**spheno-ethmoidal** (sfē″nō-eth-moi′dal), *a.* Same as *sphenethmoidal*.

**sphenofrontal** (sfē-nō-fron′tal), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *frontal*.] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the frontal bone; frontosphenoid.—**Sphenofrontal suture** or **articulation**, in man, a long horizontal suture between the orbital plates of the frontal bone and the orbitosphenoids, and between the external angular processes of the frontal and the alisphenoids.

**sphenogram** (sfē′nō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *γράμμα*, a writing, < *γράφειν*, write.] A cuneiform or arrow-headed character.

**sphenographer** (sfē-nog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *sphenograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One versed in sphenography. [Little used.]

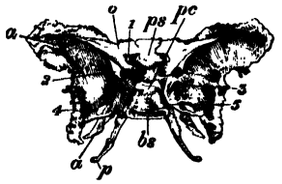
**sphenographic** (sfē-nō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *sphenograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to sphenography.

**sphenographist** (sfē-nog'ra-fist), *n.* [< *sphenograph-y* + *-ist.*] Same as *sphenographer.*

**sphenography** (sfē-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The study and description of cuneiform writings. [Rare.]

**sphenoid** (sfē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σφηνοειδής*, wedge-shaped, < *σφήν*, a wedge, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Wedge-shaped; wedge-like; specifically, in *anat.*, noting certain cranial bones. See II., 2.—**Minimum sphenoid diameter,** the least transverse diameter of the skull, measured between the temporal fossæ.

**II.** *n.* 1. In *crystal.*, a wedge-shaped crystalline form contained under four equal isosceles triangles. It is the hemihedral form of the square pyramid of the tetragonal system.—2. In *anat.*, a large and important compound bone of the skull: so called from its shape and connections in man. The cranial articulations are with the occipital, temporal, parietal, frontal, and ethmoid; the facial, with the vomer, malar, palate, and sometimes the superior maxillary. It has a solid median and inferior body, and bears on each side two pairs of wings, greater and lesser, separated by the sphenoidal fissure from each other. It is a collection of bones, not a single bone, its composition including, in man and the mammals generally, (*a*) a basisphenoid, the principal posterior part of the body of the bone, bearing (*b*) the alisphenoids, the pair of greater wings, these elements forming with the parietal bones the second or parietal segment of the cranium; (*c*) the presphenoid, the lesser anterior moiety of the body of the bone, bearing (*d*) the orbitosphenoids, the pair of lesser wings, or processes of Ingrassias, these forming with the frontal bones the third or frontal cranial segment; (*e*) a pair of pterygoid bones, the so-called internal pterygoid processes; (*f*) a pair of spongy bones, the sphenoturbinals. The development of the human sphenoid is from 14 centers of ossification, 8 in the postsphenoid division, and 6 in the presphenoid division. Below mammals, in *Sauropsida* (birds and reptiles), the sphenoid is simplified by subtraction of the pterygoids, which then form permanently distinct bones, and complicated by the addition of other elements, especially an underlying membrane-bone called the *parasphenoid.* In *Ichthyopsida* (amphibians and fishes) further and very great modifications occur. To the sphenoid of man are attached twelve pairs of muscles



Human Sphenoid Bone, from above.

*a*,*a*, alisphenoid, or greater wing, the lower letter *a* pointing to its continuation as the external pterygoid process; *bs*, basisphenoid, or main body of the bone, *bs* pointing to the sphenoccipital articulation; *pc*, postclinoid processes, bounding the pituitary fossa or sella Turcica behind; *ps*, presphenoid, or fore part of the body of the bone; *o*, orbitosphenoid, or lesser wing; *p*, internal pterygoid process; 1, optic foramen; 2, sphenoidal fissure, or foramen lacerum anterius; 3, foramen rotundum; 4, foramen ovale; 5, groove for internal carotid artery, or cavernous groove.

**sphenoidal** (sfē-noi'dal), *a.* [< *sphenoid* + *-al.*] Same as *sphenoid.*—**Sphenoidal angle.** See *craniometry.*—**Sphenoidal crest,** the median thin ridge projecting from the anterior surface of the sphenoid bone to articulate with the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid. Also called *ethmoidal crest.*—**Sphenoidal fissure.** See *fissure.*—**Sphenoidal fontanelle,** the membranous interspace in the infant skull at the junction of the squamous suture with the coronal suture. It often contains a Wormian bone.—**Sphenoidal hemihedrism.** See *hemihedrism.*—**Sphenoidal process.** See *process.*—**Sphenoidal rostrum.** (*a*) The beak, or a beak-like part, of the sphenoid bone. In man it is a vertical ridge upon which the vomer rides, forming the sphenovomerine suture or schindylesis. (*b*) In birds, a rostrate part of the skull which appears to be chiefly, if not entirely, developed from the parasphenoid.—**Sphenoidal septum.** See *septum sphenoidale,* under *septum.*—**Sphenoidal sinuses.** See *sinus.*—**Sphenoidal spongy bones,** the sphenoturbinals.

**sphenoides** (sfē-noi'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφηνοειδής*, wedge-shaped: see *sphenoid.*] 1. In *anat.*, the sphenoid bone: more fully called *os sphenoides.*—2. [*cap.*] A genus of cœlenterates.

**sphenoideum** (sfē-noi'dē-um), *n.*; pl. *sphenoidea* (-ä). [NL.: see *sphenoid.*] The sphenoid bone, or os sphenoideum.

**sphenoido-auricular** (sfē-noi"dō-â-rik'ū-lär), *a.* In *craniom.*, noting the ratio of the minimum sphenoidal diameter of the skull to the minimum auricular diameter: as, the *sphenoido-auricular* index.

**sphenoidofrontal** (sfē-noi"dō-fron'tal), *a.* In *craniom.*, noting the ratio of the minimum sphenoidal diameter of the skull to the minimum frontal diameter.

**sphenoidoparietal** (sfē-noi"dō-pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* In *craniom.*, noting the ratio of the minimum sphenoidal diameter of the skull to the maximum parietal diameter.

**sphenomalar** (sfē-nō-mā'lär), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *malar.*] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and malar bones: as, the *sphenomalar* articulation, between the alisphenoid and malar bones.—**Sphenomalar suture.** See *suture.*

**sphenomaxillary** (sfē-nō-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *maxillary.*] Relating to the sphenoid and superior maxillary bones.—**Sphenomaxillary fissure, fossa, suture,** etc. See the nouns.

**Sphenomonadidæ** (sfē"nō-mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphenomonas* (*-monad-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of dimastigate eustomatous infusorians, represented by the genus *Sphenomonas.* These animalcules are free-swimming; the cuticular surface is indurated; flagella are two in number, one long and one short, both vibratile and extended anteriorly; the oral aperture is succeeded by a distinct tubular pharynx; the endoplasm is colorless, granular; an endoplast and contractile vesicle are conspicuous.

**Sphenomonas** (sfē-nom'ō-nas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *μονάς*, solitary, a unit: see *monad.*] The representative genus of *Sphenomonadidæ.* These animalcules are of persistent polyhedral prismatic figure, with four or more longitudinal carinæ, and two vibratile flagella, a long and a short one. Two fresh-water species are *S. quadrangularis* and *S. octocostatus.*

**sphenonchus** (sfē-nong'kus), *n.*; pl. *sphenonchi* (-kī). [NL., < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *ὄγκος*, bulk, mass.] In *ichth.*: (*a*) One of the hooked dermal spines of the cephalic armature of certain fossil fishes, as of the genera *Hybodus* and *Acrodus.* (*b*†) [*cap.*] A lapsed genus of fishes, founded on sphenonchi by Agassiz in 1843.

**spheno-orbital, spheno-orbitar** (sfē-nō-ôr'bi-tal, -tiär), *a.* Same as *sphenorbital.*

**sphenopalatine** (sfē-nō-pal'a-tin), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *palatine*².] Pertaining to the sphenoid and palatine bones. Also *sphenopalatal, sphenopalatinate.*—**Internal sphenopalatine nerve.** Same as *nasopalatine nerve* (which see, under *nasopalatine*).—**Sphenopalatine artery,** a branch arising from the third or sphenomaxillary portion of the internal maxillary artery. It passes through the sphenopalatine foramen into the cavity of the nose, and is distributed to the nasal mucous membrane and the membranes of the antrum, ethmoid, and sphenoid cells. Also called *nasal artery.*—**Sphenopalatine foramen, ganglion, notch.** See the nouns.—**Sphenopalatine nerves,** two small branches of the superior maxillary nerve to the sphenopalatine or Meckel's ganglion.—**Sphenopalatine vein,** a small vein entering the pterygoid plexus.

**sphenoparietal** (sfē"nō-pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *parietal.*] Pertaining to the sphenoid and parietal bones: as, the *sphenoparietal* suture.—**Sphenoparietal sinus,** a small vessel which communicates with the cavernous sinus and middle meningeal veins, and rests in a groove on the under side of the lesser wing of the sphenoid. *Breschet.*—**Sphenoparietal suture.** See *suture.*

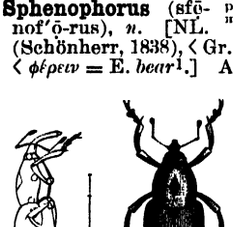
**sphenopetrosal** (sfē"nō-pet-rō'sal), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *petrosal.*] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and petrosal bones; petrosphenoidal.—**Sphenopetrosal suture.** See *suture.*

*Sphenophorus sculptilis.*

*a*, adult beetle, dorsal view; *b*, adult beetle, side view in outline (hair line shows natural size); *c*, pattern of elytral sculpture, still more enlarged

**sphenopharyngeus** (sfē"nō-far-in-jē'us), *n.* [< *spheno(id)* + *pharyngeus.*] An occasional elevator muscle of the pharynx which arises from the spine of the sphenoid.

**Sphenophorus** (sfē-nof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr, 1838), < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] A notable genus of rhynchophorous beetles, of many species and very wide distribution, having the anterior coxæ narrowly separated, and the body beneath glabrous. Nearly 200 species are known, of which 80 inhabit America north of Mexico. Many of them breed in the roots of plants, and so may become pests. The adult beetles also often feed upon plants. Thus *S. sculptilis* feeds upon corn, and *S. pulchellus* upon the cocklebur (*Xanthium*).



*Sphenophorus pulchellus.*

*a*, adult beetle, dorsal view; *b*, adult beetle, side view in outline. (Hair-line shows natural size.)

**Sphenophyllum** (sfē-nō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1822), < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A genus of fossil plants, occurring throughout the whole thickness of the coal-measures, both in Europe and in the United States, and supposed to have been found also in the Lower Silurian, near Cincinnati in Ohio. It is a herbaceous plant, with whorls of wedge-shaped leaves, springing from enlarged articulations, the fructification in cylindrical spikes, with bracts curved upward in a sharp flexure from near the base, and globular sporanges in the axils of the bracts. *Sphenophyllum,* first thought by Brongniart to belong to the gymnosperms, is now believed to constitute a peculiar type of vegetation, regarded by some authors as related to the rhizocarps, by others as connected with the *Calamariæ* through *Asterophyllites.*

**sphenopterid** (sfē-nop'te-rid), *n.* A fern of the genus *Sphenopteris.*

**Sphenopteris** (sfē-nop'te-ris), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1822), < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *πτέρις* (*πτερίδ-*), a fern: see *Pteris.*] A genus of fossil ferns, very widely distributed and very abundant, especially in the (Carboniferous) coal-measures, but ranging from the Devonian to the Middle Cretaceous. "These are elegant ferns, very numerous in species, and most difficult to discriminate" (*Dawson*). Almost nothing is known of the fructification of *Sphenopteris,* and the numerous specific distinctions which have been made are generally derived from the subdivisions of the fronds, and the shape and venation of the pinnules. Lesquereux divides the sphenopterids into three subdivisions: (*a*) the pecopterid sphenopterids, species of which group were referred to *Pecopteris* by Brongniart, of which the fronds have their ultimate pinnæ pinnately deeply lobed, the lobes connate to the middle or higher, and the veins pinnately divided, as in *Pecopteris;* (*b*) *Sphenopteris* proper, of which the pinnæ are more deeply divided in lobes, or pinnately narrowed and decurrent at the base, and generally dentate or crenate at the apex; (*c*) the hymenophyllite sphenopterids, which he thinks should constitute a distinct genus. See cut under *fern.*

**sphenopterygoid** (sfē-nop-ter'i-goid), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *pterygoid.*] Common to the sphenoid and pterygoid bones. Also *pterygosphenoid.*

**sphenorbital** (sfē-nôr'bi-tal), *a.* [< *sphen(oid)* + *orbital.*] Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the orbits of the eyes; orbitosphenoid. The sphenorbital parts of the sphenoid are the lesser wings, or orbitosphenoids; the sphenorbital fissure is the sphenoidal fissure, or anterior lacerate foramen. See *orbitosphenoid.* Also *spheno-orbital* and *spheno-orbitar.*

**Sphenorhynchus** (sfē-nō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., prop. *Sphenorrhynchus* (Hemprich and Ehrenberg, 1829), < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *ῥύγχος*, a snout.] 1. A genus of *Ciconiidæ*, the wedge-billed storks, having a sharp straight bill with a membrane saddled on the base of the upper mandible, and no ambiens muscle. The only species is the white-bellied stork or simbil, *S. abdimi,* also called *Abdimia sphenorhyncha,* of greenish and brownish-purple color and white below, the bill tipped with orange-red. It inhabits Africa, nests in trees, and is regarded with veneration by the natives. See cut under *simbil.*

2†. A genus of South American dendrocolaptine birds, now called *Glyphorhynchus. Maximilian,* 1831.—3†. A genus of reptiles. *Tschudi,* 1838.

**sphenosquamosal** (sfē"nō-skwā-mō'sal), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *squamosal.*] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the squamous part of the temporal bone; squamosphenoidal.

**sphenotemporal** (sfē-nō-tem'pō-ral), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *temporal*².] In *anat.*, of or belonging to the temporal and sphenoid bones. Also *temporosphenoid.*—**Sphenotemporal suture.** See *suture.*

**sphenotic** (sfē-nō'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *sphen(oid)* + *otic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the otic capsule, or hard parts of the auditory organ: as, a *sphenotic* ossification in various fishes. See cut under *teleost.*

**II.** *n.* In *ornith.*, a postfrontal process of bone, or a separate ossification, developed in relation with sphenoidal and otic elements, entering into the posterior boundary of the orbital cavity.

**sphenotresia** (sfē-nō-trē'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *τρῆσις*, perforation, < *τετραίνειν* (√ *τρα*), perforate.] The breaking up of the basal portion of the fetal skull in craniotomy.

**sphenotribe** (sfē'nō-trīb), *n.* [< Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *τρίβειν*, rub, bruise.] The instrument used in performing sphenotresia.

**sphenoturbinal** (sfē-nō-tėr'bi-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *spheno(id)* + *turbinal.*] **I.** *a.* Sphenoidal and turbinated or whorled or scroll-like; sphenoturbinate: specifically applied, conformably with *ethmoturbinal* and *maxilloturbinal,* to the sphenoidal spongy bones. See II.

**II.** *n.* One of the sphenoidal spongy bones; one of a pair of small bones situated in front of the body of the sphenoid, in man at birth solid, nodular, distinct from each other and from the sphenoid, afterward fused with the body of the sphenoid as delicate spongy or scroll-like bones which take part in forming the sphenoidal sinuses. Their homologues in other animals are questionable.

**sphenoturbinate** (sfē-nō-tėr'bi-nāt), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *turbinate.*] Same as *sphenoturbinal.*

**sphenovomerine** (sfē-nō-vom'e-rin), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *vomerine.*] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the vomer: as, the *sphenovomerine* suture or schindylesis.

**Sphenozamites** (sfē"nō-za-mī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1849), < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + NL. *Zamites,* q. v.] A genus of fossil plants belonging to the cycads, ranging from the Permian to the Jurassic inclusive. They are said by Schimper to bear some resemblance to the problematical *Noeggerathia,* and, among living forms, to be

most nearly analogous to *Zamia* and *Encephalartos*. See *Zamites*.

**Sphenura** (sfē-nū'rȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] 1. In *ornith.*, a generic name variously applied. (*a*) An Australian genus of aberrant reed-warblers, with only ten tail-feathers and three pairs of strong recurved rictal bristles. It is quite

*Sphenura brachyptera.*

near *Sphenœacus* (which see), and in part synonymous therewith. There are 3 species, *S. brachyptera*, *S. longirostris*, and *S. broadbenti*. *Lichtenstein*, 1823. (*b*†) A genus of South American synallaxine birds now called *Eusphenura* and *Thripophaga*. *Spix*, 1824; *Sundevall*, 1835. (*c*†) A genus of Indian and African birds related to neither of the foregoing, now called *Argya* (or *Argia*) and *Malcolmia*. *Bonaparte*, 1854.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean*, 1834.

**spheral** (sfē'ral), *a.* [< L. *sphæralis*, of or pertaining to a sphere, globular, < *sphæra*, < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere: see *sphere*.] 1. Rounded or formed like a sphere; sphere-shaped; hence, symmetrical; perfect in form. —2. Of or pertaining to the spheres or heavenly bodies; moving or revolving like the spheres; hence, harmonious.

Well I know that all things move
To the *spheral* rhythm of love.
*Whittier*, Andrew Rykman's Prayer.

The *spheral* souls that move
Through the ancient heaven of song-illumined air.
*Swinburne.*

Carlyle had no faith in . . . the astronomic principle by which the systems are kept in poise in the *spheral* harmony. *The Century*, XXVI. 538.

**spherality** (sfē-ral'i-ti), *n.* [< *spheral* + *-ity*.] The state of being spheral, or having the form of a sphere. [Rare.]

**spheraster** (sfē-ras'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] In sponges, a regular polyact or stellate spicule whose rays coalesce into a spherical figure, as in the genus *Geodia*; an aster with a thick spherical body. *W. J. Sollas.*

**spheration** (sfē-rā'shon), *n.* [< *sphere* + *-ation*.] Formation into a sphere; specifically, the process by which cosmic matter is formed into a globular or planetary body. [Recent.]

The physical relations accompanying the *spheration* of a ring are not such as to determine uniformly either direct or retrograde motion. *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 123.

**sphere** (sfēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spheare*, *spheare*, also *sphære* (with vowel as in L.); earlier (and still dial.) *spere*, < ME. *spere*, < OF. *espere*, later *sphere*, F. *sphère* = Pr. *espera* = Sp. *esfera* = Pg. *esphera* = It. *sfera* = D. *sfeer* = G. *sphäre* = Dan. *sfære* = Sw. *spher*, < L. *sphæra*, ML. also *sphera*, *spera*, < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, globe, sphere, applied to a playing-ball, a sphere as a geometrical figure, the terrestrial globe, the earth, also an artificial globe (so in Strabo, the notion that the earth is a sphere appearing first prob. in Plato), also a star or planet (Plutarch), also a hollow sphere, one of the concentric spheres supposed to revolve around the earth, also a ball (of the eye), a pill, etc.; perhaps lit. 'that which is tossed about' (applied first to a playing-ball), for **σφάρα* for **σπάρα*, < *σπείρειν*, scatter, throw about (see *sperm*, *spore*[1]); or perhaps connected with *σπεῖρα*, a coil, ball, spire (see *spire*[2]).] 1. In *geom.*, a solid figure generated by the revolution of a semicircle about its diameter. This is substantially Euclid's definition. The modern definition is a quadric surface having contact with the absolute throughout a conic, and therefore everywhere equidistant from a center. The surface of a sphere is $4\pi R^2$, where R is the radius; its volume is $\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$.

Hence —2. A rounded body, approximately spherical; a ball; a globe.

The Lieutenant's evidence was as round, complete, and lucid as a Japanese *sphere* of rock-crystal.
*O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 55.

3. An orbicular body representing the earth or the apparent heavens, or illustrating their astronomical relations. Hence —4. The visible supernal region; the upper air; the heavens; the sky. [Poetical.]

Then shall the righteous shine like glorious starres
Within the *sphear* of heaven.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Sweet Echo, . . .
Sweet queen of parley, daughter of the *sphere*.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 241.

I,
An eagle, clang an eagle to the *sphere*.
*Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

5. One of the supposed concentric and eccentric revolving rigid and transparent shells called crystalline, in which, according to the old astronomers (following Eudoxus), the stars, sun, moon, and planets were severally set, and by which they were carried in such a manner as to produce their apparent motions. The term is now generally restricted to the sphere of the fixed stars, and is recognized as a convenient fiction. It is also loosely applied to the planets themselves.

After shewede he hym the nyne *speres*;
And after that the melodye herde he
That cometh of thilke *speres* thryes three,
That welle is of musik and melodye
In this world here and cause of harmonye.
*Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 59.

Stand still, you ever-moving *spheres* of heaven!
*Marlowe*, Doctor Faustus, v. 4.

Hence —6†. An orbicular field or course of movement; an orbit, as that of a heavenly body or of the eye; a circuit.

As Mars in three-score yeares doth run his *spheare*, . . .
The *spheare* of Cupid fourty yeares containes.
*Spenser*, Sonnets, lx.

Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their *spheres*.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 17.

7. Place or scene of action; the space within which movement is made or operations are carried on; a circumscribed region of action: as, the *sphere* of a mission; the *spheres* (fuller, *spheres of influence*) of the different European powers and trading companies in Africa.

The foure elementes whereof the body of man is compacte . . . be set in their places called *speris*, higher or lower accordynge to the soueraintie of theyr natures.
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 1.

All this while the King had mov'd within his own *Sphere*, and had done nothing out of the Realm.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 403.

Our South African *sphere* seems better suited for European settlement than is the Tunisian protectorate of France. *Sir C. W. Dilke*, Probs. of Greater Britain, v.

8. Position or rank in society; position or class with reference to social distinctions.

Pleas'd, or not pleas'd, if we be Englands King,
And mightiest in the *Spheare* in which we moove,
Wee'le shine alone, this Phaeton cast downe.
*Heywood*, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 29).

I saw her [Marie Antoinette] just above the horizon, decorating and cheering the elevated *sphere* she just began to move in. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

9. Circuit or radius, as of knowledge, influence, or activity; definite or circumscribed range; determinate limit of any mental or physical course: as, the *sphere* of diplomacy.

This being wholly out of my *sphere*, I can give no account of them. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 126.

Nature to each allots his proper *Sphere*.
*Congreve*, Of Pleasing.

**Armillary sphere.** See *armillary*. —**Axis of a sphere.** See *axis*[1]. —**Circle of the sphere.** See *circle*. —**Colloid, dialing, direct sphere.** See the qualifying words. —**Copernican sphere**, an armillary sphere with the addition of a second sphere representing the sun, central to a divided circle representing the ecliptic. —**Doctrine of the sphere**, the elements of the geometry of figures drawn upon the surface of a sphere. —**Epidermic spheres.** Same as *epithelial pearls* (which see, under *pearl*). —**Geometry of spheres**, a branch of geometry in which the lines of Plucker's geometry of lines are replaced by spheres, and the intersections of lines by the contact of spheres. —**Harmony or music of the spheres.** See *harmony*. —**Logical sphere**, the subject or ultimate antecedent of a statement, or the objects which a term denotes. —**Magic sphere.** See *magic*. —**Oblique sphere**, the sphere of the heavens, or another sphere representing that, as it appears at a station where the angle between the equator and the horizon is oblique. The *right sphere* is the same sphere for an equatorial station where the angle is a right angle, and the *parallel sphere* is the same where the angle vanishes—that is, for a polar station. —**Osculating sphere of a non-plane curve**, the sphere through four consecutive points of the curve. —**Parallel circles on a sphere.** See *parallel*. —**Parallel sphere.** See *oblique sphere*. —**Power of a sphere in regard to another**, the squared distance of the two centers less the sum of the squares of the radii. *Clifford*. —**Projection of the sphere.** See *map-projection*, under *projection*. —**Radical sphere**, a sphere orthogonally cutting four spheres having their centers at the summits of the tetrahedron of coördinates. —**Right sphere.** See *oblique sphere*. —**Sector of a sphere.** See *sector*. —**Segmentation sphere.** See *segmentation*. —**Segment of a sphere.** See *segment*. —**Sphere at infinity.** See *infinity*, 8. —**Twelve-point sphere.** (*a*) A sphere (discovered by Prouhet in 1863) belonging to a tetrahedron in which the four perpendiculars from the summits upon the opposite faces intersect in one point, this sphere passing through the four feet of these perpendiculars and consequently also through the centers of gravity of the four faces, and through the mid-points of the lines from the vertices to the common intersections of the perpendiculars aforesaid. (*b*) More generally, a sphere (discovered in 1864 by the Italian mathematician Intrigila) belonging to any tetrahedron, and passing thruogh the four feet of the perpendiculars from the summits upon the opposite faces, and consequently also through the mid-points of the lines from the summits to the center of the hyperboloid of which these perpendiculars are generators, and through the orthogonal projections of these points upon the opposite faces. = **Syn. 1-3.** *Orb*, *Ball*, etc. See *globe*.

**sphere** (sfēr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sphered*, ppr. *sphering*. [< *sphere*, *n.*] 1. To make into a sphere; make spherical; round, or round out; fill out completely.

Blow, villain, till thy *sphered* bias cheek
Outswell the colic of puff'd Aquilon.
*Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 8.

2. To place in a sphere or among the spheres; ensphere.

And therefore is the glorious planet Sol
In noble eminence enthroned, and *sphered*
Amidst the other. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 90.

Light . . . from her native east
To journey through the aery gloom began,
*Sphered* in a radiant cloud; for yet the sun
Was not. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 247.

Because I would have reach'd you, had you been
*Sphered* up with Cassiopeia. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

3. To inclose as in a sphere or orbit; encircle; engirdle.

When any towne is *spher'd*
With siege of such a foe as kils men's minds.
*Chapman*, Iliad, xviii. 185.

4. To pass or send as in a sphere or orbit; circulate. [Rare.]

We'l still sit up,
*Sphering* about the wassail cup
To all those times
Which gave me honour for my rhimes.
*Herrick*, His Age.

**sphere-crystals** (sfēr'kris"talz), *n. pl.* In *bot.*, same as *sphæraphides*.

**sphereless** (sfēr'les), *a.* [< *sphere* + *-less*.] Having no sphere; wandering; unrestrained.

Let the horsemen's scimitars
Wheel and flash, like *sphereless* stars,
Thirsting to eclipse their burning
In a sea of death and mourning.
*Shelley*, Masque of Anarchy, st. 79.

**sphere-yeast** (sfēr'yēst), *n.* In *bot.*, an aggregation of certain sprouting forms of the genus *Mucor*: formerly so called from a resemblance in shape to the saccharomycete of yeast.

**spheric** (sfer'ik), *a.* [= F. *sphérique* = Sp. *esférico* = Pg. *espherico* = It. *sferico*, < L. *sphæricus*, < Gr. *σφαιρικός*, of or pertaining to a ball, < *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere: see *sphere*.] Of or pertaining to a sphere or the spheres; sphere-like; spherical.

Up the *spheric* circles, circle above circle.
*Mrs. Browning*, Drama of Exile.

Let any sculptor hew us out the most ravishing combination of tender curves and *spheric* softness that ever stood for woman. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 273.

**spherical** (sfer'i-kal), *a.* [< *spheric* + *-al*.] 1. Bounded by or having the form of the surface of a sphere: as, a *spherical* body; a *spherical* surface; a *spherical* shell.

We must know the reason of the *spherical* figures of the drops. *Glanville.*

2. Pertaining or relating to a sphere or spheres, or to sphericity: as, a *spherical* segment or section; *spherical* trigonometry. —3†. Relating to the planets; planetary, in the astrological sense.

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and the stars: as if we were villains by necessity; fools by heavenly compulsion; knaves, thieves, and treachers by *spherical* predominance. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 134.

**Adjunct spherical function.** See *functum*. —**Center of spherical curvature.** See *center*[1]. —**Concave spherical mirror.** See *mirror*, 2. —**Line of spherical curvature.** See *line*[2]. —**Spherical aberration.** See *aberration*, 4. —**Spherical angle.** See *angle*[3]. —**Spherical bracketing**, in *arch.*, an arrangement of brackets for the support of lath-and-plaster work forming a spherical surface. —**Spherical compasses**, a kind of calipers for measuring globular bodies, variously constructed. —**Spherical complex**, the aggregate of all the spheres in space fulfilling a single geometrical condition. —**Spherical congruence**, the aggregate of all the spheres in space fulfilling two geometrical conditions. —**Spherical conic section.** See *conic*. —**Spherical coördinates.** See *coördinate*. —**Spherical curvature, epicycloid, excess, function, geometry.** See the nouns. —**Spherical cyclic**, a curve which is the intersection of a sphere with a quadric surface. —**Spherical group**, the spherical complex determined by a linear equation between the coördinates and the power of the center of the variable circle. —**Spherical harmonic.** Same as *Laplace's function* (which see, under *function*). —**Spherical indicatrix.** See *indicatrix*. —**Spherical inversion.** See *geometrical inversion*, under

*inversion.*—**Spherical lune,** the portion of the surface of a sphere included between two great circles.—**Spherical nucleus.** Same as *nucleus globosus* (which see, under *nucleus*).—**Spherical pencil,** a singly infinite continuous series of spheres determined like a spherical group, but by three equations.—**Spherical polygon.** See *polygon.*—**Spherical representation,** a mode of continuous correspondence between the points of a surface and the points of a sphere, each radius of the sphere through the center representing the parallel normal of the surface. Any part of the sphere considered as thus representing a part of the surface is called its *spherical image.*—**Spherical saw,** a saw made in the form of a segment of a sphere, used for sawing out curvilinear work. See cut *d* under *saw*[1].—**Spherical sclere.** See *sclere* and *spheraster.*—**Spherical-shot machine,** a machine for finishing cannon-balls by molding and pressing to a true spherical form. *E. H. Knight.*—**Spherical surface-harmonic.** See *harmonic.*—**Spherical triangle, trigonometry,** etc. See the nouns.

**sphericality** (sfer-i-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *spherical* + *-ity.*] Spherical form; sphericity. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 375. [Rare.]

**spherically** (sfer′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the form of a sphere, or of part of a sphere; so as to be spherical.

**sphericalness** (sfer′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state or property of being spherical; sphericity. [Rare.]

**sphericity** (sfē-ris′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *sphéricité;* as *spheric* + *-ity.*] The character of being in the shape of a sphere.

**sphericle** (sfer′i-kl), *n.* [Dim. of *sphere.*] A small sphere; a spherule. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**spherics** (sfer′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *spheric* (see *-ics*).] Geometry of figures drawn on the surface of a sphere; specifically, spherical trigonometry.

**spheriform** (sfē′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sphæra,* sphere, + *forma,* form.] Formed or existing as a sphere; sphere-shaped; spherical. *Cudworth,* Intellectual System, II. 23. [Rare.]

**spherocobaltite** (sfē-rō-kō′bâl-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + E. *cobalt* + *-ite*[2].] Carbonate of cobalt, a rare mineral occurring in small spherical masses with concentric radiated structure, and having a peach-blossom red color.

**spheroconic** (sfē-rō-kon′ik), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *κῶνος,* a cone: see *conic.*] A non-plane curve, the intersection of a sphere with a quadric cone having its vertex at the center of the sphere.—**Cyclic arcs of the spheroconic,** the intersections of the cyclic planes of the cone with the sphere.—**Reciprocal spheroconic,** the envelop of the great circles of which the points on the first spheroconic are the poles.

**spherocrystal** (sfē-rō-kris′tal), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *κρύσταλλος,* crystal.] 1. In *lithol.*, a mineral occurring in spherical form with fibrous-radiate structure.—2. *pl.* In *bot.*, same as *sphæraphides.*

**spherodactyl** (sfē-rō-dak′til), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Sphærodactylus,* as a gecko.

**spherogastric** (sfē-rō-gas′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *γαστήρ,* stomach.] Having a spherical or globular abdomen, as a spider; of or pertaining to the *Sphærogastra.* See cut under *honey-bearer.*

**spherograph** (sfē′rō-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *γράφειν,* write.] A nautical instrument consisting of a stereographic projection of the sphere upon a disk of pasteboard, in which the meridians and parallels of latitude are laid down to single degrees. By the aid of this projection, and a ruler and index, the angular position of a ship at any place, and the distance sailed, may be readily and accurately determined on the principle of great-circle sailing.

**spheroid** (sfē′roid), *n.* [Also *sphæroid;* = F. *sphéroïde,* < Gr. *σφαιροειδής,* like a ball or sphere, globular, < *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *εἶδος,* form.] 1. A geometrical body approaching to a sphere, but not perfectly spherical.—2. In *geom.*, a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes. When the generating ellipse revolves about its longer or major axis, the spheroid is *prolate* or *oblong;* when about its less or minor axis, the spheroid is *oblate.* The earth is an oblate spheroid – that is, flattened at the poles, so that its polar diameter is shorter than its equatorial diameter. (See *earth*[1], 1.) The same figure is assumed by the other planets; hence the properties of the oblate spheroid are of great importance in geodesy and astronomy. **Universal spheroid,** a surface generated by the revolution of an ellipse about any diameter.

**spheroidal** (sfē-roi′dal), *a.* [< *spheroid* + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to, or having the form of, a spheroid.—2. In *crystal.*, globose; bounded by several convex faces.—3. In *entom.*, round and prominent, appearing like a ball or sphere partly buried in the surface: as, *spheroidal* eyes; *spheroidal* coxæ.—**Spheroidal bracketing,** in *arch.*, bracketing which has a spheroidal surface.—**Spheroidal epithelium.** See *epithelium.*—**Spheroidal state** or **condition,** the condition of water or other liquid when, on being placed on a highly heated surface, as red-hot metal, it assumes the form of a more or less flattened spheroid, and evaporates without ebullition. The spheroid in this condition does not touch the surface of the metal, but floats on a layer of its own vapor, and evaporates rapidly from its exposed surface. It is heated mainly by radiation from the hot surface, since the layer of intervening vapor conducts heat very feebly. The formation of a layer of non-conducting vapor explains why it is possible to dip the wetted hand into molten iron with impunity. It is sometimes spoken of as the *caloric* or *calorific paradox.*

**spheroidally** (sfē-roi′dal-i), *adv.* In a spheroidal manner; so as to form a spheroid or spheroids.

> The great mass . . . is largely built up of *spheroidally* jointed rock. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 450.

**spheroidic** (sfē-roi′dik), *a.* [= F. *sphéroïdique;* as *spheroid* + *-ic.*] Same as *spheroidal.* [Rare.]

**spheroidical** (sfē-roi′di-kal), *a.* [< *spheroidic* + *-al.*] Same as *spheroidal.* [The usual old form.]

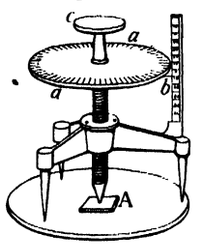
> The same *spheroidical* form. *Jefferson,* Correspondence, II. 67.

**spheroidicity** (sfē-roi-dis′i-ti), *n.* [< *spheroidic* + *-ity.*] The state or character of being spheroidal.

**Spheroma,** *n.* See *Sphæroma.*

**spheromere** (sfē′rō-mēr), *n.* [Also *sphæromere;* < Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *μέρος,* a part.] One of the radially arranged parts or symmetrical segments of any radiate; an actinomere. Perhaps the most remarkable spheromeres are those two which, in the Venus's-girdle, give that ctenophoran a ribbon-like figure by their enormous development. See cut under *Cestum.*

**spherometer** (sfē-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *μέτρον,* measure.] An instrument for measuring the radii of spheres; a sphere-measurer. It is of especial service to opticians in determining the focal lengths, etc., of lenses. The common form (see figure) consists of a vertical screw *c,* with a large graduated head *a a,* turning in a socket supported by three legs whose hard steel points are exactly equidistant. The fixed scale *b* at the side, together with the graduated screw-head, makes it possible to measure with great accuracy the distance between the extremity of the screw and the plane passing through the ends of the three supports, when, for example, all the points are in contact with the surface of the sphere. If, in addition, the distance between the ends of the supports is known, a simple calculation gives the radius of the sphere. The same instrument may also be used to determine with precision the thickness of a plate, as (in the figure) A, placed upon a horizontal surface.



Spherometer.

**spheromian** (sfē-rō′mi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sphæroma* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to *Sphæroma* or the *Sphæromidæ.*

**II.** *n.* A globe-slater.

Also spelled *sphæromian.*

**spheropolar** (sfē-rō-pō′lär), *a.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* sphere, + E. *polar.*] Reciprocal relatively to a sphere. The plane through the points of contact of a cone with a sphere is the *spheropolar* of the vertex.

**spherosiderite** (sfē-rō-sid′e-rīt), *n.* [Also *sphærosiderite;* < Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *σιδηρίτης,* of iron: see *siderite.*] A variety of the iron carbonate siderite, occurring in globular concretionary forms.

**spherospore** (sfē′rō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, + E. *spore.*] In *bot.*, same as *tetraspore.*

**spherular** (sfer′ō-lėr), *a.* [< *spherule* + *-ar*[3].] 1. Having the form of a spherule; resembling a spherule.—2. Of or pertaining to a spherulite; spherulitic.

> *Spherular* bodies consisting of radially-aggregated fibres of a single mineral. *Nature,* XXXIX. 315.

**spherulate** (sfer′ō-lāt), *a.* [< *spherule* + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, having one or more rows of minute rounded tubercles; studded with spherules.

**spherule** (sfer′öl), *n.* [Also *sphærule;* < L. *sphærula,* dim. of *sphæra,* a ball, sphere: see *sphere.*] A little sphere or spherical body. Quicksilver, when poured upon a plane surface, divides itself into a great number of minute spherules.

**spherulite** (sfer′ō-līt), *n.* [Also *sphærulite;* < *spherule* + *-ite*[2].] 1. A vitreous globule, such as those of which perlite is made up, having a more or less perfectly developed concentric and at the same time decidedly radiating fibrous structure. The highly silicious volcanic rocks not unfrequently have a spherulitic structure.—2. Same as *radiolite,* 2.—**Spherulite rock,** in *geol.*, a rock of which the predominating part has a spherulitic structure.

**spherulitic** (sfer-ō-lit′ik), *a.* [< *spherulite* + *-ic.*] Made up of or containing spherulites; having the character of a spherulite. Also *sphærulitic.*

**spherulitize** (sfer′ō-li-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spherulitized,* ppr. *spherulitizing.* [< *spherulite* + *-ize.*] To convert more or less completely into spherulites, or cause to assume a spherulitic structure, wholly or in part. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 250.

**spherulitoid** (sfer′ō-li-toid), *a.* [< *spherulite* + *-oid.*] Having more or less perfectly the form of a spherulite. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 248.

**sphery** (sfēr′i), *a.* [< *sphere* + *-y*[1].] 1. Belonging to the spheres.

> She can teach ye how to climb
> Higher than the *sphery* chime.
> *Milton,* Comus, l. 1021.

2. Resembling a sphere or star in roundness, brightness, or other attribute.

> What wicked and dissembling glass of mine
> Made me compare with Hermia's *sphery* eyne?
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 2. 99.

**spheterize** (sfet′ę-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spheterized,* ppr. *spheterizing.* [< Gr. *σφετερίζειν,* make one's own, < *σφέτερος,* their own, poss. adj. of the 3d pers. pl., < *σφεῖς,* they.] To take to one's self; appropriate as one's own. *Burke.* [Rare.] (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**Sphex** (sfeks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < Gr. *σφήξ,* a wasp: see *wasp.*] 1. A notable genus of large handsome digger-wasps, typical of the family *Sphegidæ* (or *Sphecidæ* or *Sphexidæ*). They abound in tropical regions, but some 12 species inhabit the United States. *S. ichneumonea* digs rapidly in hard ground, and provisions its cells with grasshoppers. About 100 species are known. See cut under *digger-wasp.*

2. [*l. c.*] A wasp of this genus.

**sphex-fly** (sfeks′flī), *n.* One of numerous different dipterous insects, as of the genus *Conops,* which resemble a sphex in some respects.

**sphiggure** (sfig′ūr), *n.* See *sphingure.*

**sphincter** (sfingk′tėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *sphincter,* < Gr. *σφιγκτήρ,* anything which binds tight, a lace, a band, < *σφίγγειν,* shut tight, close.] An orbicular, circular, or annular muscle surrounding and capable of closing a natural orifice or passage of the body.—**Oral sphincter.** Same as *orbicularis oris* (which see, under *orbicularis*).—**Sphincter ani,** the sphincter of the anus, under which name two distinct muscles are known. (*a*) The sphincter ani proper, sphincter externus, or external sphincter is a thin, flat plane of voluntary muscular fibers supplied by hemorrhoidal branches of nerves from the sacral plexus, surrounding the anus, subcutaneous and intimately adherent to the integument, of elliptical form 3 or 4 inches in long diameter, and an inch wide across. It arises from the tip of the coccyx, and is inserted into the tendinous raphe of the perineum. Like most sphincters, it consists of symmetrical lateral halves united by a raphe in front of and behind the opening it incloses. (*b*) The sphincter recti, sphincter internus, or internal sphincter surrounds the lower end of the rectum, forming a muscular ring about an inch in extent and a quarter of an inch thick, and consists of an aggregation and thickening of the circular fibers of the gut. This sphincter is involuntary, and in health maintains its tonic contractility, which yields by reflex action to the pressure of the contents of the bowel.—**Sphincter oculi,** or **sphincter palpebrarum,** the orbicular muscle of the eyelids, which surrounds and closes them. Usually called *orbicularis palpebrarum.* See cut under *muscle*[1].—**Sphincter oris,** the oral sphincter. See *orbicularis oris,* under *orbicularis.*—**Sphincter pupillaris,** the circular or concentric fibers of the iris, whose contraction makes the pupil smaller. Also called *sphincter pupillæ* and *sphincter iridis.*—**Sphincter pylori.** See *pylorus.*—**Sphincter recti,** the internal sphincter ani (see above).—**Sphincter vaginæ,** an elliptical muscle surrounding the orifice of the vagina, corresponding to the bulbocavernosus of the male. Also called *constrictor vaginæ.*—**Sphincter vesicæ,** the unstriped involuntary muscular fibers around the neck of the urinary bladder.—**Sphincter vesicæ externus,** the partly plain partly striated muscular fibers which surround the prostatic part of the urethra. Also called *sphincter prostaticus* and *sphincter of Henle.*

**sphincteral** (sfingk′tėr-al), *a.* [< *sphincter* + *-al.*] Same as *sphincterial.*

**sphincterate** (sfingk′tėr-āt), *a.* [Also *sphinctrate;* < *sphincter* + *-ate*[1].] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, provided with a sphincter; closed or closable by means of a sphincter.—2. Contracted or constricted as if by a sphincter: thus, an hour-glass is *sphincterate* in the middle.

**sphincterial** (sfingk-tē′ri-al), *a.* [< *sphincter* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a sphincter or its function: as, a *sphincterial* muscle; *sphincterial* fibers; *sphincterial* action.

**sphincteric** (sfingk-ter′ik), *a.* [< *sphincter* + *-ic.*] Same as *sphincterial.*

**sphincterotomy** (sfingk-tė-rot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σφιγκτήρ,* a sphincter, + *-τομία,* < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν,* cut.] The operation of cutting a sphincter to prevent its spasmodic action.

**sphinctrate** (sfingk′trāt), *a.* Same as *sphincterate.*

**Sphindidæ** (sfin′di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphindus* + *-idæ.*] An aberrant family of serricorn beetles, in which the antennæ are so obviously clavate as to resemble those of the clavicorn series. It contains a few small species found in fungi which grow upon the trunks of trees.

**Sphindus** (sfin'dus), *n.* [NL. (Chevrolat, 1833), a made word.] The typical genus of the *Sphindidæ*. Only 3 species are known, one of which is North American.

**Sphingidæ** (sfin'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), ‹ *Sphinx* (*Sphing-*) + *-idæ*.] An important family of heterocerous lepidopterous insects, with fusiform antennæ, typified by the genus *Sphinx*, including all those commonly known as *sphinxes, sphinx-moths, hawk-moths*, or *humming-bird moths*. The body is robust; the abdomen is stout, conical, often tufted; the tongue is usually long and strong; the antennæ have a hook at the tip; the wings are comparatively small and narrow, the fore wings acute at the tip. They are diurnal or crepuscular in habit, a few flying in the hottest sunshine, but the majority in the twilight. The larvæ are large, naked, usually green in color, and generally furnished with a prominent caudal horn, which is sometimes replaced after the last molt by a shining lenticular tubercle. When full-grown they either pupate above ground, between leaves, in a slight cocoon, or more generally go deep under ground, and transform in an earthen cell. The long-tongued species have a special free and characteristic tongue-case. The species of temperate regions are divided into four principal subfamilies: *Macroglossinæ*, *Chærocampinæ*, *Sphinginæ*, and *Smerinthinæ*. From America north of Mexico 83 species have been described, about 50 from Europe, and rather more than 600 for the entire world. Also *Sphingides, Sphingidi, Sphingina, Sphingoidea*, and *Sphingoides*. See cuts under *hog-caterpillar, Philampelus, hawk-moth, Lepidoptera*, and *sphinx*.

**sphingiform** (sfin'ji-fôrm), *a.* [‹ NL. *Sphinx* (*Sphing-*) + L. *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, resembling a moth of the family *Sphingidæ*.

**sphingine** (sfin'jin), *a.* Resembling a sphinx or hawk-moth; of or pertaining to the *Sphingidæ*; sphingoid or sphingiform.

**sphingoid** (sfing'goid), *a.* [‹ NL. *Sphinx* (*Sphing-*) + *-oid*.] Like a sphinx or hawk-moth; sphingine or sphingiform.

**sphingure** (sfing'gūr), *n.* [= F. *sphiggure:* see *Sphingurus*.] A member of the genus *Sphingurus*.

**Sphingurinæ** (sfing-gū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Sphingurus* + *-inæ*.] The American porcupines; a subfamily of *Hystricidæ*, of more or less completely arboreal habits, represented by four genera, *Sphingurus, Synetheres, Chætomys*, and *Erethizon:* so named by E. R. Alston in 1876. It corresponds to the *Synetherina* of Gervais (1852), the *Synetherinæ* of J. A. Allen (1877), and the *Cercolabinæ* (as a subfamily of *Spalacopodidæ*) of Lilljeborg (1866) and Gill (1872). See cuts under *porcupine* and *prehensile*.

**sphingurine** (sfing'gū-rin), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Sphingurinæ;* synetherine; cercolabine.

**Sphingurus** (sfing-gū'rus), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1822, in form *Sphiggurus*), ‹ Gr. *σφίγγειν*, throttle, strangle (see *sphinx*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of *Sphingurinæ*, having the tail prehensile, all four feet four-toed, and little development of spines. It is closely related to *Synetheres;* but the latter is more spiny, and has a broad, highly arched frontal region. The two genera are united by Brandt under the name *Cercolabes*. Each has several Neotropical species in Central and South America, east of the Andes, from southeastern Mexico and the West Indies to Paraguay.

**sphinx** (sfingks), *n.*; pl. *sphinxes, sphinges* (sfingk'sez, sfin'jēz). [= F. *sphinx* = Sp. *esfinge* = Pg. *esphinge* = It. *sfinge* = G. *sphinx*, ‹ L. *sphinx*, ‹ Gr. *σφίγξ* (*σφιγγ-*), Æolic *φίξ*, a sphinx (Theban or Egyptian: see defs. 1 and 2); supposed to mean lit. 'strangler,' the story being that the Sphinx strangled those who could not solve her riddles; ‹ *σφίγγειν*, throttle, strangle, orig. bind, compress, fix; prob. = L. *figere*, fix (see *fix*); by some connected with L. *fascis*, a bundle: see *fascis*.] **1.** [*cap.* or *l. c.*] In *Gr. myth.*, a female monster, said to have proposed a riddle to the Thebans who passed her as she sat on a rock by the roadside, and to have killed all who were not able to guess it. The riddle, according to tradition, inquired what being has successively four, two, and three feet, and is weakest when it has most feet. Œdipus answered, Man, who creeps in infancy, afterward goes erect, and finally walks with a staff (a third foot). The Sphinx, in compliance with her own conditions, thereupon threw herself from her rock and died. In art this monster is represented with the body of a lion or a dog, winged, and the head and often the breasts of a woman.

> For valour, is not Love a Hercules? . . .
> Subtle as *Sphinx*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 342.

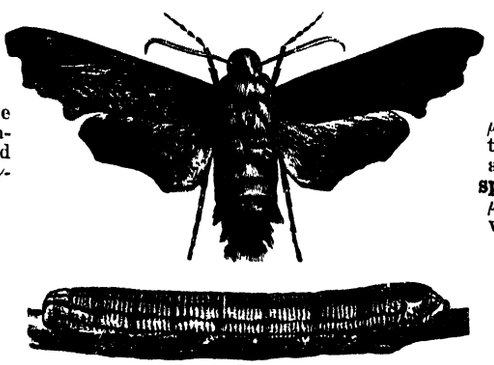
> In the third [court] . . . are two *Sphinges* very curiously carved in brasse. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 35.

**2.** In *Egypt. antiq.*, a figure somewhat similar in composition to the Greek, having the body of a lion (never winged), and a male human head or an animal head. The human-headed figures have been called *androsphinxes;* those with the head of a ram, *criosphinxes;* and those with the head of a hawk, *hieracosphinxes*. Egyptian sphinxes are symbolical figures, having no connection with the Greek fable; and the Greeks probably applied the term *sphinx* to the Egyptian statues merely on account of the accidental external resemblance between them and their own conception. The Egyptian sphinxes were commonly placed in avenues leading to temples or tombs. The most celebrated example is the Great Sphinx near the great pyramids of Ghizeh, hewn out of solid granite, with the recumbent body of a lion, 146 feet long from the shoulders to the rump, and 56 feet high, and a man's head 28½ feet high from chin to crown. A small temple stood between the fore paws of this sphinx. There are also Oriental sphinxes, in general akin to the Egyptian, but more often winged than wingless. See cut under *androsphinx*.

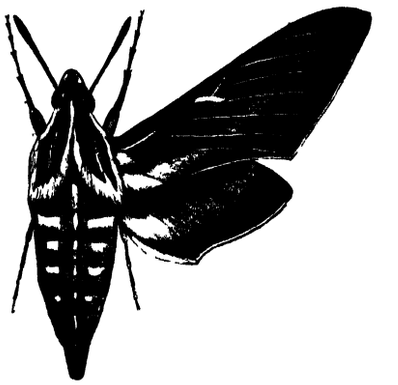
**3.** In *her.*, a creature with a lion's body and a woman's head, but not necessarily like any ancient original. It is assumed to be winged: when not winged, it should be blazoned "sans wings."—**4.** An enigmatic or sphinx-like person; one who talks puzzlingly, or is inscrutable in disposition or character; one whom it is hard to understand.—**5.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A hawk-moth; a member of the genus *Sphinx* or the family *Sphingidæ*. See cuts under *hawk-moth, hog-caterpillar, Lepidoptera*, and *Philampelus*. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1767).] The typical genus of the family *Sphingidæ*. At first it was coextensive with this family; later it formed a group of variable extent; now it is confined to forms having the head small, the eyes lashed, tibiæ spinose, and fore tarsi usually armed with long spines. It is a wide-spread genus, 19 species occur in America north of Mexico. The larvæ of this, as well as of other groups of the family *Sphingidæ*, have the habit of erecting the head and anterior segments, from which Linnæus derived a fanciful resemblance to the Egyptian Sphinx (whence the name).

**6.** The Guinea baboon, *Cynocephalus papio* or *Papio sphinx*. Also called *sphinx-baboon*.—**Abbot's sphinx**, *Thyreus abboti*, a small North American sphinx whose larva feeds on the vine.—**Achemon sphinx**, *Philampelus achemon*. See cuts of moth and larva under *Philampelus*.—**Blind-eyed sphinx**, *Paonias excæcatus*, a handsome American moth, of a general fawn color, with roseate hind wings ornamented with a blue-centered eye-spot, whose larva lives upon the apple.—**Carolina sphinx**, *Protoparce carolina*, a mottled gray and black moth whose larva is the tobacco-worm. See cut under *tobacco-worm*.—**Catalpa sphinx**, *Ceratomia catalpæ*, an American moth whose larva feeds on the catalpa.—**Clear-winged sphinx**, a moth whose wings are partly hyaline, as *Hemaris diffinis* and other members of the same genus; also, improperly, certain of the *Sesiidæ*. See cut under *raspberry-borer*.—**Death's-head sphinx**, *Acherontia atropos*. See cut under *death's-head*.—**Five-spotted sphinx**, *Protoparce celeus*, a common gray North American moth whose abdomen is marked with five orange spots on each side, and whose larva feeds upon the tomato, potato, and other solanaceous plants. See cut under *tomato worm*.—**Morning-sphinx**, any species of the genus *Deilephila*, as *D. lineata*, the white-lined morning-sphinx, a common American moth of striking coloration, whose larva feeds on purslane.—**Satellite sphinx**. See *satellite-sphinx* (with cut).—**Walnut-sphinx**, *Cressonia juglandis*, an American moth whose larva feeds on the walnut.

Sphinx.—Greek sculpture in the British Museum.



Abbot's Sphinx (*Thyreus abboti*), moth and larva, natural size.



White-lined Morning-sphinx (*Deilephila lineata*), natural size, left wings omitted.

**sphinx-moth** (sfingks'môth), *n.* Same as *sphinx*, 5 (*a*).

**sphragide** (sfraj'id), *n.* [‹ F. *sphragide*, ‹ L. *sphragis*, ‹ Gr. *σφραγίς*, a signet, a seal.] Same as *Lemnian earth* (which see, under *Lemnian*).

**sphragistics** (sfrā-jis'tiks), *n.* [‹ Gr. *σφραγιστικός*, of, for, or pertaining to sealing, ‹ *σφραγίζειν*, seal, ‹ *σφραγίς*, a seal.] The study of seals and the distinctions among them; the archæology of seals. This study is similar in its nature to numismatics, and has been of great use in the history of the middle ages, as well as in the investigation of costume, armor, etc.; it is also of value in connection with the documents to which seals are attached, as aiding in their classification and in the proof of their authenticity.

**sphrigosis** (sfri-gō'sis), *n.* [NL., for **sphrigesis;* ‹ Gr. *σφριγᾶν*, be full and vigorous, + *-osis*.] Over-rankness in fruit-trees and other plants. It is a disease in which the plant tends to grow to wood or stems and leaves in place of fruit or bulb, etc., or to grow so luxuriantly that the nutritious qualities of the product are injured, as in the turnip and potato. Sphrigosis is sometimes due to over-manuring, sometimes to constitutional defect. Compare *rankness*, 4.

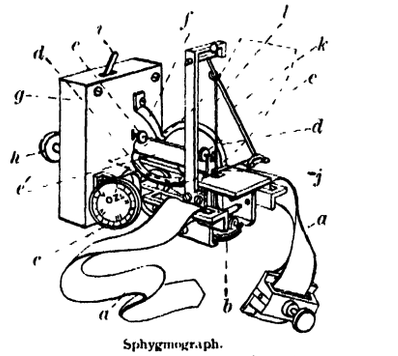
**sphygmic** (sfig'mik), *a.* [‹ Gr. *σφυγμικός*, pertaining to the pulse, ‹ *σφυγμός*, the beating of the heart, the pulse: see *sphygmus*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the pulse.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, pulsating or pulsatile; beating with rhythmic contraction and dilatation, like a pulse; specifically, belonging to the *Sphygmica*.

**Sphygmica** (sfig'mi-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *σφυγμικός*, pertaining to the pulse: see *sphygmic*.] A group or series of amœbiform protozoans, in which regularly contractile or sphygmic vacuoles are observed. See *Amœboidea*.

**sphygmogram** (sfig'mō-gram), *n.* [‹ Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] A tracing of the changes of tension at a point in an artery, as obtained with a sphygmograph.

Sphygmogram

**sphygmograph** (sfig'mō-graf), *n.* [‹ Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument which, when applied over an artery, traces on



Sphygmograph.

*a*, band by which the instrument is fastened on; *b*, spring which rests upon the artery; *c*, adjusting-screw (with graduated head) which regulates the pressure of the spring *b* according as the pulse is strong or weak; *d, d*, supports for paper upon which the tracing is made; *e'*, feed-roller, between which and the pressure wheels *e, e* the paper is carried; *f*, spring which bears on the shaft of the wheels *e, e* to engage the paper positively; *g*, small spring clockwork (incased) by which motion is imparted to the feed-roller *e'*; *h*, milled-headed winding-key; *i*, stop-motion; *j*, tracer attached to the oscillating arm *k*, which is moved by the rod *l* that connects this arm with the spring *b*.

a piece of paper moved by clockwork a curve which indicates the changes of tension of the blood within. The paper is blackened by holding it over a smoking lamp, and the tracer, moving in accordance with the pulsations of the artery, indicates the rapidity, strength, and uniformity of the beats. The tracings are preserved by a thin varnish of gum damar dissolved in benzolin.

**sphygmographic** (sfig-mō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *sphygmograph* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to, or registered or traced by, the sphygmograph.

**sphygmography** (sfig-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [As *sphygmograph* + *-y*³.] 1. The act or art of taking pulse-tracings or sphygmograms.—2. A description of the pulse.

**sphygmoid** (sfig'moid), *a.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *εἶδος*, form.] Pulse-like.

**sphygmology** (sfig-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the pulse.

**sphygmomanometer** (sfig″mō-mā-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *μανός*, rare, + *μέτρον*, measure (cf. *manometer*).] An instrument for measuring the tension of the blood in an artery.

**sphygmometer** (sfig-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *sphygmomanometer*.

**sphygmophone** (sfig'mō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *φωνή*, sound, voice.] An instrument by the aid of which each pulse-beat makes a sound. It is a combination of a kind of sphygmograph with a microphone.

**sphygmoscope** (sfig'mō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for rendering the arterial pulsations visible. One form of it works by the projection of a ray of light from a mirror which is moved by the pulsation; in another form the impact of the pulsation is received in a reservoir of liquid, which is caused by it to mount in a graduated tube. The invention of the instrument is ascribed to Galileo.

**sphygmus** (sfig'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφυγμός*, the beating of the heart, the pulse, < *σφίζειν*, beat violently, throb.] The pulse.

**sphynx**, *n.* An occasional misspelling of *sphinx*.

**Sphyræna** (sfī-rē'nä), *n.* [NL. (Artedi, Bloch, etc.), < L. *sphyræna*, < Gr. *σφύραινα*, a sea-fish so called, a hammer-fish, < *σφῦρα*, hammer, mallet.] 1. The representative genus of *Sphyrænidæ*. It contains about 20 species of voracious pike-like fishes, of most temperate and tropical seas. *S. spet* or *S. vulgaris* is the becuna, of both coasts of the Atlantic and of the Mediterranean, the sphyræna of the ancients, about 2 feet long, of an olive color, silvery below, when young with dusky blotches. *S. argentea* of the Pacific coast, abundant from San Francisco southward, about 3 feet long, is an important food-fish. *S. picuda*, the barracuda of the West Indies, grows to be sometimes 7 or 8 or even, it is claimed, 10 feet long. See cut under *becuna*. Also *Sphyrænoidei*.

2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus.

**Sphyrænidæ** (sfī-ren'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1831), < *Sphyræna* + *-idæ*.] A family of percesocine acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Sphyræna*. About 20 species are known, all of which are closely related, and usually referred to the single genus *Sphyræna*. They are mostly inhabitants of the tropical seas; but a few advance northward and southward into cooler waters, as along the United States coast to New England. They are voracious and savage, and the larger ones are much dreaded. See cut under *becuna*. Also *Sphyrænoidei*.

**sphyrænine** (sfī-rē'nin), *a.* [< *Sphyræna* + *-ine*¹.] Same as *sphyrænoid*.

**sphyrænoid** (sfī-rē'noid), *a.* [< *Sphyræna* + *-oid*.] Of or pertaining to the *Sphyrænidæ*.

**Sphyrna** (sfėr'nä), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1815), an error for **Sphyra*, < Gr. *σφῦρα*, a hammer.] A genus of hammer-headed sharks, giving name to the family *Sphyrnidæ*. It contains those in which the head is most hammer-like, and grooves extend from the nostrils to the front. *S. tiburo*, the bonnet-shark, is now placed in another genus (*Reniceps*). *Zygæna* is an exact synonym of *Sphyrna*, but is preoccupied in entomology. Also called *Cestracion* (after Klein). See cut under *hammerhead*.

**Sphyrnidæ** (sfėr'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphyrna* + *-idæ*.] A family of anarthrous selachians; the hammer-headed sharks, having an extraordinary conformation of the head. There are 3 genera and 5 or 6 species, found in most seas. The body usually has the common shark-like form; but the head is expanded laterally into a kidney-like shape, or arched like a hammer-head. The eyes are upon the sides of the expanded head, and the nostrils are on the front edge. The fins are like those of ordinary sharks. See cuts under *hammerhead* and *shark*. Also called *Zygænidæ*.

**sphyrnine** (sfėr'nin), *a.* [< *Sphyrna* + *-ine*¹.] Of the character or appearance of a hammer-headed shark; belonging to the *Sphyrnidæ*; zygænine.

**Sphyropicus** (sfī-rō-pī'kus), *n.* [NL. (orig. *Sphyrapicus*, S. F. Baird, 1858), < Gr. *σφῦρα*, a hammer, + L. *picus*, a woodpecker.] A remarkable genus of *Picidæ*, having the tongue obtuse, brushy, and scarcely extensile, owing to the shortness of the hyoid bones, whose horns do not curl up over the hindhead; the sapsuckers, or sapsucking woodpeckers. There are several species, all American, feeding upon soft fruits and sapwood, as well as upon insects. The common yellow-bellied woodpecker of the United States is *S. varius*, of which a variety, *S. nuchalis*, is found in the west, and another, *S. ruber*, has the whole head, neck, and breast carmine-red. A very distinct species is *S. thyroideus* of the western United States, notable for the great difference between the sexes, which long caused them to be regarded as different species, and even placed in different genera. The condition of the hyoid apparatus in this genus is unique, though an approach to it is seen in the genus *Xenopicus*. See cut under *sapsucker*.

**spial**† (spī'al), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spyal*, *spyall*; by apheresis from *espial*: see *espial*, and cf. *spion*, *spy*.] 1. Close or secret watch; espial.

I have those eyes and ears shall still keep guard
And *spial* on thee. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 2.

2. A spy; a watcher; a scout.

Secretaries and *spials* of princes and states bring in bills for intelligence. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

**spiauterite** (spi-â'tėr-īt), *n.* [< G. *spiauter*, spelter (see *spelter*), + *-ite*².] Same as *wurtzite*.

**spica** (spī'kä), *n.* [< L. *spica*, a point, spike, ear of grain: see *spike*¹.] 1. In *bot.*, a spike.—2. In *surg.*, a spiral bandage with reversed turns: so named because it was thought to resemble a spike of barley.—3. In *ornith.*, a spur; a calcar.—4. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a very white star of magnitude 1.2, the sixteenth in order of brightness in the heavens, *a* Virginis, situated on the left hand of the Virgin.—**Spica celtica**, an old name of *Valeriana Celtica*.—**Spica nardi**. Same as *spikenard*.

**spical** (spī'kal), *a.* [< NL. **spicalis*, < L. *spica*, a spike: see *spike*¹.] Same as *spicate*: as, the *spical* palpi of a dipterous insect.

**Spicatæ** (spī-kā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *spicatus*, spiked: see *spicate*.] A section of pennatuloid polyps, distinguished by a bilateral arrangement of the polyps on the rachis, which is elongate, cylindrical, and destitute of pinnules.

**spicate** (spī'kāt), *a.* [< L. *spicatus*, spiked, pp. of *spicare*, furnish with spikes, < *spica*, a spike: see *spike*¹.] 1. In *bot.*, having the form of a spike; arranged or disposed in spikes.—2. In *ornith.*, spurred; calcarate; spiciferous.

**spicated** (spī'kā-ted), *a.* [< *spicate* + *-ed*².] In *bot.*, same as *spicate*.

**spicateous** (spī-kā'tē-us), *a.* [Irreg. < *spicate* + *-e-ous*.] In *zoöl.*, spicate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Spicatæ*.

**spicatum** (spī-kā'tum), *n.* [L., sc. *opus*, lit. 'spicate work': see *spicate*.] In *anc. masonry*, herring-bone work: so called from the resemblance of the position of the blocks of any two contiguous courses to that of the grains in an ear of wheat.

**spiccato** (spik-kä'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *spiccare*, detach, divide.] In *music*, same as *picchettato*.

**spice**¹ (spīs), *n.* [< ME. *spice*, *spyce*, *spyse*, *spece*, species, kind, spice (Icel. *spiz*, spices, < E.), < OF. *espice*, *espece*, kind, spice, F. *épice*, spice, *espèce*, kind, species, *espèces*, pl., specie, = Pr. *especia*, *especi* = Sp. *especia*, spice, *especie*, species, = Pg. *especia*, spice, *especie*, species, specie, = It. *specie*, species, kind, pl. spices, drugs, < L. *species*, look, appearance, kind, species, etc., LL. also spices, drugs, etc. (ML. *espiciæ*, after Rom.): see *species*. Doublet of *species* and *specie*.] 1†. Kind; sort; variety; species.

The *spices* of penance ben three. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Justice, all though it be but one . . . vertue, yet is it described in two kyndes or *spices*.
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 1.

The very calling it a Bartholomew pig, and to eat it so, is a *spice* of idolatry. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

2†. Kind of thing; anything of the kind or class before indicated; such sort: used demonstratively or indefinitely.

Chydynge comys of hert hy,
And grett pride and velany,
And other *spice* that mekylle deres.
*R. de Brunne*, MS. Bowes, p. 31. (*Halliwell.*)

Al that toucheth dedly synne
In any *spyce* that we falle ynne.
*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 1. (*Halliwell.*

For trewthe telleth that loue is triacle of heuene;
May no synne be on him sene that vseth that *spise*.
*Piers Plowman* (B), i. 147.

3†. An exemplification of the kind of thing mentioned; specimen; sample; instance; piece.

Whanne he seeth the lepre in the skynne, and the heeris chaungid into whijt colour, and thilk *spice* of lepre lower than the skynne and that other flesh, a plaage of lepre it is. *Wyclif*, Lev. xiii. 3.

He hath *spices* of them all, not all. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 7. 46.

4. A characteristic touch or taste; a modicum, smack, or flavoring, as of something piquant or exciting to the mind: as, a *spice* of roguery or of adventure. [In this sense now regarded as a figurative use of def. 5; compare *sauce* in a similar figurative use.]

I think I may pronounce of them, as I heard good Senecio, with a *spice* of the wit of the last age, say, viz., "That a merry fellow is the saddest fellow in the world."
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 45.

The world loves a *spice* of wickedness.
*Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 7.

5. A substance aromatic or pungent to the taste, or to both taste and smell; a drug; a savory or piquant condiment or eatable; a relish. The word in this sense formerly had a much wider range than at present (def. 6); it is still used in northern England as including sweetmeats, gingerbread, cake, and any kind of dried fruit.

"Hastow augte in thi purs, any hote *spices*?"
"I haue peper and piones [peony-seeds]," quod she, "and a pounde of garlike,
A ferthyngworth of fenel-seed for fastyngdayes."
*Piers Plowman* (B), v. 311.

Now, specifically—6. One of a class of aromatic vegetable condiments used for the seasoning of food, commonly in a pulverized state, as pepper, allspice, nutmeg, ginger, cinnamon, and cloves; collectively, such substances as a class: as, the trade in *spices* or *spice*.

So was her love diffused; but, like to some odorous *spices*,
Suffered no waste nor loss, though filling the air with aroma. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 5.

7. A piquant odor or odorous substance, especially of vegetable origin; a spicy smell. [Poetical.]

The woodbine *spices* are wafted abroad,
And the musk of the rose is blown.
*Tennyson*, Maud, xxii.

8. Figuratively, a piquant concomitant; an engaging accompaniment or incident; an attractive or enjoyable variation.

Is not birth, . . . youth, liberality, and such like, the *spice* and salt that season a man?
*Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2. 277.

Variety's the very *spice* of life,
That gives it all its flavour.
*Cowper*, Task, ii. 606.

**Madagascar spice**, the clove-nutmeg. See *Ravensara*.—**Spice plaster**. See *plaster*.—**Syn. 4.** Relish, savor, dash.

**spice**¹ (spīs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiced*, ppr. *spicing*. [< ME. *spice*, < OF. *espicer*, F. *épicer* = Sp. *especiar*, spice; from the noun.] 1. To prepare with a condiment or seasoning, especially of something aromatic or piquant; season or temper with a spice or spices: as, highly *spiced* food; to *spice* wine.

Shulde no curyous clothe comen on hys rugge,
Ne no mete in his mouth that maister Iohan *spiced*.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 282.

2. To vary or diversify, as speech, with words or matter of a different kind or tenor; interlard; make spicy, piquant, or entertaining: as, to *spice* one's talk with oaths, quips, or scandal; to *spice* a sermon with anecdotes.

**spice**² (spīs), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *spike*¹.] A small stick. [Prov. Eng.]

**spice-apple** (spīs'ap″l), *n.* An aromatic variety of the common apple.

**spiceberry** (spīs'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *spiceberries* (-iz). The checkerberry or wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*.

**spice-box** (spīs'boks), *n.* 1. A box to keep spices in; specifically, a cylindrical box inclosing a number of smaller boxes to contain the different kinds of spice used in cooking.—2. In *decorative art*, a cylindrical box, low in proportion to its diameter, and having a lid; especially, such a box of Indian or other Oriental work. Spice-boxes are usually of metal, often of gold or silver, and decorated with damascening or otherwise.

Small boxes of very graceful form, covered with the most delicate tracery, and known to Europeans as *spice-boxes*.
*G. C. M. Birdwood*, Indian Arts, I. 160.

**spice-bush** (spīs'bůsh), *n.* A North American shrub, *Lindera Benzoin*, the bark and leaves of which have a spicy odor, bearing small yellow flowers very early in the spring and oval scarlet berries in late summer. See *Lindera* and *fever-bush*. Also *spicewood*.

**spice-cake** (spīs'kāk), *n.* A cake flavored with a spice of some kind, as ginger, nutmeg, or cinnamon.

She 's gi'en him to eat the good *spice-cake*,
She 's gi'en him to drink the blood-red wine.
*Young Beichan and Susie Pye* (Child's Ballads, IV. 5).

A *spice-cake*, which followed by way of dessert, vanished like a vision. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, i.

**spiced** (spīst), *p. a.* [< ME. *spiced*; < *spice*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Impregnated with an aromatic odor; spicy to the smell; spice-laden.

In the *spiced* Indian air, by night,
Full often hath she gossip'd by my side.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 124.

*Spiced* carnations of rose and garnet crowned their bed in July and August.
*R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 39.

2†. Particular as to detail; over-nice in matters of conscience or the like; scrupulous; squeamish.

Ye sholde been al pacient and meke,
And han a sweete, *spiced* conscience,
Sith ye so preche of Jobes pacience.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 435.

Take it; 'tis yours;
Be not so *spiced*; 'tis good gold,
And goodness is no gall to the conscience.
*Fletcher*, Mad Lover, iii. 1.

**spiceful** (spīs'fûl), *a.* [< *spice*[1] + *-ful.*] Spice-laden; spicy; aromatic.

The scorching sky
Doth singe the sandy wilds of *spiceful* Barbary.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, v. 312.

**spice-mill** (spīs'mil), *n.* A small hand-mill for grinding spice, etc.: sometimes mounted ornamentally for use on tables.

**spice-nut** (spīs'nut), *n.* A gingerbread-nut.

**spice-plate**† (spīs'plāt), *n.* A particular kind of plate or small dish formerly used for holding spice to be served with wine.

Item, ij. *spiceplates*, weiyng both iiij[xx] xij. unces.
*Paston Letters*, I. 474.

The spice for this mixture [hypocras] was served often separately, in what they called a *spice-plate*.
*T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry (ed. 1871), III. 277, note.

**spicer** (spī'sėr), *n.* [< ME. *spicer, spycer, spycere, spysere*, < OF. *espicier*, F. *épicier* = Pr. *espessier* = Sp. *especiero* = Pg. *especieiro*, < ML. *speciarius*, a dealer in spices or groceries, < LL. *species*, spice: see *spice*[1], *n.*] 1†. A dealer in spices, in the widest sense; a grocer; an apothecary.

*Spiceres* spoke with hym to spien here ware,
For he couth of here craft and knewe many gommes.
*Piers Plowman* (B), ii. 225.

2. One who seasons with spice.

**spicery** (spī'sėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *spicerye, spycerie* = D. *specerij* = G. *spezerei* = Sw. Dan. *specceri*, < OF. *spicerie, espicerie*, F. *épicerie* = Pr. Pg. *especiaria* = Sp. *especieria* = It. *spezieria*, < ML. *speciaria*, spices, < LL. *species*, spice: see *spice*[1], *n.*] 1. Spices collectively.

Ne how the fyr was couched first with stree [straw], . . .
And thanne with greene woode and *spicerie*.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2077.

And eke the fayrest Alma mett him there,
With balme, and wine, and costly *spicery*,
To comfort him in his infirmity.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. xi. 49.

2†. A spicy substance; something used as a spice.

For (ahlas my goode Lorde), were not the cordial of these two pretious *Spiceries*, the corrosyue of care would quickely confounde me.
*Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Ep. Ded., p. 43.

3. A repository of spices; a grocery or buttery; a store of kitchen supplies in general.

Furst speke with the pantere or officere of the *spicery*,
For frutes a-fore mete to ete them fastyngely.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 162.

He had in the hall-kitchen . . . a clerk of his *spicery*.
*G. Cavendish*, Cardinal Wolsey, I. 34.

4. A spicy quality or effect; an aromatic efflu-ence; spiciness.

My taste by her sweet lips drawn with delight,
My smelling won with her breath's *spicery*.
*Drayton*, Idea, xxix., To the Senses.

The affluence of his [Emerson's] illustrations diffuses a flavor of oriental *spicery* over his pages.
*G. Ripley*, in Frothingham, p. 266.

**spice-shop** (spīs'shop), *n.* [< ME. *spice schope*; < *spice* + *shop.*] A shop for the sale of aromatic substances; formerly, a grocery or an apothecary's shop.

A Spycere schoppe (a *Spice schope* . . .), apotheca vel ipotheca.
*Cath. Ang.*, p. 355.

**spice-tree** (spīs'trē), *n.* An evergreen tree, *Umbellularia Californica*, of the Pacific United States, variously known as *mountain-laurel, California laurel, olive*, or *bay-tree*, and *cajeput*. Northward it grows from 70 to 90 feet high, and affords a hard strong wood susceptible of a beautiful polish; this is used for some ship-building purposes, and is the finest cabinet-wood of its region. The leaves are exceedingly acrid, exhaling, when bruised, a pungent effluvium which excites sneezing.

**spicewood** (spīs'wûd), *n.* Same as *spice-bush.*

**spiciferous** (spī-sif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *spicifer*, ear-bearing, < *spica*, a spike, ear, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, bearing or producing spikes; spicate; eared. — 2. In *ornith.*, spurred; having spurs or calcars, as a fowl.

**spiciform** (spī'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *spica*, a point, spike, ear, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a spica or spike.

**spicily** (spī'si-li), *adv.* In a spicy manner; pungently; with a spicy flavor.

**spiciness** (spī'si-nes), *n.* The quality of being racy, piquant, or spicy, in any sense.

Delighted with the *spiciness* of this beautiful young woman.
*The Century*, XXVI. 870.

**spick**[1]†, *n.* [An obs. or dial. form of *spike*[1]; cf. *pick*[1] as related to *pike*[1].] A spike; a tenter.
*Florio.*

**spick**[2] (spik), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A titmouse. — **Blue spick**, the blue titmouse, *Parus cæruleus.*

**spick**[3] (spik), *n.* See *spick-and-span-new.*

**spick-and-span** (spik'and-span'), *a.* [Shortened from *spick-and-span-new.*] Same as *spick-and-span-new.*

From our poetic store-house we produce
A couple [of similes] *spick and span*, for present use.
*Garrick*, quoted in W. Cooke's Memoirs of S. Foote, I. 107.

The Dutch Boer will not endure over him . . . a *spick-and-span* Dutch Africander from the Cape Colony.
*Trollope*, South Africa, II. vi.

Beside my hotel rose a big *spick-and-span* church.
*H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 178.

**spick-and-span-new** (spik'and-span'nū'), *a.* [Also *spick-span-new*; lit. 'new as a spike and chip': an emphatic form of *span-new*: see *spike*[1], *spoon*[1], *new*, and cf. *span-new, spick-span-new.* Cf. also the equiv. D. *spik-splinter-nieuw*, 'spick-splinter-new,' Dan. *splinter-ny*, Sw. *splitter-ny*, 'splinter-new,' Sw. dial. *till splint och span ny*, 'splint-and-span-new,' G. *spalt-neu*, 'splinter-new,' etc., F. *brand-new*, etc. A compound of four independent elements, like this, is very rare in E.; the lit. meaning of the nouns *spick* and *span* is not now recognized, but the words *spick and span* are taken together adverbially, qualifying *new*, with which they form a compound. By omission of *new*, the phrase *spick-and-span* is sometimes used with an attributive force.] New and fresh; span-new; brand-new.

'Tis a fashion of the newest edition, *spick and span new*, without example.
*Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, ii. 1.

Among other Things, Black-Friars will entertain you with a Play *spick and span new*, and the Cockpit with another.
*Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 2.

**spicket**† (spik'et), *n.* An obsolete form of *spigot.*

**spicknel, spignel** (spik'nel, spig'nel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spicknell, spignell, spcknel, spikenel*; said to be a corruption of *spike-nail*, and to be so called in allusion to the shape of its long capillary leaves.] The baldmoney, *Meum athamanticum*; also, any plant of the related genus *Athamanta*, which has similar graceful finely dissected foliage.

**spick-span-new** (spik'span-nū'), *a.* Same as *spick-and-span-new.*

Look at the cloaths on 'er back, thebbe ammost *spick-span-new*.
*Tennyson*, Northern Cobbler.

**spicose** (spī'kōs), *a.* [< NL. *spicosus*: see *spicous.*] In *bot.*, same as *spicous.*

**spicosity** (spī-kos'i-ti), *n.* [< *spicose* + *-ity.*] In *bot.*, the state or condition of being spicous or eared.

**spicous** (spi'kus), *a.* [Also *spicose*; < NL. *spicosus*, < L. *spica*, a spike, ear: see *spike*[1].] In *bot.*, having spikes or ears; spiked or eared like corn.

**spicula**[1] (spik'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *spiculæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *spicule.*] 1. In *bot.*, a diminutive or secondary spike; a spikelet. — 2. A small splinter-like body; a spicule. — 3. In *zoöl.*, a spicule or spiculum. [Rare.]

**spicula**[2], *n.* Plural of *spiculum.*

**spicular** (spik'ū-lär), *a.* [< *spicule* + *-ar*[3].] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having the form or character of a spicule; resembling a spicule; dart-like; spiculiform; spiculate. (*b*) Containing or composed of spicules; spiculous; spiculiferous or spiculigenous: as, a *spicular* integument; the *spicular* skeleton of a sponge or radiolarian. — **Spicular notation**, a notation for logic, invented by Augustus De Morgan (though the name was given by Sir William Hamilton), in which great use is made of marks of parenthesis. The significations of the principal signs are as follows:

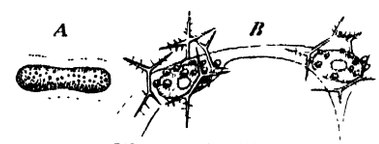
X))Y All Xs are Ys.
X).(Y No Xs are Ys.
X(.)Y Everything is either X or Y.
X((Y Some Xs compose all the Ys.
X(.(Y Some Xs are not Ys.
X())Y Some Xs are Ys.
X)(Y Some things are neither X nor Y.
X).)Y None of the Xs are certain of the Ys.

**spiculate** (spik'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiculated*, ppr. *spiculating.* [< L. *spiculatus*, pp. of *spiculare*, sharpen, < *spiculum*, dim. of *spicum*, a point: see *spike*[1].] To sharpen to a point.

Extend a rail of elm, securely arm'd
With *spiculated* paling.
*W. Mason*, English Garden, ii.

**spiculate** (spik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *spiculatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. In *zoöl.*, sharp-pointed; spicate. — 2. Covered with or divided into fine points. Specifically, in *bot.*: (*a*) Covered with pointed fleshy appendages, as a surface. (*b*) Noting a spike composed of several spikelets crowded together.

**spicule** (spik'ūl), *n.* [< L. *spiculum*, NL. also *spicula*, f., a little sharp point, dim. of *specum, spica*, a point, spike: see *spike*[1].] 1. A fine-pointed body resembling a needle: as, ice-*spicules*. — 2. In *bot.*: (*a*) A spikelet. (*b*) One of the small projections or points on the basidia of hymenomycetous fungi which bear the spores. There are usually four to each basidium. See *sterigma.* — 3. In *zoöl.*, a hard, sharp body like a little spike, straight or curved, rod-like, or branched, or diversiform; a spiculum; a sclere: variously applied, without special reference to size or shape. Specifically — (*a*) One of the skeletal elements, scleres, or spicula of the protozoans, as radiolarians, either




*Sphærozoum punctatum*
*A*, natural size; *B*, two of the sacs with colored vesicles and spicules which lie in the investing protoplasm, magnified

calcareous or silicious, coherent or detached. See cuts under *Radiolaria* and *Sphærozoum.* (*b*) One of the spines of echinoderms, sometimes of great size, and bristling over the surface of the test, as in sea-urchins, or small, and embedded in the integument, as in holothurians; sometimes of singular shape, like wheels, anchors, etc. See cuts under *ancora*[1], *Echinometra, Echinus*, and *Spatangus.* (*c*) In sponges, a spiculum; one of the hard calcareous or silicious bodies, of whatever shape, which enter into the composition of the skeleton; a mineral sclere; a sponge-spicule (which see). Some sponges mostly consist of spicules, as that figured under *Euplectella.* (*d*) In some worms and mollusks, a dart-like organ constituting a kind of penis; a spiculum (which see). (*e*) In *entom.*: (1) A minute spine or spinous process. (2) The piercing ovipositor of any insect; especially, the lancet-like portion of the sting of a parasitic hymenopter. See *Spiculifera.*

**spicule-sheath** (spik'ūl-shēth), *n.* A thin layer of organic substance forming the sheath or investment of a sponge-spicule.

**Spiculifera** (spik-ū-lif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *spiculiferous.*] In Westwood's classification of insects, a division of *Hymenoptera*, in which the abdomen is, in the female, armed with a long plurivalve ovipositor, and the larvæ are footless. It contains the ichneumons (including braconids), the evanilds, the proctotrypids, the chalcids, and the cynipids or gall-flies. It thus corresponds to the *Pupivora* of Latreille, except in excluding the *Chrysididæ* as *Tubulifera.*

**spiculiferous** (spik-ū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *spiculum*, a spicule, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *zoöl.*, having a spiculum or spicula; spicular or spiculous; specifically, in *entom.*, having a piercing ovipositor; of or pertaining to the *Spiculifera.* Also *spiculigerous.*

**spiculiform** (spik'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *spiculum*, a spicule, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having the form of a spicule; being of the nature of a spicule.

**spiculigenous** (spik-ū-hj'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *spiculum*, a spicule, + *-genus*, producing: see *-genous.*] Producing spicules; giving origin to spicules; spiculiferous: as, the *spiculigenous* tissue of a sponge.

**spiculigerous** (spik-ū-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *spiculum*, a spicule, + *gerere*, carry.] Same as *spiculiferous.*

**spiculose** (spik'ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *speculosus*: see *speculous.*] Same as *speculous.*

**spiculous** (spik'ū-lus), *a.* [Also *spiculose*; < NL. *speculosus*, < L. *spiculum*, a spicule: see *spicule.*] Having spicules; spinulose; spiculose or spiculiferous.

**spiculum** (spik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *spicula* (-lä). [NL., < L. *spiculum*, a little sharp point: see *spicule.*] In *zoöl.*, a spicula or spicule. Specifically — (*a*) In some worms, a chitinous rod developed in the cloaca as a copulatory organ; a kind of penis. (*b*) In some mollusks, as snails, the love-dart, a kind of penis, more fully called *spiculum amoris.* (*c*) In insects, the piercing non-poisonous ovipositor of the *Spiculifera.*

**spicy** (spī'si), *a.* [< *spice*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Producing spice; abounding with spices.

As . . . off at sea north-east winds blow
Sabæan odours from the *spicy* shore
Of Araby the blest'd.
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 162.

2. Having the qualities of spice; flavored with spice; fragrant; aromatic: as, *spicy* plants.

The *spicy* nut-brown ale. *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 100.

Under southern skies exalt their sails,
Led by new stars, and borne by *spicy* gales!
*Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 392.

3. Highly flavored; pungent; keen; pointed; racy: as, a *spicy* letter or debate. [Colloq.]

Your hint about letter-writing for the papers is not a bad one. . . . A political surmise, a *spicy* bit of scandal, a sensation trial, wound up with a few moral reflections upon how much better we do the same sort of thing at home. *Lever*, A Rent in a Cloud, p. 58.

4. Stylish; showy; smart in appearance: as, a *spicy* garment; to look *spicy*. [Slang.]

"Bless'd if there isn't Snipe dismounting at the gate!" he exclaimed joyfully; "there's a drummer holding his nag. What a *spicy* chestnut it is!"
*Whyte Melville*, White Rose, I. xiii.

=Syn. 3. *Racy*, *Spicy*. See *racy*.

**spider** (spī'dėr), *n.* [An altered form of **spither*, < ME. *spither*, dat. *spithre*, < AS. **spiðer*, orig. **spinther*, with formative *-ther* of the agent, < *spinnan*, spin: see *spin*. Cf. *spinner*[1], a spider; D. *spin* = OHG. *spinnā*, MHG. G. *spinne*, a spider, lit. 'spinner.' For other E. names, see *attercop*, *cop*[2], *lob*[1], *lop*[3].] 1. An arthropod of the order *Araneæ*, *Araneina*, or *Araneida* (the old Linnean genus *Aranea*), of the class *Arachnida*, of which there are many families, hundreds of genera, and thousands of species, found all over the world. Though popularly considered insects, spiders are not true *Insecta*, since they have eight instead of only six legs, normally seven-jointed, and no wings are developed. They are dimerosomatous—that is, have the body divided into two principal regions, the cephalothorax, or head and chest together, and the abdomen, which is generally tumid or globose, whence the name *Sphærogastra*. No antennæ are developed as such, but there are raptorial organs called *falces*, which are subchelate—that is, have a distal joint folding down on the next like the blade of a pocket-knife. (See cut under *falx*.) In those species which are poisonous the falces are traversed by the duct of a venom-gland. Some spiders are by far the most venomous animals in existence in proportion to their size: that the bite of a spider can be fatal to man (and there are authentic instances of this) implies a venom vastly more powerful than that of the most poisonous snakes. (See *katipo* and *Latrodectus*.) Spiders breathe by means of pulmonary sacs, or lung-sacs, nearly always in connection with tracheæ or spiracles, whence they are called *pulmotracheal*; these sacs are two or four in number, whence a division of spiders into dipneumonous and tetrapneumonous araneids. (See *Dipneumones*, 2, *Tetrapneumones*.) Most spiders belong to the former division. They have usually eight eyes, sometimes six, rarely four, in one genus (*Nops*) only two. The abdomen is always distinct, ordinarily globose, never segmented, and provided with two or more pairs of spinnerets. (See cut under *arachnidium*.) The characteristic habit of spiders is to spin webs to catch their prey, or to make a nest for themselves, or for both these purposes. Cobweb is a fine silky substance secreted by the arachnidium, or arachnidial glands, and conducted by ducts to the several, usually six, arachnidial mammillæ, which open on papillæ at or near the end of the abdomen, and through which the viscid material is spun out in fine gossamer threads. Gossamer or spider-silk serves not only to construct the webs, but also to let the spider drop speedily from one place to another, to throw a "flying bridge" across an interval, or even to enable some species to "fly"—that is, be buoyed up in the air and wafted a great distance. It has occasionally been woven artificially into a textile fabric, and is a well-known domestic application for stanching blood. (See cut under *silk-spider*.) Some spiders are sedentary, others vagabond; the former are called *orbitelarian*, *retitelarian*, *tubitelarian*, etc., according to the character of their webs. Spiders move by running in various directions, or by leaping; whence the vagabond species have been described as *rectigrade*, *laterigrade*, *citigrade*, *saltigrade*, etc. They lay numerous eggs, usually inclosed in a case or cocoon. The male is commonly much smaller than the female, and in impregnating the female runs great risk of being devoured. The difference in size is as if the human female should be some 60 or 70 feet tall. (See cut under *silk-spider*.) Spiders are carnivorous and highly predatory. Some of the largest kinds are able to kill small birds, whence the name *bird-spiders* of some of the great hairy mygalids. (See cut under *bird-spider*.) A few are aquatic, as the water-spiders of the genus *Argyroneta* (which see, with cut). Wolf-spiders or tarantulas belong to the family *Lycosidæ*; but the name *tarantula* is more frequently applied to the *Mygalidæ* (or *Theraphosidæ*). The common garden-spider or diadem-spider of Europe is *Epeira diademata*; that of the United States is *E. cophinaria* (or *riparia*). See *Araneida*, and cuts under *chelicera*, *cross-spider*, *pulmonary*, and *tarantula*.

Female of *Latrodectus mactans*, enlarged one quarter.
*a*, under side of abdomen.

My brain, more busy than the labouring *spider*,
Weaves tedious snares to trap mine enemies.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 339.

2. Some other arachnidan, resembling or mistaken for a spider; a spider-mite. See *red-spider*.—3. A spider-crab; a sea-spider.—4. A cooking-utensil having legs or feet to keep it from contact with the coals: named from a fancied resemblance to the insect—the ordinary frying-pan is, however, sometimes erroneously termed a *spider*. (*a*) A kind of deep frying-pan, commonly with three feet.

Some people like the sound of bubbling in a boiling pot, or the fizzing of a frying-*spider*.
*C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 10.

Hash was warmed up in the *spider*.
*J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 113.

(*b*) A trivet; a low tripod used to support a dish, or the like, in front of a fire.

5. In *mach.*: (*a*) A skeleton of radiating spokes, as a rag-wheel. (*b*) The internal frame or skeleton of a gear-wheel, for instance, on which a cogged rim may be bolted, shrunk, or cast. (*c*) The solid interior part of a piston, to which the packing is attached, and to whose axis the piston-rod is secured. *E. H. Knight.*—6. *Naut.*, an iron outrigger to keep a block clear of the ship's side.—**Geometrical spider.** See *geometric*.—**Grass-spider**, one of many different spiders, as species of *Agalena*, which spin webs on the grass, such as may be seen spangled with dew in the morning in meadows.—**Round-web spider**, one of many orbitelarian spiders, as species of *Epeira* (see, also, cut under *cross-spider*).—**Spider couching.** See *couching*[1], 5.—**Trap-door spider.** See *Cteniza*, *Mygalidæ*, *trap-door*, and cut under *Araneida*. (See also *bird-spider*, *crab-spider*, *diving-spider*, *garden-spider*, *house-spider*, *jumping-spider*, *sea-spider*, *silk-spider*, *water-spider*, *wolf-spider*.)

**spider-ant** (spī'dėr-ant), *n.* A solitary ant of the family *Mutillidæ*: so called from the spider-like aspect of the females.

**spider-band** (spī'dėr-band), *n.* *Naut.*, an iron hoop round a mast to which the lower ends of the futtock-shrouds are secured; also, a hoop round a mast provided with belaying-pins. See cut under *futtock-shrouds*.

**spider-bug** (spī'dėr-bug), *n.* A long-legged heteropterous insect of the family *Emesidæ*, *Emesa longipes*, somewhat resembling a spider. See cut under *stick-bug*. [U. S.]

**spider-catcher** (spī'dėr-kach″ėr), *n.* A bird that catches spiders. Specifically—(*a*) The wall-creeper, *Tichodroma muraria*. See cut under *Tichodroma*. (*b*) *pl.* The genus *Arachnothera* in a broad sense, numerous species of which inhabit the Indo-Malayan region. They are small creeper-like birds with long bills, and belong to the family *Nectariniidæ*. Also called *spider-eaters* and *spider-hunters*.

Spider-catcher (*Arachnothera magna*).

**spider-cells** (spī'dėr-selz), *n. pl.* Neuroglia cells.

**spider-cot** (spī'dėr-kot), *n.* Same as *spider-web*.

**spider-crab** (spī'dėr-krab), *n.* A spider-like crab, or sea-spider, with long slender legs and comparatively small triangular body. The name is given to many such crabs, of different families, but especially to the maioids, or crabs of the family *Maiidæ*, such as *Maia squinado*, the common spinous spider crab of Great Britain, and species of *Libinia*, *Inachus*, etc. The giant Japanese spider-crab, *Macrochira kaempferi*, is the largest crustacean. See cuts under *Leptopodia*, *Lithodes*, *Maia*, and *Oxyrhyncha*.

A Spider-crab (*Inachus dorsettensis*), male.

**spider-diver** (spī'dėr-dī″vėr), *n.* The little grebe, or dabchick. [Local, British.]

**spider-eater** (spī'dėr-ē″tėr), *n.* Same as *spider-catcher* (*b*).

I obtained an interesting bird, a green species of *Spider-eater*. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 233.

**spidered** (spī'dėrd), *a.* [< *spider* + *-ed*[2].] Infested with spiders; cobwebbed. [Rare.]

Content can visit the poor *spidered* room.
*Wolcot* (Peter Pindar), p. 39. (*Davies.*)

**spider-flower** (spī'dėr-flou″ėr), *n.* 1. A plant of the former genus *Lasiandra* of the *Melastomaceæ*, now included in *Tibouchina*. The species are elegant hothouse shrubs from Brazil, bearing large purple flowers.—2. A plant of the genus *Cleome*, especially *C. spinosa* (*C. pungens*), a native of tropical America, escaped from gardens in the southern United States. The stipules are spinous, the flowers large, rose-purple to white, with long stamens and style, suggesting the name. See cut under *Cleome*.

**spider-fly** (spī'dėr-flī), *n.* A parasitic pupiparous dipterous insect, as a bee-louse, bat-louse, bird-louse, bat-fly, sheep-tick, etc. They are of three families, *Braulidæ*, *Nycteribiidæ*, and *Hippoboscidæ*. Some of them, especially the wingless forms, as *Nycteribia*, closely resemble spiders in superficial appearance. See cut under *sheep-tick*.

**spider-helmet** (spī'dėr-hel″met), *n.* A name given to the skeleton head-pieces sometimes worn. See *secret*, *n.*, 9.

**spider-hunter** (spī'dėr-hun″tėr), *n.* Same as *spider-catcher* (*b*).

**spider-legs** (spī'dėr-legz), *n. pl.* In *gilding*, irregular fractures sometimes occurring when gold-leaf is fitted over a molding having deep depressions.

**spider-line** (spī'dėr-līn), *n.* One of the threads of a spider's web substituted for wires in micrometer-scales intended for delicate astronomical observations.

The transit of the star is observed over *spider lines* stretched in the field, while a second observer reads the altitude of this star from the divided circle.
*The Century*, XXXVI. 608.

**spider-mite** (spī'dėr-mīt), *n.* A parasitic mite or acarid of the family *Gamasidæ*.

**spider-monkey** (spī'dėr-mung″ki), *n.* A tropical American platyrrhine monkey, of the family *Cebidæ*, subfamily *Cebinæ*, and genera *Ateles* and *Brachyteles*; a kind of sajou or sapajou, likened to a spider by reason of the very long and slim limbs, and long prehensile tail. They are large slender-bodied monkeys of great agility and of arboreal habits, with the thumb absent or imperfect. *Brachyteles* (or *Eriodes*) *arachnoides* is a Brazilian spider-monkey called the *miriki*. *Ateles paniscus* is the large black spider-monkey, or coiata; *A. melanochir* is the black-handed spider-monkey; and many more species or varieties of this genus have been named. One of the spider-monkeys, *A. vellerosus*, is among the most northerly of American monkeys, extending into Mexico to Orizaba and Oajaca. The flesh of some species is used for food, and the pelts have a commercial value. See also cut under *Eriodes*.

A Spider-monkey (*Ateles paniscus*).

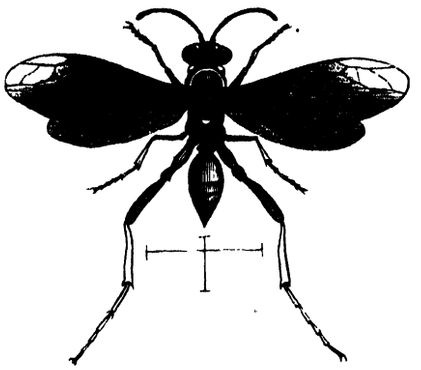
**spider-net** (spī'dėr-net), *n.* Netting by spider-stitch.

**spider-orchis** (spī'dėr-ôr″kis), *n.* A European orchid, *Ophrys aranifera*. It has an erect stem from 9 to 18 inches high, with a few leaves near the base, and a loose spike of few small flowers with broad dull-brown lip and parts so shaped and arranged as somewhat to resemble a spider.

**spider-shell** (spī'dėr-shel), *n.* The shell of a gastropod of the family *Strombidæ* and genus *Pteroceras*; a scorpion-shell, having the outer lip expanded into a number of spines. The species inhabit the Indian and tropical Pacific oceans. See cut under *scorpion-shell*.

**spider-stitch** (spī'dėr-stich), *n.* A stitch in darned netting and in guipure, by which open spaces are partly filled with threads carried diagonally and parallel to each other, the effect of several squares together being that of a spider-web.

**spider-wasp** (spī'dėr-wosp), *n.* Any true wasp of the family *Pompilidæ*, which stores its nest



Spider-wasp (*Ceropales ruficventris*). (Cross shows natural size.)

with spiders for its young, as *Ceropales rufiventris* of North America, which lays its eggs in the mud nests of *Agenia*. See cut under *Agenia*.

**spider-web** (spī'dėr-web), *n.* The web or net spun by a spider; cobweb; gossamer. Also *spider-cot*.

**spider-wheel** (spī'dėr-hwēl), *n.* In *embroidery*, any circular pattern or unit of design open and having radiating and concentric lines. Compare *catharine-wheel*, 4.

**spider-work** (spī'dėr-wėrk), *n.* Lace worked by spider-stitch.

**spiderwort** (spī'dėr-wėrt), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Tradescantia*, especially *T. Virginica*, the common garden species. It is a native of the central and southern United States, and was early introduced into European gardens. The petals are very delicate and ephemeral; in the wild plant they are blue, in cultivation variable in color, often reddish-violet.

Spiderwort (*Tradescantia Virginica*). 1, the inflorescence; 2, the lower part of the stem with the root.

2. By extension, any plant of the order *Commelinaceæ;* specifically, *Commelina cœlestis*, a blue-flowered plant from Mexico. The name is also given to *Lloydia serotina*, mountain-spiderwort; to *Anthericum* (*Phalangium*) *Liliago*, St. Bernard's lily; and to *Paradisia* (*Czackia*) *Liliastrum*, St. Bruno's lily – all Old World plants, the last two ornamental.

**spidery** (spī'dėr-i), *a.* [< *spider* + *-y*1.] Spider-like. *Cotgrave.*

**spiet**, *v.* and *n.* An old spelling of *spy*.

**spiegel** (spē'gl), *n.* [Short for *spiegeleisen*.] Same as *spiegeleisen*. – **Spiegel-iron.** Same as *spiegeleisen*.

**spiegeleisen** (spē'gl-ī″zen), *n.* [G., < *spiegel* (< L. *speculum*), a mirror, + *eisen* = E. *iron*.] A pig-iron containing from eight to fifteen or more per cent. of manganese. Its fracture often presents large well-developed crystalline planes. This alloy, as well as ferromanganese, an iron containing still more manganese than spiegeleisen, is extensively used in the manufacture of Bessemer steel, and is a necessary adjunct to that process. Also called *spiegel-iron*.

**spiegelerz** (spē'gl-erts), *n.* [G., < *spiegel*, a mirror, + *erz*, ore.] Specular ironstone: a variety of hematite.

**spier**1 (spī'ėr), *n.* [< *spy* + *-er*1.] One who spies; a spy; a scout. *Halliwell.*

**spier**2, *v.* See *speer*1.

**spiffy** (spif'i), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Spruce; well-dressed. [Slang, Eng.]

**spificate** (spif'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spificated*, ppr. *spificating*. [Also *spifficate*, *smifligate;* appar. a made word, simulating a L. origin.] 1. To beat severely; confound; dismay. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. To stifle; suffocate; kill. [Slang.]

So out with your whinger at once,
And scrag Jane while I *spificate* Johnny.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 166.

**spification** (spif-li-kā'shon), *n.* [< *spificate* + *-ion*.] The act of spificating, or the state of being spificated; annihilation. [Slang.]

Whose blood he vowed to drink—the Oriental form of threatening *spification*. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, I. 204.

**Spigelia** (spī-jē'li-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after Adrian van der *Spiegel* (1558–1625), a Belgian physician and professor of anatomy at Padua.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Loganiaceæ* and tribe *Euloganieæ*, type of the subtribe *Spigelieæ*. It is characterized by flowers commonly disposed in one-sided spikes, the corolla with valvate lobes, a jointed style, and a two-celled ovary becoming in fruit a compressed twin capsule which is circumscissile above the cup-shaped persistent base. There are about 30 species, natives of America and mostly tropical, 5 extending into the United States; of these 2 are confined to Florida, 2 to Texas, and 1, *S. Marilandica*, the Maryland pinkroot or worm-grass, reaches Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. They are annual or perennial herbs, rarely somewhat shrubby, either smooth, downy, or woolly, bearing opposite feather-veined or rarely nerved leaves, which are connected by a line or transverse membrane or by stipules. The flowers are usually red, yellow, or purplish, and the many-flowered secund and curving spikes are often very handsome. In *S. Anthelmia*, the Demerara pinkroot, the flowers are white and pink, followed by purple fruit, and the two pairs of upper leaves are crowded in an apparent whorl. See *pinkroot*.

**Spigelian** (spī-jē'li-ąn), *a.* [< *Spiegel* (see *Spigelia*) + *-ian*.] In *anat.*, noting the lobulus Spigelii, one of the lobes of the liver.

**spight**1†, *n.* See *speight*.

**spight**2†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete erroneous spelling of *spite*.

**spignel**, *n.* See *spicknel*.

**spignet** (spig'net), *n.* [A corruption of *spikenard*.] The American spikenard, *Aralia racemosa*. See *spikenard*.

**spigot** (spig'ot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spiggot*, *spiggott*, *spiggotte*, *spygotte*, *spygote*, < ME. *spigot*, *spygot*, *spygott*, *speget;* obs. or dial. also *spicket*, < ME. *spykket*, *spykette;* appar. < Ir. Gael. *spiocaid*, a spigot (= W. *ysbigod*, a spigot, spindle), dim. of Ir. *spīce* = W. *ysbig*, a spike, < L. *spica*, *spicus*, a point, spike: see *spike*1. The Celtic forms may be from the E.] A small peg or plug designed to be driven into a gimlet-hole in a cask through which, when open, the contained liquor is drawn off; hence, by extension, any plug fitting into a faucet used for drawing off liquor.

He runs down into the Cellar, and takes the *Spiggott*. In the mean time all the Beer runs about the House.
*Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 63.

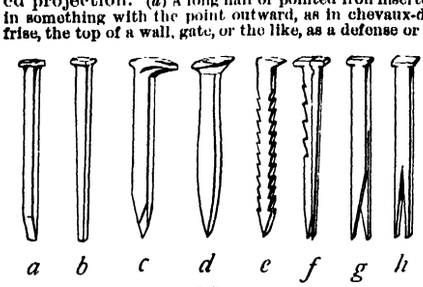
**spigot-joint** (spig'ot-joint), *n.* A pipe-joint made by tapering down the end of one piece and inserting it into a correspondingly widened opening in the end of another piece. Also called *faucet-joint*. *E. H. Knight.*

**spigot-pot** (spig'ot-pot), *n.* A vessel of earthenware or porcelain with a hole in the side, near the bottom, for the insertion of a spigot.

**spigurnel**†, *n.* [ML. *spigurnellus;* origin obscure.] In *law*, a name formerly given to the sealer of the writs in chancery.

These Bohuns . . . were by inheritance for a good while the king's *spigurnells* – that is, the sealers of his writs.
*Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 312.

**spike**1 (spīk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spyke;* < ME. *spik* = Icel. *spīk* = Sw. *spik*, a spike, = Ir. *spīce* = W. *ysbig*, a spike; cf. MD. *spijcker*, D. *spijker* = MLG. LG. *spiker* = OHG. *spīcāri*, *spīchāri*, *spīhhri*, MHG. *spīcher*, G. *speicher-nagel*, *spieker* = Norw. *spiker* = Dan. *spiger* (with added suffix *-er*); cf. (with loss of initial *s*) Ir. *pice*, Gael. *pìr*, W. *pig*, a peak, pike (see *pike*1); = Sp. Pg. *espiga* = It. *spiga*, a spike, = OF. *espi*, *espy*, a pointed ornament, also OF. *espi*, F. *épi*, wheat; < L. *spica*, f., also *spicus*, m., and *spicum*, neut., a point, spike, ear of corn, the top, tuft, or head of a plant (*spicus crinalis* or *spicum crinale*, a hair-pin). Hence *spicous*, *spicose*, etc., and ult. *spike*2, *spigot*, *pike*1, *pick*1, etc., *spine*, etc.] 1. A sharp point; a pike; a sharp-pointed projection. (*a*) A long nail or pointed iron inserted in something with the point outward, as in chevaux-de-frise, the top of a wall, gate, or the like, as a defense or to hinder passage. See cut under *chevaux-de-frise*. (*b*) A sharp projecting point on the sole of a shoe, to prevent slipping, as on ice or soft wet ground. (*c*) The central boss of a shield or buckler when prolonged to a sharp point. Such a spike is sometimes a mere pointed umbo and sometimes a square or three-cornered steel blade screwed or bolted into the boss. (*d*) In *zoöl.*: (1) The antler of a young deer, when straight and without snag or tine; a spike-horn. (2) A young mackerel 6 or 7 inches long. (3) A spine, as of some animals. (*e*) A piece of hardened steel, with a soft point that can be clenched, used to plug up the vent of a cannon in order to render it useless to an enemy.



Spikes.

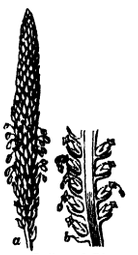
*a*, dock-spike, used in building docks and piers; *b*, cut-spike, or large cut nail; *c*, *d*, railway-spikes, for fastening rails to sleepers; *e*, barbed spike; *f*, barbed and forked spike; *g*, *h*, types of forked spikes, the points of which spread and become hooked in the timber when driven, thus making them extremely difficult to draw out.

2. A large nail or pin, generally of iron. The larger forms of spikes, particularly railroad-spikes, are chisel-pointed, and have a head or fang projecting to one side to bite the rail. Spikes are also made split, barbed, grooved, and of other shapes. See cut in preceding column.

3. An ear, as of wheat or other grain.

Bote yf the sed that sowen is in the sloh sterue,
Shall neuere spir springen vp, ne *spik* on strawe curne.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 180.

4. In *bot.*, a flower-cluster or form of inflorescence in which the flowers are sessile (or apparently so) along an elongated, unbranched common axis, as in the well-known mullen and plantain. There are two modifications of the spike that have received distinct names, although not distinguishable by exact and constant characters. They are *spadix* and *catkin*. In the *Equisetaceæ* a spike is an aggregation of sporophyls at the apex of a shoot. Compare *raceme*, and see cuts under *inflorescence*, *barley*, *papyrus*, and *Equisetaceæ*.



*a*, Spike of *Plantago major*; *b*, section of it, showing the sessile flowers.

Hence—5. A sprig of some plant in which the flowers form a spike or somewhat spike-like cluster: as, a *spike* of lavender.

The head of Nardus spreadeth into certaine *spikes* or eares, whereby it hath a twofold use, both of *spike* and also of leafe; in which regard it is so famous.
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xii. 12.

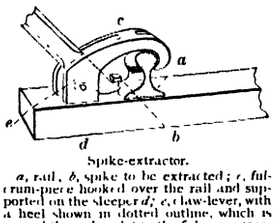
Within, a stag-horned sumach grows,
Fern-leafed, with *spikes* of red.
*Whittier*, The Old Burying-Ground.

**spike**1 (spīk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiked*, ppr. *spiking*. [< *spike*1, *n.*] 1. To fasten with spikes or long and large nails: as, to *spike* down the planks of a floor or a bridge.—2. To set with spikes; furnish with spikes.—3. To fix upon a spike.—4. To make sharp at the end. *Johnson.*—5. To plug up the vent of with a spike, as a cannon.—**Spiked loosestrife.** See *loosestrife*.

**spike**2 (spīk), *n.* [= MD. *spijcke*, *spick*, D. *spijk*, < OF. *spicque*, F. *spic*, lavender; cf. NL. *Lavandula Spica*, spike-lavender; < L. *spica*, a spike: see *spike*1. Cf. *aspic*2.] Same as *spike-lavender*. – **Oil of spike.** See *oil of lavender*, under *lavender*2

**spikebill** (spīk'bil), *n.* 1. A merganser, as the hooded merganser; a sawbill. See cut under *merganser*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Michigan.]—2. The great marbled godwit, *Limosa fedoa*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [New Jersey.]

**spike-extractor** (spīk'eks-trak″tor), *v.* An apparatus for extracting spikes, as from a rail.



Spike-extractor.

*a*, rail, *b*, spike to be extracted; *c*, fulcrum-piece hooked over the rail and supported on the sleeper *d*; *e*, claw-lever, with a heel shown in dotted outline, which is passed through a slot in the fulcrum piece.

**spike-fish** (spīk'fish), *n.* A kind of sailfish, *Histiophorus americanus*, so called from the long sharp snout. See *Histiophorus*, and cut under *sailfish*.

**spike-grass** (spīk'gras), *n.* One of several American grasses, having conspicuous flower-spikelets. (*a*) *Diplachne fascicularis*. (*b*) *Distichlis maritima* (salt-grass). (*c*) The genus *Uniola*, especially *U. paniculata* (also called *sea* or *seaside oats*), a tall coarse grass with a dense heavy panicle, growing on sand-hills along the Atlantic coast southward.

**spikehorn** (spīk'hôrn), *n.* 1. The spike of a young deer.—2. A young male deer, when the antler is a mere spike.

**spike-lavender** (spīk'lav″en-dėr), *n.* A lavender-plant, *Lavandula Spica*. See *aspic*2, and *oil of lavender* (under *lavender*2).

**spikelet** (spīk'let), *n.* [< *spike*1 + *-let*.] In *bot.*, a small or secondary spike: more especially applied to the spiked arrangements of two or more flowers of grasses, subtended by one or more glumes, and variously disposed around a common axis. See cuts under *Melicæ*, *oat*, *orchard-grass*, *Poa*, *reed*1, 1, *rye*, and *Sorghum*.

**spike-nail** (spīk'nāl), *n.* A spike.

**spikenard** (spīk'nārd), *n.* [< ME. *spikenard*, *spyknarde*, *spyknard*, *spikanard*, < OF. *spiquenard* (also simply *espic*, *spic*) = Sp. *espicanardi*,

*espica nardo* = Pg. *spicanardo*, *espicanardo* = It. *spiganardo*, formerly *spigo nardo*, = MD. *spijknard* = MHG. *spicanarde*, *nardespicke*, G. *spicknard*, < L. *spica nardi*, 'a spike of nard' (ML. also *nardus spicatus*, 'spiked nard'): L. *spica*, spike; *nardi*, gen. of *nardus*, nard: see *spike*[1] and *nard*.] 1. A plant, the source of a famous perfumed unguent of the ancients, now believed to be *Nardostachys Jatamansi*, closely allied to valerian, found in the Himalayan region. This plant is known to have been used by the Hindus as a medicine and perfume from a very remote period, and is at present employed chiefly in hair-washes and ointments. The odor is heavy and peculiar, described as resembling that of a mixture of valerian and patchouli. The market drug consists of short pieces of the rootstock densely covered with fibers, the remains of leafstalks. Also *nard*.

Spikenard (*Nardostachys Jatamansi*).

2. An aromatic ointment of ancient times, in which spikenard was the characteristic ingredient; nard. It was extremely costly.

There came a woman having an alabaster box of ointment of *spikenard*, very precious, and she brake the box, and poured it on his head. Mark xiv. 3.

3. A name given to various fragrant essential oils.—**American spikenard**, a much-branching herbaceous plant, *Aralia racemosa*, with a short thick rootstock more spicy than that of *A. nudicaulis*, the wild sarsaparilla, and, like that, used in domestic medicine in place of true sarsaparilla. The *A. nudicaulis* is sometimes named *small spikenard*, while *A. spinosa*, the angelica-tree, has been called *spikenard-tree*.—**Celtic spikenard**, *Valeriana Celtica* of the Alps, Apennines, etc.—**Cretan spikenard**, *Valeriana Phu*, an Asiatic plant, sometimes cultivated in Europe, but medicinally weaker than the official valerian.—**False spikenard**, an American plant, *Smilacina racemosa*, somewhat resembling the true (American) spikenard. Also *false Solomon's-seal*.—**Indian spikenard**, the true spikenard. See def. 1.—**Plowman's spikenard**, a European plant, *Inula Conyza*, so called from its fragrant root and from being confounded with a plant by some writers called *nardus rustica* or *clown's-nard*. *Prior*.—**Small spikenard**. See *American spikenard*.—**West Indian spikenard**, a fragrant weed, *Hyptis suaveolens*, sometimes cultivated for medicinal use.

**spikenard-tree** (spīk'närd-trē), *n*. See *American spikenard*, under *spikenard*.

**spikenelt**, *n*. An obsolete form of *spicknel*, *spignel*.

**spikenose** (spīk'nōz), *n*. The pike-perch, or wall-eyed pike, *Stizostedion vitreum*. See cut under *pike-perch*. [Lake Ontario.]

**spike-oil** (spīk'oil), *n*. [= D. *spijkolie*; as *spike*[2] + *oil*.] The oil of spike. See *spike*[2], *lavender*[2].—**Spike-oil plant**, *Lavandula Spica*. See *lavender*[2].

**spike-plank** (spīk'plangk), *n*. *Naut.*, a platform or bridge projecting across a vessel before the mizzenmast, to enable the ice-master to cross over and see ahead, and so pilot her clear of the ice: used in arctic voyages. *Admiral Smyth*.

**spiker** (spī'kėr), *n*. In *rail-laying*, a workman who drives the spikes.

**spike-rush** (spīk'rush), *n*. See *Eleocharis*.

**spike-shell** (spīk'shel), *n*. A pteropod of the genus *Styliola*.

**spike-tackle** (spīk'tak'l), *n*. A tackle serving to hold a whale's carcass alongside the ship during flensing.

**spiketail** (spīk'tāl), *n*. Same as *pintail*, 1. [Illinois.]

**spike-tailed** (spīk'tāld), *a*. Having a spiked tail.—**Spike-tailed grouse**, the sharp-tailed, sprig-tailed, or pin-tailed grouse, *Pediœcetes phasianellus* or *columbianus*. See cut under *Pediœcetes*.

**spike-team** (spīk'tēm), *n*. A team consisting of three horses or other draft-animals, two of which are at the pole while the third leads.

**spiky** (spī'ki), *a*. [< *spike*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Having the shape of a spike; having a sharp point or points; spike-like. [Rare.]

Ranks of *spiky* maize
Rose like a host embattled.
*Bryant*, The Fountain.

2. Set with spikes; covered with spikes.

The *spiky* wheels through heaps of carnage tore.
*Pope*, Iliad, xx. 585.

**spilt**, *n*. An obsolete form of *spill*[2].

**Spilanthes** (spī-lan'thēz), *n*. [NL. (Jacquin, 1763), said to be so called in allusion to the brown disk surrounded by yellow rays in the original species; < Gr. σπίλος, spot, + ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Helianthoideæ* and subtribe *Verbesineæ*. It is characterized by stalked and finally ovoid-conical heads with small flowers; the ray-flowers are fertile or absent; the style-branches are truncate and without the appendages common among related genera; the achenes are small, compressed, commonly ciliate, and without pappus, or bearing two or three very slender bristles. Over 40 species have been described, of which perhaps 20 are distinct. They are mainly natives of eastern and tropical America, with some species common in warmer parts of both hemispheres. Most of the species are much-branched annuals, smooth or slightly downy, bearing toothed opposite leaves, and long-stalked solitary heads with a yellow disk and yellow or white rays. *S. Acmella*, of the East Indies, has been called *alphabet-plant*. Its variety *oleracea* is the Para cress. Another species, *S. repens*, occurs in the southern United States.

**spile**[1] (spīl), *n*. [< D. *spijl*, a spile, bar, spar, = LG. *spile*, a bar, stake, club, bean-pole (> G. *spile* (obs.), *speiler*, a skewer); perhaps in part another form of D. *spil*, a pivot, axis, spindle, capstan, etc., a contracted form, = E. *spindle*: see *spindle*. Cf. *spill*[2], *spell*[4]. The Ir. *spile*, a wedge, is from E.] 1. A solid wooden plug used as a spigot.—2. A wooden or metal spout driven into a sugar-maple tree to conduct the sap or sugar-water to a pan or bucket placed beneath it; a tapping-gouge. [U. S.]—3. In *ship-building*, a small wooden pin used as a plug for a nail-hole.—4. A narrow-pointed wedge used in tubbing.—5. A pile: same as *pile*[1], 3.

**spile**[1] (spīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiled*, ppr. *spiling*. [< *spile*[1], *n*.] 1. To pierce with a small hole and stop the same with a plug, spigot, or the like: said of a cask of liquid.

I had them [casks] *spiled* underneath, and, constantly running off the wine from them, filled them up afresh.
*Marryat*, Pacha of many Tales, Greek Slave.

2. To set with piles or piling.

**spile**[2]†, *v*. [ME. *spilen*, < Icel. *spila* = G. *spielen*, play, = AS. *spelian*, take a part: see *spell*[3].] To play.

**spile**[3] (spīl), *v*. A dialectal form of *spoil*.

**spile-borer** (spīl'bōr''ėr), *n*. A form of auger-bit for boring out stuff for spiles or spigots. It tapers the ends of the spiles by means of an obliquely set knife on the shank. *E. H. Knight*.

**spile-hole** (spīl'hōl), *n*. A small aperture made in a cask, usually near the bung-hole, for the admission of air, to cause the liquor to flow freely.

**spillikin**, *n*. See *spillikin*.

**spiling** (spī'ling), *n*. [Verbal n. of *spile*[1], *v*.] 1. Piles; piling: as, the *spiling* must be renewed.—2. The edge-curve of a plank or strake.—3. *pl*. In *ship-building*, the dimensions of the curve or sny of a plank's edge, commonly measured by means of a batten fastened for the purpose on the timbers.

**spilite** (spī'lit), *n*. [< Gr. σπίλος, a spot, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of diabase distinguished by its amygdaloidal structure, the cavities being most frequently filled with calcite. Also called *amygdaloidal diabase*, and by a variety of other names. See *diabase* and *melaphyre*.

**spill**[1] (spil), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spilled* or *spilt*, ppr. *spilling*. [< ME. *spillen*, *spyllen* (pret. *spilde*, pp. *spilled*, *spilt*), < AS. *spillan*, an assimilated form of *spildan*, destroy (*for-spildan*, destroy utterly), = OS. *spildjan*, destroy, kill, = D. *spillen* = MLG. *spilden*, *spillen*, LG. *spillen*, waste, spend, = OHG. *spildan*, waste, spend, = Icel. *spilla*, destroy, = Sw. *spilla* = Dan. *spilde*, lose, spill, waste; cf. AS. *spild*, destruction; perhaps connected with *spald*[1], split, *speld*, splinter, etc.: see *spald*[1], *spill*[2], *spell*[4].] I. *trans.* 1†. To destroy; kill; slay.

To savèn whom him list, or elles *spille*.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1917.

I have conceived that hope of your goodnes that ye wold rather my person to bee saved then *spilled;* rather to be reformed then destroyed.
*Udall*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 4.

2†. To injure; mar; spoil; ruin.

Who-so spareth the sprynge [rod] *spilleth* his children.
*Piers Plowman* (B), v. 41.

So full of artless jealousy is guilt,
It *spills* itself in fearing to be *spilt*.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 20.

O what needs I toil day and night,
My fair body to *spill*.
*Lord Randal* (A) (Child's Ballads, II. 23).

3†. To waste; squander; spend.

This holde I for a verray nycetee
To *spille* labour for to kepe wyves.
*Chaucer*, Manciple's Tale, l. 49.

To thy mastir be trew his goodes that thow not *spille*.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

We give, and we are not the more accepted, because he beholdeth how unwisely we *spill* our gifts in the bringing.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 79.

4. To suffer or cause to flow out or become lost; shed: used especially of blood, as in wilful killing.

He lookt upon the blood *spilt*, whether of Subjects or of Rebels, with an indifferent eye, as exhausted out of his own veines.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.

5. To suffer to fall or run out accidentally and wastefully, and not as by pouring: said of fluids or of substances in fine grains or powder, such as flour or sand: as, to *spill* wine; to *spill* salt.

Their arguments are as fluxive as liquor *spilt* upon a table.
*B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

6†. To let out; let leak out; divulge: said of matters concealed.

Although it be a shame to *spill* it, I will not leaue to say . . . that, if there happened any kinseman or friend to visit him, he was driuen to seek lodging at his neighbours, or to borrowe all that was necessarie.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), l. 257.

7. *Naut.*, to discharge the wind from, as from the belly of a sail, in order to furl or reef it.—8. To throw, as from the saddle or a vehicle; overthrow. [Colloq.]—**Syn.** 5. *Splash*, etc. See *slop*[1].

II. *intrans.* 1†. To kill; slay; destroy; spread ruin.

He schall *spyll* on euery syde;
Ffor any cas that may betyde,
Schall non therof avanse.
*The Horn of King Arthur* (Child's Ballads, I. 24).

2†. To come to ruin or destruction; perish; die.

The pore, for faute late them not *spylle*.
And ȝe do, ȝour deth is dyght.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 95.

For deerne love of thee, lemman, I *spille*.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 92.

3†. To be wasteful or prodigal.

Thy father bids thee spare, and chides for *spilling*.
*Sir P. Sidney*.

4. To run out and become shed or wasted.

He was so topfull of himself that he let it *spill* on all the company.
*Watts*.

**spill**[1] (spil), *n*. [< *spill*[1], *v*.] 1. A throw or fall, as from a saddle or a vehicle. [Colloq.]

First a shiver, and then a thrill,
Then something decidedly like a *spill*,
And the parson was sitting upon a rock.
*O. W. Holmes*, The Deacon's Masterpiece.

2. A downpour; a flood. [Colloq.]

Soon the rain left off for a moment, gathering itself together again for another *spill*.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 87.

**spill**[2] (spil), *n*. [Early mod. E. also *spil*, *spille*; < ME. *spille*; a var. of *spell*[4], q. v. In some senses, as def. 4, prob. confused with *spile*[1], < D. *spijl*, a bar, stake, etc., also (in def. 5) with D. *spil*, > G. *spille*, a pin, pivot, spindle: see *spile*[1].] 1†. A splinter; a chip.

What [boots it thee] to reserve their relics many years,
Their silver spurs, or *spils* of broken spears?
*Bp. Hall*, Satires, IV. iii. 15.

2†. A little bar or pin; a peg.

The Ostyers (besides gathering by hand, at a great ebb) haue a peculiar dredge, which is a thick strong net, fastned to three *spils* of yron, and drawne at the boates sterne.
*R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 31.

3. A slip or strip of wood or paper meant for use as a lamplighter. Paper spills are made of strips of paper rolled spirally in a long tapering form or folded lengthwise. Thin strips of dry wood are also used as spills.

What she piqued herself upon, as arts in which she excelled, was making candle-lighters, or *spills* (as she preferred calling them), of colored paper, cut so as to resemble feathers, and knitting garters in a variety of dainty stitches.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, xiv.

4. A small peg or pin for stopping a cask; a spile: as, a vent-hole stopped with a *spill*.—5. The spindle of a spinning-wheel. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—6†. A trifling sum of money; a small fee.

The bishops who consecrated the ground were wont to have a *spill* or sportule from the credulous laity.
*Ayliffe*, Parergon.

**spill**[2]† (spil), *v. t.* [< *spill*[2], *n*.] To inlay, diversify, or piece out with spills, splinters, or chips; cover with small patches resembling spills. In the quotation it denotes inlaying with small pieces of ivory.

All the pillours of the one [temple] were guilt,
And all the others pavement were with yvory *spilt*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. x. 5.

**spillan, spillar** (spil'an, -ėr), *n*. Same as *spiller*[2].

**spill-case** (spil'kās), *n*. A small ornamental vase meant for the decoration of a mantelpiece, etc., and to hold spills or lamplighters. [Eng.]

**spill-channel** (spil'chan'el), *n*. A bayou or overflow-channel communicating with a river: used in India. See *spill-stream*. *Hunter*, Statistics of Bengal.

**spiller**[1] (spil'ėr), *n*. [< *spill*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who spills or sheds: as, a *spiller* of blood.

**spiller**[2] (spil'ėr), *n.* [Also *spillar, spilliard, spillan, spillet;* origin obscure.] 1. A trawl-line; a bultow. [West of Ireland.]—2. In the mackerel-fishery, a seine inserted into a larger seine to take out the fish, as over a rocky bottom where the larger seine cannot be hauled ashore. [Nova Scotia.]

**spillet** (spil'et), *n.* Same as *spiller*[2].

**spillet-fishing** (spil'et-fish'ing), *n.* Same as *spilliard-fishing.*

**spill-good**† (spil'gụd), *n.* [< *spill*[1], *v.*, + obj. *good.*] A spendthrift. *Minsheu.*

**spilliard** (spil'yärd), *n.* Same as *spiller*[2]. [West of Ireland.]

**spilliard-fishing** (spil'yärd-fish'ing), *n.* Fishing with a trawl-line.

**spillikin** (spil'i-kin), *n.* [Also *spilliken, spilikin* (and in pl. *spellicans, spelicans*); < MD. *spelleken*, a little pin, < *spelle*, a pin, splinter, + dim. *-ken:* see *spill*[2], *spell*[4], and *-kin.*] 1. A long splinter of wood, bone, ivory, or the like, such as is used in playing some games, as jackstraws.

The kitchen fire-irons were in exactly the same position against the back door as when Martha and I had skillfully piled them up like *spillikins*, ready to fall with an awful clatter if only a cat had touched the outside panels.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, x.

2. *pl.* A game played with such pegs, pins, or splinters, as push-pin or jackstraws.—3. A small peg used in keeping count in some games, as cribbage.

**spilling-line** (spil'ing-līn), *n. Naut.*, a rope occasionally fitted to a square sail in stormy weather, so as to spill the sail, in order that it may be reefed or furled more easily.

Reef-tackles were rove to the courses, and *spilling-lines* to the topsails. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 347.

**spill-stream** (spil'strēm), *n.* In India, a stream formed by the overflow of water from a river; a bayou. See *spill-channel.*

The Bhagirathi, although for centuries a mere *spill-stream* from the parent Ganges, is still called the Ganges by the villagers along its course.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 43.

**spill-time**† (spil'tīm), *n.* [ME. *spille-tyme;* < *spill*[1], *v.*, + obj. *time.*] A waster of time; a time-killer; an idler.

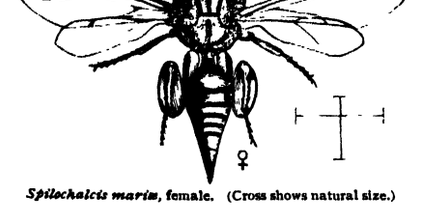
A spendour that spende mot other a *spille-tyme*,
Other beggest thy bylyue a-boute at menne hacches.
*Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 28.

**spill-trough** (spil'trôf), *n.* In *brass-founding*, a trough against which the inclined flask rests while the metal is poured from the crucible, and which catches metal that may be spilled.

**spillway** (spil'wā), *n.* A passage for surplus water from a dam.

In wet weather the water in the two reservoirs flows away through the *spillways* or waste weirs beside the dams, and runs down the river into Croton Lake.
*The Century*, XXXIX. 207.

**Spilochalcis** (spī-lō-kal'sis), *n.* [NL. (Thomson, 1875), < Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, speck, + NL. *Chalcis:* see *Chalcis*[1].] A genus of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididæ*, containing some of the largest species. The hind thighs are greatly enlarged, the abdomen has a long petiole, the thorax is maculate, and the middle tibiæ have spurs. The genus is very widely distributed, and the species destroy many kinds of insects. Some of the smaller



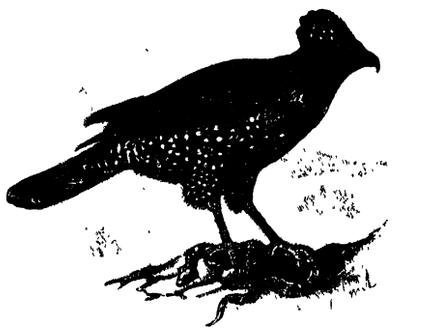
*Spilochalcis mariæ*, female. (Cross shows natural size.)

ones are secondary parasites. *S. mariæ* is a common parasite of the large native American silkworms, such as the polyphemus and cecropia.

**Spilogale** (spī-log'a-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, + *γαλῆ*, contr. of *γαλέη*, a weasel.] A genus of American skunks, differing from *Mephitis* in certain cranial characters. The skull is depressed, with highly arched zygomata, well-developed postorbital and slight mastoid processes, and peculiarly bullous periotic region. *S. putorius*, formerly *Mephitis bicolor*, is the little striped or spotted skunk of the United States. It is black or blackish, with numerous white stripes and spots in endless diversity of detail. The length is scarcely 12 inches without the tail, which is shorter than the rest of the animal. The genus was named by J. E. Gray in 1865. See cut in next column.

Little Striped Skunk (*Spilogale putorius*).

**Spilornis** (spī-lôr'nis), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of large spotted and crested hawks, of the family *Falconidæ*, having the tarsi bare below, the nostrils oval and perpendicular, and the crest-feathers rounded. There are several species of India, and thence through the Indo-Malayan region to Celebes and the Sulu and Philippine Islands. The best-



Crested Serpent-eagle, or Cheela (*Spilornis cheela*)

known is the cheela, *S. cheela*, of India. The bacha, *S. bacha*, inhabits Java, Sumatra, and Malacca; *S pallidus* is found in Borneo, *S. rufipectus* in Celebes, *S. mdænsis* in the Sulu Islands, and *S. holospilus* in the Philippines.

**spilosite** (spil'ō-sīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, + *-ite*[2].] A name given by Zincken to a rock occurring in the Harz, near the borders of the granitic mass of the Ramberg, apparently the result of contact metamorphism of the slate in the vicinity of granite or diabase. The most prominent visible feature of this change in the slate is the occurrence of spots; hence the rock has been called by the Germans *Fleckenschiefer*, while rocks of a similar origin, but striped instead of spotted, are known as *Bandschiefer*. Similar phenomena of contact metamorphism have been observed in other regions and described by various authors, and such altered slates are called by English geologists *spotted schists, chiastolite schists, andalusite schists*, etc.

**Spilotes** (spī-lō'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), as if < Gr. *σπιλωτής, < σπιλοῦν, stain, < *σπίλος*, a spot.] A genus of colubrine serpents, having smooth equal teeth, one median dorsal row of scales, internasals not confluent with nasals, two prefrontals, two nasals, one preocular, the rostral not produced, and the anal scute entire. *S. couperi* is a large harmless snake of the South Atlantic and Gulf States, sometimes 6 or 8 feet long, of a black color shading into yellow below, and known as the *indigo-* or *gopher-snake*. This genus was called *Georgia* by Baird and Girard in 1853.

**spilt** (spilt). A preterit and past participle of *spill*[1].

**spilter**† (spil'tėr), *n.* Same as *speller*[3].

**spilth** (spilth), *n.* [< *spill*[1] + *-th*[3]. Cf. *tilth.*] That which is spilled; that which is poured out lavishly.

Our vaults have wept
With drunken *spilth* of wine.
*Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2. 169.

Burned like a *spilth* of light
Out of the crashing of a myriad stars.
*Browning*, Sordello.

**spilus** (spī'lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, blemish.] 1. Pl. *spili* (-lī). In *anat.* and *pathol.*, a spot or discoloration; a nævus or birth-mark.—2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of elaterid beetles, confined to South America. *Candèze*, 1859.

**spin** (spin), *v.*; pret. *spun* (formerly also *span*), pp. *spun*, ppr. *spinning.* [< ME. *spinnen, spynnen* (pret. *span*, pl. *sponne*, pp. *sponnen*), < AS. *spinnan* (pret. *spann*, pp. *spunnen*) = D. *spinnen* = MLG. LG. *spinnen* = OHG. *spinnan*, MHG. G. *spinnen* = Icel. Sw. *spinna* = Dan. *spinde* = Goth. *spinnan*, spin; prob. related to *span* (AS. *spannan*, etc.), < Teut. √ *span*, draw out: see *span*[1]. Hence ult. *spinner, spindle, spinster, spider.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or by machinery: as, to *spin* wool, cotton, or flax.

All the yarn she [Penelope] *spun* in Ulysses' absence did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 98.

For plain truths lose much of their weight when they are rarify'd into subtilties, and their strength is impaired when they are *spun* into too fine a thread.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iv.

The number of strands of gut *spun* into a cord varies with the thickness of catgut required.
*Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 320.

2. To make, fabricate, or form by drawing out and twisting the materials of: as, to *spin* a thread or a web; to *spin* glass.

O fatal sustren! which, er any cloth
Me shapen was, my desteyne me *sponne*.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 734.

She, them saluting, there by them sate still,
Beholding how the thrids of life they *span*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 49.

What Spinster Witch could *spin* such Thread
He nothing knew. *Congreve*, An Impossible Thing.

There is a Wheel that 's turn'd by Humane power, which *Spins* Ten Thousand Yards of Glass in less than half an hour. Advertisement quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life [in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 290.

3. To form by the extrusion in long slender filaments or threads of viscous matter which hardens in air: said of the spider, the silkworm, and other insects: as, to *spin* silk or gossamer; to *spin* a web or cocoon.—4. Figuratively, to fabricate or produce in a manner analogous to the drawing out and twisting of wool or flax into threads, or to the processes of the spider or the silkworm: sometimes with *out.*

When they [letters] are *spun* out of nothing, they are nothing, or but apparitions and ghosts, with such hollow sounds as he that hears them knows not what they said.
*Donne*, Letters, xlvii.

Those accidents of time and place which obliged Greece to *spin* most of her speculations, like a spider, out of her own bowels. *De Quincey*, Style, iv.

5. To whirl rapidly; cause to turn rapidly on its own axis by twirling: as, to *spin* a top; to *spin* a coin on a table.

If the ball were *spun* like a top by the two fingers and thumb, it would turn in the way indicated by the arrow in the diagram. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 826.

6. To fish with a swivel or spoon-bait: as, to *spin* the upper pool.—7. In *sheet-metal work*, to form in a lathe, as a disk of sheet-metal, into a globe, cup, vase, or like form. The disk is fitted to the live spindle, and is pressed and bent by tools of various forms. The process is peculiarly suitable to plated ware, as the thin coating of silver is not broken or disturbed by it. Called in French *repoussé sur tour.*

8. To reject at an examination; "send spinning." [Slang.]

"When must you go, Jerry?" "Are you to join directly, or will they give you leave?" "Don't you funk being *spun?*" "Is it a good regiment? How jolly to dine at mess every day!" *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, I. x.

**Spun glass, silk.** See the nouns.—**Spun gold,** gold thread prepared for weaving in any manner; especially, that prepared by winding a very thin and narrow flat ribbon of gold around a thread of some other material.—**Spun silver,** silver thread for weaving. Compare *spun gold.*—**Spun yarn** (*naut.*), a line or cord formed of rope-yarns twisted together, used for serving ropes, bending sails, etc.—**To spin a yarn,** to tell a long story: originally a seamen's phrase. [Colloq.]—**To spin hay** (*milit.*), to twist hay into ropes for convenient carriage.—**To spin out,** to draw out tediously; prolong by discussion, delays, wordiness, or the like; protract: as, to *spin out* the proceedings beyond all patience.

By one delay after another, they *spin out* their whole lives. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Do you mean that the story is tediously *spun out?*
*Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

He endeavoured, however, to gain further time by *spinning out* the negotiation. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 18.

**To spin street-yarn,** to gad abroad; spend much time in the streets. [Slang, New Eng.]

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To form threads by drawing out and twisting the fiber of wool, cotton, flax, and the like, especially with the distaff and spindle, with the spinning-wheel, or with spinning-machinery.

Deceite, wepyng, *spynnyng*, God hath yeve
To wommen kyndely.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 401.

When Adam dalve, and Eve *span*,
Who was then a gentleman?
*Bp. Pilkington*, Works (Parker Soc.), p. 125.

2. To form threads out of a viscous fluid, as a spider or silkworm.—3. To revolve rapidly; whirl, as a top or a spindle.

Let the great world *spin* for ever down the ringing grooves of change. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

4. To issue in a thread or small stream; spirt.

Make incision in their hides,
That their hot blood may *spin* in English eyes.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 2. 10.

The sharp streams of milk *spun* and foamed into the pail below. *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 84.

**5.** To go or move rapidly; go fast: as, to *spin* along the road. [Colloq.]

While it [money] lasts, make it *spin*.
*W. Collins*, Hide and Seek, ii. 4.

The locomotive *spins* along no less merrily because ten carloads of rascals may be profiting by its speed.
*S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 3.

**6.** To use a spinner or spinning-spoon; troll: as, to *spin* for trout.—**7.** To be made to revolve, as a minnow on the trolling-spoon. The minnow is fastened on a gang of small hooks that are thrust into its back and sides to so bend it that it may turn round and round when dragged through the water. —**Spinning dervish.** See *dervish*.

**spin** (spin), *n.* [< *spin*, *v.*] **1.** A rapid revolving or whirling motion, as that of a top on its axis; a rapid twirl: as, to give a coin a *spin*.

She found Nicholas busily engaged in making a penny spin on the dresser, for the amusement of three little children. . . . He, as well as they, was smiling at a good long *spin*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xxxix.

**2.** A continued rapid motion or action of any kind; a spirited dash or run; a single effort of high speed, as in running a race; a spurt. [Colloq.]—**3.** In *math.*, a rotation-velocity considered as represented by a line, the axis of rotation, and a length marked upon that line proportional to the number of turns per unit of time. *W. K. Clifford*.

**spina** (spī'nä), *n.*; pl. *spinæ* (-nē). [< L. *spina*, a thorn, prickle, the backbone: see *spine*.] **1.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) A spine, in any sense. (*b*) The spine, or spinal column; the backbone: more fully called *spina dorsalis* or *spina dorsi*, also *columna spinalis*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *ornith.*, a genus of fringilline birds, the type of which is *S. lesbia* of southern Europe. *Kaup*, 1829. Also called *Buscarla*. See *Spinus*.—**3.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a barrier dividing the hippodrome longitudinally, about which the racers turned.—**4.** One of the quills of a spinet or similar instrument.—**Erector spinæ, multifidus spinæ, rotatores spinæ.** See *erector, multifidus, rotator*.—**Spina angularis.** See *spine of the sphenoid*, under *spine*.—**Spina bifida**, a congenital gap in the posterior wall of the spinal canal, through which protrudes a sac, formed in hydrorachis externa of meninges, and in hydrorachis interna of these with a nervous lining. This forms a tumor in the middle line of the back.—**Spina dorsalis, spina dorsi**, the vertebral column.—**Spina frontalis.** See *nasal spine (a)*, under *nasal*.—**Spina helicis**, the spinous process of the helix of the ear.—**Spina mentalis**, one of the mental or genial tubercles. See *mental*[2], *genial*[2].

**spinaceous** (spi-nā'shius), *a.* [< *Spinacia* + *-ous* (accom. to *-aceous*).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of spinach, or the class of plants to which it belongs.

**spinach, spinage** (spin'āj), *n.* [(*a*) According to the present pron., prop. spelled *spinage* (early mod. E. also *spynnage*), this being an altered form of *spinach* (early mod. F. *spinache*); = MD. *spinagie, spinazi*, D. *spinazie* = LG. *spinasie*, < OF. *spinache, espinache, espinage, espinace, espinoce, espinoche, espinoiche*, etc., = Sp. *espinaca* = Cat. *espinac* = It. *spinace*, also *spinacchia*, < ML. *spinacia, spinacium*, also *spinacius, spinachia, spinachium, spinathia*, etc., after Rom. (NL. *spinacia*), spinach; cf. (*b*) Pr. *espinar*, OF. *espinars, espinard, espinar*, F. *épinard*, < ML. **spinarius, *spinarium*, spinach; (*c*) G. Dan. *spinat* = Sw. *spenat, spinat*, < ML. **spinatum*, spinach; (*d*) Pg. *espinafre*, spinach (cf. L. *spinifer*, spine-bearing); so called with ref. to the prickly fruit; variously formed, with some confusions, < L. *spina*, a thorn: see *spine*.] **1.** A chenopodiaceous garden vegetable of the genus *Spinacia*, producing thick succulent leaves, which, when boiled and seasoned, form a pleasant and wholesome, though not highly flavored dish. There is commonly said to be but a single species, *S. oleracea*; but *S. glabra*, usually regarded as a variety, is now recognized as distinct, while there are two other wild species. The leaves of *S. oleracea* are sagittate, undivided, and prickly; those of *S. glabra* are larger, rounded at the base, and smooth. These are respectively the prickly-leaved and round-leaved spinach. There are several cultivated varieties of each, one of which, with wrinkled leaves like a Savoy cabbage, is the Savoy or lettuce-leaved spinach. All the species are Asiatic; the cultivated plant was first introduced into Europe by the Arabs by way of Spain.

**2.** One of several other plants affording a dish like spinach. See phrases below.—**Australian spinach**, a species of goosefoot, *Chenopodium auricomum*, a recent substitute for spinach; also, *Tetragonia implexicoma*, the Victorian bower-spinach, a trailing and climbing plant festooning bushes, its leaves covered with transparent vesicles as in the ice-plant.—**Indian spinach.** Same as *Malabar nightshade*. See *nightshade*.—**Mountain spinach.** See *mountain spinach*.—**New Zealand spinach**, a decumbent or prostrate plant, *Tetragonia expansa*, found in New Zealand, Australia, and Tasmania, and also in Japan and southern South America. It has numerous rhomboid thick and succulent deep-green leaves.—**Strawberry spinach.** Same as *strawberry-blite*.—**Wild spinach**, a name of several plants locally used as pot-herbs, namely *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus* and *C. album*, *Beta maritima* (the wild beet), and *Campanula latifolia*. [Prov. Eng.]

**Spinachia** (spī-nā'ki-ä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < L. *spina*, a thorn, prickle, spine: see *spine*, and cf. *spinach*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of marine gasterosteids. *S. vulgaris* is the common seastickleback of northern Europe.

**Spinacia** (spī-nā'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < ML. *spinacia*, spinach: see *spinach*.] A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Chenopodiaceæ* and tribe *Atripliceæ*. It is characterized by bractless and commonly dioecious flowers, the pistillate with a two- to four-toothed roundish perianth, its tube hardened and closed in fruit, covering the utricle and its single erect turgid seed. There are 4 species, all Oriental (for which see *spinach*). They are erect annuals, with alternate stalked leaves which are entire or sinuately toothed. The flowers are borne in glomerules, the fertile usually axillary, the staminate forming interrupted spikes.

**Spinacidæ** (spī-nas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spinax* (*-ac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of anarthrous sharks, typified by the genus *Spinax;* the dogfishes. There are 6 or more genera and about 20 species of rather small sharks, chiefly of the Atlantic. Also called *Acanthiidæ, Centrinidæ*, and *Spinaces*.

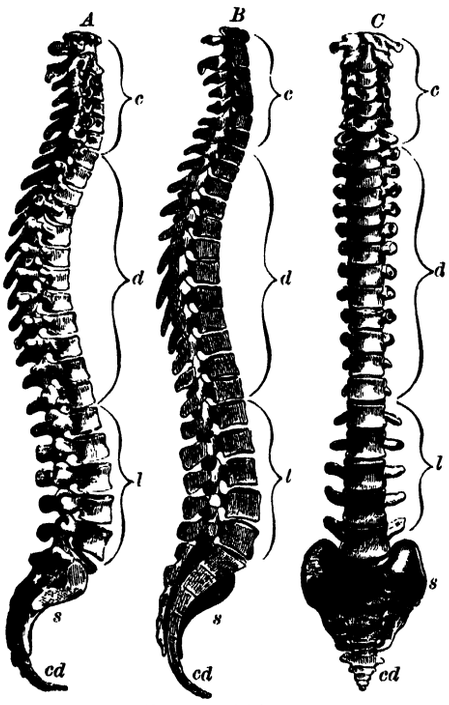
**spinacine** (spin'ą-sin), *a.* [< *Spinax* (*-ac-*) + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Spinacidæ*.

**spinacoid** (spin'ą-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Spinax* (*-ac-*) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to the dogfish; of or pertaining to the *Spinacidæ*.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Spinacidæ;* a dogfish.

**spinage**, *n.* See *spinach*.

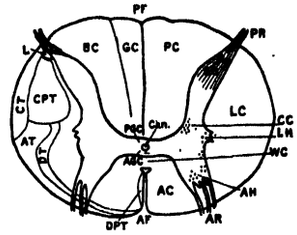
**spinal** (spī'nal), *a.* [= F. *spinal* = Sp. *espinal* = Pg. *espinhal* = It. *spinale*, < LL. *spinalis*, of or pertaining to a thorn or the spine, < L. *spina*, a thorn, prickle, spine, the spine or backbone: see *spine*.] In *anat.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to the backbone, spine, or spinal column; rachidian; vertebral: as, *spinal* arteries, bones, muscles, nerves; *spinal* curvature; a *spinal* complaint. (*b*) Pertaining to a spine or spinous process of bone; spinous: as, the *spinal* point (the base of the nasal spine, or subnasal point): specifically used in craniometry. [Rare.]—**Accessory spinal nerve**, or **spinal accessory.** Same as *accessorius* (*b*).—**Acute, atrophic**, and **spastic spinal paralysis.** See *paralysis*.—**Spinal arteries**, numerous branches, especially of the vertebral artery, which supply the spinal cord.—**Spinal bulb**, the medulla oblongata.—**Spinal canal.** See *canal*[1].—**Spinal column**, the spine or backbone; the vertebral column or series of vertebræ, extending from the head to the end of the tail, forming the morphological axis of the body of every vertebrate. In man the bones composing the spinal column are normally thirty-three—seven cervical, twelve dorsal or thoracic, five lumbar, five sacral, and four coccygeal. These form a flexuous and




Human Spinal Column.

*A*, side view; *B*, same, in median sagittal section; *C*, front view; *c*, seven cervicals; *d*, twelve dorsals; *l*, five lumbars; *s*, five sacrals, fused in a sacrum; *cd*, four caudals or coccygeals, forming a coccyx.

flexible column capable of bending, as a whole, in every direction. It is most movable in the lumbar and cervical regions, less so in the dorsal and coccygeal, fixed in the sacral. Twenty-four of its bones are individually movable. The total length averages 26 or 27 inches. See *vertebra*, and cut under *backbone*.—**Spinal cord**, the main neural axis of every vertebrate, exclusive of the brain; the myelon, or the neuron without the encephalon; the spinal marrow, or nervous cord which extends in the spinal canal from the brain for a varying distance in different animals, and gives off the series of spinal nerves in pairs. The cord is directly continuous with the brain in all cranial vertebrates, and, with the brain, constitutes the neuron, or cerebrospinal axis, developed from an involution of epiblast in connection with a notochord (see cut under *protovertebra*). The cord is primitively tubular, and may retain, in the adult, traces of its cœlia (see *rhombocœlia*), comparable to the cœliæ of the brain; but it generally solidifies, and also becomes fluted, or presents several parallel columns, from between certain of which the spinal nerves emerge. In man the cord is solid and subcylindrical, and extends in the spinal canal from the foramen magnum, where it is continuous with the oblongata, to the first or second lumbar vertebra. It gives off the spinal nerves, and may be regarded as made up of a series of segments, from each of which springs a pair of nerves; it is divided into cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacral, and coccygeal regions, corresponding to the nerves and not to the adjacent vertebræ. There is an enlargement where the nerves from the arms come in (the cervical enlargement), and one where those from the legs come in (the lumbar enlargement). A cross-section of the cord exhibits a central H-shaped column of gray substance incased in white. (See figure.) The tracts of different functions are exhibited on one side of the cut; they are not distinguished in the adult healthy cord, but differ from one another in certain periods of early development, and may be marked out by secondary degenerations. The cord is a center for certain reflex actions, and a collection of pathways to and from the brain. The reflex centers have been located as follows: scapular, 5 C. to 1 Th.; epigastric, 4 Th. to 7 Th.; abdominal, 8 Th. to 1 L.; cremasteric, 1 L. to 3 L.; patellar, 2 L. to 4 L.; cystic and sexual, 2 L. to 4 L.; rectal, 4 L. to 2 S.; gluteal, 4 L. to 5 L.; Achilles tendon, 5 L. to 1 S.; plantar, 1 S. to 3 S. See also cuts under *brain, cell, Petromyzontidæ*, and *Pharyngobranchii*.—**Spinal epilepsy**, muscle-clonus, spontaneous or due to assuming some ordinary position of the legs, the result of increased myotatic irritability, as in spastic paralysis.—**Spinal foramina**, the intervertebral foramina.—**Spinal ganglia.** See *ganglion*.—**Spinal marrow.** Same as *spinal cord*.—**Spinal muscles**, the muscles proper of the spinal column, which lie longitudinally along the vertebræ, especially the epaxial muscles of the back, constituting what are known in human anatomy as the *third, fourth*, and *fifth layers* of muscles of the back (the so-called first and second "layers" of human anatomy being not axial, but appendicular). One of these is called *spinalis*.—**Spinal nerves**, the numerous pairs of nerves which arise from the spinal cord and emerge from the intervertebral foramina. In the higher vertebrates spinal nerves originate by two roots from opposite sides of that section of the spinal cord to which they respectively pertain—a *posterior, sensory*, or *ganglionated* root, and an *anterior, motor*, or *non-ganglionated* root, which usually unite in one sensorimotor trunk before emergence from the intervertebral foramina, and then as a rule divide into two main trunks, one epaxial and the other hypaxial. The number of spinal nerves varies within wide limits, and bears no fixed relation to the length of the spinal cord, which latter may end high in the dorsal region, yet give off a leash of nerves (see *cauda equina*, under *cauda*) which emerge from successive intervertebral foramina as far as the coccygeal region. The spinal nerves form numerous and intricate connections with the nerves of the ganglionic system. Their epaxial trunks are always few and small in comparison with the size, number, and extent of the ramifications of the hypaxial trunks, which latter usually supply all the appendicular and most of the axial parts of the body.—**Spinal reflexes.** See *reflex*.—**Spinal veins**, the numerous veins and venous plexuses in and on the spinal column, carrying off blood from the bones and included structures. In man these veins are grouped and named in four sets. See *vena*.




Cross-section of Human Spinal Cord.

AC, anterior column; AF, anterior fissure; AGC, anterior gray commissure; AH, anterior horn of gray matter; AR, anterior roots; AT, ascending anterolateral tract, or tract of Gowers; BC, postero-external column, or column of Burdach; Can., central canal; CC, Clarke's column; CPT, crossed pyramidal tract; CT, cerebellar tract; DPT, direct or uncrossed pyramidal tract; DT, anterolateral descending tract; GC, posteromedian column, or column of Goll; L, Lissauer's tract; LC, lateral column, LH, lateral horn or intermediolateral tract of gray matter with contained ganglion-cells; PC, posterior column; PF, posterior fissure; PGC, posterior gray commissure; PR, posterior root; SG, substantia gelatinosa; WC, anterior white commissure.

**spinalis** (spī-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *spinales* (-lēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), < LL. *spinalis*, pertaining to a thorn: see *spinal*.] In *anat.*, a series of muscular slips, derived from the longissimus dorsi, which pass between and connect the spinous processes of vertebræ: usually divided into the *spinalis dorsi* and *spinalis colli*, according to its relation with the back and the neck respectively.

**spinate** (spī'nāt), *a.* [< NL. *spinatus*, < L. *spina*, spine: see *spine*. Cf. *spinach* (*d*).] Covered with spines or spine-like processes.

**Spinax** (spī'naks), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *σπίνα* or *σπίνη*, a fish so called.] A genus of dogfishes, giving name to the family *Spinacidæ*, and

represented by *S. niger* or *spinax*, a small black shark of Europe.

**Spindalis** (spin'dā-lis), *n.* [NL. (Jardine and Selby, 1836); origin unknown.] A genus of thick-billed tanagers, of the family *Tanagridæ*, peculiar to the Antillean region. They have a comparatively long bill, ascending gonys, and swollen upper mandible; in the male the coloration is brilliant orange varied with black and white. There are 6 species, *S. nigricephala, portoricensis, multicolor, pretrii, benedicti,* and *zena*, respectively inhabiting Jamaica, Porto Rico, San Domingo, Cuba, Cozumel Island (off the Yucatan coast), and the Bahamas. The first-named builds a cup-shaped nest in trees or shrubs, and lays spotted eggs, and the others are probably similar in this respect. See cut under *cashew-bird*.

**spindle** (spin'dl), *n.* [Also dial. *spinnel;* < ME. *spindle, spyndle, spindel, spyndel, spyndelle, spyndyl, spyndylle,* < AS. *spindle, spindel,* earlier *spinel, spinil, spinl* (dat. *spinele, spinle*) (= MD. *spille* (by assimilation for **spinle*), D. *spil* = OHG. *spinnela, spinnila, spinnala,* MHG. *spinnele, spinnel,* G. *spindel* (also *spille,* < D.) = Sw. Dan. *spindel*), a spindle, < *spinnan*, spin: see *spin*. Cf. *spill*[2].] **1.** (*a*) In *hand-spinning*, a small bar, usually of wood, hung to the end of the thread as it is first drawn from the mass of fiber on the distaff. By rotating the spindle, the spinner twists the thread, and as the thread is spun it is wound upon the spindle.

> Sing to those that hold the vital shears,
> And turn the adamantine *spindle* round,
> On which the fate of gods and men is wound.
> *Milton*, Arcades, l. 66.

(*b*) The pin which is used in spinning-wheels for twisting the thread, and on which the thread, when twisted, is wound. See cut under *spinning-wheel*. (*c*) One of the skewers or axes of a spinning-machine upon which a bobbin is placed to wind the yarn as it is spun. See cut under *spinning-jenny*.—**2.** Any slender pointed rod or pin which turns round, or on which anything turns. (*a*) A small axle or axis, in contradistinction to a *shaft* or large axle, as the arbor or mandrel in a lathe: as, the *spindle* of a vane; the *spindle* of the fusee of a watch. See *dead-spindle, live-spindle*. (*b*) A vertical shaft supporting the upper stone or runner of a pair in a flour-mill. See cut under *mill-spindle*. (*c*) In vehicles, the tapering end or arm on the end of an axletree. (*d*) A small shaft which passes through a door-lock, and upon which the knobs or handles are fitted. When it is turned it withdraws the latch. (*e*) In *ship-building:* (1) The upper main piece of a made mast. (2) An iron axle fitted into a block of wood, which is fixed securely between two of the ship's beams, and upon which the capstan turns. (*f*) In *founding*, the pin on which the pattern of a mold is formed. (*g*) In *building*, same as *newel*[1]. (*h*) In *cabinet-making*, a short turned part, especially the turned or circular part of a baluster, stair-rail, etc.

**3.** Something having the form of a spindle (sense 1); a fusiform object. (*a*) The grip of a sword. (*b*) A pine-needle or -leaf. [U. S.]

> We went into camp in a magnificent grove of pines. The roots of the trees are buried in the *spindles* and burrs which have fallen undisturbed for centuries.
> *G. W. Nichols*, Story of the Great March, xxii.

(*c*) The roll of not yet unfolded leaves on a growing plant of Indian corn.

> Its [the spindle-worm's] ravages generally begin while the cornstalk is young, and before the *spindle* rises much above the tuft of leaves in which it is embosomed.
> *Harris*, Insects Injurious to Vegetation.

(*d*) In *conch.*, a spindle-shell. (*e*) In *anat.*, a fusiform part or organ. (1) A spindle-cell. (2) The inner segment of a rod or cone of the bacillary layer of the retina. See cut under *retina*. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 121. (*f*) In *embryol.*, one of the fusiform figures produced by chromatin fibers in the process of karyokinesis. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 933.

**4.** In *geom.*, a solid generated by the revolution of the arc of a curve-line about its chord, in opposition to a *conoid*, which is a solid generated by the revolution of a curve about its axis. The spindle is denominated *circular, elliptic, hyperbolic,* or *parabolic*, according to the figure of its generating curve.

**5.** A measure of yarn: in cotton a *spindle* of 18 hanks is 15,120 yards; in linen a *spindle* of 48 cuts is 14,400 yards.—**6.** A long slender stalk.

> The *spindles* must be tied up, and, as they grow in height, rods set by them, lest by their bending they should break.
> *Mortimer*.

**7.** Something very thin and slender.

> I am fall'n away to nothing, to a *spindle*.
> *Fletcher*, Women Pleased, iv. 3.

**Ring-spindle**, a spindle which carries a traveling ring.—**Spindle side of the house**, the female side. See *spear-side*.

**spindle** (spin'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spindled*, ppr. *spindling*. [< *spindle*, *n.*] To shoot or grow in a long, slender stalk or body.

> When the flowers begin to *spindle*, all but one or two of the biggest at each root should be nipped off. *Mortimer*.

**spindle-cataract** (spin'dl-kat″a-rakt), *n.* A form of cataract characterized by a spindle-shaped opacity extending from the posterior surface of the anterior part of the capsule to the anterior surface of the posterior part of the capsule, with a central dilatation. Commonly called *fusiform cataract*.

**spindle-cell** (spin'dl-sel), *n.* A spindle-shaped cell; a fusiform cell.—**Spindle-cell layer**, the deepest layer of the cerebral cortex, containing many fusiform with a few angular cells. **Spindle-cell sarcoma**. See *spindle-celled sarcoma*, under *sarcoma*.

**spindle-celled** (spin'dl-seld), *a.* Made up of or containing spindle-shaped cells.—**Spindle-celled sarcoma**. See *sarcoma*.

**spindle-legged** (spin'dl-legd), *a.* Having long, thin legs; spindle-shanked.

> A pale, sickly, *spindle-legged* generation of valetudinarians. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 148.

**spindle-legs** (spin'dl-legz), *n. pl.* Long, slim legs; hence, a tall, thin person with such legs or shanks: used humorously or in contempt.

**spindle-shanked** (spin'dl-shangkt), *a.* Same as *spindle-legged*.

**spindle-shanks** (spin'dl-shangks), *n. pl.* Same as *spindle-legs*.

> A Weezel-faced cross old Gentleman with *Spindle-Shanks*. *Steele*, Tender Husband, i. 1.

**spindle-shaped** (spin'dl-shāpt), *a.* Circular in cross-section and tapering from the middle to each end; fusiform; formed like a spindle.

Spindle-shaped Root of Radish (*Raphanus sativus*).

**spindle-shell** (spin'dl-shel), *n.* In *conch.*, a spindle-shaped shell; a spindle. (*a*) A shell of the genus *Fusus* in some of its applications, as *F. antiquus*, the common spindle or red-whelk, also called *buckie* or *roaring buckie*. See cuts under *Fusus* and *Siphonostoma*, 2. (*b*) A spindle-stromb. (*c*) A gastropod of the family *Muricidæ* and genus *Chrysodomus*, having a spindle-like or fusiform shape and the canal slightly produced. The species inhabit chiefly the northern cold seas. See cut under *reverse*.

**spindle-step** (spin'dl-step), *n.* In mill- and spinning-spindles, the lower bearing of an upright spindle. *E. H. Knight*.

**spindle-stromb** (spin'dl-stromb), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Strombidæ* and genus *Rostellaria*, having a spindle-like or fusiform shell with a long spire, and also a long anterior canal. The species inhabit the tropical Pacific and Indian oceans. See cut under *Rostellaria*.

**spindletail** (spin'dl-tāl), *n.* The pin-tailed duck, *Dafila acuta*. See *pintail*, 1. [Local, U. S.]

**spindle-tree** (spin'dl-trē), *n.* A European shrub or small tree, *Euonymus Europæa* (*E. vulgaris*), growing in hedge-rows, on borders of woods, etc. It is so called from the use of its hard fine-grained wood in making spindles, and other uses have given it the names *prick-timber, skewer-wood,* and *pegwood*. It is one of the dogwoods. The name is carried over to the American *E. atropurpurea*, the wahoo or burning-bush, and to the Japanese *E. Japonica;* it is also extended to the genus, and even to the order (*Celastrineæ*).

**spindle-valve** (spin'dl-valv), *n.* A valve having an axial guide-stem. *E. H. Knight*.

**spindle-whorl** (spin'dl-hwȯrl), *n.* See *whorl*.

**spindle-worm** (spin'dl-wȯrm), *n.* The larva of the noctuid moth *Achatodes* (or *Gortyna*) *zeæ:* so called because it burrows into the spindle of Indian corn. See *spindle*, *n.*, 3 (*c*). [Local, U. S.]

**spindling** (spind'ling), *a.* and *n.* [< *spindle* + *-ing*[2].] **I.** *a.* Long and slender; disproportionately slim or spindle-like.

**II.** *n.* A spindling or disproportionately long and slim person or thing; a slender shoot. [Rare.]

> Half-conscious of the garden-squirt,
> The *spindlings* look unhappy.
> *Tennyson*, Amphion.

**spindly** (spind'li), *a.* [< *spindle* + *-y*[1].] Spindle-like; disproportionately long and slender or slim. [Colloq.]

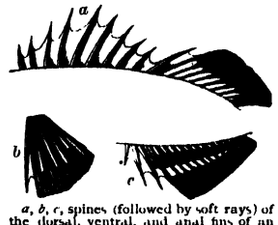
> The effect of all this may be easily imagined—a *spindly* growth of rootless ideas. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 556.

**spindrift** (spin'drift), *n.* [A var. (simulating *spin*, go rapidly) of *spoon-drift*, q. v.] *Naut.*, the spray of salt water blown along the surface of the sea in heavy winds.

**spine** (spīn), *n.* [< OF. *espine*, F. *épine* = Pr. Sp. *espina* = Pg. *espinha* = It. *spina*, < L. *spina*, a thorn, prickle, also the backbone; prob. for **spicna*, and akin to *spica*, a point, spike: see *spike*[1]. In the sense of 'backbone' *spine* is directly < L. *spina*. Hence *spinach, spinage, spinal, spiny, spinet, spinney*, etc.] **1.** In *bot.*, a stiff sharp-pointed process, containing more or less woody tissue, and originating in the degeneracy or modification of some organ. Usually it is a branch or the termination of a stem or branch, indurated, leafless, and attenuated to a point, as in the hawthorn, aloe, pear, and honey-locust; its nature is clearly manifest by the axillary position, and also by the fact that it sometimes produces imperfect leaves and buds. A spine may also consist of a modified leaf (all gradations being found between merely spiny-toothed leaves and leaves which are completely contracted into simple or multiple spines, as in the barberry), or of a persistent petiole, as in some *Astragali* and in *Fouquieria*, or of a modified stipule, as in the common locust. A spine is to be clearly distinguished from a prickle, which is merely a superficial outgrowth from the bark. See *prickle*, 1.

**2.** The backbone; the rachis, spina, or spinal column of a vertebrate. The name is due to the series of spinous processes of the several vertebræ which it presents, forming a ridge along the middle of the back. See *spinal column* (under *spinal*), and *vertebra, vertebral*.

**3.** A name of some part in various animals. (*a*) In *anat.*, a sharp process, point, or crest of bone; a spinous process, generally stouter than a styloid process: as, the *spine* of the ilium, of the ischium, of the scapula, of the pubis. See cuts under *innominatum* and *shoulder-blade*. (*b*) In *morph.*, a bony element, or pair of bony elements, which completes a segment of either the neural canal or the hemal canal of a vertebrate on the midline of the dorsal or ventral aspect of the body, the ossification intervening dorsad between a pair of neurapophyses or ventrad between a pair of hemapophyses, the former being a *neural spine*, the latter a *hemal spine*. Thus, the spinous process of a dorsal vertebra is the neural spine of that vertebra, and the segment of the sternum with which the rib of that vertebra articulates is the hemal spine of the same vertebra. *Owen*. See cuts under *dorsal, carapace*, and *endoskeleton*. (*c*) In *mammal.*, a modified hair; a sharp, stiff, hard, horny dermal outgrowth, as one of the quills of a porcupine, or of the prickles of the hedgehog or spiny ant-eater. In many animals the transition from soft fur through harsh or bristly pelage to spines is very gradual. See cuts under *Echidnidæ, Erinaceus*, and *porcupine*. (*d*) In *ornith.*, a spur or calcar, as of the wing or foot; a mucro, as of a feather. See cuts under *Palamedea, Rasores*, and *mucronate*. (*e*) In *herpet.*, a sharp, prickly scale of considerable size; a horn. See cuts under *Cerastes* and *Phrynosoma*. (*f*) In *conch.*, any considerable sharp projection of the shell. Such spines are endlessly modified in size, shape, and site. Good examples are figured under *murex, scorpion-shell*, and *Spondylus*. (*g*) In *Crustacea*, any considerable spinous process of the carapace, of the legs, etc. Such spines are the rule with most crustaceans. The large tail-spine of some is specified as the *telson*. (*h*) In *entom.*, any comparatively short sharp projection of the chitinous body-wall of an insect. Such occur commonly upon the larvæ of *Lepidoptera*, upon the bodies of many adult *Coleoptera, Hemiptera*, and *Hymenoptera*, and upon the legs (principally upon the tibiæ) of these and nearly all *Orthoptera* and many *Neuroptera*. The body-spines of adult insects are always of great use in classification. (*i*) In *ichth*: (1) A fin-spine; one of the unjointed and unbranched sharp bony rays of the fins, such as those the presence of which gives name to the acanthopterygian fishes; a spinous fin-ray, as distinguished from a soft ray. See *ray*[1], 7, and the formula under *radial, a*. (2) A spinous process, as of an opercular bone. (3) The spinous process of some ganoid, placoid, etc., scales. See cuts under *Echinorhinus, sand-fish, scale, searaven*, and *shackle-joint*. (*j*) In echinoderms, one of the movable processes which beset the exterior, as of an echinus, and are articulated with the tubercles of the body-wall. *Primary spines* are the large ones forming continuous series along the ambulacra, as distinguished from less-developed *secondary* and *tertiary spines*. Other spines are specified as *semital*. See cuts under *Cidaris, Echinometra, Echinus, semita*, and *Spatangus*. (*k*) In general, some or any hard sharp process, like a spine; a thorn; a prickle: as, the *spine* at the end of the tail of the lion or the fer-de-lance.




*a, b, c*, spines (followed by soft rays) of the dorsal, ventral, and anal fins of an acanthopterygian fish: *a*, ten spines, *b*, one spine; *c*, three spines.

**4.** In *mach.*, any longitudinal ridge; a fin. *E. H. Knight*.—**5.** In *lace-making*, a raised projection from the cordonnet: one of the varieties of pinwork; especially, one of many small points that project outward from the edge of the lace, forming a sort of fringe.—**6.** The duramen or heartwood of trees: a ship-builders' term. See *duramen*.—**Angular curvature of the spine**. See *curvature*.—**Anterior superior spine of the ilium**. See *spines of the ilium*.—**Concussion of the spine**, in theoretic strictness, a molecular lesion of the spinal cord too fine for microscopic detection, but impairing the functions of the cord, and produced by violent jarring, as in a railway accident; often applied, without discrimination, to cases which, after an accident, exhibit various nervous or spinal symptoms without any manifest gross lesion which explains them. These include cases of traumatic neurasthenia, of hemorrhage in the cord or its membranes, of displacement and fracture of vertebræ, and of muscular and ligamentous strains.—**Ethmoidal spine**, a projection of the sphenoid bone for articulation with the cribriform plate of the ethmoid.—**Hemal spine**. See def. 3 (*b*), and *hemal*.—**Interhemal spine**. See *interhemal*.—**Interneural spine**. See *interneural*.—**Lateral curvature of the spine**. See *curvature*.—**Mental external spine**, the mental protuberance of the human mandible.—**Mental spines**, the genial tubercles. See *genial*[2].—**Nasal, pharyngeal, pleural spine**. See the

adjectives.—**Palatine spine.** See (*posterior*) *nasal spine*, under *nasal*.—**Posterior superior spine of the ilium.** See *spines of the ilium*.—**Public spine.** See below, and *pubic*.—**Railway spine**, concussion of the spine (especially in its more vague sense) resulting from railway accident.—**Scapular spine.** Same as *spine of the scapula*.—**Sciatic spine**, the spine of the ischium.—**Semital spine.** See *semital*.—**Spine of the ischium**, a pointed triangular eminence situated a little below the middle of the posterior border of the ischium, and separating the lesser from the greater sacrosciatic notch. In man the pudic vessels and nerve wind around this spine.—**Spine of the pubis**, the pubic spine, a prominent tubercle which projects from the upper border of the pubis about an inch from the symphysis.—**Spine of the scapula**, the scapular spine, in man a prominent plate of bone separating the supraspinous and infraspinous fossæ, and terminating in the acromion.—**Spine of the sphenoid**, a projection from the lower part of the greater wing of the sphenoid, extending backward into the angle between the petrous and squamous divisions of the temporal bone. Also called *spinous process of the sphenoid*.—**Spines of the ilium**, the iliac spines. In man these are four in number: the anterior extremity of the iliac crest terminates in the *anterior superior spine*, below which and separated from it by a concavity is the *anterior inferior spine;* in a similar manner the posterior extremity of the iliac crest terminates in the *posterior superior spine*, while below it is the *posterior inferior spine*, the two being separated by a notch.—**Spines of the tibia**, a pair of processes between the two articular surfaces of the head of the tibia, in the interior of the knee-joint, to which are attached the ends of the semilunar cartilages and the crucial ligaments of the joint.—**Trochlear spine**, a small spine-like projection upon the orbital part of the frontal bone for attachment of the pulley of the superior oblique muscle of the eye.

**spine-armed** (spīn′ärmd), *a.* Armed with spines or spiny processes, as a murex; spinigerous.

**spineback** (spīn′bak), *n.* A fish of the family *Notacanthidæ*.

**spine-bearer** (spīn′bār″ėr), *n.* A spine-bearing caterpillar.

**spine-bearing** (spīn′bār″ing), *a.* Having spines; spined or spiny; spinigerous.

**spinebelly** (spīn′bel″i), *n.* A kind of balloonfish, *Tetraodon lineatus*, more fully called *striped spinebelly*. See cut under *balloon-fish*.

**spinebill** (spīn′bil), *n.* An Australian melihagine bird, *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*, formerly called *slender-billed creeper*, or another of this genus, *A. superciliosus*. In both these honey-eaters the bill is slender, curved, and extremely acute. They are closely related to the members of the genus *Myzomela*, but present a totally different pattern of coloration. The first-named is widely distributed on the continent and in Tasmania; the second inhabits western and southwestern Australia.

**spined** (spīnd), *a.* [< *spine* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a spine or spinal column; backboned; vertebrate.—2. Having spines; spinous or spiny: as, a *spined* caterpillar; the *spined* cicadas.—**Spined soldier-bug.** See *soldier-bug*.

**spinefoot** (spīn′fůt), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Acanthodactylus*, as *A. vulgaris* of northern Africa.

**spinel** (spin′el or spi-nel′), *n.* [Also *spinelle*, *espinel;* early mod. E. *spinelle;* < OF. *spinelle*, *espinelle*, F. *spinelle* = It. *spinella*, *spinel;* prob. orig. applied to a mineral with spine-shaped crystals; dim. of L. *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spine*.] 1. A mineral of various shades of red, also blue, green, yellow, brown, and black, commonly occurring in isometric octahedrons. It has the hardness of topaz. Chemically, it consists of the oxids of magnesium and aluminium, with iron protoxid in some varieties, also chromium in the variety picotite. Clear and finely colored red varieties are highly prized as ornamental stones in jewelry. The red varieties are known as *spinel ruby* or *balas ruby*, while those of a dark-green, brown, or black color, containing iron protoxid in considerable amount, are called *ceylonite* or *pleonaste*. The valuable varieties, including the spinel ruby (see *ruby*), occur as rolled pebbles in river-channels in Ceylon, Burma, and Siam; they are often associated with the true ruby (corundum). The spinel group of minerals includes several species which may be considered as made up of equal parts of a protoxid and a sesquioxid ($RO+R_2O_3$). Here belong gahnite, magnetite, franklinite, etc. An octahedral habit characterizes them all.

There [in the Island of Zeilam] is also founde an other kynde of Rubies, which wee caule *Spinelle* and the Indians Caropus. *R. Eden*, tr. of Antonio Pigafetta (First Books [on America, ed. Arber, p. 264).

2. A bleached yarn from which the linen tape called inkle is made. *E. H. Knight.*—**Zinc-spinel.** Same as *gahnite*.

**spineless** (spīn′les), *a.* [< *spine* + *-less*.] 1. Having no spine or spinal column; invertebrate. Hence—2. Having no backbone, vigor, or courage; limp; weak; nerveless.—3. Having the backbone flexible or supple.

A whole family of Sprites, consisting of a remarkably stout father and three *spineless* sons.
*Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, iv. (*Davies.*)

4. In *ichth.*, having no fin-spines; soft-finned; anacanthine; malacopterous: as, the *spineless* fishes, or *Anacanthini*.—**Spineless perch**, a pirate-perch.

**spinellane** (spi-nel′ān), *n.* [< *spinelle* + *-ane*.] A blue variety of nosean occurring in small crystalline masses and in minute crystals, found near Andernach on the Rhine.

**spinelle** (spi-nel′), *n.* See *spinel*.

**spine-rayed** (spīn′rād), *a.* In *ichth.*, acanthopterygian.

**spinescent** (spī-nes′ent), *a.* [< L. *spinescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *spinescere*, grow thorny, < *spina*, a thorn, prickle, spine: see *spine*.] 1. In *bot.*, tending to be hard and thorn-like; terminating in a spine or sharp point; armed with spines or thorns; spinose.—2. In *zoöl.*, somewhat spinous or spiny, as the fur of an animal; very coarse, harsh, or stiff, as hair; spinulous.

**spinet**[1]† (spin′et), *n.* [< L. *spinetum*, a thicket of thorns, < *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spine*. Cf. OF. *spinat*, F. dial. *épinat*, a thicket of thorns; and see *spinney*.] A small wood or place where briers and thorns grow; a spinney.

A satyr, lodged in a little *spinet*, by which her majesty and the Prince were to come, . . . advanced his head above the top of the wood. *B. Jonson*, The Satyr.

**spinet**[2] (spin′et or spi-net′), *n.* [Formerly also *spinnet*, *espinette;* = D. *spinet* = G. Sw. *spinett* = Dan. *spinet*, < OF. *espinette*, F. *épinette* = Sp. Pg. *espineta*, < It. *spinetta*, a spinet, or pair of virginals (said to be so called because struck with a pointed quill), < *spinetta*, a point, spigot, etc., dim. of *spina*, a thorn, < L. *spina*, a thorn: see *spine*.] A musical instrument essentially similar to the harpsichord, but of smaller size and much lighter tone. Also called *virginal* and *couched harp*.—**Dumb spinet.** Same as *manichord*.

**spinetail** (spīn′tāl), *n.* In *ornith.*: (*a*) A passerine bird of the family *Dendrocolaptidæ*, having stiff and more or less acuminate tail-feathers, much like a woodpecker's; a spine-tailed or sclerurine bird. See cuts under *saberbill* and *Sclerurus*. (*b*) A cypseline bird of the subfamily *Chæturinæ;* a spine-tailed or chæturine swift, having mucronate shafts of the tail-feathers. See *Acanthyllis*, and cut under *mucronate*. (*c*) The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. [Pennsylvania and New Jersey.]

**spine-tailed** (spīn′tāld), *a.* 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Having stiff and generally acuminate tail-feathers; dendrocolaptine; sclerurine. (*b*) Having mucronate shafts of the tail-feathers; chæturine.—2. In *herpet.*, having the tail ending in a spine, as a serpent. See *fer-de-lance*, and cuts under *Craspidocephalus* and *Cyclura*.—3. In *entom.*, having the abdomen ending in a spine or spines. The *Scoliidæ* are known as *spine-tailed wasps*, and the *Sapygidæ* have been called *parasitic spine-tailed wasps*. See cut under *Elis*.

**spine-tipped** (spīn′tipt), *a.* In *bot.*, tipped with or bearing at the extremity a spine, as the leaves of agave.

**spin-house**† (spin′hous), *n.* A place in which spinning is carried on. Also *spinning-house*. See the quotation.

As we returned we stepp'd in to see the *Spin-house*, a kind of Bridewell, where incorrigible and lewd women are kept in discipline and labour.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

**spinicerebrate** (spī-ni-ser′ē-brāt), *a.* [< L. *spina*, the spine, + *cerebrum*, the brain, + *-ate*[1].] Having a brain and spinal cord; cerebrospinal; myelencephalous.

**spinideltoid** (spī-ni-del′toid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *spina*, the spine, + E. *deltoid*.] I. *a.* Representing that part of the human deltoid muscle which arises from the spine of the scapula, as a muscle; pertaining to the spinideltoideus.

II. *n.* The spinideltoideus.

**spinideltoideus** (spī″ni-del-toi′dē-us), *n.*; pl. *spinideltoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *spinideltoid*.] A muscle of the shoulder and arm of some animals, corresponding to the spinal or mesoscapular part of the human deltoideus: it extends from the mesoscapula and metacromion to the deltoid ridge of the humerus.

**spiniferite** (spī-nif′ė-rīt), *n.* [< L. *spinifer*, bearing spines (see *spiniferous*), + *-ite*[2].] A certain minute organism beset with spines, occurring in the Chalk flints. Their real nature is unascertained, but they have been supposed to be the gemmules of sponges.

**spiniferous** (spī-nif′ė-rus), *a.* [< L. *spinifer*, bearing spines, < *spina*, a thorn, spine, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or provided with spines; spinous or spiny; spinigerous.

**spiniform** (spī′ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *spina*, a thorn, spine, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a spine or thorn; spine-like. *Huxley*.

**spinigerous** (spī-nij′ė-rus), *a.* [< LL. *spiniger*, bearing thorns or spines, < L. *spina*, a thorn, spine, + *gerere*, bear, carry.] Bearing spines, as a hedgehog; spinose; aculeate; spiniferous.—**Spinigerous elytra**, in *entom.*, elytra each one of which has an upright sutural process, the two uniting, when the elytra are closed, to form a large spiniform process on the back, as in certain phytophagous beetles.

**Spinigrada** (spī-nig′rā-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *spinigradus:* see *spinigrade*.] An order of echinoderms, composed of the ophiurans and euryaleans, or the brittle-stars and gorgon's-heads. *Forbes.* [Rare.]

**spinigrade** (spī′ni-grād), *a.* [< NL. *spinigradus*, < L. *spina*, a thorn, spine, + *gradi*, walk, go: see *grade*[1].] Moving by means of spines or spinous processes, as an echinoderm; of or pertaining to the *Spinigrada*.

**spininess** (spī′ni-nes), *n.* Spiny character or state. (*a*) Thorniness. (*b*†) Slenderness; slimness; lankness.

The old men resemble grasshoppers for their cold and bloodless *spininess*. *Chapman*, Iliad, iii., Commentarius.

**spinirector** (spī-ni-rek′tor), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *spina*, the spine, + *rector* for NL. *erector*, q. v.] I. *a.* Erecting, extending, or straightening the spine, or spinal column: noting the set or series of muscles of the back of which the erector spinæ is the basis.

II. *n.* The erector spinæ. (See *erector*.) It corresponds to the so-called fourth layer of the muscles of the back in human anatomy. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

**spinispicule** (spī-ni-spik′ūl), *n.* [< L. *spina*, a spine, + E. *spicule*.] A spiny sponge-spicule; a spiraster.

**spinispirula** (spī-ni-spir′ö-lä), *n.*; pl. *spinispirulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *spina*, a spine, + *spirula*, a small twisted cake, dim. of *spira*, a coil, spire: see *spire*[2].] A spiny sigmaspire; a sigmoid microsclere or flesh-spicule provided with spines. Also called *spiraster*. *Sollas*.

**spinispirular** (spī-ni-spir′ö-lär), *a.* [< *spinispirula* + *-ar*[3].] Spiny and slightly spiral, as a sponge-spicule; having the character of a spinispirula. *Sollas*.

**spinispirulate** (spī-ni-spir′ö-lāt), *a.* [< *spinispirula* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *spinispirular*.

**spinitis** (spi-ni′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *spina*, the spine, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the spinal cord and its membranes, in the horse and other domestic quadrupeds.

**spinitrapezius** (spī″ni-trā-pē′zi-us), *n.*; pl. *spinitrapezii* (-ī). [NL., < L. *spina*, the spine, + NL. *trapezius*.] The spinal as distinguished from the cranial part of the trapezius muscle, forming in some animals a nearly distinct muscle.

**spink**[1] (spingk), *n.* [< ME. *spink*, *spynk*, *spynke* = Sw. dial. *spink*, also *spikke*, *spekke*, a sparrow (*gull-spink*, a goldfinch), = Norw. *spikke* (for **spinke*), a sparrow or other small bird; cf. Gr. *σπίγγος*, also *σπίζα*, a finch (< *σπίζειν*, chirp); an imitative name, like the equiv. *pink*[5], *finch*[1].] The chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*. [Prov. Eng.]

The *spink* chants sweetest in a hedge of thorns.
*W. Harte*.

**spink**[2] (spingk), *n.* [Origin obscure; prob. in part a var. of *pink*[2].] The primrose, *Primula veris;* also, the lady's-smock, *Cardamine pratensis* (also *bog-spinks*), and some other plants. [Scotland.]

**spinnaker** (spin′ā-kėr), *n.* [Said to be < *spin*, in sense of 'go rapidly.'] A jib-headed racing-sail carried by yachts, set, when running before the wind, on the side opposite to the mainsail.

**spinnel** (spin′el), *n.* A dialectal variant of *spindle*.

**spinner**[1] (spin′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *spinnere*, *spynner*, *spinnare* (= D. G. *spinner* = Sw. *spinnare* = Dan. *spinder*); < *spin* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *spider*.] 1. One who or that which spins, in any sense; one skilled in spinning. (*a*) A workman who gives shape to vessels of thin metal by means of a turning-lathe. See *spin*, *v. t.*, 8. (*b*) In *woolen-manuf.*, any thread-spinning machine; a drawing and twisting machine for making woolen threads. (*c*) A trawling fish-hook fitted with wings to make it revolve in the water; a propeller spoon-bait. (*d*) In *hat-manuf.*, a machine for finishing the exterior of a hat. It consists of a flat oval table with a face corresponding to the curve of the hat-brim.

2. A spider; especially, a spinning-spider.

As if thou hadst borrowed legs of a *spinner* and a voice of a cricket. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

3. See the quotation. [Eng.]

I do not know whether the daddy longlegs is ever called "gin spinner"; but Jenny *Spinner* is certainly the name of a very different insect, viz. the metamorphosis of the iron-blue dun, which, according to Ronald's nomenclature, is an ephemera of the genus Cloë.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 153.

4. A spinneret.—5. The night-jar or nightchurr, *Caprimulgus europæus:* from its cries, which may be likened to the noise of a spinning-wheel. See cut under *night-jar*. Also *wheel-bird*. Compare *reeler* in like use for another bird. [Wexford, Ireland.]—**Ring-and-traveler spinner.** Same as *ring-frame*.

**spinner**[2]†, *n.* [ME. *spynner;* origin obscure.] A kind of boat.

As on Monday next after May day there come tydyngs to London, that on Thorsday before the Duke of Suffolk come unto the costes of Kent full nere slower with his ij. shepes and a litel *spynner;* the qweche *spynner* he sente with certeyn letters to certeyn of his trustid men.
*Paston Letters*, I. 124.

**spinneret** (spin'ėr-et), *n.* [< *spinner*[1] + *-et*.] A part or organ concerned in the spinning of silk, gossamer, or cobweb, as of a silkworm or spider. Specifically—(*a*) One of the mammillæ of the arachnidium of a spider; one of the four, six, or eight little conical or nipple-like processes under a spider's abdomen and near its end, through which the viscid secretion of the arachnidial glands is spun out into threads of silk. Some of the spinnerets are three-jointed. See *arachnidium*. (*b*) One of the tubules of the labium of certain caterpillars, as silkworms, through which silk is spun out of the secretion of glands connected with the mouth-parts. See *sericterium*. (*c*) One of the tubules of the anal segment of certain coleopterous larvæ, as in the first larval stage (triungulin) of some blister-beetles (*Meloidæ*), through which a little silk is spun. See cut under *Sitaris*. (*d*) A like organ of any other insect.

**spinnerular** (spi-ner'ö-lăr), *a.* [< *spinnerule* + *-ar*[3].] Entering into the formation of a spinneret, as a tubule; of or pertaining to spinnerules.

**spinnerule** (spin'ėr-öl), *n.* [< *spinner*[1] + *-ule*.] One of the several individual tubules which collectively form the spinneret of a spider.

**spinnery** (spin'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *spinneries* (-iz). [= D. *spinnerij*, a spinning-house, = G. *spinnerei* = Sw. *spinneri* = Dan. *spinderi*, spinning, spinning-house; as *spin* + *-ery*.] A spinning-mill. *Imp. Dict.*

**spinnet**†, *n.* See *spinet*[2].

**spinney, spinny**[2] (spin'i), *n.* [< ME. **spineye, spenne*, < OF. *espinaye, espinoye, espinoie*, F. *épinaie*, a thicket, grove, a thorny plot, < L. *spinetum*, a thicket of thorns, < *spina*, a thorn: see *spine*. Cf. *spinet*[2].] A small wood with undergrowth; a clump of trees or shrubs; a small grove or shrubbery.

As he sprent ouer a *spenné*, to spye the schrewe.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1895.

A land . . . covered with fine hedgerow timber, with here and there a nice little gorse or *spinney*.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

**spinning** (spin'ing), *n.* [< ME. *spynnynge;* verbal n. of *spin*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who spins.—2. The process of giving shape to vessels of thin metal by means of a turning-lathe.

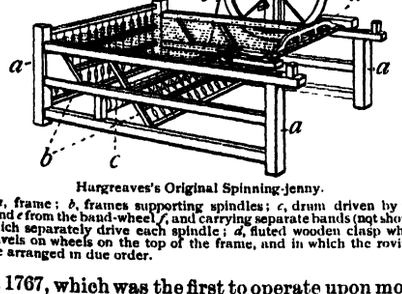
**spinning-frame** (spin'ing-frām), *n.* A machine by which cotton thread was twisted hard and firm, so as to make it suitable for the warp of cotton cloth: the invention of Richard Arkwright. *E. H. Knight.*

**spinning-head** (spin'ing-hed), *n.* An early form of spinning-machine in which the drawing and twisting mechanisms are combined in one head.

**spinning-house**† (spin'ing-hous), *n.* Same as *spin-house*.

**spinning-jack** (spin'ing-jak), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a device for twisting and winding a sliver as it comes from the drawing-rollers. It is placed in the can, in which it rotates, the sliver being wound on a bobbin. *E. H. Knight.*

**spinning-jenny** (spin'ing-jen'i), *n.* A spinning-machine, invented by James Hargreaves




Hargreaves's Original Spinning-jenny.

*a*, frame; *b*, frames supporting spindles; *c*, drum driven by the band *e* from the band-wheel *f*, and carrying separate bands (not shown) which separately drive each spindle; *d*, fluted wooden clasp which travels on wheels on the top of the frame, and in which the rovings are arranged in due order.

in 1767, which was the first to operate upon more than one thread. It has a series of vertical spindles, each of which is supplied with roving from a separate spool, and has a clasping and traversing mechanism by means of which the operator is enabled to clasp and draw out all the rovings simultaneously during the operation of twisting, and to feed the twisted threads to the spindles when winding on—the whole operation being almost exactly like hand-spinning, except that a large number of rovings are operated upon instead of a single one.

**spinning-machine** (spin'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. Any machine for spinning; a mule; a spinner. Specifically—2. An apparatus which spins continuously, as distinguished from the intermittent action of the mule. *E. H. Knight.*

**spinning-mill** (spin'ing-mil), *n.* A mill or factory where thread is spun.

**spinning-mite** (spin'ing-mīt), *n.* Any mite or acarid of the family *Tetranychidæ;* a red-spider.

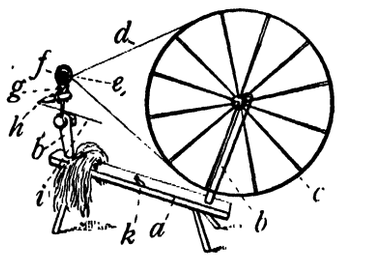
**spinning-organ** (spin'ing-ôr''gan), *n.* The organ or apparatus by means of which a spider or caterpillar spins silk; an arachnidium, as of a spider. See cut under *arachnidium*.

**spinning-roller** (spin'ing-rō''lėr), *n.* One of the iron wheels, covered with various materials—as rubber, vulcanite, paper, or felt—running in pairs in the drawing mechanism of a spinning-machine.

**spinning-spider** (spin'ing-spī''dėr), *n.* A spider which spins cobwebs; specifically, a true spider or araneid, as distinguished from any other arachnidan, whether it actually spins or not.

**spinning-wart** (spin'ing-wârt), *n.* A spinneret; one of the papillæ or mammillæ out of which a spider spins silk. See cut under *arachnidium*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 291.

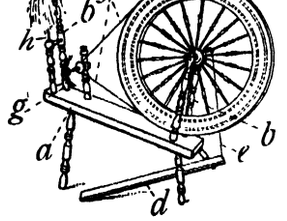
**spinning-wheel** (spin'ing-hwēl), *n.* A machine for spinning wool, cotton, or flax into threads by hand. It consists of a wheel, band, and spindle, and




Spinning-wheel for Wool.

*a*, bench; *b*, *b'*, standards; *c*, driving hand-wheel with flat rim, turned by the peg *k* held in the right hand of the spinner; *d*, cord band, crossed at *e* and driving the speed-pulley *f*; *g*, cord-band imparting motion to the spindle *h*; *i*, thread in process of spinning.

is driven by foot or by hand. Before the introduction of machinery for spinning there were two kinds of spinning-wheels in common use—the *large wheel* for spinning wool and cotton, and the *small* or *Saxon wheel* for spinning flax. The girdle-wheel was a spinning-wheel formerly in use, small enough to be fastened to a girdle- or apron-string, and used while standing or walking about.




Spinning-wheel for Flax.

*a*, bench or stool; *b*, standards; *c*, driving hand-wheel grooved in its perimeter; *d*, treadle; *e*, rod which connects treadle with crank; *f*, cord-band which drives the flier-spindle; *g*, flier; *h*, distaff upon which the flax to be spun is placed, and which in use is held in the left hand of the operator.

**spinny**[1], *n.* See *spinney*.

**spinny**[2]†, *a.* [Appar. an irreg. var. of *spiny*, 3, or of *spindly*.] Thin; slender; slim; lank.

They plow it early in the year, and then there will come some *spinny* grass that will keep it from scalding.
*Mortimer.*

**spinode** (spī'nōd), *n.* [< L. *spina*, a thorn, spine, + *nodus*, a knot.] In *geom.*, a stationary point or cusp on a curve. A spinode may be conceived as resulting from the vanishing of the angle at a node between the two branches, the length of arc between them being reduced to zero, just as an inflection may be regarded as resulting from the vanishing of the interval between the two points of tangency of a bitangent, the total curvature between them at the same time vanishing. But this view in the latter case includes all the points of the inflectional tangent as points of the curve, and in the former case includes all lines through the spinode as tangents. For this reason the spinode, like the inflection, is reckoned as a distinct kind of singularity. A curve cannot, while remaining real, change continuously from having a crunode to having an acnode without passing through a form in which it has a spinode.

**spinode-curve** (spī'nōd-kėrv), *n.* A singularity of a surface consisting in a locus of points where tangent-planes to the curve intersect it in curves having spinodes at those points. The spinode-curve on a real surface is the boundary between a synclastic and an anticlastic region. It bears no resemblance to that singularity of a surface termed the *cuspidal curve*.

**spinode-torse** (spī'nōd-tôrs), *n.* That torse of which a spinode-curve is the edge of regression. It is the envelop of tangent-planes to a surface intersecting it in curves having spinodes.

**spinose** (spī'nōs), *a.* [< L. *spinosus*, full of thorns: see *spinous*.] Full of spines; spinous; spinigerous or spiniferous; armed with spines or thorns; of a spiny character: as, a *spinose* leaf; a *spinose* stem.—**Spinose maxillæ**, in *entom.*, maxillæ armed with spines at the apex, as in the dragon-fly.

**spinosely** (spī'nōs-li), *adv.* In *bot.*, in a spinose manner.

**spinosity** (spī-nos'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *spinosities* (-tiz). [< L. *spinosita(t-)s*, thorniness, < *spinosus*, thorny, spiny: see *spinous*.] 1. The state of being spinous or spinose; rough, spinous, or thorny character or quality; thorniness: literally or figuratively.

The part of Human Philosophy which is Rational . . . seemeth but a net of subtility and *spinosity*.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

2. A thorny part or thing; something thorny or crabbed.

**spinous** (spī'nus), *a.* [= F. *épineux* = Sp. *espinoso* = Pg. *espinhoso* = It. *spinoso*, < L. *spinosus*, full of thorns, thorny, spiny, < *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spine*.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Having spines; spiny; spinigerous or spiniferous. (*b*) Shaped like a spine; spiniform; having the character of a spine; sharp or pointed: as, a *spinous* process of bone. See *spinose*.—2. In *bot.*, same as *spinose*.—**Spinous foramen**, the foramen spinosum of the sphenoid. See under *foramen*.—**Spinous process of a vertebra**, one of the elements of most vertebræ, usually autogenous, or having its own center of ossification, forming a process, point, or plate of bone where the lateral halves of the neural arch, or neurapophyses, come together behind (in man) or above the neural arch; a neural spine. See cuts under *axis, cervical, dorsal, hypapophysis, lumbar*, and *vertebra*.—**Spinous process of the sphenoid.** See *spine of the sphenoid*, under *spine*.—**Spinous rat**, a spiny rat, in any sense.—**Spinous shark.** See *shark*[1], and *Echinorhinus* (with cut).—**Spinous spider-crab**, *Maia squinado*, the common spider-crab.

**spinous-radiate** (spī''nus-rā'di-āt), *a.* In *entom.*, rayed or encircled with spines.

**Spinozism** (spi-nō'zizm), *n.* [< *Spinoza* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The metaphysical doctrine of Baruch (afterward Benedict) de Spinoza (1632–1677), a Spanish Jew, born at Amsterdam. Spinoza's chief work, the "Ethics," is an exposition of the idea of the absolute, with a monistic theory of the correspondence between mind and matter, and applications to the philosophy of living. It is an excessively abstruse doctrine, much misunderstood, and too complicated for brief exposition. The style of the book, an imitation of Euclid's "Elements," is calculated to repel the mathematician and logician, and to carry the attention of the ordinary reader away from the real meaning, while conveying a completely false notion of the mode of thinking. Yet, while the form is pseudomathematical, the thought itself is truly mathematical. The main principle is, indeed, an anticipation in a generalized form of the modern geometrical conception of the absolute, especially as this appears in the hyperbolic geometry, where the point and plane manifolds have a correspondence similar to that between Spinoza's worlds of extension and thought. Spinoza is described as a pantheist; he identifies God and Nature, but does not mean by Nature what is ordinarily meant. Some sayings of Spinoza are frequently quoted in literature. One of these is *omnis determinatio est negatio*, "all specification involves exclusion"; another is that matters must be considered *sub specie æternitatis*, "under their essential aspects."

**Spinozist** (spi-nō'zist), *n.* [< *Spinoza* + *-ist*.] A follower of Spinoza.

**Spinozistic** (spi-nō-zis'tik), *a.* [< *Spinozist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Spinoza or his followers: as, the *Spinozistic* school; *Spinozistic* pantheism.

**spinster** (spin'stėr), *n.* [< ME. *spinster, spynstare, spinnestere, spynnester* (= D. *spinster*), with suffix *-estre* (E. *-ster*), < AS. *spinnan*, spin: see *spin*.] 1. A woman who spins; by extension, any person who spins; a spinner.

My wif was a webbe and wollen cloth made.
Hu spak to the *spynnesteres* to spynnen hit oute.
*Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 222.

The silkworm is
Only man's *spinster*.
*Randolph*, Muses' Looking Glass, iv. 1.

Let the three housewifely *spinsters* of destiny rather curtail the thread of thy life.
*Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 83.

2. An unmarried woman (so called because she was supposed to occupy herself with spinning): the legal designation in England of all unmarried women from a viscount's daughter downward; popularly, an elderly unmarried woman; an "old maid": sometimes used adjectively.

I, Anthony Lumpkin, Esquire, of Blank place, refuse you, Constantia Neville, *spinster*, of no place at all.
*Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, v. 1.

O, that I should live to hear myself called *Spinster!*
*Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 1.

Here the *spinster* aunt uttered a loud shriek, and became senseless. *Dickens*, Pickwick, x.

**3†.** A woman of an evil life or character: so called from being forced to spin in the house of correction. See *spin-house*.

We are no *spinsters;* nor, if you look upon us,
So wretched as you take us.
*Fletcher* (*and another* ?), Prophetess, iii. 1.

**spinsterdom** (spin'stėr-dum), *n.* [< *spinster* + *-dom.*] Spinsters or "old maids" collectively. *G. Meredith*, Manfred, ii. 2. [Rare.]

**spinsterhood** (spin'stėr-hụd), *n.* [< *spinster* + *-hood.*] The state of being a spinster; unmarried life or state.

**spinstership** (spin'stėr-ship), *n.* [< *spinster* + *-ship.*] Spinsterhood. *Southey.*

**spinstress** (spin'stres), *n.* [< *spinster* + *-ess.*] A woman who spins, or whose occupation is spinning; a spinster.

Let meaner souls by virtue be cajoled,
As the good Grecian *spinstress* [Penelope] was of old.
*Tom Brown*, Works, IV. 10. (*Davies.*)

**spinstry†** (spin'stri), *n.* [< *spinster* + *-y*[3] (cf. *-ery*).] The work or occupation of spinning; spinning.

What new decency can be added to this your *spinstry?*
*Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 2.

**spintext** (spin'tekst), *n.* [< *spin*, *v.*, + obj. *text.*] One who spins out long dreary discourses; a prosy preacher.

The race of formal *spintexts* and solemn saygraces is nearly extinct. *V. Knox*, Winter Evenings, ix.

**spinthere** (spin'thėr), *n.* [= F. *spinthère*, < Gr. σπινθήρ, a spark.] A greenish-gray variety of sphene or titanite.

**spintry†** (spin'tri), *n.* [< L. *spintria, sphintria*, a male prostitute.] A male prostitute. [Rare.]

Ravished hence, like captives, and, in sight
Of their most grieved parents, dealt away
Unto his *spintries*, sellaries, and slaves
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 5.

**spinula** (spin'ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *spinulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *spinula*, dim. of *spina*, a spine: see *spine.*] In *entom.*, a minute spine or hook. Specifically — (*a*) One of the little hooks bordering the anterior edge of the lower wing in most *Hymenoptera:* same as *hamulus*, 1 (*d*). (*b*) One of the bristles forming the strigilis.

**spinulate** (spin'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *spinula* + *-ate*[1].] In *zoöl.*, covered with little spines.—**Spinulate hairs**, hairs emitting minute rigid branches or spinules: such hairs cover many lepidopterous insects.

**spinulated** (spin'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *spinulate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *spinulate.*

**spinule** (spin'ūl), *n.* [< L. *spinula*, dim. of *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spine.*] A small spine; a spicule.

**spinulescent** (spin-ū-les'ẹnt), *a.* [< *spinule* + *-escent.*] In *bot.*, producing diminutive spines; somewhat spiny or thorny.

**spinuliferous** (spin-ū-lif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *spinula*, a spinule, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, same as *spinulose.*

**spinulose** (spin'ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *spinulosus:* see *spinulous.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, furnished with spinules or diminutive spines.

I have never seen any prominent spine upon the posterior elevation, though it is sometimes minutely *spinulose*.
*Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 234.

**spinulous** (spin'ū-lus), *a.* [< NL. *spinulosus*, < L. *spinula*, a spinule: see *spinule.*] Same as *spinulose.*

**spinus** (spī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπίνος, a bird of the finch kind; cf. *spink.*] **1†.** An old name of some small bird which feeds on seeds, as a thistle-bird, linnet, siskin, or bunting. Hence — **2.** [*cap.*] A genus of thistle-birds named by Koch in 1816, containing the linnet, the siskin or aberdevine, the goldfinch, the redpoll, and others, both of Europe and of America. In present usage, the siskin is *Spinus spinus*, the pine-finch is *S. pinus*, the goldfinch of Europe is *S. carduelis*, that of America is *S. tristis*, etc. The name wavers in application, and is more or less inexactly synonymous with several others, as *Acanthis, Carduelis, Chrysomitris, Astragalinus, Ægiothus, Linaria, Linota*, etc. See cuts under *siskin* and *goldfinch.*

**spiny** (spī'ni), *a.* [< *spine* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Having thorns or spines; full of spines; thorny; prickly. — **2.** Figuratively, thorny; perplexed; difficult; troublesome.

The *spiny* deserts of scholastick philosophy.
*Warburton*, On Prophecy, p. 61. (*Latham.*)

**3†.** Thin; slim; slender.

As in well-grown woods, on trees, cold *spiny* grasshoppers
Sit chirping *Chapman*, Iliad, iii. 161.

Faith, thou art such a *spiny* bald-rib, all the mistresses in the town will never get thee up.
*Middleton*, Mayor of Queenborough, iii. 3.

**Spiny calamary**, a cephalopod of the genus *Acanthoteuthis*. *P. P. Carpenter.* — **Spiny crab**, a crab whose carapace is spiny, or has spinous processes; a spider-crab or maioid. See cut under *Oxyrhyncha.* — **Spiny fish**, a spiny-finned or acanthopterygian fish. — **Spiny lobster.** See *lobster.* — **Spiny rat**, one of sundry small rat-like rodents whose pelage is more or less spiny. (*a*) One of the South American species of *Echimys* and *Loncheres* or *Nelomys*. See cut under *Echimys*. (*b*) One of several pouched rats of the genus *Heteromys*.

**spiny-eel** (spī'ni-ēl), *n.* See *Mastacembelidæ.*

**spiny-finned** (spī'ni-find), *a.* In *ichth.*, having spinous fin-rays; spine-finned; acanthopterygious.

**spiny-skinned** (spī'ni-skind), *a.* Echinodermatous.

**spion†** (spī'ọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spyon;* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *spion*, < OF. (and F.) *espion*, a spy: see *spy.* Cf. *espionage.*] A spy.

Captaine of the *Spyons*.
*Heywood*, Four Prentices of London (Works, 1874, II. 242).

**spirt†**, *v.* An obsolete form of *speer*[1].

**spira** (spī'rạ), *n.*; pl. *spiræ* (-rē). [L., the base of a column, a spire: see *spire*[2].] In *arch.*, the moldings at the base of a column; a torus. Such a molding or moldings are not present in the Greek Doric order of architecture, but the feature is constant in all varieties of the Ionic and Corinthian. See cuts under *base*[1], 3.

**spirable†** (spīr'ạ-bl), *a.* [< L. *spirabilis*, that may be breathed, respirable, < *spirare*, breathe, blow: see *spire*[3].] Capable of being breathed; respirable.

The *spirable* odor and pestilent steame ascending from it put him out of his bias of congruity.
*Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 173). (*Davies.*)

**spiracle** (spir' or spīr'ạ-kl), *n.* [< ME. *spyrakle*, < OF. *spiracle*, vernacularly *spirail, espirail* = It. *spiracolo*, < L. *spiraculum*, a breathing-hole, air-hole, < *spirare*, breathe: see *spire*[3].] **1.** An aperture or orifice.

And after XL dayes this *spiracle*
Is uppe to close, and whenne the [you] list, it [the wine] drinke. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 202.

**2.** In *zoöl.*, an aperture, orifice, or vent through which air, vapor, or water passes in the act of respiration; a breathing-hole; a spiraculum: applied to many different formations. Specifically — (*a*) In *Mammalia*, the nostril or blow-hole of a cetacean, as the whale, porpoise, etc., through which air, mixed with spray or water, is expelled. (*b*) In *ichth.*: (1) An aperture on the upper side of the head, in front of the suspensorium of the lower jaw, observed in many fishes, as sclachians and ganoids. This is the external opening of the hyomandibular cleft, or persistent first postoral visceral cleft, of the embryo. (2) The single nostril of the monorhine vertebrates, or myzonts — the lampreys and hags. (*c*) In *entom.*, a breathing-hole; the external orifice of one of the tracheæ or windpipes of an arachnidan or myriapod, opening in the side of the body. In true insects (*Hexapoda*) the spiracles are typically twenty-two in number, a pair (one on each side) for each of the three thoracic segments, and for each of the anterior eight abdominal segments; but they are almost always lacking on some one or more of these. They are either simple openings into the respiratory system, or are provided with valves, sieves, or fringes of hair for the exclusion of foreign particles. See cut under *Systæchus.*

**spiracula**[1], *n.* Plural of *spiraculum.*

**spiracula**[2] (spī-rak'ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *spiraculæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *spiracle.*] In *entom.*, same as *spiracle.*

**spiracular** (spī-rak'ū-lạr), *a.* and *n.* [< *spiraculum* + *-ar*[3].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a spiracle, breathing-hole, or blow-hole. — **2.** Fitted for or permitting respiration, as a spiracle; respiratory. — **Spiracular arch**, in *ichth.*, one of the visceral arches of some fishes, between the mandibular and hyomandibular arches, in special relation with the spiracular cleft and spiracle. — **Spiracular cleft**, in *ichth.*, the hyomandibular cleft: so called from its relations to the spiracle in certain fishes, as all selachians and various ganoids. See *spiracle*, 2 (*b*) (1). — **Spiracular gill**, a false gill, or pseudobranch. — **Spiracular respiration**, a breathing through spiracles, as in the tracheal respiration of many insects.

**II.** *n.* A small bone or cartilage in special relation with the spiracle of some fishes.

A series of small ossicles, of which two may be distinguished as *spiracularæ*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 648.

**spiraculate** (spī-rak'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *spiraculum* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with a spiracle.

**spiraculiferous** (spī-rak-ū-lif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *spiraculum*, a breathing-hole, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *entom.*, bearing a spiracle or breathing-pore: said of segments in which these organs are visible. See cut under *Systæchus. Westwood.*

**spiraculiform** (spī-rak'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *spiraculum*, a breathing-hole, + *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, having the structure, form, or appearance of a spiracle; stigmatiform.

**spiraculum** (spī-rak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *spiracula* (-lạ). [L.: see *spiracle.*] **1.** A spiracle, in any sense. — **2.** A breathing-hole in the aventaile, beaver, or mesail of a helmet.

**spiræ**, *n.* Plural of *spira.*

**Spiræa** (spī-rē'ạ), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *spiræa*, < Gr. σπειραία, meadow-sweet, so called from the shape of its follicles, < σπεῖρα, a coil, spire: see *spire*[2].] **1.** A genus of rosaceous plants, type of the *Spiræeæ.* It is characterized by fruit commonly of five follicles, containing usually numerous linear seeds with a membranous or rarely coriaceous outer seed-coat and little or no albumen. The flowers have four or five calyx-lobes, as many rounded petals, twenty to sixty filiform stamens, and a smooth or woolly fleshy disk. The Himalayan *S. parvifolia* is an exception in its solitary seeds and obconical calyx. There are about 50 species, widely scattered through temperate and cold regions of the northern hemisphere, and occurring rarely on mountains within the tropics. They are herbs or shrubs, bearing alternate simple pinnate or ternately compound leaves, usually furnished with free or wing-like and united stipules. The small white, pink, or rose-colored flowers form a copious axillary or terminal inflorescence, which is either a raceme, cyme, panicle, or corymb, or consists, as in *S. Aruncus*, of a diffuse panicle composed of numerous elongated slender spikes. Most of the species are highly ornamental in flower. They are now most commonly known, especially in cultivation, by the generic name *Spiræa.* Eleven species are natives of Europe, 3 of which occur in England; of these *S. Filipendula* is the dropwort, and the others, *S. salicifolia* and *S. Ulmaria*, are known as *meadow-sweet* (the latter also as *queen-of-the-meadows*, which see). Six species are natives of the northeastern United States, of which *S. salicifolia* is the most widely distributed, a shrub with slender ascending spire-like branches, popularly known in the west as *steeplebush*, in America usually with white flowers, in Europe, Siberia, Mongolia, and Japan pink or rose-colored. It is often cultivated, especially in Russia, where a great many varieties have originated; in Wales it forms a large part of the hedges. For *S. tomentosa*, a similar pink-flowered eastern species, see *hardhack;* its representative on the Pacific coast, *S. Douglasii*, with handsome whitened leaves, is one of the most showy of American shrubs. For *S. lobata*, see *queen-of-the-prairie*, and for *S. Aruncus, goat's-beard;* the latter is one of the most ornamental plants of eastern woodland borders. For *S. hypericifolia*, common in cultivation from Europe and Siberia, and also called *Italian may* and *St. Peter's wreath*, see *bridal-wreath.* Several species from Japan are now abundant in ornamental grounds, as *S. Japonica* and its variety *S. Fortunei*, and *S. prunifolia*, the plum-leafed spiræa, a white-flowered shrub with handsome silky leaves. *S. Thunbergii* from Japan is much used in parks, forming a small diffuse shrub 2 or 3 feet high with light recurving branches whitened before the leaves with a profusion of small flowers usually in threes in the axils. Some Asiatic species with pinnate leaves and large terminal panicles of white flowers are arborescent, as *S. sorbifolia*, often seen as a shrub in New England dooryards, and *S. Kamchatica*, with the panicles very large, the flowers fragrant and feathery. The former *S. opulifolia*, the ninebark, and its variety *aurea*, the golden spiræa of gardens, are now referred to *Neillia*, or by some separated as a genus *Physocarpus.* Many species possess moderate astringent or tonic properties; the roots of the British species are so used, and the flowers of *S. hypericifolia; S. Ulmaria* is valuable also as a diuretic. *S. tomentosa*, the principal American medicinal species, a plant of bitter and astringent taste, is used in New England and also formerly by the Indians as a tonic.

Flowering Branch of Hardhack (*Spiræa tomentosa*).
*a*, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, leaf.

**2.** [*l. c.*] (*a*) A plant of this genus. (*b*) The white-flowered shrub *Astilbe Japonica*, now extensively imported into the United States and propagated under glass, forming one of the chief materials of Easter decorations.

**Spiræeæ** (spī-rē'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < *Spiræa* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Rosaceæ.* It is characterized by flowers with bractless and commonly persistent calyx-lobes, ten or more stamens, from one to eight superior carpels, usually each with two or more pendulous ovules, either indehiscent or ripening into follicles, and not included within the calyx-tube. It consists of 10 genera, of which *Spiræa* is the type. They are usually shrubs, all natives of the northern hemisphere; *Spiræa* only is of wide distribution; 4 others are confined to North America, of which *Nevinsa* is found only in Alabama, and *Adenostoma* in California. Four or five other genera are confined to Japan and China.

**spiræic** (spī-rē'ik), *a.* [< NL. *Spiræa* + *-ic.*] **1.** Pertaining to or derived from *Spiræa.* — **2†.** Same as *salicylic.*

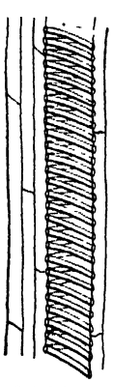
**spiral** (spī'rạl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *spiral* = Sp. Pg. *espiral* = It. *spirale* = D. *spiraal* = G. Sw. Dan. *spiral*, < ML. *spiralis*, spiral (*linea spiralis*,

**spiral line, a spiral),** < L. *spira*, a coil, spire: see *spire*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a spire or coil; like a spire; pointed or shaped like a spire.—**2.** Winding around a fixed point or center, and continually receding from it, like a watchspring; specifically, in *conch.*, making a number of turns about the columella or axis of the shell; whorled. The whorls may be in one plane, producing the flat or discoid shell, or oftener wound into a spire, resulting in the ordinary turreted form. Compare cuts under *Planorbis* and *Limnæa*, and see *spire*[2], 2. **3.** Winding and at the same time rising or advancing like a screw-thread: more accurately *helical* or *helicoidal*.

Flat Spiral of an Ammonite (*Ammonites bifrons*).

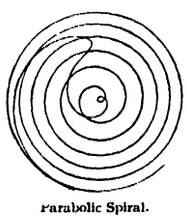
Where upward, in the mellow blush of day,
The noisy bittern wheeled his *spiral* way.
*Longfellow*, Sunrise on the Hills.

**Spiral axis.** See *axis*[1].—**Spiral balance,** a form of balance in which the weight of the body under examination is measured by the stretching (torsion) of an elastic wire in the form of a long spiral. A common use of the simple form of spiral balance (see cut) is in determining the specific gravity of small fragments of minerals, which for this purpose are weighed first in the upper pan and then in that below, which is immersed in water.—**Spiral canal of the cochlea, of the modiolus.** See *canal*[1], and cut under *ear*[1].—**Spiral duct,** in *bot.*, same as *spiral vessel*.—**Spiral fracture,** a fracture of bone due to torsion, so that the broken ends have a more or less screw-like appearance.—**Spiral gearing.** See *gearing*.—**Spiral layer,** the middle one of the three layers or coats of the tracheal wall in insects. See *tænidium* and *trachea*.—**Spiral ligament of the cochlea,** the spiral ridge at the outer insertion of the basilar membrane: it is prismatic, or triangular in section.—**Spiral line,** the line connecting the radii or radiating lines of a geometrical spider's web, and forming a continuous spiral from the circumference nearly to the center. It is formed after the radii have been put in place.—**Spiral nebula, phyllotaxis, plexus.** See the nouns.—**Spiral point.** See *spire*[2], 3.—**Spiral pteropods,** the *Limacinidæ*.—**Spiral pump,** a form of the Archimedean screw water-elevator. See *Archimedean screw*, under *Archimedean*.—**Spiral screw.** See *screw*[1].—**Spiral space,** the area bounded at its two ends by successive parts of the same radius vector, and within and without by successive parts of the same spiral.—**Spiral spring.** See *spring*.—**Spiral valve,** in *ichth.*, a continuous fold or ridge of mucous membrane which winds spirally about the interior of the intestine of some fishes, as ganoids.—**Spiral vessel,** in *bot.*, a vessel which is usually long, with fusiform extremities, and has the walls thickened in a spiral manner with one or more simple or branched bands or fibers. In most cases the direction of the spiral is from right to left, but it frequently happens that the earlier formed spirals run in one direction, while those formed later run in an opposite direction. See *tissue, vessel*.—**Spiral wheels,** in *mach.* See *wheel*.

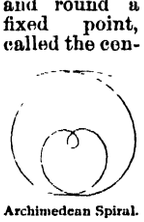


Spiral Vessels or Ducts of *Ecballium Elaterium*.

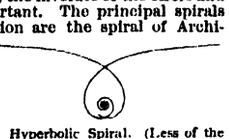
**II.** *n.* **1.** In *geom.*, a plane curve which runs continuously round and round a fixed point, called the center, with constantly increasing radius vector, so that the latter is never normal to the curve; also, a part of such a curve in the course of which the radius from the center describes 360°. Besides the spirals mentioned below, the involute of the circle and the cycloides are very important. The principal spirals which have received attention are the spiral of Archimedes (usually understood to have been discovered by Conon the Samian), the radius of which increases uniformly with the angle; the hyperbolic spiral, whose radius vector is inversely proportional to the angle; the lituus, the square of whose radius vector is inversely proportional to the angle; and the logarithmic spiral, whose angle is proportional to the logarithm of the radius vector.



Parabolic Spiral.



Archimedean Spiral.



Hyperbolic Spiral. (Less of the inner part of one branch is shown than of the other.)

**2.** A helix or curve which winds round a cylinder like a screw.—**3.** A spiral spring.—**4.** In wool, one of the curls or convolutions in wool-fiber, the number of which in a unit of length is made the basis of an estimate of its quality for manufacturing.—**5.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a spiral formation, as of a univalve, of the cochlea, etc.—**Airy's spirals,** the peculiar colored interference figures seen when two sections of quartz, one of a right-handed the other of a left-handed crystal, both cut transverse to the vertical axis, are placed one over the other, and viewed in converging polarized light.—**Curschmann's spirals,** in *pathol.*, bodies formed of spirally wound mucous threads with often a fine shining central thread. They seem to be casts of small bronchi, and are expectorated in asthma and certain forms of bronchitis.—**Double, equiangular, logarithmic, loxodromic spiral.** See the adjectives.—**Logistic spiral.** Same as *logarithmic spiral* (which see, under *logarithmic*).—**Norwich spiral,** that second involute of the circle whose apse is midway between the cusp of the first involute and the center of the circle: so called because first shown by Sylvester at the meeting of the British Association at Norwich in 1868.—**Parabolic spiral.** See *parabolic*[2], and cut above.

**spiral** (spī′ral), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiraled, spiralled*, ppr. *spiraling, spiralling*. [< *spiral*, *n.*] To make spiral; cause to move spirally.

The teeth of the cutter should be made to run slightly *spiralled*. *Joshua Rose*, Practical Machinist, p. 346.

**spirality** (spī-ral′i-ti), *n.* [< *spiral* + *-ity*.] Spiral character or quality. *Science*, III. 583.

**spirally** (spī′ral-i), *adv.* In the form or manner of a spiral.

**spiral-tail** (spī′ral-tāl), *n.* The royal or king bird of paradise, *Cincinnurus regius*: so called from the spiral coil at the end of the middle tail-feathers. See cut under *Cincinnurus*.

**spiramentt,** *n.* [< L. *spiramentum*, a breathing-hole, air-hole, < *spirare*, breathe: see *spire*[3].] A spiracle. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 78.

**spirant** (spī′rant), *n.* [< L. *spiran(t-)s*, ppr. of *spirare*, breathe, blow, exhale: see *spire*[3].] A consonant uttered with perceptible blowing, or expulsion of breath; an alphabetic sound in the utterance of which the organs are brought near together but not wholly closed; a rustling, or fricative, or continuable consonant. The term is by some restricted to sounds of the grade of *v* and *f*, the *th* of *thin* and that of *thine*, and the German *ch*; others make it include also the sibilants; others, the semivowels *w* and *y*.

**Spiranthes** (spī-ran′thēz), *n.* [NL. (Richard, 1818), so called in allusion to the spiral arrangement of the flowers; < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of orchids, of the tribe *Neottieæ*, type of the subtribe *Spiranthew*. It is characterized by commonly spirally ranked and somewhat ringent flowers with the upper sepal and the two petals erect or connivent and galeate, and the lateral sepals set obliquely on the ovary or long-decurrent, and by a column not prolonged into a free appendage, but usually decurrent on the ovary. There are about 80 species, widely dispersed through temperate and tropical regions of both hemispheres. They are terrestrial herbs from a short rootstock or a cluster of fleshy fibers or thickened tubers. Many species produce small white or greenish fragrant flowers, in several spirals forming a dense spike; in some the spike is reduced to a single spiral or becomes straight and unilateral. The flowers are commonly small, but reach a large size in some tropical American species. The leaves are usually narrow, often grass-like. Six species are natives of the northeastern United States, all late-flowering and some of them then leafless. They are known as *lady's-tresses*, *S. cernua* also locally as *wild tuberose*, and *S. gracilis* as *corkscrew-plant*.

**spiranthic** (spī-ran′thik), *a.* [< *spiranth-y* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or affected with spiranthy.

**spiranthy** (spī-ran′thi), *n.* [< Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire (see *spire*[2]), + ἄνθος, a flower.] In *bot.*, the abnormal dislocation of the organs of a flower in a spiral direction. Thus, Masters describes a curious flower of *Cypripedium insigne*, in which a displacement occurred by a spiral torsion proceeding from right to left, which involved the complete or partial suppression of the organs of the flower. Also spelled *speiranthy*.

**spiraster** (spī-ras′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + ἀστήρ, a star.] In sponges, an irregular polyact spicule in the form of a stout spiral with thick spines; a spinispirula. When these spines or rays are terminal, the spicule is called an *amphiaster*. *Sollas*.

**Spirastrosa** (spir-as-trō′sä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *spirastrose*.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a group of choristidan tetractinellidan sponges, generally provided with spirasters.

**spirastrose** (spī-ras′trōs), *a.* [< *spiraster* + *-ose* (see *-ous*).] Having microscleres or flesh-spicules in the form of spirasters; of or pertaining to the *Spirastrosa*: distinguished from *sterrastrose*.

**spirated** (spī′rā-ted), *a.* [< *spire*[2] + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Formed into or like a spiral; twisted like a corkscrew. See cut under *sasin*. [Rare.]

The males of this species [*Antilope bezoartica*] have long, straight, *spirated* horns nearly parallel to each other, and directed backward. *Darwin*, Descent of Man, II. 235.

**spiration** (spī-rā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *spiratio(n-)*, a breathing, < L. *spirare*, pp. *spiratus*, breathe, blow, exhale: see *spire*[3].] **1.** A breathing.

God did by a kind of *spiration* produce them.
*Barrow*, Sermons, II. xxxiv.

**2.** In *theol.*, the act by which the procession of the Holy Ghost is held to take place; also, the relation or notion so constituted.

**spire**[1] (spīr), *n.* [Also *spear* (formerly also *speer*), now commonly associated with *spear*[1]; < ME. *spire, spyre, spir*, < AS. *spir*, a stalk, = MLG. *spir*, LG. *spier*, a point, needle, sprout, = G. *spier*, a needle, pointer, *spiere*, a spar, = Icel. *spira*, a spar, stilt, a kind of beaker, = Sw. *spira*, a spar, scepter, pistil, = Dan. *spire*, a spar, germ, shoot, *spir*, a spar, spire (in arch.); perhaps connected with *spike*[1] and *spine*, or with *spear*[1].] **1.** A sprout or shoot of a plant.

An ook comth of a litel *spire*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1335.

**2.** A stalk of grass or some similar plant; a spear.

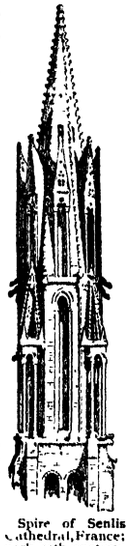
Shal neuere *spir* springen vp.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 180.

Pointed *Spires* of Flax, when green,
Will Ink supply, and Letters mark unseen.
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

**3.** The continuation of the trunk in a more or less excurrent tree above the point where branching begins.

No tops to be received, except the *spire* and such other top or limb as may be grown on the main piece [British oak for navy contracts]. *Laslett*, Timber, p. 72.

**4.** A name of various tall grasses, as the marram, *Ammophila arundinacea;* the reed canary-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea;* and the common reed, *Phragmites communis*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** In *mining*, the tube carrying the train to the charge in the blast-hole: so called from the spires of grass or rushes used for the purpose. Also called *reed* or *rush*.—**6.** A body that shoots up to a point; a tapering body; a conical or pyramidal body; specifically, in *arch.*, the tapering part of a steeple rising above the tower; a steeple; the great pinnacle, often of wood covered with lead, frequently crowning the crossing of the nave in large churches. The earliest spires, in the architectural sense, were merely pyramidal or conical roofs, specimens of which exist in some of the oldest Romanesque buildings. These roofs, becoming gradually elongated and more and more acute, resulted at length in the graceful tapering spire. Among the many existing medieval examples, that of Salisbury Cathedral is one of the finest; that of Senlis Cathedral, France, though not of great size, is one of the earliest of fully developed spires, and is admired for the purity and elegance of its design. The spires of medieval architecture are generally square, octagonal, or circular in plan; they are sometimes solid, more frequently hollow, and are variously ornamented with bands encircling them, with panels more or less enriched, and with piercings and spire-lights, which are of infinite variety. Their angles are sometimes crocketed, and they are often terminated by a finial. In later examples the general pyramidal outline is obtained by diminishing the diameter of the structure in successive stages and this has been imitated in modern spires, in which the forms and details of classic architecture have been applied to an architectural creation essentially medieval. The term *spire* is sometimes restricted to signify such tapering structures, crowning towers or turrets, as have parapets at their base, while when the spire rises from the exterior of the wall of the tower, without the intervention of a parapet, it is called a *broach*. See also cuts under *broach*, 10, *rood-steeple*, and *transept*.



Spire of Senlis Cathedral, France; early 13th century.

The glorious temple rear'd
Her pile, far off appearing like a mount
Of alabaster, topt with golden *spires*.
*Milton*, P. R., iv. 548.

**7.** The top or uppermost point of a thing; the summit.

To silence that
Which, to the *spire* and top of praises vouch'd,
Would seem but modest. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 9. 24.

**spire**[1] (spīr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spired*, ppr. *spiring*. [< ME. *spiren, spyren* (= Dan. *spire* = Sw. *spira*, germinate); < *spire*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To sprout, as grain in malting.—**2.** To shoot; shoot up sharply.

Yon cypress *spiring* high,
With pine and cedar spreading wide
Their darksome boughs on either side.
*Wordsworth*, White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

**II.** *trans.* **1**†. To shoot or send forth.

In gentle Ladies breste and bounteous race
Of woman kind it fayrest Flowre doth *spyre*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. v. 52.

2. To furnish with a spire or spires.

Like rampired walls the houses lean,
All *spired* and domed and turreted,
Sheer to the valley's darkling green.
*W. E. Henley*, From a Window in Princes Street.

**spire**[2] (spīr), *n.* [< F. *spire* = Sp. Pg. *espira* = It. *spira*, < L. *spira*, < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, twist, wreath, spire, also a tore or anchor-ring. Cf. Gr. σπυρίς, a woven basket, L. *sporta*, a woven basket, Lith. *spartas*, a band. Hence *spiral*, etc.] 1. A winding line like the thread of a screw; anything wreathed or contorted; a coil; a curl; a twist; a wreath; a spiral.

His head . . .
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold erect
Amidst his circling *spires*, that on the grass
Floated redundant. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 502.

2. In *conch.*, all the whorls of a spiral univalve above the aperture or the body-whorl, taken together as forming a turret. In most cases the spire is exserted from the last turn of the shell, giving the ordinary turreted conical or helicoid form of numberless gastropods; and in some long slender forms, of many turns and with small aperture, the spire makes most of the length of the shell, as figured at *Cerithium*, *Cylindrella*, and *Terebra*, for example. In other cases, however, the spire scarcely protrudes from the body-whorl, and it may be even entirely included or contained in the latter, so that a depression or other formation occupies the usual position of the apex of the shell. (Compare cuts under *cowry*, *Cypræa*, *Cymbium*, and *Ovulum*.) See also cut under *univalve*.

*a*, Spire of a Univalve (*Imbricaria conica*).

3. In *math.*, a point at which different leaves of a Riemann's surface are connected. Also called a *spiral point*.

**spire**[3]† (spīr), *v. i.* [= OF. *spirer*, *espirer*, *esperer* = Sp. Pg. *espirar* = It. *spirare*, < L. *spirare*, breathe. Hence ult. *spirit*, etc., and *aspire*, *conspire*, *expire*, *inspire*, *perspire*, *respire*, *transpire*.] To breathe.

But see, a happy Borean blast did *spire*
From faire Pelorus parts, which brought us right.
*Vicars*, tr. of Virgil (1632). (*Nares*.)

**spire**[4]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *speer*[1].

**spire**[5] (spīr), *n.* [Cf. *spire*[1].] The male of the red deer, *Cervus elaphus*, in its third year.

A *spire* [has] brow [antler] and uprights.
*W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 510.

**spire-bearer** (spīr'bār″ėr), *n.* In *conch.*, a spirifer.

**spired**[1] (spīrd), *a.* [< *spire*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a spire.

And Baal's *spired* Stone to Dust was ground.
*Cowley*, Davideis, ii.

**spired**[2] (spīrd), *a.* [< *spire*[2] + *-ed*[2].] In *conch.*, having a spire, as a univalve shell; spiriferous; turreted.

**spire-light** (spīr'līt), *n.* A window or opening of any kind for light in a spire.

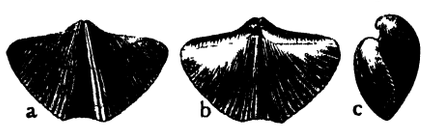
**spire-steeple** (spīr'stē″pl), *n.* A spire considered as part of a steeple; a spire. [Rare.]

**spiric** (spī'rik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. σπειρικός, spiric, < σπείρα, a tore, < σπείρειν, sweep round.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or in the form of a tore or anchor-ring.—**Spiric body**, a tore.—**Spiric line.** See *line*[2].

**II.** *n.* A curve, the plane section of a tore. Such curves, which are bicircular quartics, were treated by the ancient geometers Eudoxus and Perseus.

**spiricle** (spir'i-kl), *n.* [< NL. **spiricula*, dim. of L. *spira*, a spire: see *spire*[2].] In *bot.*, one of the delicate coiled threads in the hairs on the surface of certain seeds and achenes, which uncoil when wet. They probably serve in fixing small and light seeds to the soil, in order that they may germinate.

**Spirifer** (spir'i-fėr), *n.* [NL. (Sowerby, 1816), < L. *spira*, a coil, spire, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. The typical genus of *Spiriferidæ*, having the long brachial appendages coiled into a pair of



*Spirifer centronatus*
*a*, ventral view; *b*, dorsal view; *c*, lateral view.

spirals, called the carriage-spring apparatus, supported upon similarly convoluted shelly lamellæ, and the shell impunctate, with a long straight hinge-line. Numerous species range from the Lower Silurian to the Permian. *S. hysterica* is an example. Also called *Spirifera*, *Spiriferus*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

**Spiriferidæ** (spir-i-fer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spirifer* + *-idæ*.] A family of arthropomatous brachiopods with highly developed spiral appendages, typified by the genus *Spirifer*, containing numerous genera, ranging from the Lower Silurian to the Liassic.

**spiriferine** (spī-rif'ė-rin), *a.* [< *Spirifer* + *-ine*[1].] Bearing brachial appendages in the form of a spiral; of or pertaining to the *Spiriferidæ*.

**spiriferoid** (spī-rif'ė-roid), *n.* and *a.* [< *Spirifer* + *-oid*.] **I.** *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Spiriferidæ*.

**II.** *a.* Resembling a spirifer; having characters of the *Spiriferidæ*.

**spiriferous** (spī-rif'ė-rus), *a.* [< NL. **spirifer*, < L. *spira*, a coil, spire, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Having a spire, as a univalved shell; spired; turreted.—2. Having spiral appendages, as a brachiopod; spiriferine.—3. Containing or yielding fossil spirifers, as a geological stratum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 507.

**spirignath** (spir'ig-nath), *n.* [< NL. *spirignatha* (Latreille, 1796), < **spirignathus*: see *spirignathous*.] The slender spirally coiled antlia or haustellum of lepidopterous insects. Also *spirignatha*, *spiritrompe*.

**spirignathous** (spī-rig'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. **spirignathus*, < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, + γναθός, a jaw.] Having a filiform sucking-tube coiled in a spiral, as a moth or butterfly; haustellate or antliate, as a lepidopterous insect.

**spirillar** (spir'i-lėr), *a.* [< *Spirill-um* + *-ar*[3].] In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the genus *Spirillum*.

**Spirillum** (spī-ril'um), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1830), dim. of L. *spira*, a coil, spire: see *spire*[2].] A genus or form-genus of *Schizomycetes* or bacteria, having cylindrical or somewhat compressed spirally twisted cells. They are rigid and furnished at each end with a cilium, and multiply by transverse division, the parts soon separating from one another. This genus, which according to some authorities also embraces the genus known as *Vibrio*, contains many species, found in swamp-water, salt water, infusions, etc. See *Schizomycetes*.—**Spirillum fever.** See *fever*[1].

**spirit** (spir'it), *n.* [< ME. *spirit*, *spirite*, *spyryte*, *spyrite* (also *sprit*, *sprite*, > E. *sprite*[1]), < OF. *espirit*, *esperit*, *esprit*, F. *esprit* = Sp. *espíritu* = Pg. *espirito* = It. *spirito*, spirit (= G. Sw. Dan. *spiritus*, spirits of wine, etc.), < L. *spiritus*, a breathing or blowing (as of the wind), a breeze, the air, a breath, exhalation, the breath of life, life, mind, soul, spirit, also courage, haughtiness, etc., LL. a spirit, ghost, < *spirare*, breathe: see *spire*[3]. Cf. *sprite*[1], a doublet of *spirit*.] 1. According to old and primitive modes of thought, an invisible corporeal thing of an airy nature, scarcely material, the principle of life, mediating between soul and body. The primitive and natural notion of life was that it consisted of the breath, and in most languages words etymologically signifying 'breath' are used to mean the principle of life. *Spirit* is one of these, and translates the Greek πνεῦμα. The ordinary notion of the Greek philosophers was that the soul is warm air. This was strengthened by the discovery, about the time of Aristotle (who, however, does not share the opinion), of the distinction between the veins and the arteries. It is found elaborately developed in the writings of the Stoics, and especially of Galen. The spirit in the body exists in various degrees of fineness. The coarser kinds confer only vegetative life, and betray themselves in eructations, etc.; there are, besides, a vital spirit (πνεῦμα ζωοτικόν) and an animal or psychical spirit (πνεῦμα ψυχικόν). At birth man was said to possess only vegetative spirit, but as soon as he draws breath this was thought to be carried through the left ventricle and the arteries to every part of the body, becoming triturated, and conveying animal life to the whole. The spirits were also said to be in different states of tension or tone, causing greater or less energy of body and mind. The vital spirits, being carried to the ventricles of the brain, were there further refined, and converted into spirits of sense, or animal spirits. In vision these spirits dart out from the eye to the object, though this be the most distant star, and immediately return laden in some form with information. This doctrine, modified by the addition of an incorporeal soul, and confused with the Hebrew conception of a spirit, was generally believed down to and into the scientific era. Old writers, therefore, who use phrases which are still employed metaphorically must be understood as meaning them literally. See def. 3.

There is no malice in this burning coal;
The breath of heaven hath blown his *spirit* out.
*Shak.*, K. John, iv. 1. 110.

From the kind heat which in the heart doth raigne
The *spirits* of life doe their beginning take;
These *spirits* of life, ascending to the braine,
When they come there the *spirits* of sense do make.

These *spirits* of sense in fantasie's high court
Judge of the formes of objects ill or well;
And so they send a good or ill report
Downe to the heart, where all affections dwell.

Besides, another motive power doth rise
Out of the heart, from whose pure blood do spring
The vitall *spirits*, which, borne in arteries,
Continuall motion to all parts doe bring.
*Sir J. Davies*, Nosce Teipsum.

Adam, now enforced to close his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his *spirits* became entranced.
*Milton*, P. L., xi. 419.

Thus much cannot be denied, that our soul acteth not immediately only upon bones, flesh, brains, and other such like gross parts of the body, but, first and chiefly, upon the animal *spirits*, as the immediate instruments of sense and fancy, as that by whose vigour and activity the other heavy and unwieldy bulk of the body is so nimbly moved. And therefore we know no reason why we may not assent here to that of Porphyrius: that the blood is the food and nourishment of the *spirit*, and that this *spirit* is the vehicle of the soul, or the more immediate seat of life.
*Cudworth*, Intellectual System, v. § 3.

2. The principle of life conceived as a fragment of the divine essence breathed into man by God. This conception is developed in the Old and New Testaments, in the writings of the Neoplatonists, and by theologians. In Biblical and theological language the spirit is the highest part of human nature, as most akin to the divine, connected mediately with the body through the soul, and spoken of alone, or in contradistinction to the body, or as distinguished from both body and soul (see *soul*).

All flesh died that moved upon the earth, . . . all in whose nostrils was the breath of the *spirit* of life.
Gen. vii. 21, 22.

The *spirit* of Elijah doth rest on Elisha. 2 Ki. ii. 15.

My *spirit* is consumed, my days are extinct, the grave is ready for me. Job xvii. 1.

Who among men knoweth the things of a man, save the *spirit* of the man, which is in him? 1 Cor. ii. 11 [R. V.].

Our body shall be turned into ashes, and our *spirit* shall vanish as the soft air. Wisdom of Solomon, ii. 3.

3. Metaphorically, animation; vivacity; exuberance of life; cheerfulness; courage; mettle; temper; humor; mood: usually in the plural. But in old writers this meaning is not figurative, since they conceived this quality to be due to the tension of animal spirits.

So feble were his *spirites*, and so low.
*Chaucer*, C. T., l. 1361.

Hastings went to the council that morning in remarkably high *spirits*. *J. Gairdner*, Rich. III., ii.

All furnish'd, all in arms; . . .
As full of *spirit* as the month of May.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 101.

I wonder you can have such *spirits* under so many distresses. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

4. A peculiar animating and inspiring principle; dominant influence; genius; that which pervades and tempers the conduct and thought of men, either singly or (especially) in bodies, and characterizes them or their works.

O *spirit* of love! how quick and fresh art thou!
*Shak.*, T. N., i. 1. 9.

This shows plainly the democratical *spirit* which acts our deputies. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 141.

All seem to feel the *spirit* of the place,
And by the general reverence God is praised.
*Wordsworth*, Sonnets, iii. 48.

That is the best part of each writer which has nothing private in it; . . . that which in the study of a single artist you might not easily find, but in the study of many you would abstract as the *spirit* of them all.
*Emerson*, Compensation.

And that law of force which governs all the changes of character in a given people at a given time, which we call the *Spirit* of the Age, this also changes, though more slowly still. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 80.

5. The essence, real meaning, or intent of any statement, command, or contract: opposed to *letter*.

Who also hath made us able ministers of the new testament; not of the letter, but of the *spirit*: for the letter killeth, but the *spirit* giveth life. 2 Cor. iii. 6.

The scientific principles of Aristotle were in *spirit*, if not in form, in contrast with those of modern science.
*W. Wallace*, Epicureanism, p. 171.

6. Incorporeal, immaterial being or principle; personality, or a personality, unconnected or only associated with a body: in Biblical use applied to God, and specifically [*cap.*] to the third person of the Trinity (the Holy Spirit); also to supernatural good and evil beings (angels).

God is a *spirit*: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. John iv. 24.

But God hath revealed them unto us by his *Spirit*: for the *Spirit* searcheth all things, yea, the deep things of God. 1 Cor. ii. 10.

Putting together the ideas of thinking and willing, or the power of moving or quieting corporeal motion, joined to substance, of which we have no distinct idea, we have the idea of an immaterial *spirit*.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxiii. 15.

If we seclude space out of our consideration, there will remain but two sorts of substances in the world: that is, matter and mind; or, as we otherwise call them, body and *spirit*. *Watts*, Logic, I. ii. § 2.

*Spirit* exists everywhere in nature, and we know of no *spirit* outside of nature.
*Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 455.

7. A person considered with respect to his peculiar characteristics of mind or temper,

especially as shown in action; a man of life, fire, energy, enterprise, courage, or the like, who influences or dominates: as, the leading *spirits* of the movement were arrested.

> No place will please me so, no mean of death,
> As here by Cæsar, and by you cut off,
> The choice and master *spirits* of this age.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 163.

8. A disembodied soul, or a soul naturally destitute of an ordinary solid body; an apparition of such a being; a specter; a ghost.

> Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was; and the *spirit* shall return unto God who gave it. Eccl. xii. 7.

> Whilst he [the child] is young, be sure to preserve his tender mind from all impressions and notions of *spirits* and goblins or any fearful apprehensions in the dark.
> *Locke*, Education, § 138.

9. A supernatural being; an angel, fairy, elf, sprite, demon, or the like.

> I am a *spirit* of no common rate, . . .
> And I will purge thy mortal grossness so
> That thou shalt like an airy *spirit* go.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1. 157.

> And when Saul inquired of the Lord, the Lord answered him not, neither by dreams, nor by Urim, nor by prophets. Then said Saul unto his servants, Seek me a woman that hath a familiar *spirit*. 1 Sam. xxviii. 6, 7.

> Why, a *spirit* is such a little, little thing that I have heard a man who was a great scholar say that he'll dance ye a Lancashire hornpipe upon the point of a needle.
> *Addison*, The Drummer.

10. A subtle fluid contained in a particular substance, and conferring upon it its peculiar properties. (*a*) In Bacon's philosophy, such a fluid for each kind of substance, living or dead.

> The *spirits* or pneumaticals, that are in all tangible bodies, are scarcely known. . . . *Spirits* are nothing else but a natural body, rarefied to a proportion, and included in the tangible parts of bodies, as in an integument. And they be no less differing one from the other than the dense or tangible parts; . . . and they are never (almost) at rest; and from them and their motions principally proceed arefaction, colliquation, concoction, maturation, putrefaction, vivifaction, and most of the effects of nature.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 98.

(*b*) In *old chem.*, a liquor obtained by distillation: often in the plural.

11. A strong alcoholic liquor; in a restricted sense, such a liquor variously treated in the process of distillation, and used as a beverage or medicinally, as brandy, whisky, and gin; in the plural, any strong distilled liquor.

> They are like too frequent use of *Spirits* in a time of health, which weaken the force of Nature by raising it too high. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ix.

12. A solution of tin in an acid, used in dyeing.—13†. An aspirate; a breathing, as the letter *h*.

> But be it [*h*] a letter or *spirit*, we have great use of it in our tongue, both before and after vowels.
> *B. Jonson*, Eng. Grammar, iv.

14. The essence or active principle of anything.—15. In *mod. German philos.*, the highest mode of existence; also, anything possessing such existence.—**Animal, ardent, astral spirits.** See the adjectives.—**Aromatic spirit,** a liquid composed of compound spirit of orange and alcohol.—**Aromatic spirit of ammonia,** a liquid composed of ammonium carbonate 40, water of ammonia 100, oil of lemon 12, oil of lavender-flowers 1, oil of pimenta 1, alcohol 700, water to make 1,000 parts. It is stimulant, antacid, and is used in sick-headache or as an aid in recovering after alcoholic debauch.—**Barwood spirits.** Same as *tin spirits*.—**Brethren of the Free Spirit, Brethren of the Holy Spirit.** See *brother*.—**Compound spirit of horse-radish,** a liquid composed of scraped horse-radish root, bitter-orange peel, nutmeg, proof-spirit, and water.—**Compound spirit of juniper,** a liquid composed of oil of juniper 10, oil of caraway 1, oil of fennel 1, alcohol 3,000, water to make 5,000 parts. It is adjuvant to diuretic remedies.—**Compound spirit of lavender.** Same as *compound tincture of lavender* (which see, under *tincture*).—**Compound spirit of orange,** a liquid composed of the oils of bitter-orange peel, lemon, coriander, star-anise, and alcohol.—**Dulcified spirit.** See *dulcify*.—**Dyers' spirit.** See *dyer*.—**Familiar spirit.** See *familiar*.—**Fetid spirit of ammonia,** a liquid composed of asafetida, strong solution of ammonia, and alcohol. It is a nervous stimulant, antacid.—**Fever of the spirit.** See *fever*[1].—**Holy Spirit,** or **the Spirit,** the Spirit of God; the Holy Ghost. See *ghost*.—**In spirit.** (*a*) Inwardly: as, to groan *in spirit*. (*b*) By inspiration; by or under the guidance of the Holy Spirit.

> How then doth David *in spirit* call him Lord?
> Mat. xxii. 43.

**Mahwa-spirit,** an alcoholic liquor distilled from fermented flowers of *Bassia latifolia*.—**Master spirit.** See *master*[1].—**Materialized spirit.** See *materialize*.—**Medicinal spirits,** medicines prepared either by macerating bruised seeds, flowers, herbs, etc., in alcohol or spirit for two or three days before distillation, and then drawing off by a gentle heat, or extemporaneously by adding a proper proportion of essential oil to pure spirit of the prescribed strength. In this way are prepared spirits of aniseed, cassia, cinnamon, juniper, lavender, peppermint, rosemary, etc. They are used principally as aromatics and stimulants.—**Methylated spirit.** See *methylate*.—**Perfumed spirit.** Same as *cologne*.—**Poor in spirit.** See *poor*.—**Proof spirit.** See *proof-spirit*.—**Public spirit,** active interest in the welfare of the community; disposition to exert or to deny one's self for the general good.—**Pyro-acetic spirit.** Same as *acetone*.—**Pyroligneous spirit.** Same as *methylic alcohol* (which see, under *alcohol*).—**Pyroxylic spirit.** See *pyroxylic*.—**Rectified spirit.** See *rectify* and *alcohol*.—**Silent spirit.** See *silent*.—**Spirit colors.** See *color*.—**Spirit of ammonia,** an alcoholic solution of ammonia, containing 10 per cent. by weight of the gas. It is stimulant and antispasmodic.—**Spirit of anise,** a liquid composed of oil of anise 10, alcohol 90 parts. It is a stomachic and carminative.—**Spirit of ants.** Same as *spirit of formic acid*.—**Spirit of bitter almonds,** a liquid composed of oil of bitter almonds, alcohol, and water.—**Spirit of cajeput,** a liquid composed of oil of cajeput 1, alcohol 49 parts.—**Spirit of camphor,** a liquid composed of camphor 10, alcohol 70, and water 20 parts.—**Spirit of chloric ether.** Same as *spirit of chloroform*.—**Spirit of chloroform,** a liquid consisting of purified chloroform 10, alcohol 90 parts.—**Spirit of cinnamon,** a liquid composed of oil of cinnamon 10, alcohol 90 parts: aromatic cordial.—**Spirit of citron,** a 2 per cent. solution of oil of citron in alcohol.—**Spirit of Cochlearia,** a liquid composed of fresh scurvy-grass 8, alcohol 5, water 3 parts.—**Spirit of cucumbers,** a liquid made by distilling a mixture of grated cucumbers and alcohol 3 parts, used in making ointment of cucumber.—**Spirit of curaçao,** a liquid composed of the oil of Curaçao orange, fennel, bitter almonds, and alcohol.—**Spirit of ether,** a spirit composed of strong ether 30, alcohol 70 parts. It has properties similar to those of ether.—**Spirit of formic acid,** a liquid composed of formic acid, alcohol, and water. Also *spirit of ants*.—**Spirit of French wine.** Same as *brandy*.—**Spirit of Garus,** a liquid composed of aloes 5, myrrh 2, clove 5, nutmeg 10, cinnamon 20, saffron 5, alcohol 5,000, water 1,000 parts.—**Spirit of Gaultheria,** a liquid composed of oil of *Gaultheria* 3, alcohol 97 parts: used for flavoring.—**Spirit of glonoin.** Same as *spirit of nitroglycerin*.—**Spirit of hartshorn.** See *hartshorn*, 1.—**Spirit of juniper,** a liquid composed of oil of juniper 3, alcohol 97 parts: adjuvant to diuretic medicine.—**Spirit of lemon,** a liquid composed of oil of lemon 6, lemon-peel 4, alcohol to make 100 parts: used for flavoring medicines, custards, etc. Also called *essence of lemon*.—**Spirit of Mindererus,** Same as *solution of acetate of ammonia* (which see, under *solution*).—**Spirit of myrcia.** Same as *bayrum*.—**Spirit of niter**†. An obsolete name for *nitric acid*.—**Spirit of nitroglycerin,** a solution of nitroglycerin (glonoin) in alcohol, containing 1 per cent. by weight of nitroglycerin.—**Spirit of nitrous ether.** See *nitrous*.—**Spirit of nutmeg,** a liquid composed of oil of nutmeg 3, alcohol 97 parts. Also called *essence of nutmeg*, and used as a flavoring for medicines.—**Spirit of orange,** a liquid composed of oil of orange-peel 6, alcohol 94 parts: used in flavoring medicines.—**Spirit of peppermint,** a liquid composed of oil of peppermint 10 parts, peppermint in powder 1 part, and alcohol to make 100 parts. Also called *essence of peppermint*.—**Spirit of phosphorus,** a liquid composed of phosphorus and alcohol. Also called *tincture of phosphorus*.—**Spirit of rosemary,** a liquid composed of oil of rosemary 1, rectified spirit 49 parts: a perfume and adjuvant to liniments, etc.—**Spirit of sea-salt.** Same as *hydrochloric acid* (which see, under *hydrochloric*).—**Spirit of sense**†, the utmost refinement or nicety of sensation; sensibility or sensitiveness of touch, sight, etc.

> To whose soft seizure
> The cygnet's down is harsh, and *spirit of sense*
> Hard as the palm of ploughman.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 1. 58.

**Spirit of soap,** a liquid composed of Castile soap, alcohol, and water.—**Spirit of spearmint,** a liquid composed of oil of spearmint 10, powdered spearmint 1, alcohol 89 parts: a carminative.—**Spirit of turpentine.** Same as *oil of turpentine* (which see, under *turpentine*).—**Spirit of wine.** Same as *alcohol*.—**Spirits Act,** an English statute of 1880 (43 and 44 Vict., c. 24) which consolidates the laws relating to the manufacture and sale of spirits.—**Sweet spirit of niter.** Same as *spirit of nitrous ether*.—**The four spirits**†, four substances used in alchemy: quicksilver, orpiment or arsenic, sal ammoniac, and sulphur.

> The firste *spirit* quicksilver called is,
> The second orpiment, the thridde ywis
> Sal armoniak, and the ferthe brimstoon.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 269

**Tin spirits,** solutions of tin, in the preparation of which nitric acid and sulphuric acid, as well as hydrochloric acid, are used.—**Wood-spirit.** Same as *methylic alcohol* (which see, under *alcohol*).

=**Syn. 1.** *Life, Liveliness*, etc. (see *animation*), force, resolution.—**4.** Drift, gist, sense, significance, nature. **6.** *Soul, Intellect*, etc. (see *mind*[1]); inner self, vital essence.

**spirit** (spir'it), *v. t.* [< *spirit*, *n.* Cf. *sprite*[1], *v.*] 1. To animate; inspire; inspirit; excite; encourage; enliven; cheer: sometimes with *up*.

> Shall our quick blood, *spirited* with wine,
> Seem frosty? *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 5. 21.

> It is a concession or yielding from the throne, and would naturally *spirit up* the Parliament to struggle on for power.
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 393.

> Well, I shall *spirit up* the Colonel as soon as I can.
> *Jane Austen*, Sense and Sensibility, xxx.

2. To convey away rapidly and secretly, as if by the agency of a spirit; kidnap: generally with *off*, *away*, or other adverb of direction.

> When we came abreast of Old Panama we anchor'd, and sent our Canoa ashore with our Prisoner Don Diego de Pinas, with a Letter to the Governour, to treat about an Exchange for our Man they had *spirited away*
> *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 178.

3. To treat with spirits.

> The whole carpet is to be cleaned, *spirited*, and dried, a square yard at a time. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 142.

**spiritally**† (spir'i-tal-i), *adv.* [< **spiritual* (= OF. *spirital, espirital, esperital*, < ML. *spiritalis*, < L. *spiritus*, breath, spirit: see *spirit*, and cf. *spiritual*) + *-ly*[2].] By means of the breath, as a spirant non-vocal sound.

> We may conceive one of each [ll or rr occurring in a word] pronounced *spiritally*, the other vocally.
> *Holder*, Elements of Speech, p. 58.

**spirit-back** (spir'it-bak), *n.* In *distilling*, the cistern which holds the spirit.

**spirit-blue** (spir'it-blö), *n.* An aniline blue derived from coal-tar, used for dyeing, and soluble in spirit (alcohol). There are two kinds. The first is prepared from rosaniline by heating it with an excess of aniline and some benzoic acid, distilling off the excess of aniline, saturating the residue with hydrochloric acid, drying, and powdering; it produces the hydrochlorid of triphenyl-rosaniline. The second is prepared from diphenylamine by treating it with oxalic acid and hydrochloric acid, producing the hydrochlorid of triphenyl-pararosaniline. The chemical composition of these two is not identical. They are used in dyeing silks, giving very pure blues, the latter being the finer. Also called *diphenylamine-blue, Gentiana blue, Humboldt blue, imperial blue, Lyons blue, rosaniline-blue*.

**spirit-brown** (spir'it-broun), *n.* See *brown*.

**spirit-butterfly** (spir'it-but″ėr-fli), *n.* A tropical American butterfly of the genus *Ithomia*, of numerous species, delicate in form, with nearly scaleless gauzy wings.

**spirit-duck** (spir'it-duk), *n.* 1. In the United States, the bufflehead, *Clangula* (*Bucephala*) *albeola*: so called from its expertness in diving and its sudden appearances and disappearances. See *Clangula*, and cut under *buffle*[1], 2. —2. Any duck that dives at the flash of a gun or twang of a bow-string; a conjuring duck. Compare *hell-diver*.

**spirited** (spir'i-ted), *a.* [< *spirit* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Animated; full of life; lively; full of spirit or fire.

> Dryden's translation of Virgil is noble and *spirited*.
> *Pope.*

> His rebuke to the knight and his scottish revellers is sensible and *spirited*. *Lamb*, Old Actors.

2. Having a spirit of a certain character: used in composition, as in high-*spirited*, low-*spirited*, mean-*spirited*.

> That man is poorly *spirited* whose life
> Runs in his blood alone, and not in's wishes.
> *Fletcher*, Valentinian, v. 1.

3. Possessed by a spirit. [Rare.]

> So talk'd the *spirited* sly snake. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 613.

=**Syn. 1.** *Spiritual*, etc. (see *spirituous*); ardent, high-mettled, high-spirited. See also *animation*.

**spiritedly** (spir'i-ted-li), *adv.* In a spirited or lively manner; with spirit, strength, or animation.

**spiritedness** (spir'i-ted-nes), *n.* Spirited nature or character; spirit; liveliness; life; animation. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 48.

**spiriter** (spir'i-tėr), *n.* One who spirits another away; an abductor; a kidnapper. [Rare.]

> While the poor boy, half dead with fear,
> Writh'd back to view his *spiriter*.
> *Cotton*, Works, p. 257. (*Davies.*)

**spiritful** (spir'it-fûl), *a.* [< *spirit* + *-ful*. Cf. *spriteful, sprightful*.] Full of spirit; lively. *Chapman*. [Rare.]

**spiritfully** (spir'it-fûl-i), *adv.* In a spirited or lively manner. [Rare.]

**spiritfulness** (spir'it-fûl-nes), *n.* Liveliness; sprightliness. *Harvey*. [Rare.]

**spirit-gum** (spir'it-gum), *n.* A quick-drying preparation used by actors and others to fasten false hair on the face.

**spiriting** (spir'i-ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *spirit*, *v.*] The business, work, or service of a spirit; hence, work quickly and quietly done, as if by a spirit.

> I will be correspondent to command,
> And do my *spiriting* gently.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 298.

**spiritism** (spir'i-tizm), *n.* [< *spirit* + *-ism*.] Same as *spiritualism*, 3.

**spiritist** (spir'i-tist), *n.* [< *spirit* + *-ist*.] Same as *spiritualist*, 3.

**spiritistic** (spir-i-tis'tik), *a.* [< *spiritist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, founded on, or in harmony with spiritualism: as, *spiritistic* doctrines.

> Those strange forces, equally occult, the mesmeric and the *spiritistic*. *Howells*, Undiscovered Country, p. 16.

**spirit-lamp** (spir'it-lamp), *n.* See *lamp*[1].

**spiritleaf** (spir'it-lēf), *n.* The manyroot, *Rucellia tuberosa*. Also *spiritweed*. [West Indies.]

**spiritless** (spir'it-les), *a.* [< *spirit* + *-less*.] 1. Having no breath; extinct; dead.

> 'Tis the body
> Of the great captain Pœnius, by himself
> Made cold and *spiritless*. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 1.

2. Having no spirit, vigor, courage, or fire; without one's customary vivacity; wanting cheerfulness; dejected; depressed.

Why are you still so sad? you take our edge off;
You make us dull and *spiritless*.
*Fletcher*, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

**spiritlessly** (spir'it-les-li), *adv.* In a spiritless manner; without spirit; without exertion. *Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, ix.

**spirit-level** (spir'it-lev″el), *n.* See *level*[1], 1.—**Spirit-level quadrant.** See *quadrant*.

**spiritly**† (spir'it-li), *a.* [< *spirit* + *-ly*[1]. Cf. *spritely*, *sprightly*.] Spirited; spiritful.

Pride, you know, must be foremost; and that comes out like a Spaniard, with daring look, and a tongue thundering out braves, mounted on a *spiritly* jennet named Insolence.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 420. (*Davies.*)

**spirit-merchant** (spir'it-mėr″chant), *n.* A merchant who deals in spirituous liquors.

**spirit-meter** (spir'it-mē″tėr), *n.* An instrument or apparatus for measuring the quantity of spirit which passes through a pipe or from a still. Various forms are in use—as a rotating drum of known capacity, a piston moving in a cylinder of known capacity and recording its pulsations, vessels of known capacity which are alternately filled and emptied, or a form of rotary pump recording its revolutions. *E. H. Knight.*

**spiritoso** (spir-i-tō′sō), *adv.* [It.; = E. *spiritous*.] In *music*, with spirit, energy, or animation. Also *spirituoso*.

**spiritous** (spir'i-tus), *a.* [= It. *spiritoso*, < ML. **spiritosus*, < L. *spiritus*, spirit: see *spirit*.] 1. Of the nature of spirit; intangible; refined; pure; subtile.

More refined, more *spiritous*, and pure.
*Milton*, P. L., v. 475.

2†. Burning; ardent; fiery; active.—3. Same as *spirituous*. [Rare.]

**spiritousness** (spir'i-tus-nes), *n.* The state of being spiritous; a refined state; fineness and activity of parts: as, the thinness and *spiritousness* of liquor.

**spirit-rapper** (spir'it-rap″ėr), *n.* One who believes or professes to believe that he can summon the spirits of deceased persons and hold intercourse with them by raps made by them upon a table in answer to questions, or by their causing the table to tilt up.

**spirit-rapping** (spir'it-rap″ing), *n.* A general name given to certain supposed spiritualistic manifestations, as audible raps or knocks on tables, table-turning, and kindred demonstrations. See *spiritualism*, 3.

**spiritrompe** (spir'i-tromp), *n.* [F. (Latreille), < L. *spira*, a coil, spire, + F. *trompe*, a trump: see *trump*[1].] The long spiral tongue or antlia of lepidopterous insects; the spirignath.

**spirit-room** (spir'it-röm), *n.* A room or compartment in a ship in which spirits are kept for the use of the officers and crew.

**spirit-stirring** (spir'it-stėr″ing), *a.* Stirring, rousing, or animating the spirit.

Farewell the neighing steed, and the shrill trump,
The *spirit-stirring* drum, the ear-piercing fife.
*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 352.

**spiritual** (spir'i-tū-al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *spirituall*, *spyrytualle*, *spirituell*, *espirituell*, < OF. *spirituel*, *spiritueil*, F. *spirituel* = Pr. *espiritual* = Sp. Pg. *espiritual* = It. *spirituale*, < LL. *spiritualis*, of or pertaining to breath, breathing, wind, or air, or spirit, < L. *spiritus* (*spiritu-*), spirit, breath, air: see *spirit*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or being spirit in the sense of something between soul and body, or of a disembodied soul or a supernatural immaterial being.

So faire it was that, trusteth well,
It semed a place *espirituell*.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 650.

When to ende nyhed he,
That the soule moste yelde being *spirituall*.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5291.

Millions of *spiritual* creatures walk the earth,
Unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep.
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 677

2. Pertaining to the soul, or to the higher endowments of the mind, especially when considered as a divine influence.—3. Pertaining to the soul or its affections as influenced by the Divine Spirit; proceeding from or controlled and inspired by the Holy Spirit; pure; holy; sacred; divine.

Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath blessed us with all *spiritual* blessings in heavenly places in Christ. Eph. i. 3.

God's law is *spiritual*; it is a transcript of the divine nature, and extends its authority to the acts of the soul of man. *Sir T. Browne.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

4. Relating to sacred things; not lay or temporal; pertaining or belonging to the church; ecclesiastical.—**Lords spiritual.** See *lord*.—**Spiritual affinity.** See *affinity*, 1.—**Spiritual and corporal works of mercy.** See *mercy*.—**Spiritual automaton.** See *automaton*.—**Spiritual being.** Same as *intentional being* (which see, under *being*).—**Spiritual body.** See *natural body*, under *natural*.—**Spiritual communion.** See *sacramental communion*, under *sacramental*.—**Spiritual corporations, spiritual courts,** ecclesiastical corporations; ecclesiastical courts. See *ecclesiastical*.—**Spiritual exercises, immutation**†, **incest, matter, peer,** etc. See *exercise*, etc.—**Spiritual man**†. (*a*) An inspired person; also, a holy man; an ecclesiastic.

Other elles I trowe that it be som *spirituell man* that God hath me sente for to defende this reame, nought for me but for Cristynte and holy cherche to mayntene.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 226.

Which Battel, because of the many *spiritual Men* that were in it, was called the White Battel.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 108.

(*b*) The spiritual nature: opposed to *physical man*.—**Spiritual sense of the Word.** Same as *internal sense of the Word* (which see, under *internal*).=**Syn. 1.** *Spirited*, etc. (see *spirituous*), immaterial.

**II.** *n.* 1. A spiritual thing.

Ascend unto invisibles; fill thy spirit with *spirituals*, with the mysteries of faith.
*Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. § 14.

He [Dante] assigns supremacy to the pope in *spirituals*, and to the emperor in temporals.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 80.

2. A spiritual person. (*a*) One who is of a spiritual nature or character. (*b*) One charged with a spiritual office or calling.

We bee the *spiritualles*; we searche the bottome of Goddes commaundement. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 399.

**spiritualisation, spiritualise,** etc. See *spiritualization*, etc.

**spiritualism** (spir'i-tū-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *spiritualisme* = Sp. Pg. *espiritualismo* = It. *spiritualismo*; as *spiritual* + *-ism*.] 1. The state of being spiritual; spiritual character. *Milman.*—2. In *philos.*, the doctrine of the existence of spirit as distinct from matter, or as the only reality: opposed to *materialism*.—3. The belief that disembodied spirits can and do communicate with the living, especially through the agency of a person particularly susceptible to spiritualistic influences, called a medium; also, the various doctrines and theories, collectively, founded upon this belief. In its modern form, spiritualism originated in the State of New York in the year 1848, and since that time has extended over the United States and Europe. The mediums through whom the supposed communications take place are of various kinds, no fewer than twenty-four different classes being mentioned in the books explanatory of spiritualism. Among the chief methods of communication are rappings, table-tippings, writing, and speaking; in the latter forms of communication the medium is supposed to be fully possessed by the spirit for the time being. Spiritualism has no formal system of theology, and it is contended by many of its advocates that it is not necessarily inconsistent with the maintenance of a faith otherwise Christian, and that spirit-communications are providential interventions for the purpose of inculcating the doctrine of immortality, and counteracting the material tendencies of the age. The meetings for spiritualistic communications are commonly called *séances*. Also *spiritism*.

**spiritualist** (spir'i-tū-al-ist), *n.* [= F. *spiritualiste* = Sp. Pg. *espiritualista* = It. *spiritualista*; as *spiritual* + *-ist*.] 1. One who professes a regard for spiritual things only; also, one whose employment is spiritual.

May not he that lives in a small thatched house . . . preach as loud, and to as much purpose, as one of those high and mighty *spiritualists*?
*Echard*, Grounds of Contempt of Clergy (1696), p. 140. (*Latham.*)

2. One who accepts philosophical spiritualism. See *spiritualism*, 2.

We may, as *spiritualists*, try to explain our memory's failures and blunders by secondary causes.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 2.

3. One who believes that intercourse may be and is held with departed spirits, especially through the agency of a medium; one who claims to hold such intercourse. Also called *spiritist*.

**spiritualistic** (spir″i-tū-a-lis′tik), *a.* [< *spiritualist* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to philosophic spiritualism; idealistic.

The deep-lying doctrine of Spiritual Beings, which embodies the very essence of *Spiritualistic* as opposed to Materialistic philosophy.
*E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 384.

2. Of or pertaining to modern spiritualism, or communication with departed spirits; produced by or believed to be due to the agency of departed spirits: as, *spiritualistic* manifestations; a *spiritualistic* séance.

**spirituality** (spir″i-tū-al′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *spiritualities* (-tiz). [< ME. *spiritualite*, *spiritualte*, < OF. *spiritualite*, *spiritualte*, *espiritualte*, *esperituaute*, etc., F. *spiritualité* = Sp. *espiritualidad* = Pg. *espiritualidade* = It. *spiritualità*, < LL. *spiritualita(t-)s*, < *spiritualis*, spiritual: see *spiritual*.] 1. Spiritual nature or character; immateriality; incorporeality.

A pleasure made for the soul, suitable to its *spirituality*, and equal to all its capacities. *South.*

2. Spiritual tendency or aspirations; freedom from worldliness and from attachment to the things of time and sense; spiritual tone; desire for spiritual good.

We are commanded to fast, that we may pray with more *spirituality*, and with repentance.
*Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, Return of Prayers, i.

No infidel can argue away the *spirituality* of the Christian religion; attacks upon miracles leave that unaffected.
*De Quincey*, Essenes, i.

His discourses were so valued, and his *spirituality* so revered, that his ministrations were coveted in all that region. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 140.

3†. The clergy as a whole; the ecclesiastics; the church.

Five entire subsidies were granted to the king by the *spirituality*. *Fuller.*

4. That which belongs to the church or to an ecclesiastic in his official capacity: generally in the plural, and distinguished from *temporalities*: as, *spiritualities* of a bishop (those profits and dues which a bishop receives in his ecclesiastical character).—**Guardian of the spiritualities.** See *guardian*.—**Spirituality of benefices,** the tithes of land, etc.

**spiritualization** (spir″i-tū-al-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *spiritualize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of spiritualizing, or the state of being spiritualized.—2. In *old chem.*, the operation of extracting spirit from natural bodies.

Also spelled *spiritualisation*.

**spiritualize** (spir′i-tū-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiritualized*, ppr. *spiritualizing*. [< F. *spiritualiser* = Sp. Pg. *espiritualizar* = It. *spiritualizzare*; as *spiritual* + *-ize*.] 1. To make spiritual, or more spiritual; elevate above what is worldly or bodily.

Unless we endeavour to *spiritualize* ourselves, . . . the older we grow the more we are embruted and debased.
*Southey*, The Doctor, clxxxiv.

2. To infuse spirituality or life into; inform with spirit or life; animate.

This seen in the clear air, and the whole *spiritualized* by endless recollections, fills the eye and the heart more forcibly than I can express. *Carlyle.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

3. To draw a spiritual meaning from, or impart a spiritual meaning to: as, to *spiritualize* a text of Scripture.—4. In *chem.*: (*a*) To extract spirit from. (*b*) To convert into spirit, or impart the properties of spirit to.

Also spelled *spiritualise*.

**spiritualizer** (spir′i-tū-al-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *spiritualize* + *-er*[1].] One who spiritualizes, in any sense. Also spelled *spiritualiser*.

The most licentious of the allegorists, or the wildest of the *spiritualizers*. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ix. 2.

**spiritually** (spir′i-tū-al-i), *adv.* [< ME. *spyritually*; < *spiritual* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a spiritual manner; without corporeal grossness, sensuality, or worldliness; with purity of spirit or heart.—2. As a spirit; ethereally.

The sky . . .
Bespangled with those isles of light,
So wildly, *spiritually* bright.
*Byron*, Siege of Corinth, xi.

3. In a spiritual sense.

**spiritual-minded** (spir′i-tū-al-mīn″ded), *a.* Having the mind set on spiritual things; having holy affections; spiritual.

**spiritual-mindedness** (spir′i-tū-al-mīn″ded-nes), *n.* The state of being spiritual-minded; spirituality of mind.

**spiritualness** (spir′i-tū-al-nes), *n.* The state or character of being spiritual; spirituality.

**spiritualty**† (spir′i-tū-al-ti), *n.* [< ME. *spiritualte*, < OF. *speritualté*, etc.: see *spirituality*.] The ecclesiastical body; the whole clergy of any national church.

It [the church] is abused and mistaken for a multitude of shaven, shorn, and oiled, which we now call the *spiritualty* and clergy.
*Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 12.

**spirituelle** (spir″i-tū-el′), *a.* [F., fem. of *spirituel*: see *spiritual*.] Characterized by or exhibiting a refined intellectuality, grace, or delicacy: noting primarily but not exclusively a woman or the ways of women.

I have the air of youth without freshness, but noble, sweet, lively, *spirituelle*, and interesting
*The Century*, XL. 654.

**spirituosity** (spir″i-tū-os′i-ti), *n.* [< *spirituous* + *-ity*.] 1. Spirituous character or quality: as, the *spirituosity* of beer.—2. Immateriality; ethereality. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 421.

**spirituoso** (spir″i-tū-ō′sō), *adv.* Same as *spiritoso*.

**spirituous** (spir′i-tū-us), *a.* [= Dan. *spirituös*; < OF. (and F.) *spirituex* = Pg. *espirituoso*, spir-

ituous; cf. G. *spirituosen*, Sw. Dan. *spirituosa*, pl., alcoholic liquors; < ML. **spirituosus*, full of spirit, < L. *spiritus*, spirit: see *spirit*; cf. *spiritous*.] 1†. Having the quality of spirit; ethereal; immaterial; intangible.—2†. Lively; active; gay; cheerful; enlivening.

> *Hedon.* Well, I am resolved what I'll do.
> *Ana.* What, my good *spirituous* spark?
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

That it may appear aiery and *spirituous*, & fit for the welcome of chearful guests; the principal difficulty will be in contriving the lights and stair-cases.
*Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 42.

3. Containing much alcohol; distilled, whether pure or compounded, as distinguished from *fermented;* ardent: applied to a liquor for drinking.—**Syn. 3.** *Spirituous, Spiritual, Spirited.* *Spirituous* is now strictly confined to the meaning of alcoholic: as, *spirituous*, ardent, or intoxicating liquors. *Spiritual* is as strictly confined to that higher field of meaning which is opposed to corporeal or carnal, secular or temporal. *Spirited* expresses active animal spirits, or that spirit which is a vigorous movement of the feelings and the will: as, a *spirited* horse, boy, reply.

**spirituousness** (spir'i-tū-us-nes), *n.* The character of being spirituous. *Boyle.*

**spiritus** (spir'i-tus), *n.*; pl. *spiritus*. [L.: see *spirit*.] 1. A breathing; an aspirate.—2. In *phar.*, spirit; any spirituous preparation: the officinal name of various spirits, specified by a qualifying term: as, *spiritus vini Gallici*, spirit of French wine (that is, brandy); *spiritus ætheris compositus*, compound spirit of ether.—**Spiritus asper**, a rough breathing; in *Gr. gram.*, the mark (῾) placed over or before an initial vowel, or over the second letter of an initial diphthong, to indicate that it should be preceded by a sound like *h* in English: also placed over *ρ* when it is initial or is preceded by another *ρ* (ῤῥ).—**Spiritus lenis**, a soft or smooth breathing; in *Gr. gram.*, the mark (᾽) denoting the absence of the rough breathing.

**spiritweed** (spir'it-wēd), *n.* Same as *spiritleaf*.

**spirit-world** (spir'it-wėrld), *n.* The world of disembodied spirits; Hades; the shades.

**spirity** (spir'i-ti), *a.* [< *spirit* + *-y*[1].] Full of spirit; spirited. [Scotch.]

**spirivalve** (spī'ri-valv), *a.* [< L. *spira*, a coil, spire, + *valva*, door (valvé).] Having a spiral shell, as a univalve mollusk; spirally whorled, as a shell.

**spirket** (spėr'ket), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *ship-building*, a space forward and aft between the floor-timbers. *Hamersly.*

**spirketing, spirketting** (spėr'ket-ing), *n.* [< *spirket*.] In *ship-building*, the strakes of plank worked between the lower sills of ports and waterways. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 209.

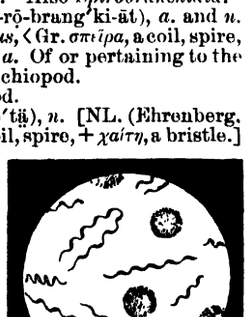
**spirling** (spėr'ling), *n.* Same as *sparling*[1].

**Spirobranchia** (spī-rō-brang'ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σπεῖρα*, a coil, spire, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *Brachiopoda*. Also *Spirobranchiata*.

**spirobranchiate** (spī-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *spirobranchiatus*, < Gr. *σπεῖρα*, a coil, spire, + *βράγχια*, gills.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Spirobranchiata;* brachiopod.

**II.** *n.* A brachiopod.

**Spirochæta** (spī-rō-kē'tạ), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1833), < Gr. *σπεῖρα*, a coil, spire, + *χαίτη*, a bristle.] A genus of *Schizomycetes* or bacteria, having the cells united in long slender threads which usually show narrow spiral windings. The filaments have the liveliest movements, and clearly propel themselves forward and back, but are also able to bend in various ways. *S. plicatilis* occurs among algæ in swamp-water; *S. Obermeieri*, found in the blood of those sick with recurrent fever, is the cause of the disease; *S. Cohnii* is found in the mucus of the teeth, and *S. gigantea* in sea-water. Also *Spirochæte*.


*Spirochæta Obermeieri.*

**spirogonimium** (spī"rō-gō-nim'i-um), *n.*; pl. *spirogonimia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *σπεῖρα*, a coil, spire, + NL. *gonimium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a gonimium similar to a hormogonimium, but not moniliform, with the syngonimia subglobose, smaller and more scattered, as in *Omphalaria*.

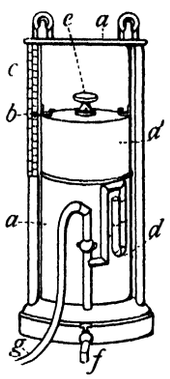
**Spirogyra** (spī-rō-jī'rạ), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1833), so called with ref. to the spiral bands of chlorophyl in the cells; < Gr. *σπεῖρα*, a coil, spire, + *γῦρος*, a circle, ring.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Conjugatæ* and order *Zygnemaceæ*. They are among the commonest of fresh-water algæ, forming dense bright-green masses, in both running and stagnant water, and have often a slimy feel, owing to the well-developed mucilaginous sheath in which each filament is enveloped. The cells have one to several parietal chlorophyl-bands spirally winding to the right. Conjugation is scalariform or lateral. There are about 40 species and very many varieties in the United States. They are popularly called *frog-spit* or *frog-spittle*. See *frog-spit*, and cuts under *chlorophyl* and *conjugation*, 4.

**spirolet, spirol**† (spī'rōl, -rol), *n.* [< OF. *spirole*, a small culverin.] A small culverin.

> Long pieces of artillery called basilisks, and smaller sized ones, known by the name of *spirols*.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 47.

**spiroloculine** (spī-rō-lok'ū-lin), *a.* Composed of spirally coiled loculi or chamberlets: specifically noting certain foraminifers. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, No. 160, p. 328.

**spirometer** (spī-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *spirare*, breathe (see *spire*[3]), + *metrum*, measure.] A contrivance for measuring the extreme differential capacity of the human lungs. The instrument most commonly employed consists of an inverted chamber submerged in a water-bath. The breath is conducted by a flexible pipe and internal tube so as to collect in the chamber, which rises in the water, and is fitted with an index which marks the cubic inches of air expired after a forced inspiration. In the accompanying cut, *a a* is a small gas-holder containing an inverted vessel *a'*; *b*, index, which shows on the scale *c* the number of cubic inches expired; *d*, manometer, which, when *a'* is held down, shows the pressure which the lungs can exert; *e*, plug-vent for outlet of expired air; *f*, cock for outlet of water; *g*, tube through which the expiration is made.


Spirometer

**spirometric** (spī-rō-met'rik), *a.* [As *spirometer* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the spirometer; ascertained by means of the spirometer; as tested by the spirometer.—**Spirometric capacity**, extreme differential capacity of the lungs, measured by the total amount of air which can be expired after the fullest possible inspiration.

**spirometry** (spī-rom'e-tri), *n.* [As *spirometer* + *-y*[3].] The use of the spirometer in measuring the capacity of the lungs.

**Spiromonas** (spī-rom'ō-nas), *n.* [NL. (Perty, 1852), < Gr. *σπεῖρα*, a coil, spire, + *μονάς*, a unit.] A genus of pantostomatous flagellate infusorians, spirally twisted on their long axis (whence the name). These animalcules are free-swimming or temporarily attached, soft and plastic, with two anterior subequal flagella, one of which is adherent at will. *S. volubilis* is an example. According to Kent, the *Cyclidium distortum* and *Heteromita augustata* of Dujardin are both species of *Spiromonas*.

**spirophore** (spī'rō-fōr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *spirare*, breathe, + Gr. *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] An apparatus for producing artificial respiration in cases of suspended animation, as in persons rescued from drowning. It consists of an air-tight case, in which the body is inclosed up to the neck, and an air-pump, for producing at proper intervals a partial vacuum in the case, thus causing the external air to fill the lungs of the patient.

**Spirophyton** (spī-rof'i-ton), *n.* [NL. (Hall), < Gr. *σπεῖρα*, a coil, spire, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A genus of fossil algæ, a characteristic plant of a subdivision of the Devonian occurring in the State of New York, and called from this fossil (*Spirophyton cauda-galli*) the *cauda galli grit*. This alga belongs to a group which appeared early in the Silurian, and continued into the Tertiary, but is now extinct. The frond of *Spirophyton* was broad, thin, with a distinct transversal nervation, and spirally convoluted around a slender axis, the convolution widening with the distance from the point of attachment.

**spirozooid** (spī-rō-zō'oid), *n.* [< Gr. *σπεῖρα*, a coil, spire, + E. *zooid*.] The defensive zooid of certain hydroid hydrozoans, as of *Podocoryne*, a tubularian polyp: so called as coiling or curling spirally when not in action. These zooids are long slender filaments always provided with cnidæ or lasso-cells for nettling, and are sometimes called *spiralozooids*. Compare *dactylozooid* and *machopolyp*.

*Spirula lævis.*

**spirt**[1], **spirt**[2]. See *spurt*[1], *spurt*[2].

**spirtle**, *v.* and *n.* See *spurtle*.

**Spirula** (spir'ō-lạ), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1799), < LL. *spirula*, dim. of L. *spira*, a coil, spire: see *spire*[2].] 1. In *Cephalopoda:* (*a*) A genus of sepioid cuttlefishes, typical of the family *Spirulidæ*, having a delicate shell in the hinder part of the body rolled into a flat or discoidal spiral, with discrete whorls whose involute spire presents ventrally, and no guard. There are several species, as *S. lævis* and *S. fragilis*. The shells are common, and are sometimes carried by the Gulf Stream to the coast of England, but specimens of the entire animal are extremely rare. Also *Spirulæa, Spirulea*. (*b*) [*l. c.*; pl. *spirulæ* (-lē).] A member of this genus. *Imp. Dict.*—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *spirulæ* (-lē).] In sponges, an irregular spineless polyact spicule of spiral form.

**spirulate** (spir'ō-lāt), *a.* [< LL. *spirula*, dim. of L. *spira*, a coil, spire (see *Spirula*), + *-ate*[1].] Spiral in form, or in disposition of parts; spirally arranged: said of structures, markings, etc.

**Spirulidæ** (spī-rō'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spirula* + *-idæ*.] A family of cephalopods, typified by the genus *Spirula*. They are squids or sepioids with the mantle supported by a cartilaginous prominence or ridge and a corresponding pit or furrow, the fins small and terminal, and an internal tubular shell partitioned into numerous chambers by transverse septa, and wound in a loose coil.

**spirulite** (spir'ō-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Spirula* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil cephalopod resembling or related to *Spirula*.

**spiry**[1] (spīr'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *spirie;* < *spire*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Having the form of a spire or pyramid; tapering like a spire.

> In these lone walls (their days' eternal bound)
> Those moss-grown domes with *spiry* turrets crown'd.
> *Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 142.

2. Abounding in spires or steeples.

> And villages embosom'd soft in trees,
> And *spiry* towns by surging columns mark'd
> Of household smoke. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 953.

**spiry**[2] (spīr'i), *a.* [< *spire*[2] + *-y*[1].] Of a spiral form; spiral; wreathed; curled.

> Hid in the *spiry* volumes of the snake.
> *Dryden*, State of Innocence, iv. 2.

**spisciousness**†, *a.* A variant of *spissous*.

**spiss**† (spis), *a.* [= OF. *espais, espois*, F. *épais* = Sp. *espeso* = Pg. *espesso* = It. *spesso*, < L. *spissus*, thick, compact, dense.] Thick; close; dense.

> This *spiss* and dense, yet polish'd, this copious, yet concise treatise of the variety of languages. *Brerewood.*

**spissated** (spis'ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *spissatus*, pp. of *spissare*, thicken, condense, < *spissus*, thick, compact: see *spiss.*] Inspissated; thickened, as by evaporation. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ii. 4.

**spissed**† (spist), *a.* [< *spiss* + *-ed*[2].] Thickened; condensed; inspissated.

> Of such a *spissed* Substance there 's no need.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 214.

**spissitude** (spis'i-tūd), *n.* [< L. *spissitudo*, thickness, density, < *spissus*, thick, compact: see *spiss.*] Density; the denseness or compactness which belongs to substances not perfectly liquid nor perfectly solid; inspissated condition.

> From this Grossness and *Spissitude* of Air proceeds the slow Nature of the Inhabitants. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 8.

**spissous**† (spis'us), *a.* [< L. *spissus*, thick: see *spiss.*] Thick. *Hist. of Francion* (1655). (*Nares.*)

**spit**[1] (spit), *n.* [(*a*) < ME. **spitte, spytte, spette*, earlier *spite, spyte, spete*, < AS. *spitu*, a spit, = MD. *spit, spet, spect, spete*, D. *spit* = MLG. *spit*, LG. *spitt* = OHG. MHG. *spiz*, G. *spiess* (= Dan. *spid* = Sw. *spett*, < LG. ?), a roasting-spit, in G. also the branches of a deer's horn (hence OF. *espoit, espoi*, a spit, *espois*, F. *épois*, a deer's horn, = Sp. Pg. *espeto*, a spit, = Olt. *spito, spedo*, a spit); orig. neut. of the adj., OHG. *spizzi*, MHG. *spitze, spiz*, G. *spitz*, pointed (G. *spitze*, a point). (*b*) Cf. LG. *spet* (prop. **spitt*), a spear, in humorous use a sword, = OHG. *spioz*, MHG. *spiez*, G. *spiess*, a spear, lance, pike, = Icel. *spjōt*, a spear, = Sw. *spjut* = Dan. *spyd*, a spear (hence OF. *espiet, espet, espie*, also *espoit, espoi* = It. *spiedo, spiede*, a spear). (*c*) Cf. Icel. *spýta*, a spit, a wooden peg, < *spjōt*, a spear. The above forms have been partly confused with one another. (*d*) Cf. W. *pid*, a tapering point.] 1. A slender bar, sharply pointed at the end, to be thrust through meat which is to be roasted in front of the fire. The rotation of the spit brings all parts of the meat in turn to the heat. The ordinary spit is several feet long, and rests on supports at the sides of the fireplace. Shorter spits are used for small birds, kidneys, etc. See cut under *spit rack*.

> With your arms crossed on your thin belly doublet like a rabbit on a *spit*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1. 20.
>
> He loves roast well
> That eats the *spit*.
> *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, ii. 1.

2†. A sword. [Cant.]

> Going naked with a *spit* on his shoulder.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 309.

3†. The obelisk or dagger (†) used as a reference-mark.

> Either your starres or your *spits* (that I may use Origen's notes) shall be welcome to my margent.
> *Bp. Hall*, To Hugh Cholmley. (*Latham.*)

4. A small point of land running into the sea, or a long narrow shoal extending from the shore into the sea.

But Hermod rode with Niord, whom he took
To show him *spits* and beaches of the sea.
*M. Arnold*, Balder Dead, iii.

On a narrow *spit* of sand between the rocks a dozen little girls are laughing, romping, and pattering about.
*Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, ii.

5. In *weaving*, the spindle or wire which holds the cop, spool, or pirn in the shuttle.

**spit**[1] (spit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spitted*, ppr. *spitting*. [< ME. *spitten, spytten, spitien* = MD. *spiten, speten*, D. *speten* = MLG. LG. *speten* = OHG. *spizzen*, G. *spiessen* = Dan. *spidde* (cf. Sp. Pg. *espetar*), spit, turn on a spit; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To thrust a spit through; pierce, transfix, or impale with or as with a spit: as, to *spit* a loin of veal.

Look to see . . .
Your naked infants *spitted* upon pikes.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 3. 38.

How lov'd Patroclus with Achilles joins,
To quarter out the ox, and *spit* the loins.
*W. King*, Art of Cookery, l. 203.

2. To string on a stick and hang up to dry, as herring in a smoke-house.

**II.** *intrans.* To roast anything on a spit; attend to a spit; use a spit.

**spit**[2] (spit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spit* or *spat*, ppr. *spitting*. [Under this form are merged several orig. diff. forms: (*a*) Early mod. E. and dial. also *spet*, < ME. *spitten, spytten* (pret. *spitte, spytte, sputte, sput*), < AS. *spittan*, **spyttan* (pret. **spytte*) = G. *spitzen* = Sw. *spotta* = Dan. *spytte*, spit; (*b*) late MHG. *sputzen*, G. *speutzen* = Icel. *spýta*, spit; (*c*) ME. *speten* (pret. *spette, spete, spetide*), < AS. *spǽtan* (pret. *spǽtte*), spit. These forms are supposed to be connected with *spew*, but their relations are not clear. The similar forms, MD. *spicken*, also *spugen*, MLG. *spigen, spiggen*, G. *spucken*, spit, are secondary forms of the verb cognate with AS. *spiwan*, E. *spew:* see *spew*. Hence *spattle*[1], *spittle*[1], and prob. ult. *spot*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To eject saliva from the mouth; expectorate.

When he had thus spoken, he *spat* on the ground, and made clay of the spittle. John ix. 6.

Let him but fasting *spit* upon a toad,
And presently it bursts and dies.
*Fletcher and Massinger*, A Very Woman, iii. 1.

2. To fall in scattered drops, as rain. [Colloq.]

"And"—putting her hand out at the window—"I think it's *spitting* already." *Miss Ferrier*, Marriage, vii.

It had been *spitting* with rain for the last half-hour, and now began to pour in good earnest.
*Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, vii.

3. To make a noise as if spitting, like an angry cat.—**To spit on** or **upon**, to treat with gross insult or ignominy.

**II.** *trans.* To eject from the mouth; spew; especially, to eject as or with saliva: as, to *spit* blood.

Thus *spitte* I out my venim under hewe
Of holynesse, to seme holy and trewe.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 135.

Sir Roger told me that Old Moll had been often brought before him for making Children *spit* Pins, and giving Maids the Night Mare. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 117.

**To spit sixpences**, to spit with a white nummular expectoration from a dry mouth. [Low.]

He had thought it rather a dry discourse; and, beginning to *spit sixpences* (as his saying was), he gave hints to Mr. Wildgoose to stop at the first public-house they should come to. *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, iv. 6. (*Davies.*)

**To spit white**, to spit from a dry or feverish mouth, especially after a debauch. [Low.]

If it be a hot day, and I brandish any thing but a bottle, I would I might never *spit white* again.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 237.

**spit**[2] (spit), *n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *spet;* < ME. *spyt;* < *spit*[2], *v.*] 1. What is ejected from the mouth; saliva; spume.—2. The act of spitting: as, a cat gives an angry *spit*.

The speckl'd toad . . .
Defies his foe with a fell *spit*.
*Lovelace*, Lucasta, Toad and Spider, p. 42.

3. In *entom.*: (*a*) The spume of certain insects; a frothy, fleecy, or waxy substance secreted by various homopterous bugs from specialized pores scattered over the general surface of the body. (*b*) An insect which produces such spume: as, the cuckoo-*spit*, *Ptyelus spumarius*. See *spittle-insect*.—4. A light fall of rain or snow; especially, rain or snow falling in light gusts or scattered drops or flakes.

*Spits* of rain dashed in their faces.
*C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 175.

5. Image; likeness. [Vulgar.]

There was a large lithograph of a horse, dear to the remembrance of the old man from an indication of a dog in the corner. "The very *spit* of the one I had for years; it's a real portrait, sir, for Mr. Hanbart, the printer, met me one day and sketched him."
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 488.

**spit**[3] (spit), *v. t.* [< D. *spitten*, dig; appar. connected with *speten*, spit: see *spit*[1].] To spade; plant by spading.

Saffron . . . in the moneth of July, . . . when the heads thereof have been plucked up, and after twenty days *spitted* or set againe under mould.
*Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 453. (*Davies.*)

**spit**[3] (spit), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. *spit*[3], *v.*] A spade; hence, the depth of a spade in the earth; a spading or spadeful. [Prov. Eng.]

It [a curious harp] was raised by labourers at the depth of twelve *spits* or spadings under the earth in Coolness Moss, near Newcastle, between Limerick and Killarney.
*O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, II. xxxiii.

**spital**†, **spittle**[2]† (spit'al, spit'l), *n.* [< ME. *spytle, spitel, spytelle*, by apheresis from *hospital:* see *hospital*.] A hospital; properly, a hospital for lazars.

He is
A *spittle* of diseases, and, indeed,
More loathsome and infectious.
*Massinger*, Picture, iv. 2.

Kind, pious hands did to the Virgin build
A lonely *Spital*, the belated swain
From the night terrors of that waste to shield.
*Wordsworth*, Guilt and Sorrow, xvii.

**spital-house**†, **spittle-house**† (spit'al-, spit'l-hous), *n.* A hospital.

All the Cripples in tenne *Spittle-houses* shewe not more halting. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 35.

**spital-man**†, **spittle-man**† (spit'al-, spit'l-man), *n.* One who lives in a spital or hospital.

Good Preachers that liue ill (like *Spittle-men*)
Are perfect in the way they neuer went.
*Davies*, Summa Totalis, p. 26. (*Davies.*)

**spital-sermon**†, **spittle-sermon**† (spit'al-, spit'l-sér'mon), *n.* A sermon preached at or in behalf of a spital or hospital. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, lxi.

**spitball** (spit'bâl), *n.* Paper chewed and made into a ball to be used as a missile. [Colloq.]

**spitbox** (spit'boks), *n.* [< *spit*[2] + *box*[2].] A box, usually of wood, filled with sand, sawdust, or the like, to receive discharges of spittle, tobacco-juice, etc.; a spittoon. Such boxes are sometimes open, as in country taverns in America, sometimes covered, the cover being easily raised by a lever arrangement, as is common on the continent of Europe.

**spit-bug** (spit'bug), *n.* Any spittle-insect.

**spitchcock** (spich'kok), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of **spitcock* (< *spit*[1] + *cock*[1]), which may have been orig. a name for a fowl roasted on a spit, transferred fancifully to an eel split and broiled. Cf. *spatchcock*.] An eel split and broiled.

Will you have some Cray-fish and a *Spitch-cocke?*
*Webster and Dekker*, Northward Hoe, i. 1.

**spitchcock** (spich'kok), *v. t.* [< *spitchcock*, *n.*] To split (an eel) lengthwise and broil it.

Yet no man lards salt pork with orange-peel,
Or garnishes his lamb with *spitchcock'd* eel.
*W. King*, Art of Cookery, l. 18.

If you chance to be partial to eels, . . .
Have them *spitch-cock'd* — or stew'd — they're too oily when fried! *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 337.

**spit-curl** (spit'kėrl), *n.* A small lock of hair curled so as to lie flat on the temple: so called jocosely or contemptuously from the circumstance that they were often made with the help of saliva. [Colloq. and vulgar.]

**spit-deep** (spit'dēp), *a.* [< *spit*[3] + *deep*.] Having the depth of a spade-cut. [Prov. Eng.]

**spite** (spīt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spight;* < ME. *spite, spyt, spyyt;* by apheresis from *despite:* see *despite*. Cf. *spitous* for *despitous*.] 1†. Injury; mischief; shame; disgrace; dishonor.

I'll find Demetrius and revenge this *spite*.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 420.

Day and night he'l work my *spight*,
And hanged I shall be.
*Robin Hood and the Bishop* (Child's Ballads, V. 299).

2. A disposition to thwart and disappoint the wishes of another; ill-will; malevolence; malice; grudge; rancor.

This is not the opinion of one, for some priuate *spite*, but the iudgement of all. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 78.

Nor called the gods, in vulgar *spite*,
To vindicate his helpless right.
*Marvell*, Essay on Government.

3. Chagrin; vexation; ill luck; trouble.

The time is out of joint: O cursed *spite*,
That ever I was born to set it right!
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 189.

**In spite of**, literally, in defiance or contempt of; in opposition to; hence, notwithstanding. Sometimes abbreviated to *spite of*.

Death to me subscribes,
Since, *spite of* him, I'll live in this poor rhyme.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, cvii.

Honour is into Scotland gone,
*In spite of* England's skill.
*Johnie Scot* (Child's Ballads, IV. 59).

=**Syn. 2.** *Animosity, Ill-will, Enmity*, etc. (see *animosity*), pique, spleen, defiance. *In spite of, Despite*, etc. See *notwithstanding*.

**spite** (spīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spited*, ppr. *spiting*. [Early mod. E. also *spight;* < late ME. *spite;* < *spite*, *n.*] 1. To dislike; regard with ill-will.

I gat my master's good-will, who before *spited* me.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

Hash hated or *spited* Obed, partly on Margaret's account, partly because of misunderstandings with his mother.
*S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

2. To thwart; cross; mortify; treat maliciously: as, to cut off one's nose to *spite* one's face.

I'll sacrifice the lamb that I do love,
To *spite* a raven's heart within a dove.
*Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 134.

3. To fill with vexation; offend.

The nobles, *spited* at this indignity done them by the commons, firmly united in a body.
*Swift*, Nobles and Commons, iii.

**spite-blasted**† (spīt'blās"ted), *a.* Distracted or defeated by spite. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 34. [Rare.]

**spiteful** (spīt'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *spytefulle;* < *spite* + *-ful*.] Filled with spite; having a malevolent or grudging disposition; malicious.

A wayward son,
*Spiteful* and wrathful.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 5. 12.

**spitefully** (spīt'fûl-i), *adv.* 1. Shamefully; outrageously.

And the remnant took his servants, and entreated them *spitefully*, and slew them. Mat. xxii. 6.

2. In a spiteful manner; mischievously; maliciously.

At last she *spitefully* was bent
To try their wisdom's full extent.
*Swift*, Cadenus and Vanessa.

**spitefulness** (spīt'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being spiteful; the desire to vex, annoy, or injure, proceeding from irritation; malevolence; malice.

It looks more like *spitefulness* and ill nature than a diligent search after truth. *Keill*, Against Burnet.

**spitfire** (spit'fīr), *n.* [< *spit*[2], *v.*, + obj. *fire*.] An irascible or passionate person; one whose temper is hot or fiery. [Colloq.]

**spit-frog**† (spit'frog), *n.* [< *spit*[1], *v.*, + *frog*[1].] A small sword. *John Taylor*, Works (1630). [Slang.] (*Nares.*)

**spitkid** (spit'kid), *n.* *Naut.*, a spitbox.

**spitous**†, *a.* [ME., also *spetous;* by apheresis from *despitous:* see *despitous*. Cf. *spite*.] Spiteful; malicious; mischievous.

That arowe was as with felonye
Envenymed, and with *spitous* blame.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 979.

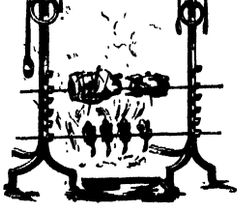
**spitously**†, *adv.* [ME., < *spitous* + *-ly*[2].] Spitefully; angrily; injuriously.

They were ful glad whan I spak to hem faire,
For, God it wot, I chidde hem *spitously*.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 223.

**spit-poison** (spit'poi"zn), *n.* [< *spit*[2], *v.*, + obj. *poison*.] A malicious or venomous person; one given to calumny.

The scourge of society, a *spit-poison*, a viper.
*South*, Sermons, X. 290.

**spit-rack** (spit'rak), *n.* An iron rack, formerly used, on which a spit was hung before a fire. A common form was that of a pair of tall andirons fitted with hooks to support the ends of the spit.


Spit-rack.

**spit-sticker** (spit'-stik"ėr), *n.* In *engraving*, a graver with convex faces. *E. H. Knight*.

**spit-sword**† (spit'-sōrd), *n.* Same as *estoc:* a term introduced in the sixteenth century. *Grose.*

**spittard**† (spit'ärd), *n.* [< *spit*[1] + *-ard*. Cf. *spitter*[1].] A two-year old hart; a spitter. *Topsell*, Four-Footed Beasts (1607), p. 122. (*Halliwell.*)

**spitted** (spit'ed), *p. a.* [< ME. *y-spyted*, spitted: see *spit*[1].] 1. Put upon a spit; thrust through, as if with a spit; impaled.—2.

Spiked, or shot out to a point like a spit or bodkin, but without tines or branches: said of the antlers of a deer.

Let trial be made . . . whether the head of a deer that by age is more *spitted* may be brought again to be more branched. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 757.

**spitten**†. An obsolete past participle of *spit*[2].

**spitter**[1] (spit'ėr), *n.* [< *spit*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who puts meat on a spit.—2. A young deer whose antlers are spitted; a brocket or pricket.

**spitter**[2] (spit'ėr), *n.* [< *spit*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who spits, or ejects saliva from the mouth.

**spitting** (spit'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *spit*[2], *v.*] 1. The act or practice of expectoration.—2. An appearance seen on the surface of silver which has been melted in considerable quantity and then allowed to cool slowly, protuberances like miniature volcanic cones being formed just as the surface of the metal begins to solidify, through the orifices of which oxygen gas escapes, sometimes with sufficient violence to throw out bits of the molten metal. This is frequently seen in the cupellation of silver in the large way. The same phenomenon is exhibited by melted platinum, which, like silver, absorbs oxygen when melted, and gives it off again on cooling. Also called *sprouting*.—**Spitting of blood.** Same as *hemoptysis* (which see).

**spitting-snake** (spit'ing-snāk), *n.* A venomous serpent of the family *Najidæ*, *Sepedon hæmachates* of South Africa. This snake, when irritated, has the habit of spitting in spray the poisonous saliva which has dribbled from its fangs.

**spittle**[1] (spit'l), *n.* [Formerly also *spettle*; a var. of *spattle*, conformed to the verb: see *spattle*[1], *spit*[2], *v.*] The mucous substance secreted by the salivary glands; saliva; saliva ejected from the mouth.

Owre men, moued with greate hope and hunger of golde, beganne ageine to swalowe downe theyr *spettle*.
*Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 118).

The Priests abhorre the Sea, as wherein Nilus dieth; and salt is forbiden them, which they call Typhons *spittle*.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 572.

**To lick the spittle of.** See *lick*.

**spittle**[2]†, *n.* See *spital*.

**spittle**[3] (spit'l), *n.* [< ME. *spytelle*; dim. of *spit*[3].] 1. A kind of small spade.—2. A spade-like implement with a short handle, used in putting cakes into an oven. [Prov. Eng.]

**spittle**[3] (spit'l), *v. t.* [< *spittle*[3], *n.*] To dig or stir with a small spade. [Prov. Eng.]

**spittle-fly** (spit'l-fī), *n.* A spittle-insect.

**spittle-insect** (spit'l-in″sekt), *n.* Any one of several different homopterous insects of the family *Cercopidæ*, as species of *Aphrophora*, *Lepyronia*, and *Ptyelus*; a spit-bug or froghopper. The larvæ and pupæ live upon plants, enveloping and entirely concealing themselves within a mass of frothy material which they secrete, sometimes called *toad-spittle* or *frog-spit* and *cuckoo-spit*. See cut under *froghopper*.

**spittle-of-the-stars** (spit'l-ọv-thē̤-stärz'), *n.* See *Nostoc*, 2.

**spittly** (spit'li), *a.* [< *spittle*[1] + *-y*[1].] Containing or resembling spittle; slimy.

**spittoon** (spi-tön'), *n.* [Irreg. < *spit*[2] + *-oon*.] A vessel for receiving what is spit from the mouth; especially, a round vessel of metal, earthenware, or porcelain, made in the form of a funnel at the top, and having a bowl-shaped compartment beneath, which may be partly filled with water; a cuspidor.

A gentleman with his hat on, who amused himself by spitting alternately into the *spittoon* at the right hand side of the stove and the *spittoon* on the left.
*Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xvi.

**spit-venom** (spit'ven″ọm), *n.* [< *spit*[2] + *venom*. Cf. *spit-poison*.] Poisonous expectoration. [Rare.]

The *spit-venom* of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the annoyance of others. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, V. ii. § 2.

**spitz** (spits), *n.* [< G. *spitz*, also *spitzhund*, a Pomeranian dog, so called from its pointed muzzle; < *spitze*, a point: see *spit*[1].] A spitz-dog.

**spitz-dog** (spits'dog), *n.* [A half translation of G. *spitzhund*, a Pomeranian dog, < *spitze*, a point, + *hund*, a dog, = E. *hound*.] A variety of dog, so called from the pointed muzzle; a Pomeranian dog. See *Pomeranian*.

**spitzflute** (spits'flōt), *n.* [< G. *spitze*, a point, + E. *flute*[1].] In *organ-building*, a stop having conical pipes of metal, which give a thin, somewhat reedy tone.

**spitzkasten** (spits'käs-ten), *n.* [G., < *spitze*, a point, + *kasten*, a chest: see *chest*[1].] In *mining*, a pointed box; a V-vat: a German word frequently used by writers in English on ore-dressing.

**Spiza** (spī'zą), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1828), < Gr. *σπίζα*, a finch, < *σπίζειν*, pipe, chirp. Cf. *spink*[1].] A genus of fringilline birds, including a number of types, and hence variously limited. (*a*) That genus of painted finches of which the common indigo-bird of the United States is the type: synonymous with *Passerina* or *Hortulanus* of Vieillot, and *Cyanospiza* of Baird. See cut under *indigo-bird*. (*b*) Now employed for the silk-buntings, of which the common dickcissel or black-throated bunting, *S. americana*, is the type: synonymous with

Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*).

*Euspiza*. The male is 6¾ inches long, 10¾ in extent of wings; the plumage is smooth and compact; the upper parts are grayish-brown, streaked with black on the back; the lower are whitish, shaded with gray, tinged with bright yellow on the breast, and marked with a large black throat-patch; the edge of the wing is yellow; the lesser and middle coverts are bright-chestnut; the lower eyelid is white, the superciliary stripe yellow, and the bill dark horn-blue. The female is similar, but plainer, being less tinged with yellow, and having no black throat-patch, but a few black maxillary or pectoral streaks. This bunting is widely but irregularly distributed in the United States, especially in the eastern half, abounding in some districts, but seldom or never seen in others apparently as eligible. It nests on the ground or in a low bush, and lays four or five plain pale-greenish eggs (rarely speckled). The nuptial male has a quaint monotonous ditty, three notes of which are rendered in the name *dickcissel*—a word which originated in Illinois, and crept into print in or about 1876.

**Spizaëtus** (spī-zā'e-tus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *σπίζα*, a finch (see *Spiza*), + *ἀετός*, an eagle.] A genus of *Falconidæ*, including hawks or small eagles having the feet feathered to the bases of the toes, the tail square or little rounded, the wings short and rounded, and the head, in the typical species, with a long occipital crest. The genus is sometimes restricted to such birds as the crested eagle of Brazil, *S. manduyti* or *S. ornatus*; in a wider sense, it includes 12 or more species of Central and South America, Africa, India and the Indo-Malayan region, Celebes, Formosa, and Japan. Also *Spizaetos*.

**Spizella** (spī-zel'ą), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1832), < *Spiza* + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of small American finches or sparrows, the chipping-sparrows, having the wings pointed, the tail long and emarginate, the back streaked, and the under parts not streaked in the adult. It includes several of the most familiar sparrows of the United States, as the chippy or chip-bird, *S. socialis* or *domestica*; the field-sparrow, *S. agrestis* or *pusilla*; the tree-sparrow, *S. monticola*; the clay-colored bunting and Brewer's bunting, *S. pallida* and *S. breweri*; and the black-chinned sparrow, *S. atrigularis*. See cut under *field-sparrow*.

**Spizellinæ** (spī-ze-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spizella* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Fringillidæ*, containing a large number of small spotted and streaked sparrows. None of those which occur in the United States have any red, blue, or orange colors. *S. F. Baird*, 1858.

**spizelline** (spī-zel'in), *a.* [< *Spizella* + *-ine*[1].] Resembling or related to the chipping-sparrow; of or pertaining to the *Spizellinæ*.

**spizine** (spī'zin), *a.* [< *Spiza* + *-ine*[1].] Resembling or related to the finches or buntings of the genus *Spiza*.

**Splachneæ** (splak'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Splachnum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of bryaceous mosses, named from the genus *Splachnum*. Also *Splachnei*, *Splachnaceæ*.

**Splachnum** (splak'num), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, some cryptogamous plant.] A genus of bryaceous mosses, giving name to the tribe *Splachneæ*. They are loosely cespitose, mostly annual plants, with soft, slender branches, which bear distant lower and tufted upper leaves, all with very loose areolation. The capsule is long-pedicelled, small, oval or short-cylindrical, provided with a peristome of sixteen linear orange-colored teeth. There are 6 North American species.

**splaie**†, *v.* An old spelling of *splay*.

**splanade**†, *n.* Same as *esplanade*.

**splanchnapophysial** (splangk″na-pō-fiz'i-ąl), *a.* [< *splanchnapophysis* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a splanchnapophysis.

**splanchnapophysis** (splangk-na-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *splanchnapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *ἀπόφυσις*, an offshoot: see *apophysis*.] An apophysis or outgrowth of a vertebra on the opposite side of the vertebral axis from a neurapophysis, and inclosing or tending to inclose some viscus. See cut under *hypapophysis*.

**splanchnic** (splangk'nik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σπλαγχνικός*, pertaining to the viscera, < *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, bowels.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the viscera or entrails; visceral; intestinal; enteric.—**Splanchnic cavities**, the visceral cavities of the body.—**Splanchnic musculature**, the muscles of the splanchnopleure; that one of the two chief layers of cœlomatic muscles which surrounds the alimentary canal: contrasting with *somatic musculature*, or the muscles of the somatopleure.—**Splanchnic nerves**, three nerves from the thoracic sympathetic ganglia—the first or great, the second lesser or small, and the third smallest or inferior. The first goes to the semilunar ganglion, the second to the cœliac plexus, the third to the renal and cœliac plexuses.—**Splanchnic wall**, the splanchnopleure.

**II.** *n.* A splanchnic nerve.

**splanchnocœle** (splangk'nō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, the viscera, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] A visceral cavity; specifically, the visceral cavity of a brachiopod, an anterior division of which is the brachiocœle or brachial chamber, and the lateral parts of the posterior division of which are the pleurocœles.

**splanchnographer** (splangk-nog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *splanchnograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who describes viscera; a writer on splanchnography.

**splanchnographical** (splangk-nō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *splanchnograph-y* + *-ic-al*.] Descriptive of viscera; pertaining to splanchnography.

**splanchnography** (splangk-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Descriptive splanchnology; a description of or a treatise on viscera.

**splanchnological** (splangk-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *splanchnology-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to splanchnology.

**splanchnologist** (splangk-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *splanchnology-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in splanchnology.

**splanchnology** (splangk-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning viscera.

**splanchnopleura** (splangk-nō-plö'rą), *n.*; pl. *splanchnopleuræ* (-rē). [NL.: see *splanchnopleure*.] Same as *splanchnopleure*.

**splanchnopleural** (splangk-nō-plö'rąl), *a.* [< *splanchnopleure* + *-al*.] Forming the walls of viscera; constituting or pertaining to the splanchnopleure.

**splanchnopleure** (splangk'nō-plör), *n.* [< NL. *splanchnopleura*, < Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *πλευρά*, the side.] The inner or visceral layer of mesoderm, formed by the splitting of the mesoblast, separated from the somatopleure by the perivisceral space, cœlomatic cavity, or cœloma. It is formed in those animals whose germ becomes four-layered in the above manner, and then constitutes the musculature and connective tissue of the intestinal tract and its annexes; the lining epithelium being derived from the hypoblast. Thus, the connective tissue and muscular substance of the lungs, liver, kidneys, etc., and the thickness of the walls of the stomach, bowels, etc., are all splanchnopleural. The term is contrasted with *somatopleure*.

**splanchnopleuric** (splangk-nō-plö'rik), *a.* [< *splanchnopleure* + *-ic*.] Same as *splanchnopleural*. *Foster*, Elements of Embryology, i. 2.

**splanchnoskeletal** (splangk-nō-skel'e-tal), *a.* [< *splanchnoskeleton* + *-al*.] Skeletal or hard, as a part of a viscus; forming a part of, or relating to, the splanchnoskeleton.

**splanchnoskeleton** (splangk-nō-skel'e-tọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *σκελετόν*, skeleton.] The splanchnic or visceral skeleton; those hard parts of the body, collectively considered, which are developed in special relation with the viscera, and serve to support or contain them. Such are teeth, branchial arches, tracheal rings, bonelets of the eyeball and heart, penis-bones, etc. The term originated with Carus, 1828, and acquired currency through Owen and others. Its difference of meaning from *scleroskeleton* is not clear in all its applications.

**splanchnotomical** (splangk-nō-tom'i-kal), *a.* [< *splanchnotom-y* + *-ic-al*.] Anatomical in respect of the viscera; of or pertaining to splanchnotomy.

**splanchnotomy** (splangk-not'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Dissection of the viscera; the anatomy of the viscera: more commonly called *visceral anatomy*.

**splash** (splash), *v.* [A var. of *plash*[1], with unorig. *s*, regarded as intensive; perhaps sug-

gested by the appar. relation of *smash* to *mash*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To spatter or bespatter, as with water, water and mud, or any other liquid.

In carving a partridge, I *splashed* her with gravy from head to foot. *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey, 1806.

2. To dash or throw about in splotches: as, to *splash* dirty water on one.—3. To accomplish with splashing or plashing.

The stout, round-sterned little vessel ploughed and *splashed* its way up the Hudson, with great noise and little progress. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 179.

4. To ornament with splashed decoration. =Syn. 1 and 2. *Spill*, etc. See *slop*[1].

II. *intrans.* 1. To dabble or spatter about in water or other liquid; dash or spatter water about.

It is in knowledge as in swimming; he who flounders and *splashes* on the surface makes more noise, and attracts more attention, than the pearl-diver who quietly dives in quest of treasures to the bottom. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 211.

2. To fall with or make a plashing sound.

The heavy burden *splashed* in the dark blue waters. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxi.

**Splashing fremitus**, fremitus caused by succussion.

**splash** (splash), *n.* [< *splash*, *v.*] 1. Water or other liquid thrown upon anything.—2. A noise or effect as from water or mud thrown up or dashed about.

The *splash* and stir
Of fountains spouted up and showering down.
*Tennyson*, Princess, i.

3. A spot of dirt or other discoloring or disfiguring matter; a blot; a daub.

Her [Rachel's] very mode of writing is complex, nay, is careless, incondite; with dashes and *splashes*, . . . with involutions, abruptnesses, whirls, and tortuosities. *Carlyle*, Varnhagen von Ense's Memoirs.

4. A spot or plash of color strongly differing from the surrounding color, as on the hide of a horse, cow, or other animal.—5. A complexion-powder, generally the finest rice-flour, used by women to whiten their necks and faces.—6. A shad-wash.

**splash-board** (splash'bōrd), *n.* A guard of wood, or an iron frame covered with leather, in front of a wheeled vehicle or a sleigh, to protect the occupants from the splashing of the horses' feet; a dash-board or dasher. The guard placed over a wheel (on a passenger railroad-car, at the ends of the steps to protect them from dirt thrown by the wheels) is also sometimes called a splash-board. Also *splash-wing*.

He filled the glass and put it on the *splash-board* of the wagonette. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, xix.

**splasher** (splash'ėr), *n.* [< *splash* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which splashes. Specifically—2. That which is splashed; a contrivance to receive splashes that would otherwise deface the thing protected. (*a*) A guard placed over locomotive-wheels to protect persons on the engine or the machinery from the wheels, or from wet or dirt thrown up by them. (*b*) A guard over a wheel to prevent the splashes from entering the vehicle, or to protect the garments of the riders on entering. (*c*) A screen placed behind a wash-stand to protect the wall from water that may be splashed.

**splash-wing** (splash'wing), *n.* Same as *splash-board*.

**splashy** (splash'i), *a.* [< *splash* + *-y*[1].] Full of dirty water; wet; wet and muddy; plashy.

Not far from hence is Sedgemore, a watry, *splashy* place. *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, II. 34. (*Davies.*)

**splat**†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *splette*; < ME. *splatten*; a secondary form of *split* (†).] To split; splay; extend; spread out.

*Splatte* that pyke. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

Pitche it not downwarde,
Nor *splatte* it not to flatte.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

**splatch** (splach), *n.* and *v.* A variant of *splotch*.

**splatter** (splat'ėr), *v. i.* and *t.* [Prob. a var. of *spatter*, like *sputter* as related to *sputter*. Cf. *splot*.] To make a noise, as in dashing water about; splash; cast or scatter about.

Dull prose-folk Latin *splatter*.
*Burns*, To William Simpson.

**splatter-dash** (splat'ėr-dash), *n.* An uproar; a bustle. [Colloq.]

**splatterdashes** (splat'ėr-dash-ez), *n. pl.* Same as *spatterdashes*.

**splatter-faced** (splat'ėr-fāst), *a.* Broad- or flat-faced.

Oh, lawk! I declare I be all of a tremble;
My mind it misgives me about Sukey Wimble,
A *splatter-faced* wench, neither civil nor nimble!
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. iv. (song).

**splay**[1] (splā), *v. t.* [< ME. *splayen*, *splaien*, *spleyen*; by apheresis from *display*: see *display*.] 1†. To display; unfold; spread out; hence, to cut up; carve: as, to *splay* a fish.

The cok confesseth emynent cupide
When he his gemmy tail begynneth *splay*.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

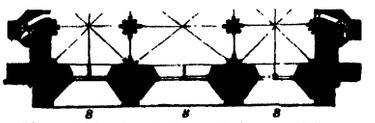
To *spleyen* out hire leves on brede
Ageyn the sunne.
*Lydgate*, Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 33.

2. To dislocate, as a horse's shoulder.—3. In *arch.*, to slope; form with an oblique angle, as the jambs or sides of a window. See the noun.

**splay**[1] (splā), *n.* [< *splay*[1], *v.*] 1. Spread; flare.

By hammering in the corners of a bit, care should be taken to preserve the *splay* throughout to the extremity, by properly inclining the face of the hammer. *Morgans*, Mining Tools, p. 49.

2. In *arch.*, a sloped surface, or a surface which makes an oblique angle with another, as when



*s* *s* *s*

Plan of Portal of Notre Dame, Paris. *s s s*, Splays.

the opening through a wall for a door or window widens from the position of the door or window proper toward the face of the wall. A large chamfer is called a splay.

Among the most marked of these [defects in design of façade of Rheims Cathedral] is the projection of the great portal jambs, with their archivolts, beyond the faces of the buttresses, and the continuation of the *splays* to the outer faces of the jambs, so that those of the adjoining portals almost meet in a sharp edge. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 110.

3. In *fort.*, the outward widening of an embrasure from the mouth toward the exterior of the parapet. See *embrasure*.—**Splay cut**, an inclined cut on the edges of fancy brickwork.

**splay**[1] (splā), *a.* [< *splay*[1], *v.*] Spread or spreading out; wide and flat; turned outward; hence, clumsy; awkward. See *splay-foot*, *splay-mouth*.

In the German mind, as in the German language, there does seem to be something *splay*, something blunt-edged, unhandy, and infelicitous. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, Pref.

**splay**[2]† (splā), *v. t.* [A var. of *spay*[1], prob. by confusion with *splay*[1].] Same as *spay*. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1. 243.

**splayed** (splād), *a.* [< *splay*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a splay form; splay.

**splayer** (splā'ėr), *n.* In *tile-manuf.*, a segment of a cylinder used as a mold for curved tiles, as ridge- or hip-tiles, drain-tiles, etc.

**splay-foot** (splā'fůt), *n.* and *a.* [< *splay*[1] + *foot*.] I. *n.* A broad flat foot turned more or less outward. A splay-foot may be only coarse or uncomely, but in extreme cases it amounts to the deformity known as *talipes valgus*, a kind of clubfoot.

II. *a.* Having splay-feet; splay-footed.

Tho' still some traces of our rustic vein
And *splay-foot* verse remain'd and will remain.
*Pope*, Imitation of Horace, Epistle I, l. 271.

**splay-footed** (splā'fůt'ed), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *splea-footed*; as *splay-foot* + *-ed*[2].] Having splay-feet.

Salutes from a *splay-footed* witch, . . .
Croaking of ravens, or the screech of owls,
Are not so boding mischief.
*Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 1.

**splay-mouth** (splā'mouth), *n.* A naturally large or wide mouth; also, the mouth stretched wide in a grin or grimace.

Hadst thou but, Janus like, a face behind,
To see the people what *splay-mouths* they make.
*Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, i. 116.

**splay-mouthed** (splā'moutht), *a.* Having a splay-mouth; making the mouth splay, as in a grimace.

These solemn, *splay-mouth'd* gentlemen, Madam, says I, only do it to improve in natural philosophy. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 271. (*Davies.*)

**spleen** (splēn), *n.* [< ME. *splene*, *splen*, < OF. *esplen*, *esplein*, *esplain*, *esplien*, *esplene* = It. *splene*, < L. *splen*, < Gr. σπλήν = L. *lien* (for orig. **splien*) = Skt. *plihan* (for orig. **splihan*), the spleen.] 1. A non-glandular, highly vascular organ which is situated in the abdomen, on the left side, in connection with the digestive organs, and in which the blood undergoes certain modifications in respect of its corpuscles. This viscus has no proper secretion and no excretory duct, and in these respects agrees with the thyroid, thymus, and adrenal bodies. In man the spleen is of an oblong flattened form, dark livid-red in color, soft and friable in texture, and extremely vascular. It lies in the left hypochondriac region, capping the cardiac end of the stomach. The spleen has been supposed to be the seat of various emotions. Its enlargement or induration, under malarial poisoning, is known as *ague-cake*. See cut under *pancreas*.

I thought their *spleens* would break; they laugh'd us all Out of the room. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

2. Ill humor; melancholy; low spirits.

He affected to complain either of the *Spleen* or his Memory. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 6.

Such [melancholic fancy] as now and then presents itself to musing, thoughtful men, when their spirits are low, and the *spleen* hath gotten possession of them. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xii.

3. Bad temper; anger; ill-will; malice; latent spite; grudge: as, to vent one's *spleen*; a fit of the *spleen*.

A hare-brain'd Hotspur, govern'd by a *spleen*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 2. 19.

The Dauphin all this while, though outwardly having made a Reconciliation with the Duke of Burgoigne, yet inwardly bearing a *Spleen* against him, intended nothing so much as his Destruction. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 174.

4†. A sudden impulse, fancy, or caprice; a whim.

A thousand *spleens* bear her a thousand ways.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 907.

5†. Mood; disposition.

Haply my presence
May well abate the over-merry *spleen*.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i. 137.

They [the Presbyterians] came to that *Spleen* at last that they would rather enthral themselves to the King again than admit their own Brethren to share in their Liberty. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

**In the spleen**†, in low spirits; out of sorts; in ill humor.—**On the spleen**†, on the impulse of the moment; suddenly; impulsively.

Wordes which seid are *on the splene*,
In faire langage peynted ful plesantlye.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 62.

**spleen** (splēn), *v.* [< *spleen*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To deprive of the spleen; extirpate the spleen of. Animals subjected to this operation tend to become fat, and may live for an indefinite period apparently in perfect health.

Animals *spleened* grow salacious. *Arbuthnot.*

2†. To anger; annoy. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 326.—3†. To dislike; hate.

Sir T. Wentworth *spleen'd* the bishop for offering to bring his rival into favour. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, II. 83. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To have a loathing; become disgusted. [Rare.]

It is fairly sickenin'; I *spleen* at it. *R. T. Cooke*, The Congregationalist, Jan. 1, 1885.

**spleenative**†, *a.* An obsolete form of *splenitive*.

**spleenful** (splēn'fůl), *a.* [< *spleen* + *-ful*.] Full of or displaying spleen; angry; peevish; fretful; melancholy; hypochondriacal; splenetic.

Myself have calm'd their *spleenful* mutiny.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 128.

**spleenfully** (splēn'fůl-i), *adv.* In a spleenful manner.

**spleenish** (splē'nish), *a.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *splenish*; < *spleen* + *-ish*[1].] Spleeny; affected with spleen; arising from disordered spleen; ill-natured.

But here yourselves you must engage
Somewhat to cool your *spleenish* rage.
*Drayton*, Nymphidia.

**spleenishly** (splē'nish-li), *adv.* In a spleenish manner. *Imp. Dict.*

**spleenishness** (splē'nish-nes), *n.* The state of being spleenish. *Imp. Dict.*

**spleenitive**†, *a.* An obsolete form of *splenitive*.

**spleenless** (splēn'les), *a.* [< *spleen* + *-less*.] Having no spleen; hence, free from anger, ill humor, malice, spite, or the like; kind; gentle.

A *spleenless* wind so stretcht
Her wings to waft us. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xii. 247.

**spleen-pulp** (splēn'pulp), *n.* The proper substance of the spleen, contained in the areoles of the trabecular tissue of that organ, forming a soft mass of a dark reddish-brown color, like grumous blood. Also *splenic pulp* or *tissue*.

**spleen-sick**†, *a.* Splenetic. *Levins.*

**spleen-stone** (splēn'stōn), *n.* Same as *jade*[2] or *nephrite*.

**spleenwort** (splēn'wėrt), *n.*

Spleenworts.

1, frond of *Asplenium ebenoum*; 2, frond of *Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum*; 3, frond of *Asplenium septentrionale*.

Any fern of the genus *Asplenium*. The ebony spleenwort is *A. ebeneum*; the maidenhair spleenwort is *A. Trichomanes*; the wall-rue spleenwort is *A. Ruta-muraria*.

**spleeny** (splē'ni), *a.* [< *spleen* + *-y*1.] Full of or characterized by spleen. (*a*) Angry; peevish; fretful; ill-tempered; irritable; fiery; impetuous.

The heart and harbour'd thoughts of ill make traitors,
Not *spleeny* speeches. *Fletcher*, Valentinian, ii. 3.

(*b*) Melancholy, or subject to fits of melancholy; affected with nervous complaints.

**splegett**, *n.* [Appar. an erroneous form of *pledget*.] A wet cloth for washing a sore. *Imp. Dict.*

**splenadenoma** (splē-nad-e-nō'mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + NL. *adenoma*, q. v.] Hyperplasia of the spleen-pulp.

**splenalgia** (splē-nal'ji-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + ἄλγος, pain.] Pain in the spleen or its region.

**splenalgic** (splē-nal'jik), *a.* [< *splenalgia* + *-ic*.] Affected with splenalgia; having pain in the spleen or splenic region.

**splenalgy** (splē-nal'ji), *n.* Same as *splenalgia*.

**splenativet**, *a.* See *splenitive*.

**splenauxe** (splē-nâk'sē), *n.* [< Gr. σπλήν, the spleen, + αὔξη = αὐξησις, increase, amplification: see *auxesis*.] Enlargement of the spleen.

**splencular** (spleng'kū-lạ̈r), *a.* [< *splenculc* + *-ar*3.] Having the character of a splenculus; pertaining to a splenculus.

**splencule** (spleng'kūl), *n.* [< NL. *splenculus*.] A splenculus or splenule.

**splenculus** (spleng'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *splenculi* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *splen*, < Gr. σπλήν, spleen: see *spleen*.] A little spleen; an accessory or supplementary spleen; a splenule; a lienculus. Such splenic bodies are frequently found in association or connection with the spleen proper.

**splendency**† (splen'den-si), *n.* [< *splenden(t)* + *-cy*.] Splendor. *Machin*, Dumb Knight, i. (*Davies*.)

**splendent** (splen'dent), *a.* [Formerly also *splendant*; = OF. *esplendent* = Sp. Pg. *esplendente* = It. *splendente*, < L. *splenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *splendere*. Hence (< L. *splendere*) also *splendor*, *splendid*, *resplendent*, etc.] **1.** Shining; resplendent; beaming with light; specifically, in *entom.*, *mineral.*, etc., having a very bright metallic luster; reflecting light intensely, as the elytra of some beetles, or the luster of galena. Compare *iridescent*.

But what talke I of these, when brighter starres
Darken their *splendant* beauty with the scarres
Of this insatiate sinne?
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

A *splendent* sun shall never set.
*B. Jonson*, Entertainment at Theobalds.

**2.** Very conspicuous; illustrious.

Divers great and *splendent* fortunes.
*Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 66.

**splendid** (splen'did), *a.* [< F. *splendide* = Sp. *espléndido* = Pg. *esplendido* = It. *splendido*, < L. *splendidus*, shining, brilliant, < *splendere*, shine: see *splendent*.] **1.** Shining; brilliant; specifically, in *entom.*, having brilliant metallic colors; splendent. — **2.** Brilliant; dazzling; gorgeous; sumptuous: as, a *splendid* palace; a *splendid* procession.

Our state of *splendid* vassalage. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 252.

Indeede the entertainment is very *splendid*, and not unreasonable, considering the excellent manner of dressing their meate, and of the service.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 27, 1644.

**3.** Conspicuous; illustrious; grand; heroic; brilliant; noble; glorious: as, a *splendid* victory; a *splendid* reputation.

But man is a noble animal, *splendid* in ashes, and pompous in the grave. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, v.

We hold that the most wonderful and *splendid* proof of genius is a great poem produced in a civilised age.
*Macaulay*, Milton.

**4.** Very fine; excellent; extremely good: as, a *splendid* chance to make a fortune. [Colloq.]

Mr. Zach distinguished himself in Astronomy at Gotha, where I saw his *splendid* Observatory lately constructed by the Duke. *Abbé Mann*, in Ellis's Letters, p. 446.

The dessert was *splendid*. . . . Oh! Todgers could do it, when it chose. Mind that.
*Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, ix.

=**Syn. 2.** *Magnificent*, *Superb*, etc. See *grand*. — **3.** Eminent, remarkable, distinguished, famous.

**splendidious**† (splen-did'i-us), *a.* [< *splendid* + *-i-ous*.] Splendid; magnificent. [Rare.]

A right exquisite and *splendidious* lady.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

**splendidly** (splen'did-li), *adv.* In a splendid manner. (*a*) Brilliantly; gorgeously; magnificently; sumptuously; showily; gloriously. (*b*) Excellently; exceedingly well; finely. [Colloq.]

**splendidness** (splen'did-nes), *n.* The character of being splendid; splendor; magnificence. *Boyle*.

**splendiferous** (splen-dif'e-rus), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *splendor*, brightness, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Splendor-bearing; splendid; brilliant; gorgeous. [Obsolete or colloq.]

O tyme most ioyfull, daye most *splendiferus*!
The clerenesse of heaven now apereth vnto vs.
*Bp. Bale*, Enterlude of Johan Bapt. (1538).

Where is all your gorgeous attire from Oriental climes? I see the *splendiferous* articles arrive, and then they vanish forever. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, xxviii.

**splendor, splendour** (splen'dor), *n.* [< OF. *splendeur*, *splendor*, F. *splendeur* = Pr. *splendor* = Sp. Pg. *esplendor* = It. *splendore*, < L. *splendor*, brightness, < *splendere*, shine: see *splendent*.] **1.** Great brightness; brilliant luster: as, the *splendor* of the sun.

A sudden *splendour* from behind
Flush'd all the leaves with rich gold-green.
*Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

**2.** Great show of richness and elegance; magnificence; pomp; parade; grandeur; eminence: as, the *splendor* of a victory.

Romulus, being to give laws to his new Romans, found no better way to procure an esteem and reverence to them than by first procuring it to himself by *splendour* of habit and retinue. *South*.

A *splendour* of diction which more than satisfied the highly raised expectation of the audience.
*Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

**3.** In *her.* See *sun in splendor*, under *sun*. =**Syn. 1.** *Refulgence*, *Brilliance*, etc. See *radiance*, *n.* — **2.** Gorgeousness, display, showiness, renown. See *grand*.

**splendorous, splendrous** (splen'dor-us, -drus), *a.* [< *splendor* + *-ous*.] Having splendor; bright; dazzling.

Your beauty is the hot and *splendrous* sun.
*Drayton*, Idea, xvi.

**splenectomist** (splē-nek'tō-mist), *n.* [< *splenectomy* + *-ist*.] One who has excised the spleen.

**splenectomy** (splē-nek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + ἐκτομή, a cutting out.] In *surg.*, excision of the spleen.

**splenectopia** (splē-nek-tō'pi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + ἔκτοπος, away from a place: see *ectopia*.] Displacement of the spleen.

**splenetic** (splē-net'ik or splen'e-tik), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *splenetyk*, < OF. *splenetique*, F. *splénétique* = Sp. *esplenético* = It. *splenetico*, < LL. *spleneticus*, < L. *splen*, spleen: see *spleen*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the spleen; splenic. — **2.** Affected with spleen: ill-humored; peevish; fretful; spiteful.

You humour me when I am sick,
Why not when I am *splenetic*?
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. vii. 6.

=**Syn. 2.** *Sulky*, *Morose*, etc. (see *sullen*), irritable, pettish, waspish, snappish, cross, crusty, testy.

**II.** *n.* **1**†. The spleen.

It solveth fievme, and helpeth *splenetyk*;
Digestion it maketh, and een quyk.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 168.

**2.** A person affected with spleen.

The *Splenetick* speak just as the Weather lets 'em — They are mere talking Barometers.
*Steele*, Tender Husband, iii. 1.

**splenetical** (splē-net'i-kạl), *a.* [< *splenetic* + *-al*.] Same as *splenetic*. *Sir H. Wotton*.

**splenetically** (splē-net'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a morose, ill-humored, or splenetic manner.

**splenetivet**, *a.* An obsolete form of *splenitive*.

**splenia**, *n.* Plural of *splenium*.

**splenial** (splē'ni-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. σπλήνιον, a bandage, compress.] **I.** *a.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Acting like a splint or clasp; having the character of a splenial: noting one of the pieces of the compound ramus of the lower jaw of many vertebrates below mammals. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the splenium of the brain: as, the *splenial* border of the corpus callosum. See *splenium*. (*c*) Of or pertaining to a splenius: as, the *splenial* muscles of the neck.

**II.** *n.* The splenial element of the compound mandible of a vertebrate below a mammal. It is a bone — of various shape in different animals, as birds, reptiles, and fishes — applied like a splint to the inner side of each ramus of the mandible, between the articular and the dentary elements. See cut under *Gallinæ*.

**splenic** (splen'ik), *a.* [< OF. *splenique*, F. *splénique* = Sp. *esplénico* = Pg. *esplenico*, *splenico* = It. *splenico*, < L. *splenicus*, < Gr. σπληνικός, pertaining to the spleen, affected in the spleen, hypochondriac, < σπλήν, spleen: see *spleen*.] Of or pertaining to the spleen: as, *splenic* vessels, nerves, tissue, etc.; *splenic* disease. — **Splenic apoplexy.** (*a*) Very rapid malignant anthrax. (*b*) Hemorrhage into the substance of the spleen. — **Splenic artery**, the main source of arterial blood-supply of the spleen, in man the largest one of three branches of the celiac axis. See cut under *pancreas*. — **Splenic corpuscles.** See *Malpighian corpuscles*, under *corpuscle*. — **Splenic fever.** Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*). — **Splenic flexure.** See *flexure*. — **Splenic hernia**, protrusion of the spleen, or some part of it, through an opening in the abdominal walls or the diaphragm. — **Splenic lymphatics**, the absorbent vessels of the spleen, originating in the arterial sheaths and trabeculæ of that organ, passing through the lymphatic glands at the hilum, and ending in the thoracic duct. — **Splenic nerves**, nerves of the spleen derived from the solar plexus and the pneumogastric nerve. — **Splenic plexus.** See *plexus*. — **Splenic pulp** or **tissue.** Same as *spleen-pulp*. — **Splenic veins**, veins which convey from the spleen to the portal vein the blood which has been modified in character in the spleen.

**splenical** (splen'i-kạl), *a.* [< *splenic* + *-al*.] Same as *splenic*. [Rare.]

**spleniculus** (splē-nik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *spleniculi* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *splen*, spleen: see *spleen*.] A splenculus.

**splenii**, *n.* Plural of *splenius*.

**splenisation**, *n.* See *splenization*.

**spleniserrate** (splē-ni-ser'ạt), *a.* [< NL. *splenius* + *serratus*.] Consisting of, represented by, or pertaining to the splenii and serrati muscles of the back: as, the *spleniserrate* group of muscles. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

**spleniserrator** (splē'ni-se-rā'tor), *n.*; pl. *spleniserratores* (-ser-ạ̄-tō'rēz). [NL.: see *spleniserrate*.] The spleniserrate muscles, collectively considered as a muscular group, forming the so-called "third layer" of the muscles of the back, composed of the splenius capitis, splenius colli, serratus posticus superior, and serratus posticus inferior. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

**splenisht**, *a.* An obsolete erroneous spelling of *splenish*.

**splenitic** (splē-nit'ik), *a.* [< *splenitis* + *-ic*.] Inflamed, as the spleen; affected with splenitis.

**splenitis** (splē-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *splen*, < Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + *-itis*. Cf. Gr. σπληνῖτις, fem. adj., of the spleen.] Inflammation of the spleen.

**splenitive** (splen'i-tiv), *a.* [Also *splenative*, and formerly *spleenative*, *spleenitive*, *splenetive*; irreg. < L. *splen*, spleen, + *-it-ive*.] **1**†. That acts or is fitted to act on the spleen.

Whereby my two cunning philosophers were driuen to studie Galen anew, and seeke *splenatiue* simples to purge their popular patients of the opinion of their olde traditions and customes. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 78.

**2.** Splenetic; fiery; passionate; irritable.

For, though I am not *splenitive* and rash,
Yet have I something in me dangerous,
Which let thy wiseness fear.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 284.

**splenium** (splē'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *splenia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. σπλήνιον, a bandage, compress.] In *anat.*, the thickened and rounded free border in which the corpus callosum ends behind. Also called *pad*. See cut I. under *cerebral*.

**splenius** (splē'ni-us), *n.*; pl. *splenii* (-ī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), < Gr. σπλήνιον, a bandage, compress.] A broad muscle, extending from the upper part of the thorax, on the back and side of the neck, beneath the trapezius. In man the splenius arises from the nuchal ligament and from the spinous processes of the seventh cervical and of the first six dorsal vertebræ. In ascending the neck, it is divided into two sections — (*a*) the *splenius capitis*, inserted into the occipital bone beneath the superior curved line, and partly into the mastoid process, and (*b*) the *splenius colli*, inserted into the transverse processes of some of the upper cervical vertebræ. The splenius of each side is separated from its fellow by a triangular interval, in which the complexus appears. The splenii together draw the head backward, and separately turn it a little to one side. See cut under *muscle*1.

**splenization** (splē-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< L. *splen*, spleen, + *-ize* + *-ation*.] In *pathol.*, a change produced in the lungs by inflammation, in which they resemble the substance of the spleen. Compare *hepatization*. Also spelled *splenisation*.

**splenocele** (splē'nō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + κήλη, a tumor.] A splenic tumor; a hernia or protrusion of the spleen.

**splenodynia** (splē-nō-din'i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + ὀδύνη, pain.] Pain in the spleen.

**splenographical** (splē-nō-graf'i-kạl), *a.* [< *splenograph-y* + *-ic-al*.] Descriptive of the spleen; relating to splenography.

**splenography** (splē-nog'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] The descriptive anatomy of the spleen; a treatise on the spleen.

**splenoid** (splē'noid), *a.* [< Gr. *σπληνοειδής, σπληνώδης, like the spleen, < σπλήν, spleen, + εἶδος, form.] Like the spleen; having the appearance of a spleen, or of splenic tissue or substance.

**splenological** (splē-nō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *splenology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to splenology;

relating to the structure and function of the spleen.

**splenology** (splē-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science or knowledge of the spleen; the body of anatomical and physiological fact or doctrine respecting the structure and function of the spleen.

**splenomalacia** (splē″nō-ma-lā'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *μαλακία*, softness, < *μαλακός*, soft.] Softening of the spleen.

**splenopathy** (splē-nop'a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Disease of the spleen.

**splenotomical** (splē-nō-tom'i-kal), *a.* [< *splenotom-y* + *-ic-al*.] Anatomical as regards the spleen; pertaining to splenotomy.

**splenotomy** (splē-not'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Splenological anatomy; incision into or dissection of the spleen.

**splent** (splent), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *splint*.

**splenter** (splen'tėr), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *splinter*.

**splenule** (splen'ūl), *n.* [< NL. **splenulus*, dim. of L. *splen*, < Gr. *σπλήν*, the spleen: see *spleen*.] A splencule, or little spleen; a rudimentary spleen. *Owen.*

**splette**†, *v.* See *splat*.

**spleuchan, spleughan** (splö'chan), *n.* [< Gael. Ir. *spliuchan*, a pouch.] A pouch or pocket; especially, a tobacco-pouch.

> Ye ken Jock Hornbook i' the clachan;
> Deil mak his king's-hood in [into] a *spleuchan!*
> *Burns*, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

**splice** (splīs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spliced*, ppr. *splicing*. [= OF. **esplisser*, *espisser*, F. *épisser* = Sw. *splissa* = Dan. *splidse*, *spledse*, *spleise*, splice, < MD. *splissen*, an assimilated form of **splitsen*, D. *splitsen*, splice; so called with ref. to the splitting of the strands of the rope; with formative *-s*, < MD. *splitten*, *splijten*, D. *splijten*, split, = MHG. *splīzen*, G. *spleissen*, split: see *split*. The G. *splissen*, *splitzen*, splice, may be a secondary form of *spleissen*, split, and this itself the source of the OF. and the D., Sw., etc., forms; or it may be from the D.] 1. To unite or join together, as two ropes or the parts of a rope by interweaving the strands of the ends; also, to unite or join together by overlapping, as two pieces of timber, metal, or other material. See *splice*, *n.*

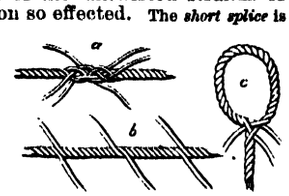
> When the long tale, renew'd when last they met,
> Is *spliced* anew, and is unfinish'd yet.
> *Crabbe*, Works, II. 164.

2. To join in marriage; marry. [Slang.]

> Alfred and I intended to be married in this way almost from the first; we never meant to be *spliced* in the humdrum way of other people. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xl.

**Spliced eye.** Same as *eye-splice*.—**Splicing-clamp**, a clamp used to hold the ends or parts to be spliced.—**To splice the main-brace.** See *main-brace*.

**splice** (splīs), *n.* [< *splice*, *v.*] 1. The joining together of two ropes or parts of a rope by interweaving part of the untwisted strands of each, or the union so effected. The *short splice* is used for a rope where it is not to pass through blocks. The *long splice* or *round splice* is made by unlaying the ends of ropes that are to be joined together and following the lay of one rope with a strand of the other until all the strands are used, and then neatly tucking the ends through the strands so that the size of the rope will not be changed. This occupies a great extent of rope, but by the three joinings being fixed at a distance from one another the increase of bulk is diminished, hence it is adapted to run through the sheave-hole of a block, etc. The *eye-splice* or *ring-splice* forms a sort of eye or circle at the end of a rope, and is used for splicing in thimbles, etc. See cut under *eye-splice*.



Splices of Ropes.
*a*, short splice; *b*, long splice; *c*, eye-splice.

2. The junction of two pieces of wood or metal by overlapping and bolting or otherwise fastening the ends; a scarf. See cut under *scarf*, 2.

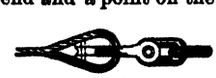
**splice-grafting** (splīs'grȧf″ting), *n.* See *grafting*, 1.

**splice-piece** (splīs'pēs), *n.* On a railway, a fish-plate or break-joint plate used where two rails come together, end to end.

**splicer** (splī'sėr), *n.* [< *splice* + *-er*1.] One who splices; also, a tool used in splicing.

**splicing-fid** (splī'sing-fid), *n.* *Naut.*, a tapered wooden pin or marlinspike used to open the strands of a rope in splicing. It is sometimes driven by a mallet called a *commander*. *E. H. Knight.*

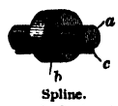
**splicing-hammer** (splī'sing-ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer with a face on one end and a point on the other, used in splicing. *E. H. Knight.*


Splicing-shackle.

**splicing-shackle** (splī'sing-shak″l), *n.* A shackle in the end of a length of chain around which the end of a rope is taken and spliced when the chain and cable are to be secured together.

**splinder**†, *v.* See *splinter*, *v.*

**spline** (splīn), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. In *mach.*, a rectangular piece or key fitting into a groove in the hub of a wheel, and a similar groove in a shaft, so that, while the wheel may slide endwise on the shaft, both must revolve together. See cut under *paint-mill*. —2. A flexible strip of wood or hard rubber used by draftsmen in laying out broad sweeping curves, especially in railroad work. The spline has a narrow groove on its upper edge to which can be anywhere attached the projecting finger of the heavy weight which keeps it in any desired position while the curve is being drawn.



Spline.
*a*, shaft; *b*, pulley; *c*, spline or feather fitted to a groove in both *a* and *b*.

**spline** (splīn), *v. t.* [< *spline*, *n.*] To fit with a spline.

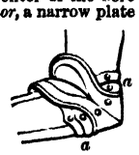
**splining-machine** (splī'ning-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine-tool for cutting grooves and key-seats.

**splint** (splint), *v. t.* [= Sw. *splinta*, splinter; a secondary, nasalized form of *split*: see *split*. In sense 2 also dial. *splent*; < ME. *splenten*; from *splint*, *n.*] 1. To splinter; shiver. *Florio.* [Rare.]—2. To join together, confine, or support by means of splints, as a broken limb.

**splint** (splint), *n.* [Formerly and still dial. also *splent*; < ME. **splinte*, *splynte*, *splent*, *splente* (> AF. *esplente*), a splint, = D. *splint*, a piece of money, = MLG. *splinte*, LG. *splinte*, *splint* (> G. *splint*), a thin piece of iron, = Sw. *splint*, a kind of spike, a forelock, flat iron peg (cf. *sprint*, a forelock), = Dan. *splint*, a splinter; from the verb: see *splint*, *v.* Cf. *splinter*.] 1. A piece of wood or other substance split off; a splinter.

> The speres splindered in *splyntes*.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 628.

2. A thin flexible strip of wood (or metal) adapted to a particular use. Specifically—(*a*) One of a number of strips woven together to make chair-seats, baskets, etc. (*b*) A lath. [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) A piece of wood used to splice or stiffen a weak or broken beam. (*d*) One of the thin strips of wood used in making matches, brooms, etc. *E. H. Knight.* (*e*) A tapering strip of wood formerly used to adjust a shell in the center of the bore of a mortar. *E. H. Knight.* (*f*†) In *armor*, a narrow plate of steel overlapping another. Splints were used for protecting parts of the body where movement had to be allowed for. See also cut under *solleret*. (*g*) In *surg.*, a thin piece of wood or other substance used to hold or confine a broken bone when set, or to maintain any part of the body in a fixed position. See *pistol-splint*.



*a*, *a*, Splints

3. In *anat.*, a bone acting as a splint; a splint-bone.—4. In *farriery*: (*a*) Periostitis in the horse, involving the inner small and the large metacarpal or cannon-bone, rarely also the corresponding metatarsal bones. It is caused mainly by concussion, and sometimes leads to lameness. (*b*) An exostosis of the splint-bone of a horse; a bony callus or excrescence on a horse's leg formed by periostitis of a splint-bone.

> Outward diseases, as the spavin, *splent*, ring-bone, windgall.
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

5. Alburnum or sap-wood.

**splintage** (splin'tāj), *n.* [< *splint* + *-age*.] The application or use of splints.

**splint-armor** (splint'ȧr″mor), *n.* Armor made of splints. See *splint*, 2 (*f*).

Splint-armor, 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

**splint-bandage** (splint'ban″dāj), *n.* An immovable bandage, as a starch, gum, plaster of Paris, etc., bandage.

**splint-bone** (splint'bōn), *n.* 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) The splenium of the mandible. See *splenium*. (*b*) The fibula or perone, which acts like a splint to the tibia.—2. In *farriery*, a splint; one of the reduced lateral metacarpals or metatarsals of the horse, closely applied to one side of the back of the cannon-bone, or middle metacarpal or metatarsal. See cuts under *cannon-bone*, *Perissodactyla*, *pisiform*, and *solidungulate*.

**splint-bottomed** (splint'bot″umd), *a.* [< *splint* + *bottom* + *-ed*2.] Having the bottom or seat made of splints, or thin strips of wood, generally interwoven: as, a *splint-bottomed* chair. Also *split-bottomed*.

**splint-box** (splint'boks), *n.* A form of fracture-box consisting of a support for the leg with hinged side strips, adjustable foot-piece, and often a support for the thigh, which is attached by means of a hinge so that it may be adjusted.

**splint-coal** (splint'kōl), *n.* A variety of cannel-coal having a more or less slaty structure. See *slate-coal*.

**splinted**† (splin'ted), *a.* [< *splint* + *-ed*2.] Composed of splints: as, *splinted* armor.

**splinter** (splin'tėr), *v.* [Formerly also *splinder*; < ME. **splinteren*, *splinderen*, < D. *splinteren*, split, shiver, = Dan. *splintre*, splinter; cf. Sw. *splittra*, separate, = G. *splittern*, splinter; a freq. form of *splint*, ult. of *split*: see *splint*, *v.*, *split*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To split or rend into long thin pieces; shiver.

> "The postern gate shakes," continued Rebecca; "it crashes—it is *splintered* by his blows."
> *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxix.

2†. To support by a splint, as a broken limb; splint.

> This broken joint . . . entreat her to *splinter*; and . . . this crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was before. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 329.

II. *intrans.* To be split or rent into long pieces; shiver.

> A lance that *splinter'd* like an icicle.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

**splinter** (splin'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *splenter*; = MD. *splinter*, *splenter*, D. *splinter*; cf. MD. *spletter* = G. *splitter*, a splinter: see *splinter*, *v.*] A sharp-edged fragment of anything split or shivered off more or less in the direction of its length; a thin piece (in proportion to its length) of wood or other solid substance rent from the main body; a splint.

> The *splenderis* of thair spearis they break.
> *Battle of Balrinnes* (Child's Ballads, VII. 227).

> Several have picked *splinters* of wood out of the gates [of a church] for relics.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 369).

**splinter-bar** (splin'tėr-bär), *n.* A cross-bar in front of a vehicle to which the traces of the horses are attached; also, the cross-bar which supports the springs.

**splinter-bone** (splin'tėr-bōn), *n.* The fibula.

**splintered** (splin'tėrd), *a.* [< *splinter* + *-ed*2.] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *shivered*. (*b*) Same as *ragged*.

**splinter-netting** (splin'tėr-net″ing), *n.* *Naut.*, a netting formed of small rope rigged on a man-of-war to prevent accidents from splinters and falling spars in action.

**splinter-proof** (splin'tėr-pröf), *a.* Proof against the splinters of bursting shells: as, *splinter-proof* shelters.

**splintery** (splin'tėr-i), *a.* [< *splinter* + *-y*1.] 1. Apt to splinter: as, *splintery* wood.—2. Consisting of or resembling splinters.—3. In *mineral.*, noting a fracture of minerals when the surface produced by breaking is slightly roughened by small projecting splinters or scales.

**splint-machine** (splint'ma-shēn″), *n.* In *wood-working*, a machine for planing thin veneers, or riving slats or splints from a block of wood for making matches, veneers, etc.; a slivering-machine.

**splint-plane** (splint'plān), *n.* A plane for cutting or riving from a board splints for boxes, blind-slats, etc.; a scale-board plane. *E. H. Knight.*

**split** (split), *v.*; pret. and pp. *split* (sometimes *splitted*), ppr. *splitting*. [Not found in ME. or AS., and prob. of LG. origin: = OFries. *splīta* = MD. D. *splijten* = MLG. *spliten*, LG. *spliten* = MHG. *splīzen*, G. *spleissen* = Dan. *splitte*, split. = Sw. dial. *splitta*, split, separate, disentangle (cf. Sw. *splittra*, separate). Connection with *spald*1, split, cannot be made out: see *spald*1. The E. dial. *sprit*, split, may be a var. of *split*, or else of Sw. *spricka*, split. Hence ult. *splice*, *splint*, *splinter*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To cleave or rend lengthwise; separate or part in two from end to end forcibly or by cutting; rive; cleave.

He straight inform'd a lute,
Put neck and frets to it; of which a suit
He made of *splitted* quills.
*Chapman*, Homeric Hymn to Hermes, l. 88.

**2.** To tear asunder by violence; burst; rend: as, to *split* a rock or a sail.

Do't, and thou hast the one half of my heart;
Do't not, thou *split'st* thine own.
*Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 349.

That Man makes me *split* my Sides with Laughing, he's such a Wag. *Steele*, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

**3.** To divide; break into parts.

The parish of St. Pancras is *split* into no less than 21 districts, each district having a separate and independent "Board."
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 187.

**4.** To cause division or disunion in; separate or cause to separate into parts or parties, as by discord.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power *splits* their counsels, and smites their most refined policies with frustration and a curse. *South.*

**5.** In *leather-manuf.*, to divide (a skin) parallel with one of its surfaces. See *splitting-machine*.—**6.** In *coal-mining*, to divide (a current of air passing through any part of a mine) so that various districts, as required, shall be supplied.—**To split hairs.** See *hair*[1].—**To split one's votes**, in cases where an elector has more than one vote, to vote for candidates of opposite parties.

He calls himself a Whig, yet he'll *split votes* with a Tory—he'll drive with the Debarrys.
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xi.

=**Syn. 1–3.** *Tear*, *Cleave*, etc. See *rend*[1].

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To break or part lengthwise; suffer longitudinal division; become divided or cleft: as, timber that *splits* easily.—**2.** To part asunder; suffer disruption; burst; break in pieces: as, the sails *split* in the gale.—**3.** Figuratively, to burst with laughter. [Colloq.]

Each had a gravity would make you *split*.
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 131.

**4.** To differ; separate; disagree.

We . . . struck upon the corn-laws, where we *split*.
*Tennyson*, Audley Court.

**5.** To divulge secrets; inform upon one's accomplices; betray confidence. [Slang.]

I might have got clear off, if I'd *split* upon her. . . . But I didn't blab it. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxv.

**6.** To vote for candidates of opposite parties. See *to split one's votes*, under I.

I'll plump or I'll *split* for them as treat me the handsomest and are the most of what I call gentlemen; that's my idee. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xi.

**7.** To run or walk with long strides. [Colloq.]—**To make** (or **let**) **all split**†. See *make*[1].

**split** (split), *n.* [= MD. *splete*, D. *spleet*, a split, rent, = G. *spleisse*, a splinter, = Dan. Sw. *split*, a split, rent: see *split*, *v.*] **1**†. A splinter; a fragment; a sliver.

If I must totter like a well-grown oak,
Some under-shrubs shall in my weighty fall
Be crush'd to *splits*. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, v. 3.

**2.** One of a number of short flat strips of steel, cane, etc., placed in vertical parallel order at small distances from one another in a frame to form the reed of a loom. The threads of the web are passed through the splits, which beat up the weft to compact the fabric.—**3.** An osier, or willow twig, split so as to have one side flat, used in basket-making in certain parts of the work.—**4.** A lath-like strip of bog-fir used in the rural districts of Ireland as a candle or torch.—**5.** *pl.* In *leather-manuf.*, skins which have been separated into two layers by the cutting-machine.—**6.** A crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure.—**7.** A division or separation, as in a political party; a schism; a breach: as, there is a *split* in the cabinet.

The humiliation of acknowledging a *split* in their own ranks. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 749.

**8.** Same as *split stroke*. See *split*, *p. a.*—**9.** In *printing*, a small spindle placed below the carriage of a printing-press, about which leather belts wind in opposite directions and lead to opposite ends of the carriage. By turning this spindle by a crank attached, the carriage is moved in or out.—**10.** *pl.* Among acrobats, the feat of going down on the ground with each leg extended laterally: as, to do the *splits*. [Slang.]

He taught me to put my leg round my neck, and I was just getting along nicely with the *splits* . . . when I left him. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 569.

**11.** An occasion for splitting or dividing that which could otherwise be claimed by one person: thus, in faro, a *split* occurs when two cards of the same value appear together, and the better loses half of his stake.—**12.** A split fish: as, Nova Scotia *splits*: a trade-name.—**13.** A division of the air-current in a coal-mine.—**14.** A small or half bottle of aërated water; also, a half glass of brandy or the like. [Slang.]

"Well, that's your opinion," said Jack, finishing his brandy. "Perhaps if you knew what it is to love a woman, your opinion would be different. Have another *split*? I must be off, then." *The Century*, XXXVII. 210.

**A split in the ranks.** See *rank*[2].—**Full split.** See *full*[1].—**To run like split**, to run very fast. [Colloq.]

**split** (split), *p. a.* **1.** Divided; separated; rent; fractured.—**2.** In *bot.*, deeply divided into segments; cleft.—**3.** Opened, dressed, and cured, as fish: opposed to *round*.—**Split cloth**, in *surg.*, a bandage which consists of a central part and six or eight tails. It is used chiefly for the head.—**Split cut**, in *glass-engraving*, a groove like a flute, except that it is cut deeper.—**Split draft.** See *draft*[1].—**Split ferrule.** See *ferrule*[2].—**Split gear**, or **split wheel**, a gear or wheel made in halves for convenience in attaching or removing from the shaft. See cut under *paint-mill*.—**Split gland, herring, leather.** See the nouns.—**Split moss**, a moss of the order *Andreæaceæ*: so called from the manner in which the capsule splits at maturity. See *Andreæa*.—**Split pease**, husked pease split for making pease-soup or pease-pudding.—**Split pelvis**, a congenital deformity in which the pubic bones are not united at the symphysis.—**Split ring, rod, ticket**, etc. See the nouns.—**Split stroke** or **shot**, in *croquet* and similar games, a stroke or shot made in such a way that two balls placed in contact are driven in different directions.

**split-back** (split'bak), *a.* Having a back made of thin splits or laths: as, a *split-back* chair.

**splitbeak** (split'bēk), *n.* A bird of the genus *Schizorhis*; one of the plantain-eaters or touracous: a book-name.

**split-bottomed** (split'bot″umd), *a.* Same as *splint-bottomed*.

**split-brilliant** (split'bril″yant), *n.* See *brilliant*.

**splitfeet** (split'fēt), *n. pl.* The fissiped carnivores. See *Fissipedia*.

**splitfoot** (split'fůt), *n.* The devil, from the cloven hoofs which are popularly attributed to him.

**splitful** (split'fůl), *n.* [< *split* + *-ful*.] In *weaving*, the number of yarns, whether two or more, passed through each split or opening in the reed of the batten or lathe. *E. H. Knight.*

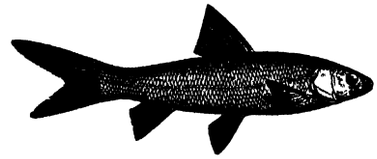
**split-harness** (split'här″nes), *n.* Same as *shaft-monture* (which see, under *monture*).

**splitmouth** (split'mouth), *n.* The hare-lipped sucker, or cutlips, a fish, *Quassilabia lacera*: more fully called *split-mouthed sucker*. See cut under *Quassilabia*.

**split-new** (split'nū), *a.* [< *split* + *new*. Cf. *span-new*, *spick-and-span-new*.] Quite new; brand-new; span-new. [Scotch.]

A *split-new* democratical system. *Bp. Sage.*

**splittail** (split'tāl), *n.* **1.** A cyprinoid fish, *Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*, a kind of chub, characterized by the great development of the



Splittail (*Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*).

upper lobe of the caudal fin and its rudimentary rays (whence the synonym *P. inæquilobus*). It is of a uniform and somewhat silvery coloration, grows to be a foot long, and inhabits the rivers of California. **2.** The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*. See *pintail*, 1, and cut under *Dafila*. [Massachusetts.]

**splitter** (split'ėr), *n.* [< *split* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which splits: as, a rail-*splitter*; also, an implement used in splitting.—**2.** One who splits hairs; one who makes too fine distinctions, as in argument, classification, etc.: in natural history, opposed to *lumper*. See the quotation under *lumper*, 3. [Slang.]—**3.** A kind of rich short-cake baked in irons like waffles, and then split and buttered. [U. S.]

**splitting** (split'ing), *a.* **1.** Very severe, or in some way extreme, as if it were likely to cause something to split: as, a *splitting* headache.—**2.** Very rapid. [Colloq.]

Though stout, he was no mean pedestrian; and on he ran at a *splitting* pace, keeping the hounds still in view, and intent only on seeing as much of the sport as he could. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xv.

**splitting-knife** (split'ing-nīf), *n.* **1.** The knife of a leather-splitting machine. It is usually a steel plate of the length of the cylinder, or about 6 feet long, and is gaged to a distance from a roller over which the sheet separates and the grain-side split winds as the hide passes through the machine. **2.** A knife used for splitting fish.—**3.** In *diamond-cutting*, a steel blade used by the diamond-cleaver.

**splitting-machine** (split'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A machine for dividing a skin of leather parallel with one of its surfaces in order to produce a sheet of uniform thickness.—**2.** A machine for resawing thick boards. *E. H. Knight.*

**splitting-saw** (split'ing-sâ), *n.* **1.** A resawing-machine.—**2.** A machine for sawing a round log into bolts, instead of riving or sawing repeatedly through it in parallel planes. It is used in preparing stuff for ax- and pick-handles, and other work in which the direction of the grain must be considered.

**split-tongued** (split'tungd), *a.* Fissilingual, as a lizard.

**sploach**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *splotch*. *Wycherley.*

**splodge** (sploj), *n.* A variant of *splotch*.

A *splodge* of green for a field, and a *splodge* of purple for a mountain, and a little blue slopped here and there on a piece of white paper for a sky.
*Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 397.

**splore** (splōr), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *splurge*.] A frolic; a spree. [Scotch.]

In Poosie Nancy's held the *splore*.
*Burns*, Jolly Beggars.

**splore** (splōr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *splored*, ppr. *sploring*. [Cf. *splore*, *n.*] To make a great show; show off. [Scotch.]

**slot**† (splot), *n.* [< ME. *splot*, < AS. *splot*, a spot, blot. Cf. *spot*. Hence *splotch*.] A spot; a splotch.

**splotch** (sploch), *n.* [Formerly also *sploach* (also in var. form *splatch* and *splodge*, q. v.); a var. or irreg. extension of *splot* (cf. *blotch* as related to *blot*[1]).] A broad, ill-defined spot; a stain; a daub; a smear.

Thou spot, *sploach* of my family and blood!
*Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.

The leaves were crumpled, and smeared with stains and *splotches* of grease. *M. E. Braddon*, Eleanor's Victory, v.

**splotchy** (sploch'i), *a.* [< *splotch* + *-y*[1].] Marked with splotches or daubs.

There were *splotchy* engravings scattered here and there through the pages of Monsieur Féval's romance.
*M. E. Braddon*, Eleanor's Victory, v.

**splurge** (splėrj), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *splore*.] A blustering, noisy, or ostentatious demonstration, display, or effort. [Colloq.]

The great *splurge* made by our American cousins when . . . they completed another connection with the Pacific.
*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 28, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**splurge** (splėrj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *splurged*, ppr. *splurging*. [< *splurge*, *n.*] To make an ostentatious demonstration or display. [Colloq.]

You'd be surprised to know the number of people who come here [to Newport], buy or build expensive villas, *splurge* out for a year or two, then fall or get tired of it, and disappear. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 114.

**splurgy** (splėr'ji), *a.* [< *splurge* + *-y*[1].] Making, or disposed to make, a splurge. [Colloq.]

**splutter** (splut'ėr), *v.* [A var. of **sprutter*, freq. of *sprout*, or of *sputter*, freq. of *spout*: see *sprout*, *spout*, and cf. *spurt*[1]. Cf. *splatter* as related to *spatter*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To sputter.

A row of apples roasting and *spluttering* along the hearth. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 425.

**2.** To talk hastily and confusedly.

**II.** *trans.* To utter confusedly or indistinctly, as through haste, excitement, embarrassment, or the like: often with *out* or *forth*: as, to *splutter out* an apology.

**splutter** (splut'ėr), *n.* [< *splutter*, *v.*] Bustle; stir; commotion. [Colloq.]

Ringwood . . . lighted amidst the flowers, and the water, and the oil-lamps, and made a dreadful mess and *splutter* among them. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxiv.

**splutterer** (splut'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *splutter* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which splutters.

**spodiosite** (spod'i-ō-sīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. σποδιός, ash-colored, ashy (< σποδός, ashes), + *-ite*[2].] A fluophosphate of calcium, found in ash-gray crystals in Wermland, Sweden.

**spodium** (spō'di-um), *n.* [ML., < L. *spodium*, the dross of metals, < Gr. σποδός, ashes.] A powder obtained by calcination, as ivory-black, metallic calxes, etc. [Now rare.]

**spodogenous** (spō-doj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. σποδός, ashes, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Caused by debris or waste products: applied by Ponfick to enlargement of the spleen caused by the debris of the red blood-corpuscles, as in hemiglobinemia.

**spodomancy** (spod'ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. σποδός, ashes, embers, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination by means of ashes.

**spodomantic** (spod-ō-man'tik), *a.* [< *spodomancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic.*] Relating to spodomancy, or divination by means of ashes.

The poor little fellow buried his hands in his curls, and stared fiercely into the fire, as if to draw from thence omens of his love, by the *spodomantic* augury of the ancient Greeks. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, vii. (*Davies.*)

**spodumene** (spod'ū-mēn), *n.* [= F. *spodumène*, < Gr. *σποδούμενος*, ppr. pass. of *σποδοῦν*, burn to ashes, roast in ashes, < *σποδός*, ashes, embers.] A silicate of aluminium and lithium, occurring usually in flattened prismatic crystals, near pyroxene in form, also in cleavable masses. It is hard, transparent to translucent, and varies in color from grayish-, yellowish-, or greenish-white to emerald-green and purple. The emerald-green variety (hiddenite), found in North Carolina, is used as a gem. Also called *triphane.*

**spoffish** (spof'ish), *a.* [< **spoff* (origin obscure; cf. *spiffy*) + *-ish*[1].] Bustling; fussy; demonstratively smart; officious. [Slang.]

He invariably spoke with astonishing rapidity; was smart, *spoffish*, and eight-and-twenty. *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, vii.

**spoffle** (spof'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spoffled*, ppr. *spoffling.* [Freq. of **spoff* as in *spoffish*, *spoffy.*] To fuss over trifles. [Prov. Eng.]

**spoffy** (spof'i), *a.* and *n.* [< **spoff* (cf. *spoffish*) + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* Same as *spoffish.*

**II.** *n.*; pl. *spoffies* (-iz). A bustling busybody. [Slang.]

**spogel-seed** (spō'gl-sēd), *n.* Same as *ispaghul-seed.*

**spoil** (spoil), *n.* [Early mod. E. *spoile*, *spoyle*, < ME. *spoile*, *spuyle*, < OF. *espoille*, *espuille*, booty, spoil, = Sp. *espolio*, property of an ecclesiastic, spolium, = Pg. *espolio*, booty, spoil, = It. *spoglio*, booty, prey, spoil, goods, furniture, chattels, = W. *ysbail*, *yspail*, formerly *yspeil*, spoil, < L. *spolium*, usually in pl. *spolia*, booty, prey, spoil, the arms or armor stripped from a defeated enemy, also, and perhaps orig., the skin or hide of an animal stripped off; cf. Gr. *σκῦλον*, usually in pl. *σκῦλα*, booty, spoil, *σκύλος*, hide, *σκύλλειν*, flay. Hence *spoil*, *v.* Cf. *despoil*, etc., *spoliate*, *spolium*, etc.] **1.** Arms and armor stripped from a defeated enemy; the plunder taken from an enemy in war; booty; loot; hence, that which is seized or falls to one after any struggle; specifically, in recent use, the patronage and emoluments of office, considered as a reward for zeal or service rendered in a struggle of parties: frequently in the plural: as, the *spoils* of capture; to the victor belong the *spoils;* the *spoils* of office; party *spoils.*

The *spoil* got on the Antiates
Was ne'er distributed. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 4.

Then lands were fairly portioned;
Then *spoils* were fairly sold.
*Macaulay*, Horatius, st. 32.

**2.** The act of plundering, pillaging, or despoiling; the act of spoliation; pillage; robbery.

Shortly after he [Baiazeth] ouercame the prouinces of Hungaria, Albania, and Valachia, and there committing many *spoyles* and damages he tooke diuers Christian prisoners. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 331.

The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and *spoils.*
*Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 85.

The *spoil* of the church was now become the only resource of all their operations in finance. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

**3†.** Injury; damage; waste; havoc; destruction.

If the tender-hearted and noble-minded reioice of the victorie, they are greeued with others *spoyle.* *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 39.

Old age, that ill layer up of beauty, can do no more *spoil* upon my face. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 249.

The mice also did much *spoil* in orchards, eating off the bark at the bottom of the fruit trees in the time of the snow. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 113.

**4†.** Ruin; ruination.

Company, villanous company, hath been the *spoil* of me. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 11.

They put too much learning in their things now o' days; and that I fear will be the *spoil* of this. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, v. 1.

**5.** An object of pillage or spoliation; a thing to be preyed upon; a prey.

The Welsh-men, growing confident upon this Success, break into the Borders of Herefordshire, making *Spoil* and Prey of the Country as freely as if they had Leave to do it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 160.

Oh, Greece! thy flourishing cities were a *spoil*
Unto each other. *Bryant*, The Ages.

**6.** Waste material, as that obtained in mining, quarrying, excavating canals, making railway cuttings, etc. Compare *spoil-bank.*

The selection of the sites was guided . . . in part by convenience in disposing of the *spoil*, or waste rock. *The Century*, XXXIX. 215.

**7†.** The slough, or cast skin, of a serpent or other animal. [Rare.]

The snake is thought to renew her youth by casting her *spoil.* *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 969.

**8.** In *spoil-five*, a drawn game.—**Spoils system**, in *politics*, the practice of treating the public offices not as public trusts, to be administered primarily for the public interest, but as spoils of war, to be taken from members of the defeated party and given to members of the successful party—the emoluments and distinction of holding such offices being regarded as rewards for services rendered to the successful party, and the influence resulting from the possession of the offices being expected to be used for the maintenance of that party in power: a term of depreciation. The name is derived from a remark made in a speech in the United States Senate, in January, 1832, by Mr. Marcy of New York; speaking of and for the New York politicians, he said, "They see nothing wrong in the rule that to the victor belong the spoils of the enemy." This system had previously attained great power in the State of New York; under Jackson's administration it prevailed in national politics, and was soon adopted by nearly all parties, and applied to local as well as State and national offices.—**To shoot to spoil.** See *shoot.*—**Syn. 1.** *Plunder*, *Booty*, etc. See *pillage*, *n.*

**spoil** (spoil), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spoiled* or *spoilt*, ppr. *spoiling.* [Early mod. E. also *spoile*, *spoyle;* < ME. *spoilen*, *spuylen*, < OF. *espoillier*, *espollier*, *espuler*, F. *spolier* = Pr. *espoliar* = Sp. *expoliar* = Pg. *espoliar* = It. *spogliare*, < L. *spoliare*, strip, plunder, spoil, < *spolium*, booty, spoil: see *spoil*, *n.* Cf. *despoil.* The senses 'destroy, injure' have been supposed, unnecessarily, to be due in part to *spill*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strip with violence; rob; pillage; plunder; despoil: with *of* before the thing taken.

And the sons of Jacob came upon the slain, and *spoiled* the city. Gen. xxxiv. 27.

Love always gives something to the object it delights in, and anger *spoils* the person against whom it is moved *of* something laudable in him. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 263.

**2†.** To seize or take by force; carry off as booty.

For feare lest Force or Fraud should unaware
Breake in, and *spoile* the treasure there in gard.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 25.

How can one enter into a strong man's house, and *spoil* his goods, except he first bind the strong man? Mat. xii. 29.

**3.** To destroy; ruin; injure; mar; impair; render useless, or less valuable, potent, or the like; seriously impair the quality, value, soundness, beauty, usefulness, pleasantness, etc., of: as, to *spoil* a thing in the making; to *spoil* one's chances of promotion; to *spoil* the fun.

Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces. *Jer. Taylor.*

There are not ten people in the world whose deaths would *spoil* my dinner. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 286.

**4.** To injure, vitiate, or impair in any way; especially, as applied to persons, to vitiate or impair in character or disposition; render less filial, obedient, affectionate, mannerly, modest, contented, or the like: as, to spare the rod and *spoil* the child; to *spoil* one with flattery.

You will *spoil* me, Mamma. I always thought I should like to be *spoiled*, and I find it very sweet. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxv.

**5†.** To cut up; carve: as, to *spoil* a hen. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To engage in plunder and robbery; pillage; rob.

Robbers and out-lawes, which lurked in woodes, . . . whence they used oftentimes to breake foorthe . . . to robbe and *spoyle.* *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

**2.** To decay; become tainted or unsavory; lose freshness: as, fruit and fish soon *spoil* in warm weather.—**To be spoiling for**, to be pining for; especially, to have a longing for, caused or stimulated by disuse: as, he *was* just *spoiling for* a fight. [Slang.]

**spoilable** (spoi'la-bl), *a.* [< *spoil* + *-able.*] Capable of being spoiled.

**spoilage** (spoi'lāj), *n.* [< *spoil* + *-age.*] In *printing*, paper spoiled or wasted in presswork.

**spoil-bank** (spoil'bangk), *n.* In *mining*, the burrow or refuse-heap at the mouth of a shaft or adit-level: a term little used except in parts of England, and there chiefly in coal-mining.

**spoiler** (spoi'lėr), *n.* [< *spoil* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which spoils. (*a*) A plunderer; a pillager; a robber.

The anger of the Lord was hot against Israel, and he delivered them into the hands of *spoilers* that spoiled them. Judges ii. 14.

(*b*) One who or that which impairs, mars, or decays.

Unchanged, the graven wonders pay
No tribute to the *spoiler* Time.
*Whittier*, The Rock in El Ghor.

**spoil-five** (spoil'fiv), *n.* A round game of cards, played with the whole pack, by from three to ten persons, each receiving five cards. Three tricks make the game, and when no one can take so many the game is said to be *spoiled.*

**spoilful** (spoil'ful), *a.* [< *spoil* + *-ful.*] Rapacious; devastating; destructive. [Rare.]

Those *spoylefull* Picts, and swarming Easterlings. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 63.

**spoil-paper** (spoil'pā″pėr), *n.* [< *spoil*, *v.*, + obj. *paper.*] A scribbler. [Humorous.]

As some *Spoile-papers* have dearly done of late. *A. Holland.* (*Davies.*)

**spoilsman** (spoilz'man), *n.*; pl. *spoilsmen* (-men). [< *spoils*, pl. of *spoil*, + *man.*] An advocate of the spoils system; a politician who seeks personal profit at the public cost from the success of his party; one who maintains that party service should be rewarded with public office; one who is opposed to the administration of the civil service on the basis of merit. See *spoils system*, under *spoil*, *n.* [U. S.]

**spoilsmonger** (spoilz'mung″gėr), *n.* One who distributes political spoils. See *spoilsman.* [U. S.]

**spoil-sport** (spoil'spōrt), *n.* [< *spoil*, *v.*, + obj. *sport.*] One who spoils or hinders sport or enjoyment. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxviii.

**spoilt.** A past participle of *spoil.*

**spoke**[1] (spōk), *n.* [Also dial. *speke*, *spake;* < ME. *spoke*, *spake* (pl. *spokes*, *spoken*, *spaken*), < AS. *spāca* (pl. *spācan*) = D. *speek* = MLG. *spēke*, LG. *speke* = OHG. *speicha*, *speihha*, MHG. G. *speiche*, a spoke; prob. not related to OHG. *spahhā*, shaving, splinter, G. dial. *spache*, a spoke, = MD. *spaecke*, a rod, D. *spaak*, a lever, roller, but perhaps related to *spike:* see *spike*[1]. Cf. Icel. *spōki*, a piece of wood, *spækja*, a thin board.] **1.** One of the bars, rods, or rungs which are inserted in the hub or nave of a wheel, and serve to support the rim or felly; a radius of a wheel. See cut under *felly.*

Lat brynge a cart wheel into this halle;
But looke that it have his *spokes* alle;
Twelve *spokes* hath a cart wheel comunly.
*Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 554.

Break all the *spokes* and follies from her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heaven.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 517.

**2.** One of the rounds or rungs of a ladder.—**3.** One of a number of pins or handles jutting from the periphery of the steering-wheel of a vessel.—**4.** A bar of wood or metal so placed in or applied to the wheel of a vehicle as to prevent its turning, as when going down a hill. See second phrase below.

You would seem to be master! you would have your *spoke* in my cart! *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, ii. 1.

I'll put a *spoke* among your wheels. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, iii. 5.

**Spoke-sizing machine**, a machine for planing tenons of spokes to uniform size and shape. It has cutters with an adjustable angle-gage for beveling the edges of the tenons.—**To put a spoke in one's wheel**, to put an impediment in one's way; check or thwart one's purpose or effort.

It seems to me it would be a poor sort of religion to *put a spoke in his wheel* by refusing to say you don't believe such harm of him as you've got no good reason to believe. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xiii.

**spoke**[1] (spōk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spoked*, ppr. *spoking.* [< *spoke*[1], *n.*] To fit or furnish with spokes: as, to *spoke* a wheel.

**spoke**[2] (spōk). Preterit and obsolete past participle of *speak.*

**spoke-auger** (spōk'â″gėr), *n.* A hollow auger for forming the round tenons on the outer ends of spokes. *E. H. Knight.*

**spoke-bone** (spōk'bōn), *n.* The radius of the forearm.

**spoke-gage** (spōk'gāj), *n.* A device for testing the set of spokes in a hub. It consists of a mandrel with conical sleeves, which bear upon the ends of the boring, and hold the hub true while the distance of the spokes is tested by the gage-pin in the staff. *E. H. Knight.*

**spoke-lathe** (spōk'lāŦH), *n.* A lathe for turning irregular forms, especially adapted for turning spokes, gun-stocks, handles, etc.

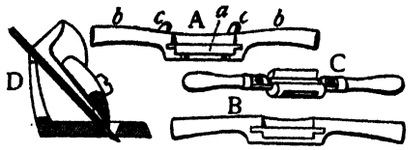
**spoken** (spō'kn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *speak.*] **1.** Uttered; oral: opposed to *written.*—**2.** Speaking: in composition: as, a civil-*spoken* man.

The pleasantest-*spoken* gentleman you ever heard. *Dickens*, Christmas Carol, iv.

**spoke-pointer** (spōk'poin″tėr), *n.* A knife for trimming the ends of spoke-tenons. It is a form of circular plane, having a cutting-edge in a hollow cone, like a pencil-sharpener.

**spoke-setter** (spōk'set″ėr), *n.* A machine by which a hub is centered to insure true borings for the spoke-mortises.

**spoke-shave** (spōk'shāv), *n.* A wheelwrights' and carpenters' tool, having a plane-bit between two handles, formerly used in shaping




A, spoke-shave with blade *a*, made adjustable in the stock *b*, by adjusting-screws *c*; B, spoke-shave similar to A, but without the adjusting-screws; C, spoke-shave for working upon very concave surfaces; D, spoke-shave, in the nature of a small hand-plane, for smoothing and dressing off the straighter parts of spokes.

wagon-spokes, but now in woodwork of every kind.

**spokesman** (spōks'man), *n.*; pl. *spokesmen* (-men). [< **spoke's*, gen. of **spoke*, var. of *speech* (AS. *spǣc*, *sprǣc*), + *man*.] One who speaks for another or others; an advocate; a representative.

He shall be thy *spokesman* unto the people. Ex. iv. 16.

He is our Advocate—that is, a *spokesman*, comforter, intercessor, and mediator.
*J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 294.

**spoke-trimmer** (spok'trim″ėr), *n.* A wheelwrights' tool for trimming ends of spokes, etc., preparatory to using the spoke-pointer.

**spoking-machine** (spō'king-mą-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus for adjusting the spokes of a wheel to give them all the same inclination, and thus give the wheel a uniform dish.

**spole** (spōl), *n.* [A var. of *spool*.] 1. An obsolete or dialectal form of *spool*. Specifically—2. The small wheel near the distaff in the common spinning-wheel.

Then fly the *spoles*, the rapid axles glow,
And slowly circumvolves the labouring wheel below.
*Darwin*, Loves of the Plants, ii. 103.

**spolia,** *n.* Plural of *spolium*.

**spolia opima** (spō'li-ą ō-pī'mą). [L.: *spolia*, pl. of *spolium*, spoil; *opima*, neut. pl. of *opimus*, fat, rich, plump: see *opime*.] In ancient Rome, the choicest spoil taken from an enemy; hence, any valuable booty or pillage.

Milton, however, was not destined to gather the *spolia opima* of English Rhetoric. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

**spoliary** (spō'li-ą-ri), *n.*; pl. *spoliaries* (-riz). [< L. *spoliarium*, a room or place, as in the amphitheater, where the bodies of slain gladiators were stripped of their clothes, also a den of robbers, < *spolium*, spoil: see *spoil*.] The place in Roman amphitheaters to which slaughtered gladiators were dragged, and where their clothes and arms were stripped from their bodies.

An Act of the Senate . . . is extant in Lampridius: "Let the Enemy of his Country be depriv'd of all his Titles; let the Parricide be drawn, let him be torn in pieces in the *Spoliary*." *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

**spoliate** (spō'li-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spoliated*, ppr. *spoliating*. [< L. *spoliatus*, pp. of *spoliare*, spoil: see *spoil*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To plunder; pillage; despoil.

The other great Whig families, . . . who had done something more for it than *spoliate* their church and betray their king. *Disraeli*, Sybil, i. 3.

**II.** *intrans.* To engage in robbery; plunder.

**spoliation** (spō-li-ā'shon), *n.* [< F. *spoliation* = Pr. *expoliatio* = Sp. *expoliacion* = It. *spogliazione*, < L. *spoliatio(n-)*, plundering, a spoiling, < *spoliare*, plunder, spoil: see *spoliate*, *spoil*, *v.*] 1. The act of pillaging, plundering, or spoiling; robbery; plunder.

He [Hastings] . . . declared that, if the *spoliation* which had been agreed upon were not instantly carried into effect, he would himself go to Lucknow, and do that from which feebler minds recoil with dismay.
*Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

2. The act or practice of plundering in time of war, especially of plundering neutrals at sea under authority.—3. *Eccles.*, the act of an incumbent in unlawfully taking the fruits of a benefice under a pretended title.—4. In *law*, intentional destruction of or tampering with (a document) in such way as to impair evidentiary effect.—**French Spoliation Act**, a United States statute of 1885 (23 Stat. at Large, 283) providing for the ascertainment of the French spoliation claims.—**French spoliation claims**, certain claims of citizens of the United States, or their representatives, against France for illegal captures, etc., prior to the treaty of 1800-1 between the United States and France. By this treaty these claims were assumed by the United States. The first appropriation for the payment of them was made in 1891.—**Writ of spoliation**, a writ obtained by one of the parties to a suit in the ecclesiastical courts, suggesting that his adversary has wasted the fruits of a benefice, or unlawfully taken them to the complainant's prejudice.

**spoliative** (spō'li-ą-tiv), *a.* [= F. *spoliative*; as *spoliate* + *-ive*.] Tending to take away or diminish; specifically, in *med.*, lessening the mass of the blood.

**spoliator** (spō'li-ą-tọr), *n.* [= F. *spoliateur* = Sp. *expoliador*, plunder, < L. *spoliator*, a plunderer, < *spoliare*, spoil: see *spoliate*.] One who commits spoliation; a despoiler; a robber.

**Spoliatores** (spō'li-ą-tō-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *spoliator*, a plunderer: see *spoliator*.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of birds, the robbers, as the jägers. [Not in use.]

**spoliatory** (spō'li-ą-tō-ri), *a.* [< *spoliate* + *-ory*.] Consisting in spoliation; causing spoliation. *Quarterly Rev.*, XLVII. 416.

**spolium** (spō'li-um), *n.*; pl. *spolia* (-ą). [ML. use of L. *spolium*, spoil: see *spoil*.] In *eccles. law*, the property of a beneficed ecclesiastic which could not be legally disposed of by will at death.—**Jus spolii**, originally, the right claimed in the middle ages by those present at the deathbed of a beneficed ecclesiastic to seize and carry off any portable property of the deceased. This led to such scandals that finally the right was vested by papal constitutions in the church, and all spolia belong to the papal treasury.

**spont,** *n.* A Middle English form of *spoon*[1].

**spondaic** (spon-dā'ik), *a.* [< OF. *spondaique*, F. *spondaïque* = Sp. *espondáico* = Pg. *espondaico* = It. *spondaico*, < L. **spondaicus*, incorrect form of *spondiacus*, < Gr. σπονδειακός, of or pertaining to a spondee, < σπονδεῖος, a spondee: see *spondee*.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to a spondee; constituting a spondee; consisting of spondees. (*b*) Having a spondee in the fifth place: noting a dactylic hexameter of the exceptional form

$$- \breve{\smile} \breve{\smile} \mid - \breve{\smile} \breve{\smile} \mid - \breve{\smile} \breve{\smile} \mid - \breve{\smile} \breve{\smile} \mid - - \mid - \breve{\smile},$$

the fifth foot being regularly a dactyl.

**spondaical** (spon-dā'i-kąl), *a.* [< *spondaic* + *-al*.] Same as *spondaic*.

**spondal**[†] (spon'dąl), *n.* An obsolete erroneous form of *spondyl*.

**spondee** (spon'dē), *n.* [Formerly also *spondæ* (also, as L., *spondeus* = D. G. Dan. *spondeus*); = Sw. *spondé*, < F. *spondée* = Sp. Pg. *espondeo* = It. *spondeo*, < L. *spondeus*, *spondæus*, < Gr. σπονδεῖος, a spondee, so called as used (probably as double spondee) in hymns accompanying libations, prop. adj. (sc. πούς, a foot), of or pertaining to a libation, < σπονδή, a drink-offering, libation to the gods, pl. σπονδαί, a solemn treaty, a truce, < σπένδειν, pour out, make a libation; root uncertain. Cf. L. *spondere*, answer: see *sponsor*.] In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of two long times or syllables, one of which constitutes the thesis and the other the arsis: it is accordingly tetrasemic and isorrhythmic. The spondee is principally used as a substitute for a dactyl or an anapest. In the former case it is a *dactylic spondee* (– – for – ⏑ ⏑), in the latter an *anapestic spondee* (– – for ⏑ ⏑ –). An *irrational spondee* represents a trisemic foot, trochee, or iambus (– ⏑ for – ⏑ ⏑, or ⏑ – for ⏑ ⏑ –). It is found in the even places of trochaic lines and in the odd places of iambic lines, also in logaœdic verses, especially as representing the initial trochee ("basis"). A foot consisting of two spondees is called a *dispondee*.—**Double spondee, greater spondee**, in *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of two tetrasemic longs (– – | – –), and accordingly double the magnitude of an ordinary (single) spondee (– –).

**Spondiaceæ** (spon-di-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kunth, 1824), < *Spondias* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Spondieæ*.

**Spondias** (spon'di-as), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. σπονδιάς, a false reading of σποδιάς, a tree supposed to be the bullace.] A genus of polypetalous trees, of the order *Anacardiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Spondieæ*. It is characterized by polygamous flowers with eight or ten stamens and four or five styles which are free at the apex. There are 5 species, dispersed through tropical regions of both hemispheres. They bear alternate odd-pinnate leaves, often crowded at the ends of the branches, with opposite and often very taper-pointed leaflets. The small short-pedicelled flowers form spreading terminal panicles. Each flower contains four or five spreading petals and a free ovary of as many cells, which becomes in fruit a fleshy drupe with a thick stone. The leaves and bark often yield medicinal and principally astringent preparations; the fruit is often austere and laxative; that of *S. tuberosa* is valued in Brazil as a remedy in fevers. The fruits of several species are known as *hog-plums*. *S. purpurea*, the purple or Spanish plum, is often cultivated in the West Indies, and is readily propagated by cuttings. *S. lutea*, a tree resembling the ash and reaching 40 or 50 feet, bears yellowish flower-buds, used as a sweetmeat with sugar, and a yellow oval fruit known as *Jamaica plum* or *golden apple*. *S. dulcis*, a similar tree abundant in most Polynesian islands, and known as *Otaheite apple*, yields a large yellow fruit with the smell of apples and an agreeable acid flavor, to the eye contrasting handsomely with the dark-green foliage. The tree is widely cultivated elsewhere in the tropics. A Brazilian tree, reported as *S. tuberosa*, produces long aerial roots which descend and form at the ground large black hollow and cellular tubers containing about a pint of water, supplying in dry weather the needs both of the tree and of travelers. *S. mangifera* of India is the source of a gum resembling gum arabic, known as *hoygum*, and of several medicinal remedies. Its smooth yellowish-green fruit is known as *wild mango*, or *amra*, and is eaten parboiled or pickled or made into curries.

**Spondieæ** (spon-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Spondias* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Anacardiaceæ*, distinguished from the other tribe, *Mangifericæ*, by an ovary with from two to five cells (instead of one), the ovules usually or always pendulous. It includes 47 genera, of which *Spondias* is the type. They are mainly tropical or South African, and are mostly trees with pinnate leaves. Also *Spondiaceæ*, *Spondieæ*.

**spondilt,** *n.* An obsolete spelling of *spondyl*.

**spondulics** (spon-dū'liks), *n.* [Also *spondoolics*, *spondoolix*; origin obscure.] Originally, paper money; now, any money; funds. [Slang, U.S.]

**spondyl, spondyle** (spon'dil), *n.* [Formerly also *spondil*, *spondal*, *spondle*; < F. *spondyle*, < L. *spondylus*, < Gr. σπόνδυλος, less correct form of σφόνδυλος, a joint of the spine, a vertebra, joint, round stone, etc.] 1. A joint, or joining of two pieces.

Great Sir, the circles of the divine providence turn themselves upon the affairs of the world so that every *spondyl* of the wheels may mark out those virtues which we are then to exercise. *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, Ded.

2. A joint of the backbone; a vertebra.

A kind of rack
Runs down along the *spondils* of his back.
*B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

**spondylalgia** (spon-di-lal'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + ἄλγος, pain.] Pain in the spine; rachialgia.

**spondylarthritis** (spon″di-lär-thrī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + NL. *arthritis*, q. v.] Inflammation of the vertebral articulations.

**spondylexarthrosis** (spon-di-leks-är-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + ἐξάρθρωσις, dislocation, < ἐξ, out, + ἄρθρον, a joint.] Dislocation of the vertebræ.

**Spondylidæ**[1] (spon-dil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1826), < *Spondylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine bivalves, related to the *Limidæ* and to the scallops, typified by the genus *Spondylus*; the thorn-oysters. The valves are dissimilar, the right one being the larger, and attached at the beak, the left generally flat or concave; the ligament is internal. About 70 species are known, inhabiting chiefly tropical seas. The extinct species are numerous. Formerly also *Spondylea*. See cut under *Spondylus*.

**Spondylidæ**[2] (spon-dil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spondylis* + *-idæ*.] In *entom.*, a family of phytophagous coleopterous insects, typified by the genus *Spondylis*, having deeply impressed sensitive surfaces of the antennæ, and the tarsi not dilated. The family was erected by Le Conte and Horn to receive all the aberrant *Cerambycidæ* of Lacordaire, probably representing in the modern fauna remnants of the undifferentiated types of a former geologic age. The genera and species are few. Also *Spondylii*.

**Spondylis** (spon'di-lis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος, a vertebra, joint: see *spondyl*.] A genus of phytophagous beetles, typical of the family *Spondylidæ*.

**spondylitis** (spon-di-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + *-itis*.] Arthritis of a vertebra.—**Spondylitis deformans**, arthritis deformans involving the vertebræ.

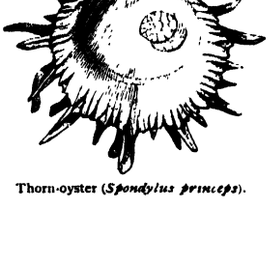
**spondylolisthesis** (spon-di-lol-is-thē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + ὀλίσθησις, a slipping, < ὀλισθάνειν, slip, < ὄλισθος, slipperiness.] A displacement forward of the last lumbar vertebra on the sacrum.

**spondylolisthetic** (spon-di-lol-is-thet'ik), *a.* [< *spondylolisthesis* (*-et-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with spondylolisthesis.

**spondylopathia** (spon″di-lō-path'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + πάθος, suffering.] Disease of the vertebræ.

**spondylous** (spon'di-lus), *a.* [< *spondyl* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to a spondyl; like a vertebra; vertebral.

**Spondylus** (spon'di-lus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < L. *spondylus*, < Gr. σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος, a vertebra, joint: see *spondyl*.] 1. A genus of bivalves, representing the family *Spondylidæ*, formerly referred to the *Ostræidæ* or *Pectinidæ*. They are remarkable for the character of their spines and the richness of their coloring. Some are known as *thorn-oysters*, *spring-oysters*, and *water-clams*.



Thorn-oyster (*Spondylus princeps*).

2. [*l. c.*] An oyster of this genus.—3. [*l. c.*] A vertebra.

**sponet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *spoon*[1].

**spong** (spong), *n.* [Prob. a form of *spang*, a clasp, brooch (taken as a point, a gore ?): see *spang*[1].] A projection of land; an irregular, narrow, projecting part of a field. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The tribe of Judah with a narrow *spong* confined on the kingdom of Edom.
*Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, II. iv. 2. (*Trench.*)

**sponge** (spunj), *n.* [Formerly also *spunge*; < ME. *sponge*, *spunge*, *spounge* (= D. *spongie*, *spons*), < OF. *esponge*, F. *éponge* = Pr. *esponja*, *esponga* = Sp. Pg. *esponja* = It. *spogna*, *spugna* = AS. *sponge* = Gael. Ir. *sponc*, < L. *spongia*, < Gr. σπογγιά, also σπόγγος (Attic σφόγγος), a sponge, any spongy substance, = L. *fungus*, a mushroom, fungus; perhaps akin to Gr. σαμφός, spongy, porous, and to Dan. Sw. *svamp*, a sponge, fungus, = Icel. *svöppr*, a sponge, and so to Goth. *swamms*, a sponge, = OHG. *swam*, *swamp*, MHG. *swam*, *swamp* (*swamb-*), G. *schwamm* = MLG. *swam*, *swamp*, LG. *swamm*, *swamp*, a sponge, fungus: see *swamp*, and cf. *spunk* and *fungus*.]

1. A fixed aquatic organism of a low order, various in form and texture, composed of an aggregate of amœbiform bodies disposed about a common cavity provided with one or more inhalent and exhalent orifices (ostioles and oscules), through which water pours in and out. The proper sponge-substance is traversed by a water-vascular system or set of irrigating canals, and in nearly all cases is supported and strengthened by a skeleton in the form of horny fibers, or silicious or calcareous spicules. The streaming of the water is kept up by the vibration of cilia in the water-vascular system—that is, by the lashing of flagella borne upon the individual sponge-cells. These so much resemble flagellate infusorians that some naturalists regard sponges as compound infusorians, and consequently as protozoans. Those cells which have definite form are spindle shaped, or flask-shaped, and provided with flagella, round the base of which there may be a little rim or collar, as in those infusorians known as collar-bearing monads, or *Choanoflagellata*. Sponges propagate by budding or gemmation, a process involving cell-fission or ordinary division of cells. They also reproduce sexually by ova and spermatozoa. Sponge-germs resulting from fission are called *gemmules*. The spermatozoa are spindle-shaped. The ova are like ordinary amœbiform cells, and are usually shed into the canals and pass out of the system to be developed; in some species they develop in the substance of the parent. The embryo forms a hollow ball with a ciliated cavity, and then acquires inhalent and exhalent pores. The living tissue proper of sponges is disposed in three layers or sets of cells, as in all higher animals. These are an ectoderm, cuticle, or out-layer; an endoderm, innermost layer, or in-layer; and a mesoderm, middle layer, or mid-layer, which may be quite thick. It is from the mid-layer that the reproductive elements, and all the many forms of skeletal elements, are derived. Special sense-organs have been described in some sponges. (See cut under *synocil*.) Sponges as a class or phylum of animals have many technical names—as *Acnidophora*, because they have no cnidæ or stinging-organs (compare *Cnidaria*); *Amorphozoa*, from their shapelessness, or rather their many shapes; *Parazoa*, from their position with respect to both *Protozoa* and *Metazoa*; *Porifera*, *Poriferata*, *Porozoa*, and *Polystomata*, from their many pores or openings (see cut under *Porifera*); *Spongiæ*, *Spongiaria*, *Spongida*, *Spongiozoa*, etc. They are divided into various primary groups, the most tangible of which are two—the chalk-sponges, or *Calcispongiæ*, and the fibrous and flinty sponges, or *Silicispongiæ*. But the leading authorities differ irreconcilably in the arrangement and nomenclature of the many orders, families, and genera they respectively adopt; and the opinion has been expressed that the sponges are not susceptible of satisfactory treatment by the ordinary methods of zoological classification. See also cuts under *ciliate*, *Spongilla*, *monadiform*, *Euplectella*, and *Hyalonemidæ*.

*Asceta primordialis*, one of the Chalk-sponges: a part of one side of the body removed, exposing the ventriculus.
*o*, osculum, mouth, or exhalent aperture; *p*, one of the many ostioles or inhalent pores; *s*, endoderm; *e*, ectoderm, in which triradiate spicules are embedded; *g*, ova.

2. The fibrous framework of a colony of sponge-animalcules, from which the animalcules themselves have been washed out, and from which the gritty or sandy parts of the colony, if there were any, have been taken away. See *skeleton*, 1 (*b*). The framework of sponges is of different characters in the several orders. The slime-sponges have none, or scarcely any. In the ordinary fibrous sponges the skeleton is a quantity of interlacing fibers and layers, forming an intricate network. This is further strengthened in the chalky and glassy sponges by hard spicules, either separately embedded in the general skeletal substance, called *ceratode*, or solidified in a kind of latticework. (See *Calcispongiæ*, *Silicispongiæ*.) The chalk-needles or calcareous spicules are either straight or oftener rayed in three-armed or four-armed crosses. The sand-needles or silicious spicules present an extraordinary and beautiful variety. Among them are many starry figures and wheel-like forms, resembling snow-crystals; others are still more curious, in the forms of crosses, anchors, grapnels, shirt-studs, bodkins, etc. The six-rayed star is the characteristic shape in the glass-sponges. (See *Hexactinellida*.) Sponge-spicules are named in an elaborate special vocabulary. (See *sponge-spicule*.) The glass-sponges have some commercial value from their beauty as objects of curiosity; but a few of the fibrous sponges are the only others out of many hundreds of species, both fossil and recent, of any economic importance. Sponges, when wetted, swell to a much greater size, and become very flexible; they are therefore used as vehicles and absorbents of water and other liquids, in wiping or cleansing surfaces, erasing marks, as from a slate, etc. See *bath-sponge*, *Euspongia*, and *Hippospongia*.

The *Spounge*, and the Reed, of the whiche the Jewes zaven oure Lord Eyselle and Galle, in the Cros.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 10.

3. Any sponge-like substance. (*a*) In *baking*, dough before it is kneaded and formed, when full of globules of carbonic acid generated by the yeast or leaven. (*b*) A metal when obtained in a finely divided condition, the particles having little coherence, and the mass more or less of a spongy texture. Thus, a "metallic sponge" of iron is obtained by the reduction of brown hematite ore by cementation with charcoal in the so-called "Chenot process" for the manufacture of steel. Spongy iron is also prepared on a large scale by the reduction of various ores, and in this form is used for purifying water. Platinum-sponge may be prepared by gently heating the double chlorid of platinum and ammonium. Platinum-black is a black powder not differing much in its properties from platinum-sponge, except that it is less dense; it may be made to take on the spongy character by repeated ignition in a mixture of air and a combustible gas: both are used as oxidizing agents.

4. A tool for cleaning a cannon after its discharge. The sponge used for smooth-bore guns consists of a cylinder of wood covered with sheepskin or some similar woolly fabric, and fitting the bore of the gun rather closely; this is secured to a long handle, or, for field-guns, to the reverse end of the rammer. For modern rifled guns and breech-loaders, sponges of different forms and materials have been introduced. A common form is a cylinder to which bristles are fixed, forming a cylindrical brush, the rounded end being also covered with the bristles. See cut under *gun-carriage*.

5. Figuratively, one who or that which absorbs without discrimination, and as readily gives up, when subjected to pressure, that which has been absorbed.—6. One who persistently lives upon others; a sycophantic or cringing dependent; a hanger-on for the sake of maintenance; a parasite.

Better a penurious Kingdom then where excessive wealth flowes into the gracelesse and injurious hands of common *sponges* to the impoverishing of good and loyall men.
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

7. In the *manège*, the extremity or point of a horseshoe answering to the heel.—8. The coral, or mass of eggs, under the abdomen of a crab. [Chesapeake Bay.]—**Bahama sponge**, one of three species or varieties of bath-sponges procured from the Bahamas.—**Burnt sponge**, sponge that has been burnt, used in the treatment of goiter and scrofulous swellings.—**Calcareous sponge**, a chalk-sponge.—**Crumb-of-bread sponge**. See *Halichondria*.—**Dog-head sponge**, a kind of bath-sponge, *Spongia agaricina punctata*.—**Fibrous sponge**, any horny sponge.—**Glove-sponge**, a finger-sponge; a reef-sponge.—**Hardhead sponge**, a kind of bath-sponge, the hardhead, *Spongia dura*.—**Holy sponge**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a piece of compressed sponge which the deacon uses in the office of prothesis to gather together the portions in the disk under the holy bread, and with which he wipes the disk after communion.—**Honeycomb sponge**, the grass-sponge, *Spongia equina cerebriformis*.—**Horny sponge**, a fibrous or fibrosilicious sponge; a sponge of the group *Ceratosa*, as distinguished from a chalk-sponge or glass-sponge.—**Pyrotechnical sponge**. Same as *amadou*.—**Red sponge**, *Microciona prolifera*, the red beard of the oyster of the northern United States.—**Reef-sponge**, a kind of bath-sponge, *Spongia officinalis*, var. *tubulifera*, growing on the Florida reefs and in the West Indies.—**Sheepswool sponge**. See *sheepswool*.—**Sponge tent**. See *tent*.—**Toilet-sponge**, a bath-sponge of fine quality; a Turkish sponge.—**To set a sponge**, in *baking*, to leaven a small mass of dough, to be used in leavening a larger quantity.—**To throw up the sponge**, in *pugilism*, to toss up the sponge used to freshen a fighter, in acknowledgment of his defeat; hence, in general, to acknowledge that one is conquered or beaten; submit; give up the contest or struggle. [Slang.]—**Turkey cup-sponge**, *Spongia adriatica*.—**Vegetable sponge**. See *sponge-gourd*.—**Velvet sponge**, a fine soft sponge of the West Indies and Florida, *Spongia equina*, var. *meandriformis*.—**Vitreous sponge**, a glass-sponge.—**Waxed sponge**. Same as *sponge tent*.—**Yellow sponge, zimocca sponge**. See *bath-sponge*. (See also *boring-sponge*, *cup-sponge*, *finger-sponge*, *flint-sponge*, *glass-sponge*, *grass-sponge*, *horse-sponge*, *wool-sponge*.)

**sponge** (spunj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sponged*, ppr. *sponging*. [Formerly also *spunge*; = D. *sponsen* = F. *éponger* = Sp. *esponjar*, sponge, < LL. *spongiare*, wipe off with a sponge; cf. Gr. σπογγίζειν, sponge; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cleanse or wipe with a sponge: as, to *sponge* the body; to *sponge* a slate or a cannon.

Brush thou, and *spunge* thy cloaths to,
That thou that day shalt weare.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 78.

2. To wipe out with a sponge, as letters or writing; efface; remove with a sponge; destroy all traces of: with *out*, *off*, etc.

Every little difference should not seem an intolerable blemish necessarily to be *spunged out*.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 19.

Specifically—3. To dampen, as in cloth-manufacturing.—4. To absorb; use a sponge, or act like a sponge, in absorbing: generally with *up*: as, to *sponge up* water that has been spilled.

They *spunged up* my money while it lasted, borrowed my coals and never paid for them, and cheated me when I played at cribbage.
*Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxvii.

5. To gain by sycophantic or mean arts.

Here wont the dean, when he 's to seek,
To *sponge* a breakfast once a week,
*Swift*, Richmond Lodge and Marble Hill.

"What else have you been *spunging?*" said Maria. . . . "*Spunging*, my dear! It is nothing but four of those beautiful pheasants' eggs, which Mrs. Whitaker would quite force upon me." *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, x.

6. To drain; harass by extortion; squeeze; plunder.

How came such multitudes of our own nation . . . to be *spunged* of their plate and money?
*South*, Sermons, I. xii.

7. In *baking*, to set a sponge for: as, to *sponge* bread.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To gather sponges where they grow; dive or dredge for sponges.

There were a few small open boats engaged in *sponging* from Apalachicola, which were not entered upon the custom-house books. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 824.

2. To live meanly at the expense of others; obtain money or other aid in a mean way: with *on*.

She was perpetually plaguing and *spunging on* me.
*Swift*, To Dr. Sheridan, April 24, 1736.

**sponge-animalcule** (spunj'an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* A sponge-cell. See cut under *monadiform*.

**sponge-bar** (spunj'bär), *n.* A sand-bar or rock bottom on which sponges grow. [Florida.]

**sponge-cake** (spunj'kāk′), *n.* A very light sweet cake made of flour, eggs, and sugar, flavored with lemon: so called from its light, spongy substance.

**sponge-crab** (spunj'krab), *n.* A crab with which a sponge is habitually cancrisocial, as a member of the genus *Dromia*. See cut under *Dromia*.

**sponge-cucumber** (spunj'kū″kum-bėr), *n.* Same as *sponge-gourd*.

**sponge-diver** (spunj'dī″vėr), *n.* One who dives for sponges; a sponge-fisher.

**sponge-farming** (spunj'fär″ming), *n.* The industry of breeding and rearing sponges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 428.

**sponge-fisher** (spunj'fish″ėr), *n.* One who fishes for sponges, or is engaged in the sponge-fishery.

**sponge-fishery** (spunj'fish″ėr-i), *n.* The process or occupation of fishing for sponges.

**sponge-glass** (spunj'glȧs), *n.* 1. A bucket with a glass bottom, used in searching for sponges. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 179.—2. The flint-sponge, *Hyalonema mirabilis*, found on the coast of Japan.

**sponge-gourd** (spunj'gōrd), *n.* The washing- or towel-gourd, *Luffa cylindrica* (*L. Ægyptiaca*), also *L. acutangula*. The netted fiber from the interior of the fruit is used for washing and other purposes, hence called *vegetable sponge* or *dish-rag*. See *Luffa* and *strainer-vine*.

**sponge-hook** (spunj'hůk), *n.* See *hook*.

**spongelet** (spunj'let), *n.* [< *sponge* + *-let*.] 1. A little sponge. *Encyc. Dict.*—2. In *bot.*, same as *spongiole*.

**sponge-moth** (spunj'môth), *n.* The gipsy-moth. [Eng. and (recently) U. S.]

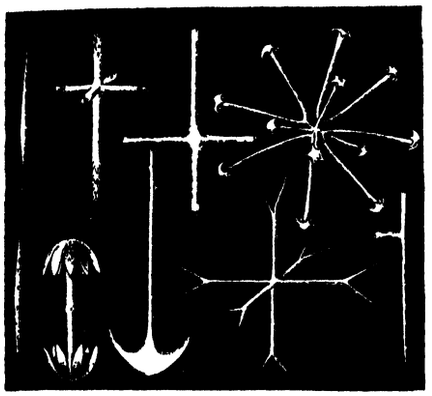
**spongeous** (spun'jus), *a.* [< *sponge* + *-ous*. Cf. *spongious*.] Same as *spongy*.

**sponger** (spun'jėr), *n.* [Formerly also *spunger*; < *sponge* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who uses a sponge.—2. A person or vessel engaged in fishing for sponges. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 823.—3. In *cloth-manuf.*, a machine in which cloth is dampened previous to ironing. It has a perforated adjustable cylinder, which is filled with steam, and about which the cloth is rolled.—4. A parasitical dependent; a hanger-on for maintenance; a sponge.

Trencher-flies and *spungers*. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

**sponge-spicule** (spunj'spik″ūl), *n.* One of the calcareous or silicious spicules peculiar to sponges. They generally appear in more or less modified geometrical figures, with definite axes represented by a non-skeletal rod or axial canal, around which the lime or silica is deposited in concentric layers. There may be one such axis or several. Sponge-spicules are either calcareous or silicious; according to their position and relations, they are either supporting-spicules or skeleton-spicules (megascleres), or flesh-spicules or tension-spicules (micro-

scleres). Schulze has classified them, according to position, more elaborately into *spicula autodermalia, autogastralia, basalia*, etc. They are also grouped primarily according to their axes, next according to their rays, and finally according to their many individual figures. Thus, both calcareous and siliceous spicules are *monaxon, diaxon, triaxon*, or *tetraxon*. Some siliceous spicules are anaxon or polyaxt, giving stellate figures, either regular, as the *oxyaster, euaster*, and *sterraster*, or irregular, as the *spiraster, spirula*, and *corona*. These anaxon spicules are always flesh-spicules or microscleres. The monaxon spicules are either megascleres or microscleres; of the former are the *strongylus* or *strongylon, oxystrongylus, oxyus* or *oxyon, tylotus*, and *tylostylus*; of the latter are the *toxius* or *toxon, toxodragma, sigma, sigmadragma, isochela, anisochela, diancistra, trichodragma*, etc. Of triaxon silicious forms are the *oxyhexact, oxypentact, oxytetract, oxydiact*; the *hexaster, oxyhexaster, discohexaster, graphiohexaster, floricome*, and *plumicome*; the *pinula, scopula, amphidisk, uncinate*, and *clavula*. The tetraxon spicules are divided into *monactinal, diactinal, triactinal*, and *tetractinal*. The above names and classes (excepting those from Schulze) are substantially according to Lendenfeld. Sollas, the monographer of the sponges in the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," uses a similar set of terms and many others. Among the terms employed by these investigators may be noted *acerella, amphiaster, amphiastrella, amphitetrad, amphitrizene, anatrizene, anthaster, arculus, aster, calthrops, candelabrum, chela, chiaster, cladome, cladus, cymba, derma, diancistron, dichotrizene, echinella, ectaster, endaster, hexaster, menisceid, microrhabd, microstrongylon, microxeon, orthotrizene, pentact, polyact, polyaxon, protrizene, pterocymba, pycnaster, rhabd* or *rhabdus, sanidaster, sigmaspire, sigmella, spheraster, spherula, spinispirula, spirastrella, stellate (n.), stylus, tetract, triact, trizene, trichite, trichotrizene, triona, tylon*, etc. Sponge-spicules are occasionally absent, as in gelatinous sponges. They are small or few in horny sponges, such as are used for the bath. In the glass-sponges they make magnificent structures, like spun glass, of elegant figures, and constitute most of the bulk of the sponge. See also cuts under *Halisphysema, Euplectella, Hyalonemidæ*, and *sponge*.



Various Spicules from Glass-sponges (*Hexactinellida*).
1, oxydiact; 2, echinate oxydiact; 3, echinate hexact; 4, amphidisk; 5, ancora; 6, tetract; 7, oxyhexact; 8, discohexaster; 9, triact.

**sponge-tongs** (spunj'tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Tongs used for taking sponges.

**sponge-tree** (spunj'trē), *n.* An evergreen shrub or small tree, *Acacia Farnesiana*, widely diffused through the tropics, and found in the United States along the Gulf of Mexico. It has slender zigzag branches, bipinnate leaves, stipular spines, and bright-yellow heads of very fragrant flowers, much used by perfumers. It is often planted for ornament.

**spongewood** (spunj'wůd), *n.* 1. The hat-plant, *Æschynomene aspera*, or its pith. See *hat-plant* and *Æschynomene*.—2. A plant with spongy bark, *Gastonia cutispongia*, of the *Araliaceæ*, the only species of its genus. It is an erect shrub with pinnate leaves and a panicle a foot long consisting of crowded branches with the flowers umbeled at the ends.

**Spongiæ** (spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *spongia*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] Sponges; the mesodermalian class of *Cœlentera*, having a branching canal-system (the organs of which are developed from cells of the mesogloea, or primary mesoderm), simple epithelia, endodermal collar-cells, and no cnidoblasts or movable appendages. The class is divided by Lendenfeld into two subclasses: the *Calcarea*, with one order, *Calcispongia*; and the *Silicea*, with three orders, *Hexactinellida, Chondrospongiæ*, and *Cornacuspongiæ*, with many suborders, tribes, etc., and about fifty living families, besides several fossil ones. The class dates back to the Silurian. See *sponge*.

**spongian** (spon'ji-an), *n.* [< *Spongiæ* + *-an.*] A member of the *Spongiæ*; any sponge.

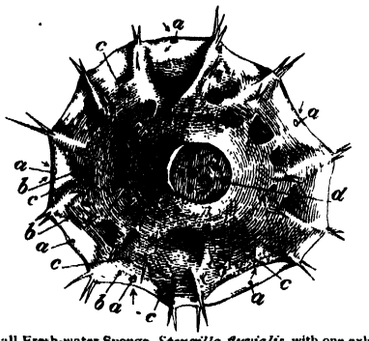
**spongicell** (spon'ji-sel), *n.* [< L. *spongia*, a sponge, + *cella*, a cell.] A sponge-cell.

**spongicolous** (spon-jik'ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *spongia*, a sponge, + *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting sponges.

**Spongidæ, Spongiidæ** (spon'ji-dē, spon-ji'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spongiæ* + *-idæ.*] 1. Sponges; the *Spongiæ*.—2. A family of horny or fibrous sponges, typified by the genus *Spongia*, to which various limits have been assigned. In the most restricted sense the family is represented by such forms as the bath-sponges, and now called *Euspongidæ*.

**spongiform** (spon'ji-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *spongia*, a sponge, + *forma*, form.] 1. Having the form or structure of a sponge; poriferous, as a member of the *Spongiæ*; of or pertaining to the *Spongiæ*. Hence—2. Sponge-like; spongy; soft, elastic, and porous, like an ordinary bath-sponge: noting various objects or substances not sponges. —**Spongiform quartz**, floatstone.

**Spongilla** (spon-jil'ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1816), dim. of *Spongiæ*, the sponges: see *sponge*.] The only genus of fresh-water sponges, belonging to the group *Fibrospongiæ*. The type-species is *S. fluviatilis*, which grows on the banks of rivers and ponds, on submerged timber and other supports, forming thick greenish incrustations. It represents a highly specialized and somewhat aberrant family, *Spongillidæ*. See also cuts under *ciliate* and *Porifera*.



A Small Fresh-water Sponge, *Spongilla fluviatilis*, with one exhalent aperture, seen from above.
*a* and *b*, ostioles, or inhalent apertures; *c*, ciliated chambers; *d*, osculum, or exhalent aperture. (Arrows indicate the direction of the current of water.)

**Spongillidæ** (spon-jil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spongilla* + *-idæ.*] The only family of sponges which are not marine, characterized by their gemmules, and typified by the genus *Spongilla*.

**spongilline** (spon'ji-lin), *a.* [< *Spongilla* + *-ine*1.] Pertaining to the *Spongillidæ*, or having their characters.

**spongin** (spun'jin), *n.* [< *sponge* + *-in*2.] The proper horny or fibrous substance of sponges; ceratose or ceratode. Also *spongiolin*.

**sponginblast** (spun'jin-blast), *n.* [< *spongin* + Gr. βλαστός, a germ.] One of the cells of sponges from which spongin is produced; the formative blastema in which spongin arises. *W. J. Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 420. Also *spongoblast*.

**sponginblastic** (spun-jin-blas'tik), *a.* [< *sponginblast* + *-ic.*] Producing spongin, as a sponginblast; formative or germinating, as spongin.

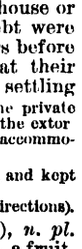
**sponginess** (spun'ji-nes), *n.* The state or character of being soft and porous, or spongy; porosity: said of various objects and substances not sponges.

**sponging-house** (spun'jing-hous), *n.* [Formerly also *spunging-house*; < *sponging*, verbal n. of *sponge*, *v.*, 6, + *house*1.] A victualing-house or tavern where persons arrested for debt were kept by a bailiff for twenty-four hours before being lodged in prison, in order that their friends might have an opportunity of settling the debt. Sponging-houses were usually the private dwellings of bailiffs, and were so named from the extortionate charges made upon prisoners for their accommodation therein.

> A bailiff by mistake seized you for a debtor, and kept you the whole evening in a *sponging-house*.
> *Swift*, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

**Spongiocarpeæ** (spon″ji-ō-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σπογγιά, a sponge, + καρπός, a fruit, + *-eæ.*] An order of florideous algæ, founded upon a single species, *Polyides rotundus*. The fronds are blackish-red, cylindrical, cartilaginous, from 3 to 6 inches long, and attached by a disk, with an undivided stipe, which becomes repeatedly dichotomous above. The cystocarps are in external flesh-colored wart-like protuberances, which are borne on the upper parts of the frond. It grows on stones in deep water.

**spongiole** (spon'ji-ōl), *n.* [= F. *spongiole*, < L. *spongiola*, dim. of *spongia*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] In *bot.*, a former name of the spongy tissue of a root-tip, from its supposed property of sucking up moisture like a sponge. Also called *spongelet*.



*sp*. Spongiole (magnified).

**spongiolin** (spon'ji-ō-lin), *n.* [< *spongiole* + *-in*2.] Same as *spongin*. *W. J. Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 416.

**spongiolite** (spon'ji-ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. σπογγίον, dim. of σπόγγος, sponge (see *sponge*), + λίθος, stone.] A fossil sponge-spicule; one of the minute silicious elements of a sponge in a fossil state.

**spongiolitic** (spon″ji-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *spongiolite* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of a spongiolite; containing spongiolites, or characterized by their presence: as, *spongiolitic* flint.

**spongiopiline** (spon″ji-ō-pī'lin), *n.* [< Gr. σπογγίον, dim. of σπόγγος, sponge, + πῖλος, felt, + *-ine*2.] A substitute for cataplasms. It is a thick cloth into which sponge is incorporated in the weaving, in a manner analogous to that of pile-weaving, to form a uniform pile, and coated on the opposite side with rubber.

**spongioplasm** (spon'ji-ō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. σπογγίον, dim. of σπόγγος, sponge, + πλάσμα, anything formed or molded: see *plasm*.] The substance, resembling neuroglia, which supports the so-called "primitive tubules" or subdivisions of nerve-fiber containing hyaloplasm. *Nansen*, 1886.

> The primitive tubes are the meshes in a supporting substance designated as "*spongioplasm*," a substance described as similar to the neuroglia which forms the sheath of the nerve tube or fibre. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 487.

**spongioplasmic** (spon″ji-ō-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *spongioplasm* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, spongioplasm. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 487.

**spongiose** (spon'ji-ōs), *a.* [< L. *spongiosus*: see *spongious*.] Same as *spongy*.

**spongious** (spon'ji-us), *a.* [< F. *spongieux* = Sp. Pg. *esponjoso* = It. *spugnoso*, < L. *spongiosus, spongeosus*, porous, < *spongia*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] Spongy.

**spongiozoön** (spon″ji-ō-zō'on), *n.*; pl. *spongiozoa* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. σπογγίον, a sponge, + ζῷον, an animal.] A sponge. Also *spongozoön*.

**spongite** (spon'jīt), *n.* [< L. *spongia*, sponge, + *-ite*2.] A fossil sponge.

**spongitic** (spon-jit'ik), *a.* [< *spongite* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of a fossil sponge; containing or characterized by the fossil remains of sponges.

**spongoblast** (spong'gō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. σπόγγος, sponge, + βλαστός, germ.] Same as *sponginblast*.

**Spongodieæ** (spong-gō-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σπογγώδης, σπογγοειδής, sponge-like, spongy (see *spongoid*), + *-eæ.*] An order of siphonocladaceous algæ, typified by the genus *Codium*. They form spongy spherical or cylindrical floating masses, consisting of branched tubes.

**spongoid** (spong'goid), *a.* [< Gr. σπογγοειδής, σπογγώδης (also σφογγοειδής, σφογγώδης), sponge-like, < σπόγγος, sponge, + εἶδος, form.] Spongiform, in any sense; spongy.

**spongological** (spong-gō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *spongology* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to spongology, or the science of sponges.

**spongologist** (spong-gol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *spongology* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in the science of sponges.

**spongology** (spong-gol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σπόγγος, a sponge, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of sponges; the study of the *Spongiæ*, and the body of knowledge thence obtained.

**spongomeral** (spong'gō-mēr-al), *a.* [< *spongomere* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a spongomere; choanosomal, as that part of a sponge which is characterized by flagellated chambers.

**spongomere** (spong'gō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. σπόγγος, a sponge, + μέρος, a part.] The upper, choanosomal part of a sponge, characterized by the presence of flagellated chambers: distinguished from *hypomere*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 415.

**spongozoön** (spong-gō-zō'on), *n.* [< Gr. σπόγγος, sponge, + ζῷον, animal.] Same as *spongiozoön*. *Hyatt*.

**spongy** (spun'ji), *a.* [Formerly also *spungy*; < *sponge* + *-y*1.] 1. Of the nature or character of a sponge; spongiform or spongoid.—2. Resembling a sponge in certain particulars; soft or elastic and porous; of open, loose, compressible texture, like a bath-sponge; punky, pithy, or soft-grained, as wood; boggy or soggy, as soil; absorbent; imbibitive. See cuts under *cellular* and *cystolith*.

> That sad breath his *spongy* lungs bestow'd.
> *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 326.
>
> Here pits of crag, with *spongy*, plashy base,
> To some enrich th' uncultivated space.
> *Crabbe*, Works, II. 9.

3†. As it were soaked with drink; drunken. [Rare.]

> What not put upon
> His *spongy* officers, who shall bear the guilt
> Of our great quell? *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 71.

4†. Moist; wet; rainy.

> Thy banks with pioned and twilled brims,
> Which *spongy* April at thy best betrims,
> To make cold nymphs chaste crowns.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 65.

**Spongy bones**, cancellated bones; specifically, the sphenoturbinals.—**Spongy cartilage**. Same as *elastic carti-*

*lage* (which see, under *elastic*).—**Spongy platinum**, platinum-sponge. See *sponge*, *n.*, 3.

**spongy-pubescent** (spun′ji-pū-bes′ent), *a.* In *entom.*, having a very compact pubescence, resembling the surface of a sponge.

**spongy-villous** (spun′ji-vil′us), *a.* In *bot.*, so thickly covered with fine soft hairs as to be spongy or to resemble a sponge.

**sponk**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *spunk*.

**sponnen**†, **sponnet**†, *v.* Obsolete forms of the preterit plural and past participle of *spin*.

**sponsal** (spon′sal), *a.* [< L. *sponsalis*, pertaining to betrothal or espousal, < *sponsus*, a betrothal: see *spouse*.] Relating to marriage or to a spouse. *Bailey*, 1731.

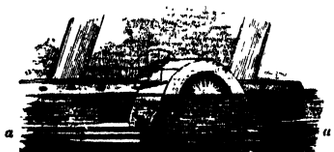
**sponsible** (spon′si-bl), *a.* [An aphetic form of *responsible*.] 1. Capable of discharging an obligation; responsible. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvi.—2. Respectable; creditable; becoming one's station.

**sponsing** (spon′sing), *n.* Same as *sponson*.

**sponsion** (spon′shon), *n.* [< L. *sponsio(n-)*, a solemn promise or engagement, security, < *spondere*, pp. *sponsus*, engage oneself, promise solemnly: see *sponsor*.] 1. The act of becoming surety for another.—2. In *international law*, an act or engagement made on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorized. Such conventions must be confirmed by express or tacit ratification.

**sponsional** (spon′shon-al), *a.* [< *sponsion* + *-al*.] Responsible; implying a pledge. [Rare.]

**sponson** (spon′son), *n.* [Also *sponsing;* origin obscure.] *Naut.* (*a*), the curve of the timbers and planking toward the outer part of the wing,



*a*, *a*, Sponson

before and abaft each of the paddle-boxes of a steamer; also, the framework itself. (*b*) In a warship, a similar projecting structure, in which a gun is placed: designed to enable the gun to be trained forward and aft.—**Sponson-beams**, the projecting beams which contribute to form sponsons.

**sponsor** (spon′sor), *n.* [< L. *sponsor*, a surety, LL. a sponsor in baptism, < *spondere*, pp. *sponsus*, promise; cf. Gr. *σπονδαί* (pl. of *σπονδή*), a truce, < *σπένδειν*, pour a libation, as when making a solemn treaty: see *spondee*. From L. *spondere* are also ult. *despond*, *respond*, *correspond*, *spouse*, *espousal*, etc.] 1. A surety; one who binds himself to answer for another, and is responsible for his default; specifically, one who is surety for an infant at baptism, professing the Christian faith in its name, and guaranteeing its religious education; a godfather or godmother. The custom of having sponsors in baptism is as old as the second century. See *godfather*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

**sponsorial** (spon-sō′ri-al), *a.* [< *sponsor* + *-i-al*.] Of or pertaining to a sponsor.

**sponsorship** (spon′sor-ship), *n.* [< *sponsor* + *-ship*.] The state of being a sponsor.

**spontaneity** (spon-tā-nē′ji-ti), *n.* [< F. *spontanéité* = Sp. *espontaneidad* = Pg. *espontaneidade* = It. *spontaneità*, < ML. **spontaneita(t-)s*, < LL. *spontaneus*, spontaneous: see *spontaneous*.] 1. Spontaneous character or quality; that character of any action of any subject by virtue of which it takes place without being caused by anything distinguishable from the subject itself. *Spontaneity* does not imply the absence of a purpose or external end, but the absence of an external incitement or external efficient cause.

2. In *biol.*, the fact of apparently automatic change in structure, or activity in function, of animals and plants, whereby new characters may be acquired, or certain actions performed, under no influence of external conditions or stimulus; animal or vegetable automatism. (*a*) The inherent tendency of an individual organism to vary in structure without reference to its conditions of environment, as when a plant or animal sports; spontaneous variability. Some of the most valuable strains of domestic animals and cultivated plants have arisen thus spontaneously. (*b*) The tendency to purposeless activity of the muscular system of animals, whereby they execute movements independent of external stimulus. Such actions, though voluntary, lack recognisable motive, and appear to depend upon the tension of a vigorous nervous system refreshed by repose. Such spontaneity is notable in the great activity of children and the gambols of young animals.—**Spontaneity of certain cognitive faculties**, in the philosophy of Kant, the self-activity of those faculties which are not determined to act by anything in the sense-impressions on which they act. But the conception is not made very clear by Kant.

**spontaneous** (spon-tā′nē-us), *a.* [= F. *spontané* = Sp. Pg. *espontaneo* = It. *spontaneo*, < LL. *spontaneus*, willing, < L. **spon(t-)s*, will, only in gen. *spontis* and abl. *sponte*, of one's own will, of one's own accord.] 1. Proceeding from a conscious or unconscious internal impulse; occurring or done without the intervention of external causes; in a restricted sense, springing from one's own desire or volition, apart from any external suggestion or incitement. Of late the employment of *spontaneous* in the sense of 'irreflective' or 'not controlled by a definite purpose' is creeping in from the French; but this is an objectionable use of the term.

> The *spontaneous* grace with which these homely duties seemed to bloom out of her character.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, v.

> Now my speculation is that advantageous permanent changes are always produced by the *spontaneous* action of the organism, and not by the direct action of the environment. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 101.

> A man whose nature leads him to a *spontaneous* fulfilment of the Divine will cannot be conceived better.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 277.

2. Growing naturally, without previous human care.

> *Spontaneous* flowers take the place of the finished parterre. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxxi.

3. Growing as native; indigenous. [Rare.]

> Whence they had their Indian corn I can give no account; for I don't believe that it was *spontaneous* in those parts. *Beverley*, Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 20.

4. In *biol.*, instinctive or automatic, as some actions of animals which depend upon no external stimulus and are performed without apparent motive or purpose; uninfluenced by external conditions, as a change in structural character. Compare *spontaneity*, 2. Spontaneous actions may be either voluntary, in a usual sense, as the gambols of puppies or kittens, or involuntary and quite uncontrollable by the will. Of the latter class, some are abnormal, as spontaneous (in distinction from *induced*) somnambulism, and these are also called *idiopathic*.—**Center of spontaneous rotation.** See *rotation*.—**Spontaneous axis**, an axis of rotation of a body under instantaneous forces, in case there is no translation in the first instant.—**Spontaneous cause**, a cause that is moved to causing by the end or the object.—**Spontaneous combustion.** See *combustion*.—**Spontaneous dislocation.** See *dislocation*, 2 (*a*).—**Spontaneous energy**, free energy, unrepressed and unforced.—**Spontaneous evolution**, in *obstet.*, the spontaneous expulsion of the fetus in a case of shoulder presentation, the body being delivered before the head.—**Spontaneous generation.** See *generation* and *abiogenesis*.—**Spontaneous suggestion**, suggestion by the action of the laws of association, without the intervention of the will.=**Syn. 1.** *Willing*, etc. (see *voluntary*), instinctive, unbidden.

**spontaneously** (spon-tā′nē-us-li), *adv.* In a spontaneous manner; with spontaneity.

**spontaneousness** (spon-tā′nē-us-nes), *n.* The character of being spontaneous; spontaneity.

**spontoon** (spon-tön′), *n.* [Formerly also *esponton;* = G. *sponton*, < F. *sponton*, *esponton*, F. dial. *éponton* = Sp. *espuntón* = Pg. *espontão*, < It. *spontone*, *spuntone*, a sharp point, a bill, javelin, pike, spontoon; cf. *spuntare*, shoot forth, break off the point, blunt; *puntone*, a point, < *punto*, a prick, a point: see *point*1.] A kind of halberd or partizan formerly serving as the distinguishing arm for certain officers of the British infantry. Compare *half-pike*. Also called *demi-pike*.

**spook** (spōk), *n.* [Also *spuke;* < D. *spook*, MD. *spoocke* = MLG. *spōk*, *spūk*, LG. *spook* = G. *spuk* (obs. except in dial. use), also *spuk* (after LG.) = Sw. *spöke* (cf. D. *spooksel*, MD. *spoocksel*, Dan. *spögelse*), a spook, ghost. There is nothing to show any connection with Ir. *puca*, elf, sprite, = W. *pwca*, *pwci:* see *puck*, *pug*1.] A ghost; a hobgoblin. [Now colloq.]

> Woden, who, first losing his identity in the Wild Huntsman, sinks by degrees into the mere *spook* of a Suabian baron, sinfully fond of field-sports.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 118.

**spook** (spök), *v. i.* [= D. *spoken* = MLG. *spoken* = G. *spuken*, *spucken* = Sw. *spöka* = Dan. *spöge;* from the noun.] To play the spook. [Rare.]

> Yet still the New World *spooked* it in his veins,
> A ghost he could not lay with all his pains.
> *Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

**spookish** (spō′kish), *a.* [< *spook* + *-ish*1.] 1. Like a spook or ghost; ghostly.—2. Given over to spooks; congenial to ghosts; haunted: as, a *spookish* house.—3. Affected by a sense or fear of ghosts; suggestive of the presence or agency of spooks: as, a *spookish* circumstance; a *spookish* sensation. [Colloq. in all uses.]

**spooky** (spō′ki), *a.* [< *spook* + *-y*1.] Same as *spookish*, in any sense. [Colloq.]

**spool** (spöl), *n.* [< ME. *spole* (not in AS.), < MD. *spoele*, D. *spoel*, a spool, quill, = MLG. *spōle*, LG. *spole* = OHG. *spuolo*, *spuolā*, MHG. *spuole*, G. *spule*, a spool, bobbin, = Icel. *spōla* = Sw. Dan. *spole*, a spool (cf. It. *spola*, *spuola*, bobbin, OF. *espolet*, spindle, < Teut.); perhaps akin to Icel. *spōlr*, a rail, a bar: see *spale*.] 1. A small cylinder of wood or other material (with a projecting disk at each end), upon which thread or yarn is wound; a reel.—2. The revolving metal shaft of an anglers' reel, upon which the fishing-line is wound. See cut under *reel*.

**spool** (spöl), *v. t.* [< *spool*, *n.*] To wind on a spool.

**spool-cotton** (spöl′kot″n), *n.* Cotton thread wound on spools.

**spooler** (spö′lėr), *n.* [< *spool* + *-er*1.] One who winds, or a machine used in winding, thread or yarn on spools. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 122.

**spool-holder** (spöl′hōl″dėr), *n.* 1. A stand for one or more spools of sewing-thread, on which the spools are mounted on pins, so as to turn freely as the thread is unwound. Also *spool-stand*.—2. In *warping*, a creel on which spools are placed on skewers.

**spooling-machine** (spö′ling-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for winding thread on spools.

**spooling-wheel** (spö′ling-hwēl), *n.* Same as *spole*, 2. *Halliwell*.

**spool-stand** (spöl′stand), *n.* Same as *spool-holder*, 1.

**spoom**† (spöm), *v.* [Supposed to be a var. of *spume*, q. v. Cf. *spoon*2.] **I.** *intrans.* *Naut.*, to sail steadily and rapidly, as before the wind.

> We'll spare her our main-top sail;
> She shall not look us long, we are no starters.
> Down with the fore-sail too! we'll *spoom* before her.
> *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

**II.** *trans.* To cause to scud, as before the wind.

> *Spoom* her before the wind, you'll lose all else!
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 4.

**spooming** (spö′ming), *p. a.* Rushing before the wind: in the quotation perhaps used erroneously in the sense of 'foaming,' 'surging,' 'roaring.'

> O Moon! far *spooming* Ocean bows to thee.
> *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

**spoon**1 (spön), *n.* [< ME. *spoon*, *spone*, *spon*, *span*, < AS. *spōn*, a splinter of wood, chip, = OFries. *spōn*, *span* = D. *spaen*, *spaan* = MLG. *spōn*, LG. *spoon* = MHG. *spān*, G. *span*, a thin piece of wood, shaving, chip, = Icel. *spānn*, *spōnn* = Sw. *spån* = Dan. *spaan*, a chip; root uncertain. Cf. *span-new*, *spick-and-span-new*.] 1†. A thin piece of wood; a splinter; a chip.

> A fyre of *sponys*, and lowe of gromis
> Full soun woll be att a nende [an end].
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), p. 41.

2. A utensil consisting of a bowl or concave part and a handle, used for conveying liquids or liquid food to the mouth. Spoons were originally of wood, later of horn or metal. They are now made usually of silver, gold, iron, or mixed metal, of wood, horn, shell, or other materials, in various sizes and shapes, and for a great variety of purposes. Compare *dessert-spoon*, *egg-spoon*, *table-spoon*, etc.

> He must have a long *spoon* that must eat with the devil.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 3. 62.

3. Something wholly or in part like a spoon (def. 2) or the bowl of a spoon in shape. Specifically—(*a*) The blade of an oar when broad and slightly curved, or an oar with such a curved blade. (*b*) A bright spoon-shaped piece of metal or other substance, swiveled above hooks, used as a lure or decoy in fishing. It revolves as it is drawn through the water. (*c*) A piece cut from the horn of an ox or bison, in the shape of an elongated bowl of a spoon, six to eight inches in length. It is used in gold-washing, and for testing the value of any kind of detrital material or pulverized ore. (*d*) A club the striking-surface of which is somewhat hollowed, used in the game of golf. (*e*) The spoonbill or paddle-fish. (*f*) In *ornith.*, the spatulate dilatation at the end of the bill of a spoon-billed bird. (*g*) In *cotton-manuf.*, a weighted gravitating arm in the stop-motion of a drawing-frame. One of these is held in position by the tension of each sliver, and in case the sliver breaks or the can becomes empty, and the tension is thus relieved, it falls, and, actuating a belt-shifter, causes the driving-belt to slip from the fast pulley to the loose pulley, thus stopping the machine. (*h*) In *archery*, same as *petticoat*, 5.—**Apostle's spoon.** See *apostle-spoon*.—**Bag and spoon.** See *bag*1.—**Deflagrating-spoon**, a small spoon of metal, upon which a substance which is to be deflagrated is subjected to the action of heat.—**Eucharistic spoon.** Same as *labis*.—**Maidenhead spoon.** See *maidenhead*.—**To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth.** See *born*1.—**Wooden spoon.** (*a*) At Cambridge University, the student whose name stands last in the Mathematical Tripos. (*b*) At Yale, formerly, the student who took the last appointment at the Junior Exhibition; later, the most popular student in a class.

**spoon**[1] (spön), *v.* [< *spoon*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take up or out with a spoon or ladle; remove with a spoon; empty or clean out with a spoon: often with *up*: as, to *spoon up* a liquid.

Ours, . . .
An age of scum, *spooned* off the richer past.
*Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, v.

**2.** To lie close to, the face of one to the back of the other, as the bowl of one spoon within that of another. Compare *spoon-fashion*. [Colloq.]

"Now *spoon* me." Sterling stretched himself out on the warm flag-stone, and the boy nestled up against him.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 49.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** In *croquet*, to use the mallet as a spoon; push or shove the ball along with the mallet instead of striking it smartly as is required by the strict rules of the game.

Belabour thy neighbour, and *spoon* through thy hoops.
*F. Locker*, Mr. Placid's Flirtation.

**2.** To fish with spoon-bait.—**3.** To lie spoon-fashion. Compare I., 2. [Colloq.]

Two persons in each bunk, the sleepers *spooning* together, packed like sardines. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIV. 781.

**spoon**[2] (spön), *v. i.* [A var. or corruption of *spoom*.] Same as *spoom*.

Such a storme did arise, they were forced to let slip Cable and Anchor, and put to Sea, *spooning* before the wind. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 52.

**spoon**[3] (spön), *n.* [Usually assumed to be a particular use of *spoon*[1]; but rather a back-formation from *spoony*, orig. in allusion to the use of a spoon in feeding an infant.] **1.** A foolish fellow; a simpleton; a spoony; a silly lover. [Colloq.]

A man that's fond precociously of stirring
Must be a *spoon*. *Hood*, Morning Meditations.

What a good-natured *spoon* that Dodd is!
*C. Reade*, Hard Cash, Prol.

**2.** A fit of silliness; especially, a fit of silly love. [Colloq.]—**To be spoons on**, to be sillily in love with. [Slang.]

I ought to remember, for I *was spoons on* you myself for a week or two. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 749.

**spoon**[3] (spön), *v. i.* [< *spoon*[3], *n.*] To be a spoon or spoony; be sillily in love. [Colloq.]

**spoonage**† (spö'nāj), *n.* [< *spoon*[1] + *-age*.] Spoon-meat. *Warner*, Albion's England, ii. 10.

**spoon-bait** (spön'bāt), *n.* A trolling-spoon; a revolving metallic lure for the capture of certain kinds of fish, used in trolling; a spinner or propeller.

**spoonbeak** (spön'bēk), *n.* Same as *spoonbill*, 1 (*b*). [Prov. Eng.]

**spoonbill** (spön'bil), *n.* **1.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) A large grallatorial bird of either of the genera *Platalea* and *Aiaia*: so called from the broad, flat, spatulate dilatation of the end of the bill, likened to a spoon. See cuts under *Platalea* and *aiaia*. (*b*) The shoveler-duck, *Spatula clypeata*. See cut under *shoveler*[2]. (*c*) The scaup-duck, *Fuligula marila*. See cut under *scaup*. [East Lothian.] (*d*) The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*; the broadbill: more fully called *spoon-billed butterball*. See cut under *Erismatura*. [Massachusetts and New York.]—**2.** In *ichth.*, the spoon-billed cat, or paddle-fish, *Polyodon spatula*. See cuts under *paddle-fish*.—**Roseate spoonbill.** See *aiaia*.

**spoon-billed** (spön'bild), *a.* **1.** In *ornith.*, having a spoon-like or spatulate bill, dilated at the end. See *spoonbill*.—**2.** In *ichth.*, duck-billed; shovel-nosed; having a long spatulate snout, as a sturgeon. See cuts under *paddle-fish* and *Psephurus*.—**Spoon-billed butterball.** Same as *spoonbill*, 1 (*d*).—**Spoon-billed cat.** Same as *paddle-fish*.—**Spoon-billed duck, teal, or widgeon,** the shoveler.—**Spoon-billed heron,** a spoonbill.—**Spoon-billed sandpiper,** *Eurynorhynchus pygmæus*, a sandpiper with the bill dilated into a spoon at the end. In other respects this curious little bird is almost identical in form with the stints, or least sandpipers, of the genus *Actodromas*; it is also of about the same size, and its plumage is similar. See cut under *Eurynorhynchus*.

**spoon-bit** (spön'bit), *n.* A shell-bit in which the piercing-end is drawn to a radial point: same as *dowel-bit*.

**spoon-chisel** (spön'chiz″el), *n.* See *chisel*[2]. *E. H. Knight.*

**spoon-drift** (spön'drift), *n.* [< *spoon*[2] + *drift*.] *Naut.*, a showery sprinkling of sea-water or fine spray swept from the tops of the waves by the violence of the wind in a tempest, and driven along before it, covering the surface of the sea; scud. Sometimes called *spindrift*.

**spooney**, *a.* and *n.* See *spoony*.

**spoon-fashion** (spön'fash″on), *adv.* Like spoons close together; with the face of one to the back of the other and with the knees bent: as, to lie *spoon-fashion*. *The Century*, XXXV. 771. [Colloq.]

**spoonflower** (spön'flou″ėr), *n.* A plant, *Peliandra alba*, of the arum family, having considerable resemblance to a calla-lily. It is found sparingly in the United States southward near the Atlantic coast. More fully written *arrow-leafed spoonflower*. [Local, U. S.]

**spoonful** (spön'fůl), *n.* [< *spoon*[1] + *-ful*.] As much as a spoon contains.

**spoon-gouge** (spön'gouj), *n.* In *carp.*, a gouge with a crooked end, used for hollowing out deep furrows or cuttings in wood.

**spoon-hook** (spön'hůk), *n.* A fish-hook with a spoon attached; an anglers' spoon.

**spoonily** (spö'ni-li), *adv.* In a silly or spoony manner.

**spooniness** (spö'ni-nes), *n.* Spoony character or state; silliness; especially, silly fondness. *E. H. Yates*, Land at Last, I. 107.

**spoon-meat** (spön'mēt), *n.* Food that is or has to be taken with a spoon; liquid food; figuratively, food for babes or weaklings.

*Cour.* Will you go with me? We'll mend our dinner here?
*Dro. S.* Master, if you do, expect *spoon-meat*; or bespeak a long spoon. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 3. 61.

**spoon-net** (spön'net), *n.* A landing-net used by anglers.

**spoon-saw** (spön'sâ), *n.* A spoon-shaped instrument with a serrated edge, used in gynecological operations.

**spoon-shaped** (spön'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a spoon; spatulate; cochleariform.

**spoontail** (spön'tāl), *n.* A phyllopod crustacean of the genus *Lepidurus*.

**spoon-victuals** (spön'vit″lz), *n. pl.* Same as *spoon-meat*. [Colloq.]

**spoonwood** (spön'wůd), *n.* The mountain-laurel or calico-bush, *Kalmia latifolia*, of the eastern United States. It is commonly a shrub, but in the Alleghanies southward becomes a tree 20 or 30 feet high. Its wood is hard and heavy, and is used for tool-handles, in turnery, and for fuel. The leaves are considered poisonous, and have a slight medicinal repute. See cut under *Kalmia*.

**spoonworm** (spön'wėrm), *n.* A gephyrean worm; especially, a sipunculoid worm. See *Gephyrea*, and cuts under *Sipunculus*.—**Neptune's spoonworm.** See *Neptune*.

**spoonwort**† (spön'wėrt), *n.* [< *spoon*[1] + *wort*[1].] The scurvy-grass, *Cochlearia officinalis*.

**spoony** (spö'ni), *a.* and *n.* [Also *spooney*; cf. *spoon*[3].] **I.** *a.* Soft; silly; weak-minded; specifically, weakly or foolishly fond; sentimental.

Not actually in love, . . . but only *spoony*.
*Lever*, Davenport Dunn, lx.

His grandson was not to his taste; amiable, no doubt, but *spoony*. *Disraeli.*

**II.** *n.*; pl. *spoonies* (-niz). A stupid or silly fellow; a noodle; a ninny; a simpleton; especially, a sillily fond sentimental fellow. Also *spoon*. [Slang.]

In short, I began the process of ruining myself in the received style, like any other *spoonie*.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xv.

What the deuce can she find in that *spooney* of a Pitt Crawley? . . . The fellow has not pluck enough to say Bo to a goose. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

**spoor** (spör), *n.* [< D. *spoor* = MLG. *spor* = OHG. MHG. *spor*, G. *spur* = Icel. *spor* = Sw. *spår* = Dan. *spor*, track, = AS. *spor*, a track, trace, footprint. Cf. *speer*[1], *spur*.] The track or trail of a wild animal or animals, especially such as are pursued as game; slot; hence, scent: used originally by travelers in South Africa.

**spoor** (spör), *v.* [< *spoor*, *n.* Cf. *speer*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To follow a spoor or trail.

After searching and *spooring* about for another hour, we were obliged to abandon pursuit.
*The Field*, Feb. 17, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**II.** *trans.* To track by the spoor.

The three bulls, according to the natives, have been *spoored* into the dense patch of bush above the kloof.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 192.

**spoorer** (spör'ėr), *n.* One who follows or tracks game by the spoor or scent.

Ventvogel . . . was one of the most perfect *spoorers* I ever had to do with.
*H. R. Haggard*, King Solomon's Mines, iii.

**spoorn**†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] The name of a fiend or hobgoblin whose nature does not appear to be determinable.

Urchins, Elves, Hags, Satyrs, . . . Kitt-with-the-candlestick, Tritons, . . . the *Spoorn*, the Mare, the Man-in-the-oak. *Middleton*, The Witch, i. 2.

Most antiquarians will be at fault concerning the *spoorne*, Kitt-with-the-candlestick, Boneless, and some others.
*Scott*, Letters on Demonology, note.

The scene of fairy revels, . . . the haunt of bulbeggars, witches, . . . the *spoorn*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 5.

**sporaceous** (spō-rā'shius), *a.* [< *spore* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to spores; contributing to spores.

**Sporades** (spor'a-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σποράδες, sc. νῆσοι, 'the scattered islands,' a group of islands off the west coast of Asia Minor, pl. of σποράς, scattered: see *sporadic*.] **1.** A group of scattered islands in the Greek Archipelago. —**2.** [*l. c.*] In *anc. astron.*, stars which were not included in any constellation.

**sporadial** (spō-rā'di-al), *a.* [< Gr. σποράς (σποραδ-), scattered (see *sporadic*), + *-i-al*.] Scattered; sporadic. [Rare.]

**sporadic** (spō-rad'ik), *a.* [= F. *sporadique* = Sp. *esporádico* = Pg. *esporadico* = It. *sporadico*, < NL. *sporadicus*, < Gr. σποραδικός, scattered, < σποράς, scattered, < σπείρειν, scatter: see *spore*[2].] Separate; single; scattered; occurring singly, or apart from other things of the same kind; widely or irregularly scattered; of exceptional occurrence (in a given locality); straggling.

If there was discontent, it was in the individual, and not in the air; *sporadic*, not epidemic.
*Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 158.

**Sporadic cholera.** See *cholera*, 2.—**Sporadic dysentery,** dysentery occurring in scattered cases, which have no apparent common origin.

**sporadical** (spō-rad'i-kal), *a.* [< *sporadic* + *-al*.] Same as *sporadic*. *Arbuthnot.*

**sporadically** (spō-rad'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a sporadic manner; separately; singly; dispersedly.

**sporadicalness** (spō-rad'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being sporadic.

Rare even to *sporadicalness*.
*W. D. Whitney*, Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 287.

**sporal** (spō'ral), *a.* [< *spore*[2] + *-al*.] Relating to or resembling spores.

**sporange** (spō-ranj'), *n.* [< *sporangium*.] In *bot.*, same as *sporangium*.

**sporangia**, *n.* Plural of *sporangium*.

**sporangial** (spō-ran'ji-al), *a.* [< *sporangium* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or relating to the sporangium: as, the *sporangial* layer.—**2.** Containing spores; having the character of a sporangium; pertaining to sporangia.

**sporangidium**† (spō-ran-jid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *sporangidia* (-ä). [NL., dim. of *sporangium*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) The columella in mosses. (*b*) A sporangium.

**sporangiferous** (spō-ran-jif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *sporangium* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing or producing sporangia.

**sporangiform** (spō-ran'ji-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *sporangium* + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form or appearance of a sporangium.

**sporangioid** (spō-ran'ji-oid), *a.* [< NL. *sporangium* + Gr. εἶδος, appearance.] In *bot.*, having the appearance of a sporangium.

**sporangiole** (spō-ran'ji-ōl), *n.* [< NL. *sporangiolum*.] In *bot.*, same as *sporangiolum*.

**sporangiolum** (spō-ran-jī'ō-lum), *n.*; pl. *sporangiola* (-lä). [NL., dim. of *sporangium*.] In *bot.*, a small sporangium produced in certain genera of *Mucorini* in addition to the large sporangium. The spores are similar in both. The term has also been used as a synonym for *ascus*.

**sporangiophore** (spō-ran'ji-ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *sporangiophorum*, < *sporangium* + Gr. -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, the axis or receptacle which bears the sporangia; a sporophore bearing sporangia. See *sporophore*.

**sporangiophorum** (spō-ran-ji-of'ō-rum), *n.*; pl. *sporangiophora* (-rä). [NL.: see *sporangiophore*.] In *bot.*, same as *sporangiophore*.

**sporangiospore** (spō-ran'ji-ō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. σπορά, σπόρος, seed, + ἀγγεῖον, vessel, + σπορά, σπόρος, seed.] In *bot.*, one of the peculiar spores of the *Myxomycetes*. See *Myxomycetes*.

**sporangium** (spō-ran'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *sporangia* (-ä). [NL., < *spora*, a spore, + Gr. ἀγγεῖον, vessel.] **1.** In *bot.*, a spore-case; the case or sac in cryptogamous plants in which the spores, which are the analogues of the seeds of the higher or flowering plants, are produced endogenously. The sporangium receives different names, in accordance with the kind of spores produced: as, *macrosporangium*, *microsporangium*, *oosporangium*, *zoosporangium*, etc. In mosses *sporangium* is usually the same as *capsule*, but by some authors it is restricted to the spore-case or sac lining the cavity of the capsule. See *spore-sac*.

**2.** In *zoöl.*, the spore-capsule or spore-receptacle of the *Mycetozoa*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 334.

Also *sporange*.

**sporation** (spō-rā'shon), *n.* [< *spore*[2] + *-ation*.] In *biol.*, a mode of generation which consists in the interior division of the body into a mass

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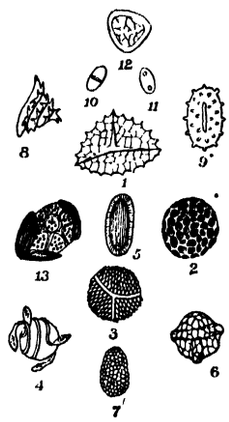
of spores or germs, which are freed upon the rupture of the body-wall; also, spore-formation. Usually called *sporulation*.

**spore**[1†], *n.* A Middle English form of *spur*.

**spore**[2] (spōr), *n.* [= F. *spore*, < NL. *spora*, a spore, < Gr. *σπορά*, a sowing, seed-time, seed sown, seed, produce, offspring; cf. *σπόρος*, a sowing, seed-time, seed, produce; < *σπείρειν*, sow, scatter; cf. *sperm*[1].] **1.** In *bot.*, a single cell which becomes free and is capable of developing directly into a new morphologically and physiologically independent individual. The name is given to all the reproductive bodies of cryptogamous plants, which are the analogues of the seeds of the higher or flowering plants, from which they further differ by having no embryo. In the majority of cases a spore consists of a nucleated mass of protoplasm, inclosing starch or oil as reserve nutritive material, surrounded by a cell-wall. In those cases in which the spore is capable of germination immediately on the completion of its development, the cell-wall is a single delicate membrane consisting of cellulose; but in those cases in which the spore must pass through a period of quiescence before germination, the wall is thick and may consist of two layers, an inner, the *endospore*, which is delicate and consists of cellulose, and an outer, the *exospore*, which is thick and rigid, frequently dark-colored, and beset externally with spines or bosses, and which consists of cutin. In certain plants, as some algæ and fungi, spores are produced which are for a time destitute of any cell-wall. They are further peculiar in that they are motile, on which account they are called *zoöspores*. In the various divisions of cryptogams the spores are produced in many different ways and under various conditions. See *æcidiospore*, *ascospore*, *bispore*, *carpospore*, *chlamydospore*, *clinospore*, *macrospore*, *microspore*, *oospore*, *protospore*, *pseudospore*, *pycnidiospore*, *stylospore*, *teleutospore*, *tetraspore*, *uredospore*, *zoöspore*, *zygospore*, etc.



Spores.

1. Of *Lycopodium clavatum*. 2. Of *Selaginella marginata*, germinating. 3. Of *Isoëtes lacustris*. 4. Of *Equisetum arvense*. 5. Of *Marsilea quadrifolia*. 6. Of *Salvinia natans*. 7. Of *Maraltia fraxinifolia*. 8. Of *Anemia* sp. 9. Of *Polypodium aureum*. 10. Of *Parmelia ciliaris*. 11. Of *Parmelia parietina*. 12. Of *Ceramium purpureum*. 13. Of *Coleochæte pulvinata*.

**2.** In *zoöl.*, the seed or germ of an organism, of minute size, and not of the morphological value of a cell, such as one of the microscopic bodies into which the substance of many protozoans is resolved in the process of reproduction by sporation; a sporule; a gemmule, as of a sponge.—**3.** In *biol.*, an organic body of extremely minute size, and not subject to ordinary classification; a sporozoid or zoöspore; a living germ, as a seed of certain diseases.—**4.** Figuratively, a germ; a seed; a source of being.

> The *spores* of a great many ideas are floating about in the atmosphere. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 46.

**Cellular spore, compound spore.** Same as *sporidesm*.—**Cystocarpic spore,** a carpospore.—**Helicoid, secondary,** etc., **spores.** See the adjectives.—**Multilocular, plurilocular,** or **septate spore.** Same as *sporidesm*.

**spore-capsule** (spōr'kap″sūl), *n.* A sporangium; a spore-case.

**spore-case** (spōr'kās), *n.* **1.** In *bot.*, the sporangium, or immediate covering of the spores, of cryptogams.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, a spore-capsule.

**spore-cell** (spōr'sel), *n.* In *bot.*, a spore, or a cell which gives rise to a spore.

**spore-formation** (spōr'fôr-mā″shon), *n.* In *biol.*, the origination of spores; the vital process whereby spores are produced. (*a*) A kind of multiple fission or interior subdivision of many unicellular organisms, by which they become converted into a mass of spores or sporules. See *spore*[2], and cut under *Protomyxa*. (*b*) The formation of reproductive spores, as of bacilli. See *spore*[2], 3.

**spore-group** (spōr'grōp), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *sporidesm*.

**spore-plasm** (spōr'plazm), *n.* In *bot.*, the protoplasm of a sporangium that is devoted to the formation of spores.

**sporert**, *n.* A Middle English form of *spurrier*.

**spore-sac** (spōr'sak), *n.* In *bot.*, in mosses, the sac lining the cavity of the sporangium, which contains the spores.

**sporget**. A Middle English form of *spurge*[1] and *spurge*[2].

**sporid** (spor'id), *n.* [< NL. *sporidium*.] In *bot.*, a sporidium.

**sporidesm** (spor'i-dezm), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *δέσμη*, a bundle.] In *bot.*, a pluricellular body which becomes free like a spore, and in which each cell is an independent spore with the power of germination. Also called *spore-group, semen-multiplex, compound spore, multilocular spore, cellular spore, plurilocular spore, septate spore*, etc. *De Bary*.

**sporidia**, *n.* Plural of *sporidium*.

**sporidiferous** (spō-ri-dif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *sporidium* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing sporidia. Also *sporidiiferous*.

**sporidiole** (spō-rid'i-ōl), *n.* [< NL. *sporidiolum*.] In *bot.*, same as *sporidiolum*.

**sporidiolum** (spō-ri-dī'ō-lum), *n.*; pl. *sporidiola* (-lȧ). [NL., dim. of *sporidium*.] In *bot.*, one of the minute globose bodies produced upon slender pedicles by germinating spores in certain fungi. They are regarded by Tulasne as spermatia.

**sporidium** (spō-rid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *sporidia* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. *σπορά*, *σπόρος*, seed (see *spore*[2]), + dim. *-ίδιον*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A name restricted by some to the reproductive organs or so-called spores which are borne upon and detached from a promycelium; by others also given to the spores produced in asci or ascospores. (*b*) A spore. See *promycelium*.

**sporiert**, *n.* An obsolete form of *spurrier*.

**sporiferous** (spō-rif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, bearing or producing spores.

**sporification** (spō″ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + L. *-ficatio*, < *-ficare*: see *-fy*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, the process of bearing spores; production of spores; spore-formation.

**sporiparity** (spō-ri-par'i-ti), *n.* [< *sporiparous* + *-ity*.] Reproduction by means of spores; the character of being sporiparous. See *sporation*, *sporulation*.

**sporiparous** (spō-rip'a-rus), *a.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + L. *parere*, produce.] Reproducing by means of spores or sporular encystment, as an infusorian; sporogenous. *W. S. Kent*.

**sporling** (spôr'ling), *n.* A variant of *sparling*[1].

**spornet**, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *spurn*.

**sporoblast** (spō'rō-blȧst), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *βλαστός*, germ.] **1.** In *bot.*, Körber's term for *merisporc*.—**2.** The germ or rudiment of a spore.

**Sporobolus** (spō-rob'ō-lus), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), so called with ref. to the seed, which is loose and readily scattered; < Gr. *σπορά*, *σπόρος*, seed, + *βάλλειν*, cast forth.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Agrostideæ*, type of the subtribe *Sporoboleæ*. It is characterized by a diffuse or cylindrical and spike-like panicle, generally containing very numerous and small one flowered spikelets, each with three awnless glumes, the flowering glume equal to the others or shorter, and the grain free and often readily deciduous from the glumes and palet. In typical species the pericarp, unlike that of most grasses, is a utricle; other species having the usual caryopsis are sometimes separated as a genus *Vilfa* (Beauvois, 1812). There are about 80 species, widely scattered through temperate and warmer regions, numerous in America, but with only one species, *S. pungens*, in Europe. They are commonly perennials, slender or sometimes coarse, the leaves flat or rolled, the panicle various, sometimes inclosed in the leaf-sheaths, the spikelets sometimes minute. They are known in general as *dropseed-grass*, some as *rush-grass* (which see).

**sporocarp** (spō'rō-kärp), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, a pluricellular body developed as the product of a sexual act, serving essentially for the formation of spores, and ceasing to exist after having once, with comparative rapidity, formed a number of spores. The fructification developed from an archicarp or procarp in *Fungi* and *Rhodophyceæ* is a sporocarp; such, also, is the sporogonium in *Muscineæ*. The term is also used for the capsule-like structure formed by the indusium inclosing the sporangia in the heterosporous *Filicineæ*. *Goebel*. See cuts under *annulus*, *Marsilea*, *mildew*, and *moss*.

**Sporocarpeæ** (spō-rō-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *sporocarp* + *-eæ*, from the nature of the fruit.] A group proposed by late systematists to include certain well-marked classes of fungi, such as the *Ascomycetes* and *Uredineæ*. They are characterized by the production of sporocarps. See cut under *ascus*.

**sporocarpium** (spō-rō-kär'pi-um), *n.*; pl. *sporocarpia* (-ȧ). [NL., < *spora*, spore, + Gr. *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, a sporocarp.

**Sporochnaceæ** (spō-rok-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [< *Sporochnus* + *-aceæ*.] An order of olive-colored seaweeds, of the class *Phæosporeæ*, taking its name from the genus *Sporochnus*. The fronds are cylindrical or tubular, branching, and composed within of elongated cuboidal cells, which become smaller and roundish at the surface; the fructification is in external scattered sori. The order contains 4 or 5 genera and about 25 species.

**Sporochnus** (spō-rok'nus), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1844), < Gr. *σπορά*, seed, + *χνόος*, *χνοῦς*, down, bloom.] A genus of olive-colored inarticulate seaweeds, of the class *Phæosporeæ*, giving name to the order *Sporochnaceæ*. According to Agardh there are 6 species, widely separated in distribution.

**sporocyst** (spō'rō-sist), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *κύστις*, a bag or pouch: see *cyst*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The cyst, sac, or capsule which is developed in the process of sporular encystment; any unicellular organism which becomes encysted and proceeds to sporulation. (*b*) A cyst or sac containing spores or germs, such as is developed in the larval state of certain flukes, or trematoid worms, as *Bucephalus*; this state of such worms; a redia containing cercariæ. See *redia*, and cuts under *cercaria*, *germarium*, and *Trematoda*.

*A*, Ramified Sporocyst of *Bucephalus*; *B*, part of same, more magnified: *a*, outer, *b*, inner coat; *c*, *d*, germ-masses; *C*, one of these, more magnified still.

**sporocystic** (spō-rō-sis'tik), *a.* [< *sporocyst* + *-ic*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Containing spores, as a cyst. (*b*) Contained in a cyst, as spores; encysted. (*c*) Embryonic and asexual, as a stage of a trematoid worm; of or pertaining to a sporocyst.

**sporocyte** (spō'rō-sīt), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow.] In *bot.*, the mother-cell of a spore. *Goebel*.

**sporoderm** (spō'rō-dėrm), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *δέρμα*, skin.] In *bot.*, the covering or coating of a spore. Compare *exospore*.

**sporoduct** (spō'rō-dukt), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + L. *ducere*, carry: see *duct*.] A duct or passage in which spores are lodged, or through which they pass.

**sporogen** (spō'rō-jen), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] In *bot.*, a plant producing spores instead of seed.

**sporogenesis** (spō-rō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *γένεσις*, generation: see *genesis*.] **1.** The origination of spores; spore-formation.—**2.** Reproduction by means of spores. Also *sporogony*.

**sporogenous** (spō-roj'e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Reproducing or reproduced by means of spores; sporiparous; bearing or producing spores.—**Sporogenous layer,** in hymenomycetous fungi, same as *hymenium*.—**Sporogenous tissue,** in *bot.*, the tissue from which the spores are developed.

**sporogone** (spō'rō-gōn), *n.* [< NL. *sporogonium*.] In *bot.*, same as *sporogonium*.

**sporogonium** (spō-rō-gō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *sporogonia* (-ȧ). [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *γονή*, generation.] In *bot.*, the sporocarp in the *Muscineæ*. It is the capsule or "moss-fruit," with its various appendages, being the whole product of the sexual act, and remaining attached to, but not in organic connection with, the plant bearing the sexual organs. See *Musci*, and cut under *moss*.

**sporogony** (spō-rog'ō-ni), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *-γονία*, < *-γόνος*, producing: see *-gony*.] Same as *sporogenesis*, 2.

**sporoid** (spō'roid), *a.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a spore; sporular.

**sporologist** (spō-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [< **sporolog-y* (< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak) + *-ist*.] In *bot.*, a botanist, especially a lichenologist, who gives prominence to the spore as a basis of classification.

**sporont** (spō'ront), *n.* [< Gr. *σπορά*, seed, + *ὤν* (*ὀντ-*), being, ppr. of *εἶναι*, be: see *ens* and *be*[1].] A gregarine not provided with an epimerite, or proboscidiform organ which attaches the parasite to its host: distinguished from *cephalont*.

**sporophore** (spō'rō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*: (*a*) A placenta. (*b*) The branch or part of the thallus which bears spores or spore mother-cells. The various forms are further distinguished as *gonidiophore*, *sporangiophore*, *ascophore*, etc. (*c*) In *Archegoniateæ*, a sporophyte. Also called *encarpium*.—**Compound sporophore,** a sporophore formed by the cohesion of the ramifications of separate hyphal branches.—**Filamentous sporophore.** Same as *simple sporophore*.—**Simple sporophore,** a sporophore consisting of a single hypha, or branch of a hypha.

**sporophoric** (spō-rō-for'ik), *a.* [< *sporophore* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a sporophore.

**sporophorous** (spō-rof'ō-rus), *a.* [As *sporophore* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Spore-bearing. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the sporophore.

**sporophyas** (spō-rof'i-as), *n.* [NL. (A. Braun), < *spora*, spore, + Gr. *φύειν*, produce.] Same as *sporophydium*.

**sporophydium** (spō-rō-fid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *sporophydia* (-ä). [NL. (T. F. Allen, 1888), < *spora*, spore, + Gr. *φύειν*, produce, + *-ίδιον*, dim. suffix.] In *bot.*, in the *Characeæ*, a term applied to the whole fruit, including the spore proper, its basal cell, and the enveloping cells. It is the same, or nearly the same, as the *antheridium* of Sachs and Goebel, the *sporophyas* of Braun, the "enveloped *oogonium*" of Celakowsky, and the *sporangium* of authors in general. See *spermocarp*.

**sporophyl, sporophyll** (spō'rō-fil), *n.* [< NL. *sporophyllum*, < *spora*, spore, + Gr. *φύλλον*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, the leaf or leaf-like organ which bears the spores, or receptacles containing the spores, in many of the vascular cryptogams. It is usually more or less modified and unlike the normal leaves, as in the spikes of *Lycopodium*, *Selaginella*, *Ophioglossum*, etc. See cuts under these words, also under *Osmunda*, *polypody*, and *sorus*.

**sporophyte** (spō'rō-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *φυτόν*, plant.] In *bot.*, the segment or stage of the life-cycle of the higher cryptogams (*Pteridophyta*, *Bryophyta*) in which the non-sexual organs of reproduction are borne. It is a stage in what has been called the alternation of generations, and is the fern-plant, club-moss plant, etc., of popular language. It bears the spores in countless numbers. By some authors the word *sporophore* is used for *sporophyte*. Compare *oophyte* and *oösphore*. See *Musci*.

**sporophytic** (spō-rō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *sporophyte* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, belonging to, resembling, or characteristic of a sporophyte.

**sporosac** (spō'rō-sak), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + L. *saccus*, sack: see *sack*².] 1. In *Hydrozoa*, a degenerate medusiform person; one of the simple generative buds or gonophores of certain hydrozoans in which the medusoid structure is not developed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 554. —2. In *Vermes*, a sporocyst or redia. See *sporocyst* (*b*).

**sporostegium** (spō-rō-stē'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *sporostegia* (-ä). [NL., < *spora*, spore, + Gr. *στέγειν*, cover, roof.] In *bot.*, in the *Characeæ*, the characteristic spirally twisted or furrowed shell of the oösporc. It is thick and hard, usually black or brown in color, and consists of five cells which arise from the base of the spore. It is the so-called *Chara-fruit*.

**sporous** (spō'rus), *a.* [< *spore*² + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to a spore.

**Sporozoa** (spō-rō-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σπορά*, seed, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] 1. Mouthless parasitic corticate protozoans, a class of *Protozoa*, synonymous with *Gregarinida*, but more comprehensive, including many organisms not ordinarily classed with the gregarines. They are parasitic, and occur in almost all animals. Most are very minute, but some attain the largest size by far known among protozoans. The *Sporozoa* have been divided into four subclasses, *Gregarinidea*, *Coccidiidea*, *Myxosporidia*, and *Sarcocystidia*. Also called *Cytozoa*.

2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *sporozoön*.

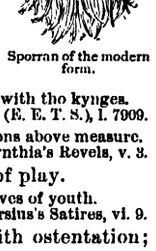
**sporozoan** (spō-rō-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sporozoa* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Having the characters of the *Sporozoa*; pertaining to the *Sporozoa*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sporozoa*.

**sporozoic** (spō-rō-zō'ik), *a.* [< *Sporozoa* + *-ic*.] Same as *sporozoan*.

**sporozooid** (spō-rō-zō'oid), *n.* [< Gr. *σπόρος*, seed, + *zooid*.] In *biol.*, a zoöspore.

**sporozoön** (spō-rō-zō'on), *n.*; pl. *sporozoa* (-ä). [NL.: see *Sporozoa*.] An individual of the *Sporozoa*; a sporozoan.



Sporran of the modern form.

**sporran** (spor'an), *n.* [< Gael. *sporan* = Ir. *sparan*, a purse, pouch.] In Highland costume, the purse hanging down from the belt in front of the kilt. It is commonly of fur. In its present form, as a large and showy adjunct to the dress, it is not very old. See also cut under *purse*.

**sport** (spōrt), *v.* [< ME. *sporten*; by apheresis from *disport*.] I. *trans.* 1. To amuse; divert; entertain; make merry: commonly with a reflexive object.

Ffor to *sport hym* a space, & speike with the kynges.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7909.

I shall *sport myself* with their passions above measure.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

2†. To represent by any kind of play.

Now *sporting* on thy lyre the loves of youth.
*Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, vi. 9.

3. To display sportively or with ostentation; show off; show; exhibit.

By-and-by, Captain Brown *sported* a bit of literature.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, i.

A man . . . must *sport* an opinion when he really had none to give. *J. H. Newman.*

4. To spend in display. [Australia.]

I took him for a flash overseer *sporting* his salary, and I was as thick as you like with him.
*H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxxi.

5. To cause to sport, or vary from the normal type. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 258.—**To sport off**, to utter sportively; throw off with easy and playful copiousness.

He thus *sports off* a dozen epigrams. *Addison.*

**To sport one's oak.** See *oak*.—**To sport one's door.** Same as *to sport one's oak*.

Stop that, till I see whether the *door is sported*.
*Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xiii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To divert one's self; play; frolic; take part in games or other pastimes; specifically, to practise field-sports.

If you come to another mans house
To *sport* and to playe.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

If all the year were playing holidays,
To *sport* would be as tedious as to work.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 229.

2. To jest; speak or act jestingly; trifle.

He was carefull lest his tongue should any way digresse from truth, euen when he most *sported*.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 294.

3. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, to become a sport; produce a sport; vary from normal structure in a singular spontaneous manner, as an animal or a plant. See *sport*, *n.*, 8.

**sport** (spōrt), *n.* [< ME. *sport*, *spoort*, *sporte*; by apheresis from *disport*.] 1. Amusement; enjoyment; entertainment; diversion; fun.

Whan they had take hyr *sporte* in halle,
The kyng to counselle gan hyr calle.
*Ipomydon* (Weber's Metr. Romances, II. 303), l. 601.

For 'tis the *sport* to have the enginer
Hoist with his own petar.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 206.

2. A mode of amusement; a playful act or proceeding; a pastime; a merrymaking; a play, game, or other form of diversion.

What man that I wrastele with, . . .
I geve him suche a trepett, he xal evyr more ly stille, ffor deth kan no *sporte*.
*Coventry Plays* (ed Halliwell), p. 185.

Devote old age
To *sports* which only childhood could excuse.
*Cowper*, Task, ii. 638.

Specifically—(*a*) A dramatic or spectacular performance.

The shallowest thick-skin of that barren sort,
Who Pyramus presented, in their *sport*
Forsook his scene and enter'd in a brake.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 14.

At the beginning of the 16th century the May *sports* in vogue were, besides a contest of archery, four pageants, —the Kingham, or election of a Lord and Lady of the May, otherwise called Summer King and Queen, the Morris Dance, the Hobby Horse, and the "Robin Hood"
*Child's Ballads*, V., Int., p. xxvii.

(*b*) Any out-of-door pastime, such as hunting, fishing, racing, or the various forms of athletic contests.

Horse and chariots let us have,
And to our *sport* Madam, now shall ye see
Our Roman hunting. *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 2. 19.

3. Jest, as opposed to earnest; mere pleasantry.

In a merry *sport*
. . . let the forfeit
Be nominated for an equal pound
Of your fair flesh. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 146.

Earnest wed with *sport*. *Tennyson*, Day-Dream, Epil.

4†. Amorous dallying; wantonness. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 230.—5. A plaything; a toy.

Commit not thy prophetick mind
To flitting leaves, the *sport* of every wind,
Lest they disperse in air our empty fate.
*Dryden*, Æneid, vi. 117.

6. A subject of amusement, mirth, or derision; especially, a mock; a laughing-stock.

Of slouth, there is no man ashamed, but we take it as for a laughynge matter and a *sporte*.
*Sir T. More*, Works, p. 102.

They made a *sport* of his prophets. 1 Esd. i. 51.

7. Play; idle jingle.

An author who should introduce such a *sport* of words upon the stage even in the comedy of our days would meet with small applause.
*W. Broome*, Notes on Pope's Odyssey, ix. 432.

8. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, an animal or a plant, or any part of one, that varies suddenly or singularly from the normal type of structure, and is usually of transient character, or not perpetuated. A sport is generally an individual variation of apparently spontaneous origin. The difference from the normal type is usually slight, but may be quite marked; in either case its tendency is to disappear with the individual in which it arises, though some sports repeat themselves, or may be preserved by careful selection. If perpetuated, it becomes a strain, breed, or variety. Sports are observed chiefly among domesticated animals and cultivated plants. Many of the beautiful or curious hothouse-flowers are mere sports, that are produced by high cultivation, crossing, or accident, and some valued breeds of domestic animals have arisen in like manner. Monstrous characters are sometimes acquired, but mere monstrosities or malformations are not usually called *sports*. Compare *spontaneity*, 2 (*a*), and *freak of nature* (under *freak*²).

9. A sporting man; one who is interested in open-air sports; hence, in a bad sense, a betting man; a gambler; a blackleg. [Colloq.]

"The *sports*," by which is meant those who like fast living. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 228.

**In sport**, in jest; in play; jesting.—**To make sport of** or (formerly) **at**, to laugh at; mock at; deride.

It were not good
She knew his love, lest she *make sport at* it.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 1. 58.

=**Syn.** 1. Recreation, hilarity, merriment, mirth, jollity, gamboling.—2. Frolic, prank.

**sportability** (spōr-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *sportable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Frolicsomeness; playfulness. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 82. [Rare.]

**sportable** (spōr'ta-bl), *a.* [< *sport* + *-able*.] Mirthful; playful; frolicsome. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 6. [Rare.]

**sportal**† (spōr'tal), *a.* [< *sport* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to sports; used in sports: as, "*sportal* arms," *Dryden*. [Rare.]

**sportance**† (spōr'tans), *n.* [< *sport* + *-ance*.] Sporting; merrymaking. *Peele*, Arraignment of Paris, i. 3.

**sporter** (spōr'tėr), *n.* [< *sport* + *-er*¹.] One who or that which sports, in any sense of the verb. *Goldsmith*.

**sportful** (spōrt'fùl), *a.* [< *sport* + *-ful*.] 1. Frolicsome; playful; mirthful; merry.

Down he alights among the *sportful* herd.
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 896.

2†. Amorous; wanton.

Let Kate be chaste and Dian *sportful*.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 263.

3. Tending to or causing mirth; amusing; gay; also, designed for amusement only; jesting; not serious.

Though 't be a *sportful* combat,
Yet in the trial much opinion dwells
*Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 335.

**sportfully** (spōrt'fùl-i), *adv.* In a sportful manner; playfully; sportively; in jest. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

**sportfulness** (spōrt'fùl-nes), *n.* The state of being sportful. *Donne*, Letters, To Sir Henry Goodyere, xxvii.

**sporting** (spōr'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sport*, *v.*] 1. A sport; a game; specifically, participation in horse-racing, sports of the field, etc.; sports collectively, with all the interests involved in them.

When that these pleasant *sportings* quite were done,
The marquess a messenger sent
For his young daughter and his pretty smiling son.
*Patient Grissel* (Child's Ballads, IV. 211).

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, spontaneous origination of new and singular characters; the appearance of a sport, or the assumption of that character by an individual animal or plant. See *sport*, *v. i.*, 3, and *n.*, 8.

**sporting** (spōr'ting), *p. a.* 1. Engaging or concerned in sport or diversion; specifically, interested in or practising field-sports: as, a *sporting* man. See *sport*, *n.*, 9.

The most famous *sporting* man of his time was Tregonwell Frampton, Esq., of Moreton, Dorsetshire, "The Father of the Turf," who was keeper of her Majesty's running horses at Newmarket.
*J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 306.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, assuming the character of a sport. See *sport*, *n.*, 8. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 413.—**Sporting rifle.** See *rifle*².

**sporting-book** (spōr'ting-bùk), *n.* A book in which bets, etc., are recorded.

**sporting-house** (spōr'ting-hous), *n.* A house frequented by sportsmen, betting men, gamblers, and the like.

**sportingly** (spōr'ting-li), *adv.* In a sportive manner; sportively; in jest. *Hammond*, Works, I. 193.

**sportive** (spōr'tiv), *a.* [< *sport* + *-ive*.] 1. Inclined toward sport; fond of sport or amusement; frolicsome; playful.

Is it I
That drive thee from the *sportive* court?
*Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 2. 109.

2. Connected with amusement or sports; characterized by sport, mirth, or pleasantry.

I am not in a *sportive* humour now.
*Shak.*, C. of E., i. 2. 58.

As from the *sportive* Field she goes,
His down-cast Eye reveals his inward Woes
*Prior*, Henry and Emma.

3†. Amorous; wanton.

Why should others' false adulterate eyes
Give salutation to my *sportive* blood?
*Shak.*, Sonnets, cxxi.

4. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, tending to vary from the normal type. See *sport*, *n.*, 8. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 407. =**Syn. 1.** Jocose, jocular, facetious, gamesome, prankish.

**sportively** (spôr'tiv-li), *adv.* In a sportive or playful manner. *Drayton*, Duke of Suffolk to the French Queen.

**sportiveness** (spôr'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being sportive; disposition to mirth; playfulness; mirth; gaiety; frolicsomeness: as, the *sportiveness* of one's humor. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

**sportless** (spôrt'les), *a.* [< *sport* + *-less.*] Without sport or mirth; joyless. *P. Fletcher*, Piscatory Eclogues, vii. 1.

**sportling** (spôrt'ling), *n.* [< *sport* + *-ling*[1].] 1. A light or playful sport; a frolic.

> The shepherd's boys with hundred *sportlings* light
> Gave wings unto the time's too speedy haste.
> *Britain's Ida*, i. 1. (*Mason's Supp. to Johnson.*)

2. A playful little creature.

> When again the lambkins play,
> Pretty *sportlings!* full of May.
> *A. Philips*, Ode to Miss Carteret.

[Rare in both uses.]

**sportsman** (spôrts'man), *n.*; pl. *sportsmen* (-men). [< *sport's*, poss. of *sport*, + *man.*] 1. A man who sports; specifically, a man who practises field-sports, especially hunting or fishing, usually for pleasure and in a legitimate manner.

> The pointer ranges, and the *sportsman* beats
> In russet jacket, – lynx-like is his aim;
> Full grows his bag. *Byron*, Don Juan, xiii. 75.

2. One who bets or is otherwise interested in field-sports, especially racing; a sporting man.

> It was pleasant to be called a gentleman *sportsman* – also to have a chance of drawing a favourite horse.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 8.

**sportsmanlike** (spôrts'man-lik), *a.* Having the characteristics of sportsmen; fond of field-sports; also, characteristic of or befitting a sportsman; hence, legitimate from the point of view of a sportsman.

**sportsmanly** (sports'man-li), *a.* [< *sportsman* + *-ly*[1].] Same as *sportsmanlike.*

**sportsmanship** (spôrts'man-ship), *n.* [< *sportsman* + *-ship.*] The practice or art of sportsmen; skill in field-sports.

**sportswoman** (spôrts'wùm″an), *n.*; pl. *sportswomen* (-wim″en). A woman who engages in or is interested in field-sports. [Rare.]

**sportulary**† (spôr'tū-lā-ri), *a.* [< *sportule* + *-ary.*] Subsisting on alms or charitable contributions. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iii. 7.

**sportule**† (spôr'tūl), *n.* [< L. *sportula*, a little basket, esp. one in which food or money was given to a great man's clients, a present, dim. of *sporta*, a plaited basket.] An alms; a dole; a gift or contribution.

> The bishops who consecrated the ground had a spill or *sportule* from the credulous laity. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

**sporular** (spor'ö-lär), *a.* [< *sporule* + *-ar*[3].] Having the character of a sporule; pertaining to a sporule; sporoid; sporuloid; also, swarming like a mass of spores.

**sporulate** (spor'ö-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sporulated*, ppr. *sporulating.* [< *sporule* + *-ate*[2].]

**I.** *intrans.* To form spores.

**II.** *trans.* To convert into spores. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 854.

**sporulation** (spor-ö-lā'shon), *n.* [< *sporulate* + *-ion.*] Formation of or conversion into spores or sporules; sporation.

**sporule** (spor'öl), *n.* [< NL. *sporula*, dim. of *spora*, spore: see *spore*[2].] A spore; sometimes, a small spore.

**sporuliferous** (spor-ö-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *sporula* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing sporules.

**sporuloid** (spor'ö-loid), *a.* [< *sporule* + *-oid.*] Resembling a sporule; sporular.

**posh** (posh), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *splosh* for *splash*, like *sputter* for *splutter.* The resemblance to *slosh*, *slush*, is merely accidental.] Slush, or something resembling it; splosh. [Local, U. S.]

**poshy** (posh'i), *a.* [< *posh* + *-y*[1].] Soft and watery; sploshy. [Local, U. S.]

> There 's a sight o' difference between good upland fruit and the *poshy* apples that grows in wet ground.
> *S. O. Jewett*, A Country Doctor, p. 22.

**spot** (spot), *n.* [< ME. *spot*, *spotte* = OFlem. *spotte*, a spot; cf. D. *spat*, a speck (see *spat*[1]), Dan. *spætte*, a spot; these forms are appar. connected with Icel. *spotti*, *spottr*, Sw. *spott*, spittle, and so with E. *spit*[2]; but ME. *spot* may be in part a var. of *splot*, < AS. *splot*, a spot: see *splot.* The D. *spot* = OHG. MHG. *spot*, G. *spott* = Icel. Sw. *spott*, Dan. *spot*, mockery, derision, is not related.] 1. A stain made by foreign matter; a blot; a speck.

> Thi best cote, Haukyn,
> Hath many moles and *spottes*, it moste ben ywasshe.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 315.

> Out, damned *spot!* out, I say! *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1. 39.

2. A blemish; a flaw; a fault; especially, a stain upon moral purity.

> Alsuo is the *spot* of lecherie more uouler and more perilous ine clerkes and ine prelas thanne ine leawede uolke.
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 237.

> Sublimely mild, a spirit without *spot.*
> *Shelley*, Adonais, st. 45.

3. A bit of surface differing in some way from the rest, as in color, material, or finish; a dot; a small mark. Specifically – (*a*†) A patch; a beauty-spot.

> I was sorry to see my Lady Castlemaine; for the mourning forcing all the ladies to go in black, with their hair plain and without *spots*, I find her to be a much more ordinary woman than ever I durst have thought she was.
> *Pepys*, Diary, April 21, 1666.

(*b*) A pustule or other eruptive mark, as in a rash. (*c*) One of the pips on a playing-card; hence, in composition with a numeral, the card having pips to the number expressed: as, to play a ten-*spot* (*d*) One of two marked points on a billiard-table, on which balls are placed, or from which they are to be played. (*e*) A dark place on the disk or face of the sun or of a planet. See *sun-spot.* (*f*) In *zool.*, a color-mark of rounded or indeterminate form, but not very long for its width, and thus not forming a streak or stripe; a blotch; a macula: usually said of markings larger than those called *dots* or *points.* An eyed spot forms an ocellus (which see).

4. A small extent of space; a particular locality; a place; a site. — 5. A piece; a bit; hence, something very minute; a particle; an atom.

> This earth, a *spot*, a grain,
> An atom, with the firmament compared.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 17.

6. A breed of domestic pigeons having a spot on the head above the beak. — 7. (*a*) A sciænoid fish, *Liostomus xanthurus* (*obliquus*), also called *goody*, *lafayette*, *oldwife*, and *pig-fish.* See cut under *lafayette.* (*b*) The southern redfish or drum, *Sciænops ocellatus.* See cut under *redfish.* — 8. A small fishing-ground. — **Acoustic spot.** See *macula acustica*, under *macula.* — **Black-spot.** See *black.* — **Blind spot.** See *blind*[1]. — **Compound ocellated spot.** See *compound*[1]. — **Confluent, discal, distinct, ermine spots.** See the qualifying words. — **Crescent spot,** in *entom.*, a butterfly of the genus *Melitæa* and some related forms, having crescentic white spots on the edges of the wings. — **Embryonal spot.** Same as *germinal spot.* — **Eyed spot,** an ocellus. — **Geminate, germinal, obliterate spot.** See the adjectives. — **On the spot.** (*a*) Without change of place; before moving; at once; immediately.

> Treasury Department, Jan. 29, 1861. . . . If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him *on the spot.*
> *John A. Dix* (Memoirs, by Morgan Dix, I. 370).

(*b*) At the precise place and time; at the place and time at which something specified occurred: as, a picture of a skirmish made *on the spot.* — **Orbicular spot.** See *orbicular*, *n.* — **Receptive, reniform, sagittate spot.** See the adjectives. — **Sieve-like spot.** See *macula cribrosa*, under *macula.* — **Solar spots.** See *sun-spot.* — **Sömmering's spot,** the macula lutea, or yellow spot of the eye. — **Spot of Wagner.** See *nucleolus*, 1. — **To knock spots out of.** See *knock.* — **Yellow spot of the eye.** See *macula lutea*, under *macula.*

**spot** (spot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spotted*, ppr. *spotting.* [< ME. *spotten* (= OFlem. *spotten*); < *spot*, *n.* Cf. *spat*[2], *spatter.*]

**I.** *trans.* 1. To make a spot on; blot; stain; discolor or defile in a spot or spots.

> He that meddleth with pitch is like to be *spotted* with it. *Latimer*, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

> With rust his armor bright was *spotted* o'er.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 84.

2. To mar the perfection or moral purity of; blemish; tarnish; sully.

> *Spotted* with the stain of unlawful or [illegible]rect procurement. *Hooker*, Ecc[illegible] Polity, v. 79.

3. To mark or cover with spots; mark in spots; dot.

> A handkerchief
> *Spotted* with strawberries.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 435.

> The surface of the water was *spotted* with rings where the trout were rising. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 75.

Specifically — 4†. To put a patch or patches on (the face) by way of ornament.

> Faces *spotted* after the Whiggish manner.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 81.

5. To mark as with a spot; especially, to note as of suspicious or doubtful character. *Tuft's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon* (1798). [Thieves' slang.]

> At length he became *spotted.* The police got to know him, and he was apprehended, tried, and convicted.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 484.

6. To note or recognize by some peculiarity; catch with the eye; detect; come upon; find out. [Slang.]

> The Widow Leech . . . rang three times with long intervals, – but all in vain: the inside Widow having *spotted* the outside one through the blinds.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, xxi.

7. In *horse-racing*, to indicate, give a hint as to, or name: as, to *spot* the winner of a future race. — 8. To place upon a spot; specifically, in *billiards*, to place (a ball) on one of the spots or marks on the table. — **To spot timber,** to cut or chip it, in preparation for hewing.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To make a spot; cause a stain, discoloration, or shadow. — 2. To be subject to spots; be easily spotted: as, a fabric that *spots* when exposed to damp.

**spot-ball** (spot'bâl), *n.* In *billiards:* (*a*) The ball which belongs on the spot. (*b*) That one of the two white balls which is distinguished by a black spot; the "black" ball.

**spot-lens** (spot'lenz), *n.* In *microscopy*, a plano-convex lens used in the place of an ordinary condenser. It has a central stop on the plane side toward the object, and since the rays which pass through the annular portion converge too strongly to enter the objective, the transparent or translucent object under examination appears to be self-luminous surrounded by a dark background.

**spotless** (spot'les), *a.* [< ME. *spotles*, < *spot* + *-less.*] 1. Free from spots, foul matter, or discoloration.

> Of *spotlez* perlez tha[y] beren the creste.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 855.

> This palliament of white and *spotless* hue.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 1. 182.

2. Free from blemish, fault, or reproach; immaculate; pure.

> My true service . . .
> May so approve my *spotless* loyalty.
> *Chapman*, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.

3. Guiltless; innocent: followed by *of.* [Rare.]

> You fight for her, as *spotless of* these mischiefs
> As Heaven is of our sins, or truth of errors.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

=**Syn.** Unspotted, blameless, unblemished, irreproachable, untainted, untarnished.

**spotlessly** (spot'les-li), *adv.* In a spotless manner; without spot, stain, or blemish.

**spotlessness** (spot'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being spotless; freedom from spot, stain, or blemish. *Donne*, Devotions.

**spotfleck** (spot'nek), *n.* The Hudsonian curlew, *Numenius hudsonicus.* [Local, New Eng.]

**spotrump** (spot'rump), *n.* The Hudsonian godwit, *Limosa hæmastica.* Also *whiterump.* *G. Trumbull.* [Massachusetts.]

**spot-stitch** (spot'stich), *n.* In *crochet-work*, a stitch by means of which raised rounded figures are produced at equal intervals, forming a kind of pattern.

**spotted** (spot'ed), *p. a.* [< ME. *spotted*; < *spot* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Marked with a spot or spots; dotted or sprinkled with spots: as, the *spotted* leopard. — 2. Distributed in separate places or spots: said of a mineral vein when the ore which it carries is very irregularly distributed through the workings. — **Black and spotted heathcock**†, the Canada grouse. — **Dusky and spotted duck.** See *duck*[2]. — **Spotted adder.** See *Oligodontidæ.* — **Spotted alder,** the wych-hazel. — **Spotted axis.** See *axis*[2], 1. — **Spotted cat,** any one of the larger felines which is spotted (not striped as the tiger, nor plain as the lion). See cuts under *chetah*, *jaguar*, *leopard*, *ocelot*, *ounce*, *panther*, and *serval.* — **Spotted comfrey.** See *Pulmonaria*[1]. — **Spotted cowbane, eyebright, fever.** See the nouns. — **Spotted deer.** Same as *axis*[2], 1. — **Spotted grouse,** the Canada grouse, or spruce-partridge. See cut under *Canace.* — **Spotted gum.** See *gum*[2], 3. — **Spotted hemlock.** Same as *hemlock*, 1. — **Spotted Iceland falcon.** See *Iceland falcon*, under *falcon.* — **Spotted kidney,** the condition of the kidney in chronic parenchymatous nephritis. — **Spotted knotweed, mackerel, medic.** See the nouns. — **Spotted lace,** an openwork material, generally made of cotton, somewhat resembling a lace réseau with small spots at equal intervals. — **Spotted metal.** See *organ-metal*, under *metal.* — **Spotted net.** Same as *spotted lace.* — **Spotted rail, skitty, water-hen.** See *rail*[4]. — **Spotted sandpiper.** See *sandpiper.* — **Spotted schists.** See *spilosite.* —

Spotted Yellow Warbler (*Dendræca maculosa*).

**spotted seal**, a leopard-seal.—**Spotted shrike, spurge, tortoise, wintergreen**, etc. See the nouns.—**Spotted tringa.** Same as *spotted sandpiper*.—**Spotted yellow warbler**, the magnolia warbler, *Dendroeca maculosa*, the male of which is much spotted. The adult male is rich-yellow below, with white crissum, heavily streaked with black; the rump is bright-yellow, the back nearly black, the crown clear ash; there is a white circumocular and postocular stripe, and the wing- and tail-feathers are marked with conspicuous white spots. This bird is 5 inches long and 7½ in extent of wings; it inhabits eastern North America, abounds in woodland, breeds from New England northward, builds a small neat nest in low conifers, and lays 4 or 5 white eggs spotted with reddish-brown. Also called *black-and-yellow warbler*. See cut on preceding page.

**spotted-bass** (spot'ed-bȧs), *n.* Same as *drum*[1], 11 (*c*).

**spottedness** (spot'ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being spotted.

**spotted-tree** (spot'ed-trē), *n.* A small Australian tree, *Flindersia Strzeleckiana* (*F. maculosa*), remarkably spotted from the falling off of the outer bark in patches.

**spotter** (spot'ėr), *n.* [< *spot* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which spots; specifically, one who is employed to shadow suspicious or suspected persons; a detective. [Slang.]

A conductor . . . had a private detective arrested for following him about, and the *spotter* was fined ten dollars by a magistrate. *The American*, VI. 333.

**spottiness** (spot'i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being spotty.

**spotting** (spot'ing), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *necrosis*, 2.

**spotty** (spot'i), *a.* [< ME. *spotty, spotti*; < *spot* + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of spots; marked with spots; spotted.

Thou ne sselt nazt maky none sacrefice to God of oxe, ne of ssep, thet by [be] *spotty*.
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 192.

To descry new lands,
Rivers, or mountains in her *spotty* globe.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 291.

2. Occurring in spots or irregularly: as, hops are said to run *spotty* when the crops are unequal. *Halliwell.*—3. Patchy; lacking harmony of parts; without unity.

**spounget**, *n.* A Middle English form of *sponge*.

**spousage**† (spou'zāj), *n.* [< *spouse* + *-age*.] Espousal; marriage.

The manne shall geue vnto the womanne a ring, and other tokens of *spousage*.
*Marriage Service*, Prayer-Book of Edward VI.; 1549.

**spousal** (spou'zal), *a.* and *n.* [In E. first as a noun, < ME. *spousail, spousaile, sponsaille, sposail, espousaile*, < OF. *espousailles*, < L. *sponsalia*, betrothal, neut. pl. of *sponsalis*, pertaining to betrothal, < *sponsus*, a betrothal: see *spouse, espousal*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to marriage or espousal; nuptial; bridal; connubial.

Now the Rabbi, receiving a Ring of pure gold, . . . puts it on the brides finger, and with a loud voice pronounceth the *spousall* letters. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 214.

The well-wrought, lovely *spousal* ring.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 203.

**II.** *n.* Marriage; nuptials; espousal: often used in the plural.

Boweth your nekke under that blisful yok
Of soveraynetee, nought of servyse,
Which that men clepeth *spousail* or wedlok.
*Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 59.

By our *spousals* and marriage begun. . . .
Rue on this realm, whose ruin is at hand.
*Surrey*, Æneid, iv. 407.

**spouse** (spouz), *n.* [< ME. *spouse, sposse, spuse, spus* = Icel. *spūsa, pūsa, pūsi*, < OF. *espos, spous*, F. *époux*, m., OF. *espouse, espuse*, F. *épouse*, f., = Sp. Pg. *esposo*, m., *esposa*, f., = It. *sposo*, m., *sposa*, f., < L. *sponsus*, m., *sponsa*, f., one betrothed, a bridegroom, a bride (cf. *sponsus*, a betrothal), prop. masc. and fem. pp. of *spondere*, promise: see *sponsor*.] A married person, husband or wife; either one of a married pair.

The soule is widewe thet haueth vorloren hire *spus*, thet is . . . Crist. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 10.

For her the *spouse* prepares the bridal ring,
For her white virgins hymenæals sing.
*Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 219.

**spouse**† (spouz), *v. t.* [< ME. *spousen, spowsen, spusen*, < OF. *espouser*, F. *épouser* = Pr. *espozar* = Pg. *esposar* = It. *sposare*, < LL. *sponsare*, betroth, espouse: see *spouse*, *n.*, and cf. *espouse*, *v.*] 1. To take for a husband or a wife; wed; espouse.

Ye ryde as coy and stille as doth a mayde
Were newe *spoused*, sitting at the bord.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Clerk's Tale, l. 3.

They led the vine
To wed her elm; she, *spoused*, about him twines
Her marriageable arms. *Milton*, P. L., v. 216.

2. To give in marriage.

Kyng William of Scotland did his douhter *spouse*
To the erle of Boloyn. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 210.

**spouse-breach**† (spouz'brēch), *n.* [< ME. *spousbreche, spousebriche, spusbruche*; < *spouse* + *breach*.] Adultery.

But oonis he saued a weddid wijf
In *spousebriche* that hadde doon mys.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

**spousehede**†, *n.* See *spousehood*.

**spousehood**† (spouz'hůd), *n.* [< ME. *spoushod*, also *spousehede*; < *spouse* + *-hood*.] The state of wedlock; matrimony.

The eldore of the tuo in *spoushod* he nome.
*Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 367.

**spouseless** (spouz'les), *a.* [< *spouse* + *-less*.] Without a spouse; unmarried or widowed.

The *spouseless* Adriatic mourns her lord.
*Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 11.

**spousess**† (spou'zes), *n.* [< ME. *spowsesse*; < *spouse* + *-ess*.] A bride or wife; a married woman.

At whiche marriage was no persones present but the spowse, the *spowsesse*, the duches of Bedforde her moder, ye preest, two gentylwomen, and a yong man to helpe the preest synge. *Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1664.

**spousing**† (spou'zing), *n.* [< ME. *spowsynge, spusing*; verbal n. of *spouse*, *v.*] The act of marrying; wedding; espousal; marriage.

Loke to thi douztren that noon of hem be lorn; . . .
And ȝeue hem to *spowsynge* as soone as thei been ablee.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

**spout** (spout), *v.* [< ME. *spouten, spowten* = MD. *spuyten*, D. *spuiten*, spout, = Sw. *sputa*, a dial. var. of *spruta*, squirt, spout, sprout, etc.: see *sprout*. A similar loss of *r* occurs in *speak*. Cf. *sputter*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To issue with force, as a liquid through a narrow orifice, or from a spout; spurt: as, blood *spouts* from an artery.

Like a raving torrent, struggling amongst the broken rocks and lesse free passages, at length he *spouts* down from a wonderfull height into the valley below.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 73.

2. To discharge a fluid in a jet or continuous stream; send out liquid as from a spout or nozle; specifically, to blow, as a whale.

With youre mouthe ye vse nowther to squyrt nor *spout*.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

When the larger Cetacea come up to breathe, the expired vapor suddenly condenses into a cloud; and, if expiration commences before the spiracle is actually at the surface, a certain quantity of spray may be driven up along with the violent current of the expelled air. This gives rise to the appearance termed the *spouting* of Whales, which does not arise, as it is commonly said to do, from the straining off of the sea-water swallowed with the food, and its expulsion by the nostrils. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 348.

3. To speak volubly and oratorically; talk or recite in a declamatory manner, especially in public; speechify. [Colloq.]

For anything of the acting, *spouting*, reciting kind I think he has always a decided taste.
*Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xiii.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To pour out in a jet and with some force; throw out as through a spout or pipe: as, an elephant *spouts* water from his trunk.

A conduite cold into it bringe aboute,
Make pipes water warme inwarde to *spoute*.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

Your statue *spouting* blood in many pipes.
*Shak.*, J. C., ii. 2. 85.

2. To cause to spurt or gush out.

From the dry stones he can water *spout*.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 6.

3. To utter volubly or grandiloquently.

Pray, *spout* some French, son.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 4.

4. To pawn; pledge. See *spout*, *n.*, 2. [Slang.]

The dons are going to *spout* the college plate
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. i.

5. To furnish or provide with a spout, in any sense: as, to *spout* a roof; to *spout* a tea-kettle.

**spout** (spout), *n.* [< ME. *spoute, spowte* = MD. *spuyte*, D. *spuit* = Sw. *spruta*, a spout: see *spout*, *v.*, and cf. *sprout*, *n.*] 1. A pipe, tube, or trough through which a liquid is poured, and which serves to guide its flow. Similar tubes, etc., are used for finely divided solids, as grain. The spout of a small vessel, as a pitcher, may be a mere fold or doubling of the rim, or may be a piece put on the outside, a notch having been cut in the rim to allow the liquid to pass, or may be a closed tube, as in a tea-pot or aftaba. See cut under *mill*.

She dreamt to-night she saw my statua,
Which, like a fountain with an hundred *spouts*,
Did run pure blood. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 2. 77.

The walls surmounting their roofes, wrought thorow with potsheards to catch and strike down the refreshing winds; having *spouts* of the same.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 116.

2. A lift or shoot in a pawnbroker's shop; hence, vulgarly, the shop itself.

Pawnbrokers, . . . before *spouts* were adopted, used a hook to lift the articles offered in pawn.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 56.

3. A continuous stream of fluid matter issuing, actually or seemingly, from a pipe or nozle; a jet or column, as of water.

Before this grotto is a long poole into which ran divers *spouts* of water from leaden escollop basins.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 27, 1644.

Specifically—(*a*) A waterspout.

They say furthermore that in certeyne places of the sea they sawe certeyne stremes of water, which they caule *spoutes*, faulynge owt of the ayer into the sea.
*R. Eden*, First Books on America (ed. Arber), p. 386.

(*b*) The column of spray or vapor emitted from the spout-hole of a whale during the act of expiration, resembling the escape of steam from a valve.

4. The spout-hole of a whale.—5. A short underground passage connecting a main road with an air-head: a term used in the thick coal-workings of South Staffordshire, England.—**Up the spout**, in pawn. See def. 2. [Slang.]

His pockets, no doubt,
Being turn'd inside out,
That his mouchoir and gloves may be put *up the spout*.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 16.

**spouter** (spou'tėr), *n.* [< *spout*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which spouts. (*a*) Something that sends forth a jet or stream of fluid matter.

The flowing-wells of the Baku district, in the energy with which they throw out the oil and the quantity so projected, far exceed even our largest American *spouters*.
*Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXIII. 77.

(*b*) One who speaks grandiloquently or oratorically; a mere declaimer; a speechifier. [Colloq.]

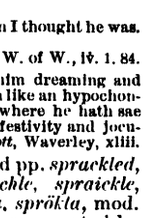
The quoters imitate parrots or professed *spouters*, in committing words only to memory, purposely for the sake of ostentation. *V. Knox*, Winter Evenings, xxxii.

2. An experienced whaleman. [Nautical slang.]

The *spouter*, as the sailors call a whaleman, had sent up his main top-gallant mast and set the sail, and made signal for us to heave to.
*R. H. Dana Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 36.

**spout-fish** (spout'fish), *n.* A bivalve mollusk which squirts water through its siphons, as the common clam, razor-shell, and many others.

**spout-hole** (spout'hōl), *n.* 1. An orifice for the discharge of a liquid.—2. The spiracle or blow-hole of a whale or other cetacean. The number of spout-holes differs in different species, the sperm-whales and porpoises having one, and the right whales, bowheads, finbacks, sulphur-bottoms, etc., two. The nostrils of the walrus are also sometimes called spout-holes.


Spout-shell (*Aporrhais pes-pelecani*).

**spoutless** (spout'les), *a.* [< *spout* + *-less*.] Having no spout, as a pitcher. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 776.

**spout-shell** (spout'shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Aporrhaidæ*, as *Aporrhais pes-pelecani*, the pelican's-foot. See also cut under *Aporrhais*.

**spowrget**. A Middle English form of *spurge*[1], *spurge*[2].

**spp.** An abbreviation of *species* (plural).

**S. P. Q. R.** An abbreviation of the Latin *Senatus Populusque Romanus*, the senate and the people of Rome.

**sprach**, *v.* and *n.* See *sprauch*.

**sprachle**, *v. i.* See *sprackle*.

**sprack** (sprak), *a.* [Also dial. *sprag*; < ME. *sprac*, < Icel. *sprækr*, also *sparkr*, sprightly, = Norw. *spræk* = Sw. dial. *spräk, spräg, spräker*, cheerful, talkative, noisy. Cf. *spark*[2], *spry*.] Sprightly; lively; brisk; alert. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

*Mrs. Page.* He is a better scholar than I thought he was.
*Evans.* He is a good *sprag* memory.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 1. 84.

If your Royal Highness had seen him dreaming and dozing about the banks of Tully Veolan like an hypochondriac person, . . . you would wonder where he hath sae suddenly acquired all this fine *sprack* festivity and jocularity. *Scott*, Waverley, xliii.

**sprackle** (sprak'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sprackled*, ppr. *sprackling*. [Also *sprachle, spraickle, sprauchle*; prob. < Icel. *spraukla, sprökla*, mod. *sprikla*, sprawl; freq. of a verb represented by Sw. *sparka* = Dan. *sparke*, kick. Cf. *sprangle* and *sprawl*[1].] To clamber; get on with difficulty. [Scotch.]

Sae far I *sprackled* up the brae,
I dinner'd wi' a Lord.
*Burns*, On Meeting with Lord Daer.

**sprackly**†, *a.* [ME. *sprakliche*, < Icel. *sprækligr*, sprightly, < *sprækr*, sprightly: see *sprack* and *-ly*[1].] Same as *sprack*. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 10.

**spraddet, spradt.** Obsolete forms of the preterit and past participle of *spread*.

**sprag**[1] (sprag), *n.* [< Dan. dial. *sprag* = Sw. dial. *spragg, spragge*, a spray, sprig: see *spray*[1].] 1. A billet of wood. [Prov. Eng.] Specifically —2. In *coal-mining:* (*a*) A short billet of wood used instead of a brake to lock the wheels of a car. (*b*) A short wooden prop used to support the coal during the operation of holing or undercutting; a punch-prop. [Eng.]

**sprag**[1] (sprag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spragged*, ppr. *spragging*. [< *sprag*[1], *n.*] To prop by a sprag; also, to stop, as a carriage on a steep grade, by putting a sprag in the spokes of the wheel. [Prov. Eng.]

**sprag**[2] (sprag), *n.* [Prob. a particular use of *sprag*[1] in sense of 'sprout,' i. e. 'young one'; cf. *sprat*[2], *sprot*[2], a small fish, similarly derived from *sprot*[1], a sprout.] 1. A young salmon of the first year; a smolt. —2. A half-grown cod. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

**sprag**[3] (sprag), *a.* A dialectal form of *sprack*.

**sprag-road** (sprag'rōd), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a mine-road having such a steep grade that sprags are needed to control the descent of the car. *Penn. Surv. Gloss.*

**spraich** (sprāċh), *v. i.* [Also *sprach, spreich;* prob. < Sw. *spraka* = Dan. *sprage* = Icel. *spraka*, make a noise, crackle, burst: see *spark*[1].] To cry; shriek. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**spraich** (sprāċh), *n.* [Also *sprach, spreich;* < *spraich, v.*] 1. A cry; a shriek.

> Anone thay herd sere vocis lamentabill,
> Grete walyng, quhimpering, and *sprachis* miserabill.
> *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 178.

2. A pack; a multitude: as, a *spraich* of bairns. *Jamieson.* [Scotch in both uses.]

**spraickle** (sprā'kl), *v. i.* Same as *sprackle*. [Scotch.]

**spraid** (sprād), *a.* [Also *sprayed;* a reduced form of *spreathed.*] Chapped with cold. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

> It was much worse than Jamaica ginger grated into a poor *sprayed* finger. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxi.

**sprain** (sprān), *v. t.* [< OF. *espreindre*, press, wring, < L. *exprimere*, press out, < *ex*, out, + *premere*, press: see *press*[1], and cf. *express.*] 1†. To press; push.

> Hee *sprainde* in a sprite [sprit, pole] & spradde it aboute.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1097.

2. To overstrain, as the muscles or ligaments of a joint so as to injure them, but without luxation or dislocation.

> The sudden turn may stretch the swelling vein,
> Thy cracking joint unhinge, or ankle *sprain*.
> *Gay*, Trivia, i. 38.

**sprain** (sprān), *n.* [< *sprain, v.*] 1. A violent straining or wrenching of the soft parts surrounding a joint, without dislocation. The ordinary consequence of a sprain is to produce some degree of swelling and inflammation in the injured part. 2. The injury caused by spraining; a sprained joint.

**spraint** (sprānt), *n.* [< ME. **spraynte*, prob. < OF. *espreinte*, a pressing out, straining, F. *épreinte*, < *espreindre*, press out: see *sprain.*] The dung of the otter. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xviii.

**sprainting** (sprān'ting), *n.* [< ME. *spraynting;* < *spraint* + *-ing*[1].] Same as *spraint*.

**spraith** (sprāth), *n.* Same as *spreagh*.

**sprale** (sprāl), *v.* A dialectal variant of *sprawl*[1].

**spralt**†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sprawl*[1].

**sprang** (sprang). A preterit of *spring*.

**sprangle** (sprang'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sprangled*, ppr. *sprangling*. [Appar. a nasalized var. of *sprackle.*] To sprawl; straggle. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

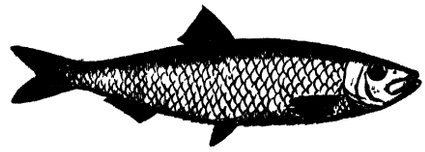
> Over its fence *sprangles* a squash vine in ungainly joy.
> *Cornhill Mag.*, May, 1882. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

> When on the back-stretch his legs seemed to *sprangle* out on all sides at once.
> *Philadelphia Times*, Aug. 15, 1883.

**sprangle** (sprang'gl), *n.* [< *sprangle, v.*] The act or attitude of sprangling. *J. Spalding*, Divine Theory (1808). [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

**sprat**[1] (sprat), *n.* [Sc. also *spreat, sprett, sprit, sprot*, the joint-leafed rush; another form and use of *sprot*[1], a stump, chip, broken branch: see *sprot*[1], and cf. *sprat*[2], *n.*] 1. A name of various species of rushes, as *Juncus articulatus*, etc. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—2. *pl.* Small wood. *Kennett; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sprat**[2] (sprat), *n.* [A dial. var., now the reg. form, of *sprot*[2], q. v.] 1. A small clupeoid fish of European waters, *Clupea* (*Harengula*) *sprattus*. At one time the sprat was thought to be the young of the herring, pilchard, or shad; but it can be easily distinguished from the young of any of these fishes by the sharply notched edge of the abdomen. Young sprats, an inch or two long, are the fishes of which white-



Sprat (*Clupea sprattus*).

bait mainly or largely consists at some seasons. The sprat is known in Scotland by the name of *garvie* or *garvie-herring*.

> 'Sfoot, ye all talk
> Like a company of *sprat*-fed mechanics.
> *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

2. A name of other fishes. (*a*) A young herring. (*b*) The sand-eel or -lance. See cut under *Ammodytidæ*. [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) A kind of anchovy, *Stolephorus compressus*, about six inches long, of a very pale or translucent olivaceous color, with a silvery lateral band, found on the coasts of California and Mexico. It closely resembles *S. delicatissimus* of the same coasts, but is larger and has a longer anal fin. (*d*) Same as *alfiona*.—**Fresh-water sprat**, the bleak. *I. Walton.* [Local, Eng.]—**London sprat**, the true sprat: so distinguished from the sand-eel or -lance.

**sprat**[2] (sprat), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spratted*, ppr. *spratting*. [< *sprat*[2], *n.*] To fish for sprats.

> They will be afloat here and there in the wild weather, *spratting*. *Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 27, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**sprat**[3] (sprat), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *sprat*[2].] A small coin. [Slang.]

> Several Lascars were charged with passing *sprats*, the slang term applied to spurious fourpenny pieces, sixpences, and shillings. *Morning Chronicle*, Dec. 2, 1857.

**sprat-barley** (sprat'bär"li), *n.* See *barley*[1].

**sprat-borer** (sprat'bōr"ėr), *n.* A loon, as the red-throated diver, *Colymbus* (or *Urinator*) *septentrionalis:* from its fondness for sprats.

**sprat-day** (sprat'dā), *n.* The ninth day of November: so called in London as being the first day of the sprat-selling season. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 69.

**sprat-loon** (sprat'lön), *n.* Same as *sprat-borer*.

**sprat-mew** (sprat'mū), *n.* A sea-gull which catches sprats; the kittiwake.

**spratter** (sprat'ėr), *n.* [< *sprat*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who fishes for sprats.—2. The guillemot. [Prov. Eng.]

**sprattle** (sprat'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sprattled*, ppr. *sprattling*. [Also *sprottle;* < Sw. *sprattla*, sprawl, = Dan. *sprælle, sprælde*, sprawl, flounder, toss the legs; cf. D. *spartelen*, flutter, leap, wrestle, sparkle. Cf. *sprackle, sprawl*[1].] To scramble. *Burns*, To a Louse. [Scotch.]

**sprattle** (sprat'l), *n.* [< *sprattle, v.*] A scramble; a struggle. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. xii. [Scotch.]

**sprauchle** (sprâ'ċhl), *v. i.* Same as *sprackle*.

**spraul**†, *v.* An obsolete form of *sprawl*[1].

**sprawl**[1] (sprâl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *sprall;* < ME. *sprawlen, spraulen, sprawelen, spraullen, sprallen*, < AS. *spreáwlian* (a rare and doubtful word, cited by Zupitza ("Studium der neueren Sprachen," July, 1886) from a gloss); perhaps akin to Icel. *sprauklа, sprökla*, sprawl; cf. Sw. dial. *spralla, sprala* = Dan. *sprælle, sprælde*, sprawl, flounder: see *sprackle* and *sprattle.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To toss the limbs about; work the arms and legs convulsively; in general, to struggle convulsively.

> He drow it [a fish] in to the drie place, and it bigan to *spraule* bifor hise feet. *Wyclif*, Tobit vi. 4.

> He *spraulleth* lyke a yonge padocke. I *spraule* with my legges, struggell, je me debats. *Palsgrave*, p. 729.

> *Sprawl'st* thou? take that, to end thy agony. [Stabs him. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 39.

> Grim in convulsive agonies he *sprawls*.
> *Pope*, Odyssey, xxii. 23.

2. To work one's way awkwardly along with the aid of all the limbs; crawl or scramble.

> I haue seene it, saith Cambrensis, experimented, that a toad, being incompassed with a thong, . . . reculed backe, as though it had beene rapt in the head; wherevpon he began to *sprall* to the other side.
> *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, ii. (Holinshed's Chron.).

3. To be spread out in an ungraceful posture; be stretched out carelessly and awkwardly.

> On painted ceilings you devoutly stare,
> Where *sprawl* the saints of Verrio or Laguerre,
> Or gilded clouds in fair expansion lie.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, iv. 146.

4. To have an irregular, spreading form or outline; straggle: said of handwriting, vines, etc.

> The arches which spring from the huge pillars, though wide, are not *sprawling*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 21.

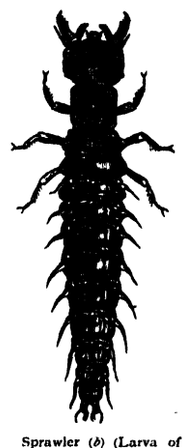
5. To widen or open irregularly, as a body of cavalry.

**II.** *trans.* To spread out ungracefully.

> The leafless butternut, whereon the whippoorwill used to sing, and the yellow warbler make its nest, *sprawls* its naked arms, and moans pitifully in the blast.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

**sprawl**[1] (sprâl), *n.* [< *sprawl*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of sprawling.—2. A sprawling posture; an awkward recumbent attitude: as, to be stretched out in a careless *sprawl*.—3. Motion; activity. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

**sprawl**[2] (sprâl), *n.* [Prob. dim. of *sprag* or dial. E. *spray*[1]: see *sprag*[1], *spray*[1].] A small twig or branch of a tree; a spray. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]



Sprawler (*b*) (Larva of *Corydalus cornutus*), two thirds natural size.

**sprawler** (sprâ'lėr), *n.* [< *sprawl*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which sprawls. Specifically, in *entom.*: (*a*) One of certain moths or their larvæ. (1) The European noctuid moth *Asteroscopus sphinx:* so called from the sprawling of the larva. The rannoch sprawler is *A. nubeculosus*. (2) A noctuid moth, *Demas coryli*. (*b*) The dobson or hellgrammite. [Local, U. S.]

**spray**[1] (sprā), *n.* [< ME. *spray, spraye*, < Sw. dial. *spragg, spragge* = Dan. *sprag*, a sprig, a spray: see *sprag*[1], a doublet of *spray*[1], and cf. *sprig*. Cf. Lith. *sproga*, a spray of a tree, also a rift, *sprogti*, split, sprout, bud; Gr. *ἀσπάραγος*, asparagus, perhaps orig. 'sprout.'] 1. A branch of a tree with its branchlets, especially when slender and graceful; also, twigs, or such branches collectively; a stem of flowers or leaves; a sprig.

> He knelyde down appon his knee
> Vndir nethe that grenwode *spraye*.
> *Thomas of Erseldoune* (Child's Ballads, I. 100).

> O nightingale, that on yon bloomy *spray*
> Warblest at eve, when all the woods are still.
> *Milton*, Sonnets, i.

2†. An orchard; a grove.

> Abute the orchard is a wal;
> The ethelikeste ston is cristal;
> Ho so wonede a moneth in that *spray*
> Nolde him neure longen away.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

3. A binding-stick for thatching. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4. Any ornament, pattern, or design in the form of a branch or sprig: as, a *spray* of diamonds; an embroidered *spray*.

**spray**[2] (sprā), *n.* [Not found in ME. or AS.; the alleged **sprēgan*, in AS. **geond-sprēgan*, pour out, is appar. an error for *sprengan*, cause to spring: see *spreng, spring*. The Icel. *spræna*, jet, spurt out, Norw. *spræn*, a jet of water, are not related. Cf. D. *spreijen* (Sewel), for *spreiden*, = LG. *spreen, spreien*, for *spreden*, = E. *spread:* see *spread*.] Water flying in small drops or particles, as by the force of wind, or the dashing of waves, or from a waterfall; water or other liquid broken up into small particles and driven (as by an atomizer) along by a current of air or other gas.

> Winds raise some of the salt with the *spray*. *Arbuthnot.*

**Carbolic spray**, carbolic acid and water in various proportions, as used with an atomizer in the treatment of the mucous membrane of the throat, in surgical operations, and the like.

**spray**[2] (sprā), *v.* [Cf. *spray*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To throw in the form of spray; let fall as spray; scatter in minute drops or particles.

> The niched snow-bed *sprays* down
> Its powdery fall. *M. Arnold*, Switzerland, ii.

2. To sprinkle with fine drops; dampen by means of spray, as of perfume, or of some adhesive liquid used to preserve drawings and the like.

**II.** *intrans.* To discharge or scatter a liquid in the form of spray: as, the instrument will either spout or *spray*.

**spray-board** (sprā'bōrd), *n.* A strip on the gunwale of a boat to keep out spray.

**spray-drain** (sprā'drān), *n.* In *agri.*, a drain formed by burying in the earth brush, or the spray of trees, which serves to keep open a channel. Drains of this sort are much used in grass-lands.

**sprayed**, *a.* See *spraid*.

**sprayer** (sprā'ėr), *n.* One who or that which discharges spray; specifically, one of a large class of machines for applying liquid insecti-

cides or fungicides to plants, consisting of a pneumatic or hydraulic force-pump and a suitable reservoir and discharge-nozle or spray-tip.

**sprayey**[1] (sprā'i), *a.* [< *spray*[1] + *-ey.*] Forming or resembling sprays, as of a tree or plant; branching.

Heaths of many a gorgeous hue . . . and ferns that would have overtopped a tall horseman mingled their *sprayey* leaves with the wild myrtle and the arbutus.
*Lever*, Davenport Dunn, lviii.

**sprayey**[2] (sprā'i), *a.* [< *spray*[2] + *-ey.*] Consisting of liquid spray.

This view, sublime as it is, only whets your desire to stand below, and see the river, with its *sprayey* crest shining against the sky, make but one leap from heaven to hell.
*B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 357.

**spraying-machine** (sprā'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* Same as *sprayer*.

**spray-instrument** (sprā'in"strŭ-ment), *n.* In *med.*, an instrument for producing and diffusing spray, or for the application of liquids in the form of spray; an atomizer.

**spray-nozle** (sprā'noz'l), *n.* An attachment for the nozle of a hose which serves to project liquid insecticides and fungicides in the form of a fine spray.

**spreach, spreacherie, spreachery.** See *spreagh, spreaghery*.

**spread** (spred), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spread*, ppr. *spreading*. [< ME. *spreden* (pret. *spredde, spradde, spredd, spred*, pp. *spredd, spred, sprad, y-sprad*), < AS. *sprǣdan* = D. *spreiden, spreijen*, = MLG. *spreden, spreiden*, LG. *spreden, spreen, spreien* = OHG. *spreitan*, MHG. G. *spreiten* = Norw. *spreida*, dial. *spreie* = Dan. *sprede*, extend, spread; causal of the more orig. verb MHG. *sprīten, spriden* = Sw. *sprida*, spread; cf. Icel. *sprita*, sprawl. Not connected, as is often said, with *broad* (AS. *brǣdan*, make broad, etc.).] **I.** *trans.* 1. To scatter; disperse; rout.

Was neuer in alle his lyue ther fadere ore so glad
Als whan he sauh his sons tuo the paiens force to *sprad*.
*Rob. of Brunne*, p. 18.

I have *spread* you abroad as the four winds of the heaven, saith the Lord. Zech. ii 6.

2. To distribute over a surface as by strewing, sprinkling, smearing, plastering, or overlaying.

Eche man to pleye with a plow, pykoys, or spade,
Spynne, or *sprede* donge, or spille hym-self with sleuthe.
*Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 308.

He carved upon them carvings of cherubims and palm trees, . . . and *spread* gold upon the cherubims, and upon the palm trees. 1 Ki. vi. 32.

3. To flatten out; stretch or draw out into a sheet or layer.

Silver *spread* into plates is brought from Tarshish, and gold from Uphaz. Jer. x. 9.

In other places similar igneous rocks are *spread* out in sheets which are intercalated between the sedimentary strata. *E. W. Streeter*, Precious Stones, p. 65.

4. To extend or stretch out to the full size; unfold; display by unfolding, stretching, expanding, or the like.

The saisnes com faste ridinge with baner *sprad*, and were moo than fifty thousande. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 248.

A parcel of a field where he had *spread* his tent.
Gen. xxxiii. 19.

Some species, as the meadow-lark, have a habit of *spreading* the tail at almost every chirp. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 202.

5. To lay or set out; outspread; display, as something to be viewed in its full extent.

With orchard, and with gardeyne, or with mede,
Se that thyne hous with hem be umviroune,
The side in longe upon the south thou *sprede*.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

To *spread* the earth before him, and commend . . .
Its various parts to his attentive note.
*Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 640.

6. To reach out; extend.

Bot 3it he sprange and sprente, and *spraddene* his armes,
And one the spere leughe spekes, he spekes thire wordes.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 331.

One while he *spred* his armes him fro,
One while he *spred* them nye.
*Sir Cauline* (Child's Ballads, III. 174).

Rose, as in dance, the stately trees, and *spread*
Their branches hung with copious fruit.
*Milton*, P. L., vii. 324.

7. To send out in all directions; scatter or shed abroad; disseminate; diffuse; propagate.

Great fear of my name 'mongst them was *spread*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 4. 50.

The hungry sheep . . .
Rot inwardly, and foul contagion *spread*.
*Milton*, Lycidas, l. 127.

And all the planets, in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And *spread* the truth from pole to pole.
*Addison*, Ode, Spectator, No. 465

On this blest age
Oh *spread* thy influence, but restrain thy rage.
*Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 122.

8. To overspread; overlay the surface of.

The workman melteth a graven image, and the goldsmith *spreadeth* it over with gold. Isa. xl. 19.

Rich tapestry *spread* the streets.
*Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 104.

Hence — 9. To cover or equip in the proper manner; set; lay: as, to *spread* a table.

The boordes were *spred* in righte litle space,
The ladies sate eche as hem semed best.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 55.

10. To set forth; recount at full length; hence, in recent use, to enter or record.

If Dagon be thy god,
Go to his temple, . . . *spread* before him
How highly it concerns his glory now
To frustrate and dissolve these magick spells.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 1147.

The resolutions, which the [Supreme] Court ordered *spread* on the minutes, expressed the profound loss which the members of the bar felt.
*New York Tribune*, Dec. 16, 1800.

11. To push apart: as, the weight of the train *spread* the rails. — **To spread one's self**, to take extraordinary and generally conspicuous pains; exert one's self to the utmost that something may appear well. [Slang, U. S.]

We dispatched Cullen to prepare a dinner. He had promised, to use his own expression, to *spread himself* in the preparation of this meal.
*Hammond*, Wild Northern Scenes, p. 266. (*Bartlett.*)

=Syn. 7. To scatter, circulate, publish.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To become scattered or distributed.

As soone as the saisnes were logged thei *spredde* a-brode in the contrey to forry, and euer brente and distroied as thei wente. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 272.

2†. To stretch one's self out, especially in a horizontal position.

Ther he mihte wel *sprædе* on his feire hude [hide].
*Layamon*, l. 14203.

3. To be outspread; hence, to have great breadth; be broad.

The cedar . . .
Whose top-branch overpeer'd Jove's *spreading* tree.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 2. 14.

Plants which, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 354.

4. To become extended by growth or expansion; increase in extent; expand; grow.

Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself
Till by broad *spreading* it disperse to nought.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 135.

*Spread* upward till thy boughs discern
The front of Sumner-place.
*Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

The streams run yellow,
Burst the bridges, and *spread* into bays.
*R. W. Gilder*, Early Autumn.

5. To be extended by communication or propagation; become diffused; be shed abroad.

This speche sprang in that space & *spradde* alle aboute
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 365.

Lest his infection, being of catching nature,
*Spread* further. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 311.

His renown had *spread* even to the coffee-houses of London and the cloisters of Oxford.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

6. To be pushed apart, as the rails of a car-track. — 7. To set a table; lay the cloth or dishes for a meal.

Dromio, go bid the servants *spread* for dinner.
*Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 189.

**Spreading globe-flower**, a plant, *Trollius laxus*, growing in swamps in the northeastern United States: it little resembles the true globe-flower in appearance, its sepals being spreading, and of a greenish-yellow or nearly white color.

**spread** (spred), *n.* [< *spread*, *v.*] 1. The act of spreading or extending; propagation; diffusion: as, the *spread* of knowledge.

No flower hath that kind of *spread* that the woodbine hath. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 676.

2. The state, condition, quality, or capability of being outspread; expansion: as, the tail of the peacock has an imposing *spread*. — 3. The amount of extension or expansion, especially in surface; expanse; breadth; compass.

These naked shoots . . .
Shall put their graceful foliage on again,
And more aspiring, and with ampler *spread*,
Shall boast new charms, and more than they have lost.
*Cowper*, Task, vi. 145.

The capitals of the triforium of Laon have about the same *spread* as those of the choir of Paris.
*C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 203.

Hence — 4. See the quotation.

The *spread* of the wheels or axles . . . is the distance between the centres of two axles.
*Forney*, Locomotive, p. 285.

5. A stretch; an expanse.

An elm with a *spread* of branches a hundred feet across.
*O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, p. 248.

6. Capacity for spreading or stretching.

Skins dressed by this process, . . . it is claimed, are made soft, pliable, and with elasticity or *spread*.
*C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 558.

7. That which is spread or set out, as on a table; a meal; a feast; especially, a meal, more or less elaborate, given to a select party. [Colloq.]

We had such a *spread* for breakfast as th' Queen herself might ha' sitten down to. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, ix.

After giving one *spread*,
With fiddling and masques, at the Saracen's Head.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 51.

8. A cloth used for a covering, as of a table or bed; a coverlet. [U. S.] — 9. The privilege of demanding shares of stock at a certain price, or of delivering shares of stock at another price, within a certain time agreed on. — 10. A saddle. *Tuft's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon* (1798). [Cant.] — 11. Among lapidaries, a stone which has a large surface in proportion to its thickness. — 12. In *zoöl.*, the measure from tip to tip of the spread wings, as of a bat, a bird, or an insect; the expanse or extent. — 13. In *math.*, a continuous manifold of points: thus, space is a three-way *spread*. — **Cone of spread.** See *cone*.

**spread** (spred), *p. a.* [< ME. *spred, sprad*; pp. of *spread*, *v.*] 1. Extended in area; having a broad surface; broad.

Tho wurthen waxen so wide and *spred*,
Pride and giscinge [desire] of louerd-hed.
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 831.

Of stature *spread* and straight, his armes and hands delectable to behold.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 302.

2. Shallower than the standard; having insufficient depth or thickness for the highest luster: said of a gem.

The other Spinel was also an octagon-shaped stone, of perfect color, very *spread*, and free from flaws.
*E. W. Streeter*, Precious Stones, p. 158.

**Spread eagle.** (*a*) See *eagle*. (*b*) *Naut.*, a sailor or other person lashed in the rigging or elsewhere with arms and legs outspread: a form of punishment. (*c*) In *cookery*, a fowl split open down the back and broiled. *G. Macdonald*, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xiv. (*d*) In the language of the stock exchange, a straddle. [Colloq.]

*Spread Eagle* is where a broker buys a certain stock at seller's option, and sells the same at seller's option within a certain time, on the chance that both contracts may run the full time and he gain the difference.
*Biddle*, On Stock Brokers, p. 74.

**Spread harmony.** See *harmony*, 2 (*d*). — **Spread window-glass.** Same as *broad glass* (which see, under *broad*).

**spread-eagle** (spred'ē'gl), *a.* [< *spread eagle*: see *spread* and *eagle*.] Having the form or characteristics of a spread eagle, or of the kind of display so called; hence, ostentatious; bombastic; boastful: as, a *spread-eagle* oration. See *spread eagle*, under *eagle*.

A kind of *spread-eagle* plot was hatched, with two heads growing out of the same body.
*Dryden*, Postscript to the History of the League, II. 469.

We Yankees are thought to be fond of the *spread-eagle* style. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 375.

**Spread-eagle orchid.** See *Oncidium*.

**spread-eagle** (spred'ē'gl), *v. t.* [< *spread eagle*.] To stretch out in the attitude of a spread eagle. [Rare.]

Decapitated carcases of cod — as well as haddock and ling, which are included under the name of stockfish — may be seen *spread-eagled* across transverse sticks to dry.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 278.

**spread-eagleism** (spred'ē'gl-izm), *n.* [< *spread-eagle* + *-ism*.] Vainglorious spirit as shown in opinion, action, or speech; ostentation; bombast, especially in the display of patriotism or national vanity.

When we talk of *spread eagleism*, we are generally thinking of the United States.
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 330.

**spreader** (spred'ėr), *n.* [< *spread* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which spreads. (*a*) One who or that which expands, outspreads, or spreads abroad. See *spread*, *v. i.*

If their child be not such a speedy *spreader* and brancher, like the vine, yet perchance he may . . . yield . . . as useful and more sober fruit than the other.
*Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 77.

(*b*) One who or that which extends, diffuses, disseminates, etc. See *spread*, *v. t.*

If it be a mistake, I desire I may not be accused for a *spreader* of false news. *Swift.*

2. In *flax-manuf.*, a machine for drawing and doubling flax from the heckles, and making it into slivers; a drawing-frame. — 3. In *cotton-manuf.*, same as *lapper*[2], 2. — 4. A device fitted to the nozle of a hose for causing the stream to spread into a thin fan of spray; a form of spray-nozle. — 5. A bar, commonly of wood, used to hold two swingletrees apart, and thus form a substitute for a doubletree for a plow,

stone-boat, cart, etc. *E. H. Knight.*—**Blower and spreader.** See *blower*[1].

**spreading-adder** (spred'ing-ad″ėr), *n.* Same as *blowing-snake.*

**spreading-board** (spred'ing-bōrd), *n.* Same as *setting-board.*

**spreading-frame** (spred'ing-frām), *n.* In *spinning*, a machine for spreading slivers of flax and leading them to the drawing-rollers. *E. H. Knight.*

**spreading-furnace** (spred'ing-fėr″nās), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a flattening-furnace, in which the split cylinders of blown glass are flattened out. The hearth of this furnace is called the *spreading-plate.*

**spreadingly** (spred'ing-li), *adv.* In a spreading or extending manner.

> The best times were *spreadingly* infected.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

**spreading-machine** (spred'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a batting and cleaning machine for forming loose cotton into a continuous band ready for the carder. Compare *scutcher.*

**spreading-oven** (spred'ing-uv″n), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a spreading- or flattening-furnace.

**spreading-plate** (spred'ing-plāt), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a flat plate or hearth on which a split cylinder of glass is laid to be opened into a flat sheet. See *flattening-furnace, spreading-furnace, cylinder-glass.*

**spreagh** (spreċh), *n.* [Also *spreach, spreich, spreath, spreith, spreth, spraith;* < Ir. Gael. *spreidh*, cattle, = W. *praidd*, flock, herd, booty, prey.] Prey, especially in cattle; booty; plunder. *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 64. [Scotch.]

**spreaghery, sprechery** (spreċh'ėr-i), *n.* [Also *spraygheric, spreagherie, spreachery, spreacherie, sprecherie;* < *spreagh* + *-ery.*] 1. Cattle-lifting; plundering.—2. Prey, in cattle or other property; booty; plunder; movables of an inferior sort, especially such as are collected by depredation. [Scotch in both uses.]

**spreat,** *n.* Same as *sprat*[1]. [Scotch.]

**spreath,** *n.* See *spreagh.* [Scotch.]

**sprechery,** *n.* See *spreaghery.* [Scotch.]

**spreckled** (sprek'ld), *a.* [< **spreckle* (< Icel. *sprekla* (Haldorsen) = Sw. *spräkla*, a spot, speck) + *-ed*[2]. The E. may be in part a var. of *speckled.*] Speckled. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> "What like were your fishes, my jollie young man?"
> "Black backs and *spreckl'd* bellies."
> *Lord Donald* (Child's Ballads, II. 246).

**spredt, spreddet.** Obsolete forms of *spread*, preterit and past participle of *spread.*

**spree**[1] (sprē), *n.* [Perhaps < Ir. *spre*, a spark, flash, animation, spirit; cf. *sprac*, a spark, life, motion, *spraic*, strength, vigor, sprightliness, = Gael. *spraic*, vigor, exertion. Cf. *sprack* and *spry.*] 1. A lively frolic; a prank.

> John Blower, honest man, as sailors are aye for some *spree* or another, wad take me ance to see ane Mrs. Siddons. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xx.

2. A bout or season of drinking to intoxication; a fit of drunkenness.

> Periodic drinkers, with long intervals between *sprees.*
> *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 518.

=**Syn. 2.** *Revel, Debauch*, etc. See *carousal*[1].

**spree**[1] (sprē), *v. i.* [< *spree*[1], *n.*] To go on a spree; carouse: often with an indefinite *it:* as, to *spree it* for a week.

> He . . . took to *spreein'* and liquor, and let down from a foreman to a hand. *T. Winthrop*, Love and Skates.

**spree**[2] (sprē), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *spry.* Connection with *spree*[1] is uncertain.] Spruce; gay. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**spreettail** (sprēt'tāl), *n.* Same as *sprittail.*

**spreich**[1], *v.* and *n.* See *spraich.*

**spreich**[2], **spreith,** *n.* See *spreagh.*

**spreint†.** Preterit and past participle of *spreng.*

**Sprekelia** (sprē-kē'li-ą), *n.* [NL. (Heister, 1753), named after J. H. von *Sprekelsen* of Hamburg; from whom Linnæus obtained the plant, and who wrote on the yucca in 1729.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Amaryllideæ* and tribe *Amarylleæ.* It is characterized by a one-flowered scape with a single spathaceous bract, by a perianth without a tube and with an ascending posterior segment, and by versatile anthers, a corona of small scales between the filaments, and a three-celled ovary with numerous ovules. The only species, *S. formosissima*, is known in cultivation as the *jacobæa-lily* (which see).

**sprengt** (spreng), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sprent, spreint.* [An obs. verb, now merged, so far as existent, in its primary verb, *spring*, or represented by the dial. *springe*[1]; < ME. *sprengen* (pret. *sprente, spreynte*, pp. *spreynd, spreind, spreint, yspreynd*), < AS. *sprengan*, cause to spring, sprinkle (= Icel. *sprengja* = Sw. *spränga*, cause to burst, = Dan. *sprænge*, sprinkle, burst, = OHG. MHG. G. *sprengen*, cause to burst), causal of *springan*, etc., spring, burst: see *spring;* cf. *bespreng.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To scatter in drops or minute particles; strew about; diffuse.

> Gamelyn *sprengeth* holy water with an oken spire.
> *Tale of Gamelyn* (Lansdowne MS.), l. 503.
>
> A fewe fraknes in his face *yspreynd.*
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1311.

2. To sprinkle; overspread with drops, particles, spots, or the like. [The past participle *sprent* is still in use as an archaism.]

> *Sprengeth* on [you] mid hali water. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 16.
>
> Otherwhere the snowy substaunce *sprent*
> With vermell. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 45.
>
> The cheek grown thin, the brown hair *sprent* with grey.
> *M. Arnold*, Thyrsis.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To leap; spring.

> To the chambyr dore he *sprente,*
> And claspid it with barres twoo.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 109. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> The blode *sprente* owtte and sprede as the horse sprynge.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2062.

2. To rise; dawn.

**Sprengel pump.** See *mercury air-pump*, under *mercury.*

**sprenkelt,** *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *sprinkle.*

**sprent**[1]**†,** *v. i.* [ME. *sprenten* = MHG. *sprenzen* = Icel. *spretta* (for **sprenta*), start, spring, spurt out, = Sw. *spritta* = Dan. *sprætte*, start, startle.] To leap; bound; dart.

> Sparkes of fire that obout sal *sprent.*
> *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 6814.

**sprent**[2]. Preterit and past participle of *spreng.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

**spret†, spretet,** *n.* Obsolete forms of *sprit*[1].

**sprett** (sprot), *n.* Same as *sprat*[1], 1. [Scotch.]

**sprew, sprue** (sprö), *n.* [Sc. also *sproo;* < D. *spruw, sprouw*, the thrush.] A disease: same as *thrush*[2].

**spreyndet, spreyndt.** Old forms of the preterit and past participle of *spreng.*

**sprig**[1] (sprig), *n.* [< ME. *spryg, sprigge*, perhaps a var. of **sprikke*, < MLG. *sprik*, LG. *sprikk*, stick, twig, = AS. **sprec* (in Somner, not authenticated) = Icel. *sprek*, a stick (*smā-sprek*, small sticks); cf. Sw. dial. *spragg, spragge* = Dan. dial. *sprag*, a sprig, spray: see *spray*[1], *sprag*[1].] 1. A sprout; a shoot; a small branch; a spray, as of a tree or plant.

> So it became a vine, and brought forth branches, and shot forth *sprigs.* Ezek. xvii. 6.
>
> A faded silk, . . .
> With *sprigs* of summer laid between the folds.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. An offshoot from a human stock; a young person; a scion; a slip: often implying slight disparagement or contempt.

> A *sprig* of the nobility,
> That has a spirit equal to his fortunes.
> *Shirley*, Hyde Park, i. 1.

3. An ornament or a design in the form of a spray; especially, such a design stamped, woven, or embroidered on a textile fabric.

> Ten Small Diamonds singly set in Silver, but made up together into a *Sprig* fastened by a Wire, which were lost from her Majesty's Robes.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 182.

4. A kind of spike.—5. See the quotation. [Prov. Eng.]

> Men who work in wall or mud-work have to run barrows full of earth on planks, perhaps upwards. To prevent slips a triangular piece of iron is screwed to their shoe-heels, having three points half an inch long projecting downwards. These are called *sprigs.* *Halliwell.*

6. A small brad or nail without a head.—7. A small wedge-shaped piece, usually of tin-plate, used to hold the glass in a wooden sash until the putty can be applied and has time to harden.—8. In *lace-making*, one of the separate pieces of lace, usually pillow-made lace, which are fastened upon a net ground or réseau in all kinds of application-lace. They are generally in the form of flowers and leaves (whence the name).—9. The sprigtail or pintail duck, *Dafila acuta. G. Trumbull*, 1888.—10. *Naut.*, a small eye-bolt ragged at the point.—**Chantilly sprig pattern.** See *Chantilly porcelain* (*a*), under *porcelain*[1].

**sprig**[1] (sprig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sprigged*, ppr. *sprigging.* [< *sprig*[1], *n.*] 1. To decorate with sprigs, as pottery or textile fabrics.

> A grey clay *sprigged* with white. *Dwight.*
>
> Friday, went to the Lower Rooms; wore my *sprigged* muslin robe with blue trimmings.
> *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, iii.

2. To form into a sprig or sprigs.

> *Sprigg'd* rosemary the lads and lasses bore.
> *Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Friday, l. 135.

3. To drive sprigs into.

**sprig**[2] (sprig), *n.* [Cf. *sprug.*] The sparrow, *Passer domesticus.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sprig**[3]**†** (sprig), *a.* [Cf. *sprack.*] Spruce; smart.

> For all he wears his beard so *sprig.*
> *Cotton*, Burlesque upon Burlesque. (*Davies.*)

**sprig-bolt** (sprig'bōlt), *n.* Same as *rag-bolt.*

**sprig-crystal** (sprig'kris″tal), *n.* A crystal or cluster of prismatic crystals of quartz, adhering to the rock at one end, and tapering off to a sharp point at the other extremity.

> In perpendicular fissures, crystal is found in form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and near the other lessening gradually, till it terminates in a point: this is called by lapidaries *sprig* or rock *crystal.*
> *Woodward.*

**spriggy** (sprig'i), *a.* [< *sprig*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of sprigs or small branches. *Bailey*, 1729.

**spright**[1]**†,** *n.* and *v.* An obsolete and erroneous spelling of *sprite*[1].

**spright**[2]**†,** *n.* See *sprite*[2].

**sprightful†** (sprīt'fūl), *a.* [Prop. *spriteful;* < *spright, sprite*[1], + *-ful.*] Full of spirit; sprightly; brisk; animated; gay.

> Spoke like a *sprightful* noble gentleman.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2. 177.

**sprightfully†** (sprīt'fūl-i), *adv.* In a sprightly or lively manner; with spirit.

> *Archid.* So, so, 'tis well: how do I look?
> *Mar.* Most *sprightfully. Massinger*, The Bondman, ii. 1.

**sprightfulness†** (sprīt'fūl-nes), *n.* [Prop. *spritefulness;* < *sprightful, spriteful,* + *-ness.*] Sprightliness; vigor; animation. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 6.

**sprightless†** (sprīt'les), *a.* [Prop. *spriteless;* < *spright, sprite*[1], + *-less.*] Lacking spirit; spiritless.

> Nay, he is *spriteless*, sense or soul hath none.
> *Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, vii. 44.

**sprightliness** (sprīt'li-nes), *n.* [Prop. *spritelíness;* < *sprightly, spritely,* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being sprightly; liveliness; life; briskness; vigor; activity; gaiety; vivacity.

> To see such *sprightliness* the prey of sorrow I pitied her from my soul. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 20.

=**Syn.** *Life, Liveliness*, etc. See *animation.*

**sprightly** (sprīt'li), *a.* [Prop. *spritely*, but *sprightly* is the common spelling, the literal meaning and therefore the proper form of the word being lost from view; < *spright*[1], *sprite*[1], + *-ly*[1].] 1†. Of or pertaining to a sprite or spirit; ghostly; spectral; incorporeal.

> As I slept, me thought
> Great Iupiter, vpon his Eagle back'd,
> Appear'd to me, with other *sprightly* shewes.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline (folio 1623), v. 5. 428.

2. Full of spirit or vigor; brisk; lively; vivacious; animated; spirited; gay.

> I am glad you are so *sprightly.* You fought bravely.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 1.
>
> Let me tell you, that *sprightly* grace and insinuating manner of yours will do some mischief among the girls here. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

=**Syn. 2.** See *animation.*

**sprightly†** (sprīt'li), *adv.* [Prop. *spritely;* < *sprightly, a.*] In a sprightly manner; with vigor, liveliness, or gaiety. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 53.

**sprigtail** (sprig'tāl), *n.* 1. The pintail or sprig, a duck, *Dafila acuta.* See cut under *Dafila.*—2. The sharp-tailed or pin-tailed grouse, *Pediœcetes phasianellus columbianus:* more fully *sprig-tailed grouse.* See cut under *Pediœcetes.*

**sprig-tailed** (sprig'tāld), *a.* Having a sprigged or sharp-pointed tail, as a bird; pin-tailed: as, the *sprig-tailed* duck, *Dafila acuta.*

**spring** (spring), *v.*; pret. *sprang* or *sprung*, pp. *sprung*, ppr. *springing.* [Also dial. *sprink;* < ME. *springen, spryngen* (pret. *sprang, sprong*, pl. *sprungen, sprongen*, pp. *sprungen, sprongen, sprunge*), < AS. *springan, sprincan* (pret. *sprang, spranc*, pl. *sprungon*, pp. *sprungen*), spring, = OS. *springan* = OFries. *springa* = D. *springen* = MLG. *springen* = OHG. *springan*, MHG. G. *springen*, spring, = Icel. *springa* = Sw. *springa* = Dan. *springe*, spring, run, burst, split, = Goth. **spriggan* (not recorded); cf. OF. *espringuier*, etc., spring, dance, = It. *springare*, kick about (< OHG.); prob. akin to Gr. *σπέρχεσθαι*, move rapidly, be in haste, *σπερχνός*, hasty. Cf. Lith. *sprugti*, spring away, escape. Hence *spring, n.*, and ult. *springal*[1], *springal*[2], the causal *spreng* (now mostly merged in *spring*), *sprinkle*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To leap up; jump.

Whan Gonnore this saugh, she *sprongе* for ioye.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 210.

They would often *spring*, and bound, and leap, with prodigious agility. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 1.

**2.** To move with leaps; bound along; rush.

Than *sprongе* forth Gawein and his companye a-monge the forreyours, that many were there slain and wounded.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 587.

The horses, *springing* from under the whip of the charioteer, soon bore us from the great entrance of the palace into the midst of the throng that crowded the streets.
*W. Ware*, Zenobia, I. 58.

Specifically—**3.** To start up; rise suddenly, as a bird from a covert.

Watchful as fowlers when their game will *spring*.
*Otway*, Venice Preserved, i. 1.

**4.** To be impelled with speed or violence; shoot; fly; dart.

And sudden light
*Sprung* through the vaulted roof. *Dryden.*

The blood *sprang* to her face.
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

Out *sprang* his bright steel at that latest word.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 285.

**5.** To start, recoil, fly back, etc., as from a forced position; escape from constraint; give; relax; especially, to yield to natural elasticity or to the force of a spring. See *spring*, *n.*, 9.

Thor [Jacob] wrestelede an engel with,
Senwe [sinew] *sprungen* fro the lith [limb].
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1804.

No sooner are your . . . appliances withdrawn than the strange casket of a heart *springs* to again.
*Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 6.

**6.** To be shivered or shattered; split; crack.

Whene his spere was *sprongene*, he spode hym fulle gerne, Swappede owtte with a swerde, that swykede hym never.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1794.

East and Tom were chatting together in whispers by the light of the fire, and splicing a favourite old fives bat which had *sprung*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 9.

**7.** To come into being; begin to grow; shoot up; come up; arise; specifically, of the day, to dawn: said of any kind of genesis or beginning, and often followed by *up*.

The derke was done & the day *sprange*.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1076.

Hadst thou sway'd as kings should do, . . .
Giving no ground unto the house of York,
They never then had *sprung* like summer flies.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6. 17.

In the night, when the Land winds came, they anchored, and lay still till about 10 or 11 a Clock the next day, at which time the Sea-breeze usually *sprang up* again, and enabled them to continue their Course.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 106.

Alone the sun arises, and alone
*Spring* the great streams.
*M. Arnold*, In Utrumque Paratus.

**8.** To take one's birth, rise, or origin (from or out of any one or any thing); be derived; proceed, as from a specified source, stock, or set of conditions.

This folc, *sprungen* of Israel,
Is vnder God timed wel.
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4023.

My only love *sprung* from my only hate!
*Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5. 140.

**9†.** To come into view or notice; be spread by popular report; gain fame or prevalence.

Thus withinne a whyle his name is *sprongе*
Bothe of his dedes and his goode tonge.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 579.

The word shal *springen* of him into Colovne.
*Flemish Insurrection* (Child's Ballads, VI. 271).

**10.** To rise above a given level; have a relatively great elevation; tower.

Up from their midst *springs* the village spire,
With the crest of its cock in the sun afire.
*Whittier*, Prophecy of Samuel Sewall.

Above this *springs* the roof, semicircular in general section, but somewhat stilted at the sides, so as to make its height greater than the semi-diameter.
*J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 119.

**11.** To warp, or become warped; bend or wind from a straight line or plane surface, as a piece of timber or plank in seasoning.

The battens are more likely to *spring* fairly than when the curves are nearly straight. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 21.

**12.** To bend to the oars and make the boat leap or spring forward, as in an emergency: often in the form of an order: as, "*Spring* ahead hard, men!"—**Springing bow.** In *violin-playing*, a staccato passage, produced by dropping the bow on the strings so that it rebounds by its own elasticity, is said to be played with a *springing bow*. Also called *spiccato*, and, when the bow rebounds to a considerable distance, *saltato*. = **Syn.** *Leap*, *Jump*, etc. See *skip*1, *v. i.*

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to leap or dart; urge or launch at full speed.

So they spede at the spoures, they *sprangene* theire horses, Hyres theme hakenayes hastyly there aftyre.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 483.

I *spring* my thoughts into this immense field.
*J. Hervey*, Meditations, II. 129.

**2.** To start or rouse, as game; cause to rise from the earth or from a covert; flush: as, to *spring* a pheasant.

The men *sprange* the birdes out of the busshes, and the haukes sorynge ouer them bete them doune, so that the men mought easily take them.
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 18.

Here 's the master fool, and a covey of coxcombs; one wise man, I think, would *spring* you all.
*Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

**3.** To bring out hastily or unexpectedly; produce suddenly; bring, show, contrive, etc., with unexpected promptness, or as a surprise.

I may perhaps *spring* a wife for you anon.
*B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

Surprised with fright,
She starts and leaves her bed, and *springs* a light.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 153.

The friends to the cause *sprang* a new project. *Swift.*

It 's a feast at a poor country labourer's place when he *springs* sixpenn'orth of fresh herrings.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 53.

**4.** To jump over; overleap.

Far be the spirit of the chase from them [women]!
Uncomely courage, unbeseeming skill;
To *spring* the fence, to rein the prancing steed.
*Thomson*, Autumn, l. 575.

**5†.** To cause to spring up or arise; bring forth; generate.

Two wellis there bethe, I telle thee,
That *sprynggythe* oyle, there men may see.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 142.

Their indulgence must not *spring* in me
A fond opinion that he cannot err.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

**6†.** To scatter as in sowing; strew about; shed here and there; sprinkle (a liquid).

Before theise Ydoles men sleen here Children many tymes, and *sprynyen* the Blood upon the Ydoles; and so thei maken here Sacrifise. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 170.

**7.** To sprinkle, as with fine drops, particles, or spots; especially, to moisten with drops of a liquid: as, to *spring* clothes. [Now only prov. Eng.]

With holi water thou schalt me *springe*,
And as the snowe I schal be whyt.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 253.

**8.** To shiver; split; crack: as, to *spring* a bat; the mast was *sprung*.

Our shippes [were] in very good plight, more then that the Mary Rose, by some mischance, either *sprang* or spent her fore-yarde. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 609.

**9.** To cause to burst or explode; discharge.

I *sprung* a mine, whereby the whole nest was overthrown. *Addison*, Spectator.

**10.** To shift out of place; relax; loosen.

The linch-pins of the wagon are probably lost, and the tire of the wheels *sprung*. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 178.

Specifically—**11.** To relax the spring of; cause to act suddenly by means of a spring; touch off, as by a trigger: as, to *spring* a trap; to *spring* a rattle; also figuratively: as, to *spring* a plot or a joke.

He shall weave his snares,
And *spring* them on thy careless steps.
*Bryant*, Antiquity of Freedom.

**12.** To bend by force, as something stiff or strong.—**13.** To insert, as a beam in a place too short for it, by bending it so as to bring the ends nearer together, and allowing it to straighten when in place: usually with *in*: as, to *spring in* a slat or bar.—**14.** In *arch.*, to commence from an abutment or pier: as, to *spring* an arch.—**15.** *Naut.*, to haul by means of springs or cables: as, to *spring* the stern of a vessel around.—**16.** In *carp.*, to unite (the boards of a roof) with bevel-joints in order to keep out wet.—**To spring a butt** (*naut.*). See *butt*2.—**To spring a leak.** See *leak*.—**To spring her luff** (*naut.*). See *luff*2.

**spring** (spring), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *spring*, *springe*, a leap, *spreng*, *sprynge*, a spring (of water), a rod, a sprig, < AS. *spring*, *sprynġ*, a leap, a spring, fountain, ulcer, = OS. *spring* (in *aho-spring* = AS. *ēa-spryng*, a well, 'water-spring') = OFries. *spring* (in *spedelspring*) = MLG. *sprink* = OHG. *spring*, *sprung*, MHG. *sprinc*, *sprunc*, G. *spring*, a spring of water (cf. *sprung*, a leap), = Sw. Dan. *spring*, a leap, run, spring (cf. Sw. *språng*, a leap, bound, water-spring); from the verb: see *spring*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** The act of springing or leaping. (*a*) A leaping or darting; a vault; a bound.

The Indian immediately started back, whilst the lion rose with a *spring*, and leaped towards him.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 56.

(*b*) A flying back; the resilience of a body recovering its former state by its elasticity.

The bow well bent, and smart the *spring*.
*Cowper*, Human Frailty.

**2.** The act or time of springing or appearing; the first appearance; the beginning; birth; rise; origin: as, the *spring* of mankind; the *spring* of the year; the *spring* of the morning or of the day (see *dayspring*). [Archaic except as in def. 3 and its figurative use.]

Men, if we view them in their *spring*, are at the first without understanding or knowledge at all.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 6.

This river taketh *spring* out of a certain lake eastward.
*B. Jonson*, Masque of Blackness.

So great odds there is between the *Spring* and Fall of Fortune. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 126.

At morning *spring* and even-fall
Sweet voices in the still air singing.
*Whittier*, Mogg Megone, ii.

Specifically—**3.** The first of the four seasons of the year; the season in which plants begin to vegetate and rise; the vernal season (see *season*); hence, figuratively, the first and freshest period of any time or condition.

Rough winter spent,
The pleasant *spring* straight draweth in ure.
*Surrey*, The Louer Comforteth Himself.

My hasting days fly on with full career,
But my late *spring* no bud or blossom shew'th.
*Milton*, Sonnets, ii.

**4.** That which springs or shoots up. (*a*†) A sprout; shoot; branch; sapling.

*Springis* and plantes, any spryg that growt out of any tree. *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 168.

This canker that eats up Love's tender *spring*.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 656.

(*b*) A young wood; any piece of woodland; a grove; a shrubbery. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

When the *spring* is of two years' growth, draw part of it for quick-sets. *Evelyn*, Sylva, III. viii. § 23.

(*c*†) A rod; a switch.

For ho so spareth the *spring* spilleth hus children;
And so wrot the wise to wissen us alle.
*Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 139.

**5†.** A youth; a springal.

The one his bowe and shafts, the other *Spring*
A burning Teade about his head did move.
*Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 292.

Ca' me nae mair Sir Donald,
But ae *spring* Donald your son.
*Lizie Lindsay* (Child's Ballads, IV. 65).

**6†.** Offspring; race.

Who on all the human *spring* conferred confusion.
*Chapman.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**7.** Water rising to the surface of the earth from below, and either flowing away in the form of a small stream or standing as a pool or small lake. Rivers are chiefly fed, both before and after being joined by their various affluents, by underground springs, and some pools of water large enough to be called ponds or even lakes are supplied in the same way. The conditions under which springs are formed are exceedingly variable, at once as regards the quantity of water, its temperature, the amount and nature of the gaseous and solid substances which it holds in solution, and the manner in which it is delivered at the surface; hence springs are variously designated in accordance with these peculiarities, the most familiar terms used for this purpose being *shallow*, *simple*, *common*, or *surface*; *hot*, *boiling*, *thermal*; *mineral*, *medicinal*; and *spouting*, or *geyser*, as this kind of spring is more generally called. Shallow or surface springs ordinarily furnish water which is pretty nearly pure, can be used for drinking, and does not differ much in temperature from the mean of the locality where they occur. They are due to the fact that the water falling on the surface in the form of rain, or furnished by melting snow, sinks to a certain depth (according as the soil and underlying rocks are more or less porous or permeable), where it is held in greater or less quantity according to the amount of rainfall and the thickness and relative position of the various permeable and impermeable formations with which it is brought in contact, but seeks under the influence of gravitation to escape, and makes its appearance at the surface when the topographical or geological conditions are favorable. Thus, a bed of gravel or sand resting on a mass of clay (the former being very permeable, the latter almost impermeable) will become saturated with water below a certain depth, the distance from the surface of the saturated sand or gravel, or the *line of saturation*, as it is called, varying with the climate and season. If, however, there be an adjacent ravine or valley which is cut deep enough to expose the line of junction of the permeable and impermeable formations, the water will escape along this line in greater or less quantity, giving rise to springs, which will vary in number and copiousness with the varying conditions which present themselves. The water of such springs, not having descended to any great depth, will not vary much in temperature from the mean of the locality. Very different are the conditions in the case of thermal or hot springs, which may have any temperature up to boiling, and of which the water may have been heated either by coming from great depths or by contact with volcanic rocks; hence thermal springs are phenomena very characteristic of volcanic and geologically disturbed or faulted regions, and those hot springs which are of the geyser type (see *geyser*) are most interesting from the scenic point of view. The medicinal properties and curative effects of various hot springs are of great practical importance; and many such springs, in Europe and the United States, are places much resorted to by invalids and pleasure-seekers. The variety of constituents, both solid and gaseous, held in solution by different hot springs is very great. From the medicinal point of view, springs are variously classi-

fied, and without regard to temperature, because the nature and quantity of the substances which the water contains are not by any means entirely dependent on temperature, although in general the hotter the water the larger the amount of foreign matter likely to be held in solution, while a high temperature is undoubtedly in many cases an important element in the therapeutic effect produced. A convenient classification of mineral waters, from the medicinal point of view, is into (*a*) indifferent, (*b*) earthy, (*c*) sulphurous, (*d*) saline, (*e*) alkaline, (*f*) purgative, (*g*) chalybeate. *Indifferent* waters are such as contain but a small amount of foreign matter—often so little, indeed, that they might well be classed as *potable*, but they are usually thermal. Their mode of therapeutic action is not well understood, and by some the imagination is thought to play an important part as a curative agency. Examples of well-known and much-visited springs of this class are Schlangenbad in Nassau; Gastein in Salzburg; Teplitz in Bohemia; Plombières in France; Lebanon, New York; Hot Springs, Bath Court House, Virginia; Clarendon Springs, Vermont; Hot Springs, Arkansas, etc. *Earthy* waters contain a large amount of mineral matter in solution, calcium sulphate predominating in quantity. Examples: Leuk, Switzerland; Bagnères-de-Bigorre, France; Bath, England; Sweet Springs and Berkeley Springs, West Virginia. *Sulphurous* waters are weak solutions of alkaline sulphurets, the mineral constituents ranging from a few grains to a hundred or more in the gallon, and the sulphur from a trace to 4 parts in 10,000; some are cold, others hot. Examples: many of the most frequented springs of the Pyrenees, as Cauteretz, Eaux-Bonnes, Eaux-Chaudes, Bagnères-de-Luchon; Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia; Harrogate, England; White Sulphur, West Virginia; and many others. *Saline* springs: these are very numerous, both hot and cold, common salt being the predominating ingredient; but besides this there are usually present salts of lime, magnesia, soda, iron, iodine, and bromine. Examples: Kissingen, Bavaria; Wiesbaden, Baden-Baden, Niederselters, in Germany; St. Catherines, Canada; Saratoga, New York. *Alkaline* waters: these contain salts of soda, potash, lime, and magnesia; also, more or less commonly, lithia, strontia, and traces of iodine, bromine, fluorin, and arsenic. Examples: Vichy in France; Bilin in Bohemia; Heilbrunn, Ems, in Germany. *Purgative* waters, containing especially the sulphate of magnesia, and also of soda, often in large quantity, as in the case of the Pullna water, which has 1,986 grains to the gallon, mostly sodium and magnesium sulphates. Examples: Sedlitz, Carlsbad, and Pullna, Bohemia; Cheltenham and Scarborough, England. *Chalybeate* waters, in which salts of iron are the essential ingredient. Examples: Schwalbach, Nassau; Spa, Belgium; Pyrmont, Germany.

**8.** Figuratively, any fount or source of supply.

*Macb.* The *spring*, the head, the fountain of your blood
Is stopp'd; the very source of it is stopp'd.
*Macd.* Your royal father's murder'd.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3. 103.

**9.** An elastic body, as a strip or wire of steel coiled spirally, a steel rod or plate, strips of steel suitably joined together, a mass or strip of india-rubber, etc., which, when bent or forced from its natural state, has the power of recovering it again in virtue of its elasticity. Springs are used for various purposes—as for diminishing concussion, as in carriages; for motive power, as in clocks and watches; for communicating motion by sudden release from a state of tension, as a bow, the spring of a gun-lock, etc.; for measuring weight and other force, as in the spring-balance; as regulators to control the movement of wheel-works, etc.

To the trunk again, and shut the *spring* of it.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 2. 47.

**10.** In *entom.*, a special elastic organ by which an insect is enabled to spring into the air. (*a*) The springing-organ of species of the family *Poduridæ*. It consists of several bristle-like appendages at the end of the abdomen, which are united at their bases and bent under the body. In leaping, the end of the abdomen is first bent down and then suddenly extended, bringing the elastic bristles with great force against the ground. See cut under *springtail*. (*b*) The springing-organ of a skipjack beetle, or elater. It consists of a spine extending backward from the prosternum and received in a cavity of the mesosternum. When the insect is placed on its back, it extends the prothorax so as to bring the spine to the edge of the mesosternal cavity; then, suddenly relaxing the muscles, the spine descends violently into the cavity, and the force given by this sudden movement causes the base of the elytra to strike against the supporting surface with such power that the body is thrown into the air. See cut under *click-beetle*.

**11.** Any active or motive power, physical or mental; that by which action is produced or propagated; motive.

Self-love, the *spring* of motion, acts the soul.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 59.

**12.** Capacity for springing; elastic power; elasticity, either physical or mental.

Heav'ns! what a *spring* was in his arm! *Dryden.*

Th' elastic *spring* of an unwearied foot,
That mounts the stile with ease, or leaps the fence.
*Cowper*, Task, i. 135.

**13.** *Naut.*: (*a*) The start, as of a plank; an opening in a seam; a leak.

Each petty hand
Can steer a ship becalmed; but he that will
Govern and carry her to her ends must know . . .
Where her *springs* are, her leaks; and how to stop 'em.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 1.

(*b*) A crack in a mast or yard, running obliquely or transversely. (*c*) A line made fast to the bow or quarter of a ship, in order to pull the head or stern in any required direction. (*d*) A rope extending from some part of a ship to another ship, or to a fixed object, to cant or move the ship by being hauled upon.—**14.** A quick and cheerful tune; a skip. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

We will meet him,
And strike him such new *springs*, and such free welcomes,
Shall make him scorn an empire.
*Fletcher* (*and another*?), Prophetess, v. 2.

Last night I play'd . . .
"O'er Bogie" was the *spring*.
*Ramsay*, Gentle Shepherd, i. 1.

**15.** In *falconry*, a collection of teal.

A *spring* of teels. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

Presently surprising a *spring* of teal.
*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 26, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**Atmospheric, bituminous, boiling, caballine spring.** See the adjectives.—**Backlash-spring.** See *backlash*.—**C spring.** See *C-spring*.—**Carbonated springs.** See *carbonate*[2].—**Compound spring**, a spring in which springs of different types are combined.—**Intermittent or intermitting spring.** See *intermittent*.—**Platform-spring**, a form of spring used for heavy vehicles, consisting of four semi-elliptical steel springs arranged as a sort of resilient skeleton platform.—**Pneumatic spring**, a device in which air is confined and made by its elasticity to perform the functions of a spring. It may be a simple air-bag or a cylinder with a close-fitting piston, etc. Also called *air-spring*, *air-cushion*.—**Spiral spring**, a coiled spring used chiefly where the pressure to be resisted is direct and in line with the axis of the spring. See cut under *oiler*.—**Spring of a beam or of a deck**, the curve of a beam or deck upward from a horizontal line.—**Spring of pork**, the lower part of the fore quarter, which is divided from the neck, and has the leg without the shoulder.—**Syn. 7.** *Fountain*, etc. See *well*[1].

**II.** *a.* Pertaining to, suitable for, or occurring or used in the spring of the year: as, *spring* fashions; *spring* wheat.—**Spring canker-worm.** See *canker-worm*.—**Spring cress**, an American bittercress, *Cardamine rhomboidea*, common in wet places, bearing white flowers in early spring.—**Spring crocus**, an early crocus, *Crocus vernus*, having blue, white, or party-colored flowers, perhaps the most common garden species.—**Spring fare**, the first fare of fish taken any year. Fishermen make about two fares of cod in a year, and the first or spring fare, which commences early in April, is of a superior quality. [New England.]—**Spring fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Spring grinder.** See *grinder*.—**Spring lobster.** See *lobster*, 2.—**Spring mackerel.** See *mackerel*[1].—**Spring safety-valve.** See *safety-valve*.—**Spring snowflake.** See *snowflake*, 3.

**springal**[1]†, **springald**[1]† (spring'al, -ald), *n.* [< ME. *springal*, *spryngal*, *spryngold*, *espringold* = MHG. *springal*, *springolf*, < OF. *espringale*, *espringalle* (AF. also *springalde*), also *espingalle*, *espinguale*, and also *espringole*, *espringarde*, *espingarde* (= Pr. *espingala* = Sp. Pg. *espingarda* = It. *spingarda*, ML. *spingarda*), a military engine, also a dance, < *espringuier*, *espringhier*, *espringier*, *espinguer*, *espinguier*, spring, dance (= It. *springare*, *spingare*, kick about), < OHG. *springan*, spring, jump: see *spring*.] A military engine, resembling the ballista, used in Europe in the middle ages.

Eke withynne the castelle were
*Spryngoldes*, gunnes, and bows, archers.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4191.

**springal**[2], **springald**[2] (spring'al, -ald), *n.* [Also *springel*, *springall*, *springold*, *springow*, < *spring* + *-ald*, equiv. to *-ard* (the word being then perhaps suggested by *springal*[1], *springald*[1]), or else + *-al*, equiv. to *-el*, *-le*, AS. *-ol*, as in E. *brittle*, *newfangle*, etc. Cf. *spring*, *n.*, 5, *springer*, 1 (*b*).] A young person; a youth; especially, a young man. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

A *Springald*, adolescens.
*Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

Ha, well done! excellent boy! dainty, fine *springal*!
*Middleton*, More Dissemblers Besides Women, v. 1.

**springard**† (spring'ärd), *n.* Same as *springal*[1].

**spring-back** (spring'bak), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a false back put on the sewed sections of a book, which springs upward when the book is opened flat, but returns to its proper position when the book is closed. The outer or true back does not change its outward curve, being kept stiff on library books by sheets of stiff paper, in large blank books by molded pasteboard or sheets of thin steel.

**spring-balance** (spring'bal'ans), *n.* See *balance*.

**spring-band** (spring'band), *n.* In a vehicle, a loop or strap used to unite the arms of an elliptic spring.

**spring-bar** (spring'bär), *n.* In a vehicle, a bar upon the ends of which the body is supported. It lies parallel with the axle, and rests upon the center of the elliptic spring.

**spring-beam** (spring'bēm), *n.* **1.** A beam reaching across a wide space, without a central support.—**2.** In *ship-building*, a fore-and-aft timber uniting the outer ends of the paddle-box beams, and carrying the outboard shaft-bearing.—**3.** An elastic bar at the top of a tilt-hammer, jig-saw, or mortising-machine, to accelerate the fall, or afford return motion.—**4.** In a railroad-car, one of two heavy timbers resting on the springs of a six-wheel car-truck, and serving to support the bolster-bridges, which, through the bolster, support the car-body.—**5.** In *carp.*, the tie-beam of a truss.

**spring-beauty** (spring'bū'ti), *n.* **1.** A common American wild flower of the genus *Claytonia*, especially *C. Virginica*, a low, succulent herb, sending up from a deep-set tuber in early spring a simple stem bearing a pair of narrow leaves and a loose gradually developing raceme of pretty flowers, which are white or rose-colored with deeper veins. See cut under *Claytonia*. The smaller *C. Caroliniana*, with spatulate or oval leaves, is more northern except in the mountains.—**2.** In *entom.*, a beautiful little butterfly of America, *Erora læta*, which appears in spring, and has the hind wings in the male brown bordered with blue, in the female mostly blue. *S. H. Scudder.* [Recent.]

**spring-bed** (spring'bed), *n.* **1.** A mattress formed of spiral springs or a fabric woven of coiled spiral wire, set in a wooden frame.—**2.** In a cloth-shearing machine, a long elastic plate of steel fastened to the framing of the machine to press the fibers of the cloth within the range of the cutting edges.

**spring-beetle** (spring'bē'tl), *n.* A beetle of the family *Elateridæ*; an elater; a click-beetle. See cut under *click-beetle*. Also *springing-beetle*. See *spring*, *n.*, 10 (*b*).

**spring-bell** (spring'bel), *n.* A species of rush-lily, *Sisyrinchium grandiflorum*. See *rush-lily*.

**spring-block** (spring'blok), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*, a common block or deadeye connected to a ring-bolt by a spiral or india-rubber spring. It is attached to the sheets, so as to give a certain amount of elasticity.—**2.** In a vehicle, a piece of wood fixed on the axle as a support for the spring.—**3.** In a car-truck, a distance-piece placed above or below an elliptic spring.

**spring-board** (spring'bōrd), *n.* An elastic board used in vaulting, etc.

**springbok** (spring'bok), *n.* [< S. African D. *spring-bok* (= G. *spring-bock*), a wild goat, < *spring*, = E. *spring*, + *bok* = E. *buck*[1].] A beautiful gazel, *Gazella euchore*, so called by the Dutch colonists of South Africa, where it abounds,

Springbok (*Gazella euchore*).

from its agility in springing upward when alarmed or as it scours the plain in escaping from its pursuers. It is of lithe and graceful form and handsome coloration, in which a rich tawny brown is varied with pure-white and black. Also *spring-boc*, *spring-buck*, *sprink-buck*, and *springer*.

**spring-box** (spring'boks), *n.* **1.** The box which contains the mainspring of a watch or other mechanism; the barrel.—**2.** A box or some similar receptacle closed by a lid which opens or shuts by the elasticity of a spring or some similar device. See *palpal*.—**3.** In *upholstery*, the wooden frame within which the springs, as of a mattress or of the seat of a sofa, are contained.

**spring-buck** (spring'buk), *n.* Same as *springbok*. *Imp. Dict.*

**spring-carriage** (spring'kar'āj), *n.* A wheeled carriage mounted upon springs.

**spring-cart** (spring'kärt), *n.* A light cart mounted upon springs.

**springe**[1] (sprinj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *springed*, ppr. *springeing*. [< ME. *sprengen*, < AS. *sprengan*,

causal of *springan*, spring: see *spring*, and cf. *spreng* (of which *springe* is the proper form (cf. *singe*, as related to *sing*), now only dialectal).] To sprinkle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**springe**[2] (sprinj), *n.* [< ME. *springe*, < *springen*, spring: see *spring*, *v.* Cf. *springle*, and D. *spring-net*, a spring-net, OHG. *springa*, MHG. *sprinke*, a bird-snare.] A noose or snare for catching small game; a gin. It is usually secured to an elastic branch, or small sapling, which is bent over and secured by some sort of trigger which the movements of the animal will release, when it flies up and the noose catches the game.

A woodcock to mine own *springe*.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 317.

I will teach thee a *springe*, Tony, to catch a pewit.
*Scott*, Kenilworth, xli.

**springe**[2] (sprinj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *springed*, ppr. *springeing*. [< *springe*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To catch in a springe.

We *springe* ourselves, we sink in our own bogs.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Queen of Corinth, iv. 4.

**II.** *intrans.* To set springes; catch game by means of springes.

**springe**[3] (sprinj), *a.* [< *spring*, *v.*] Active; nimble; brisk; agile. [Prov. Eng.]

The squire 's pretty *springe*, considering his weight.
*George Eliot*, Silas Marner, xi.

**springer** (spring'ėr), *n.* [< *spring* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which springs, in any sense. (*a*) A growing plant, shrub, or tree; a sapling.

The young men and maidens go out into the woods and coppices, cut down and spoil young *springers* to dress up their May-booths. *Evelyn*, Sylva, IV. iv. § 4.

(*b*) A youth; a lad. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

2. In *arch.*: (*a*) The impost or place where the vertical support to an arch terminates, and the curve of the arch begins. (*b*) The lower voussoir or bottom stone of an arch, which lies immediately upon the impost. (*c*) The bottom stone of the coping of a gable. (*d*) The rib of a groined roof or vault. See *cross-springer*.— 3. A dog of a class of spaniels resembling the cocker, used, in sporting, to spring or flush game. See *spaniel*.

The *Springer* is smaller than the former (the Water Spaniel), of elegant form, gay aspect, and usually white with red spots, black nose and palate.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 376.

4. The springbok.— 5. A grampus.— **Springer antelope**, the springbok.

**Springfield gun, rifle.** See *gun*[1], *rifle*[2], also cut under *bullet*.

**spring-flood** (spring'flud), *n.* [< ME. *springflood* (= D. *springvloed* = G. *springfluth* = Sw. Dan. *springflod*); as *spring* + *flood*.] Same as *springtide*.

Than shal she [the moon] been evene atte fulle alway,
And *spryng-flood* laste bothe nyght and day.
*Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 342.

**spring-fly** (spring'flī), *n.* A caddis-fly.

**spring-forelock** (spring'fōr″lok), *n.* A cotter-key having a spring in the entering end to prevent its accidental withdrawal. *E. H. Knight.*

**spring-garden**† (spring'gär″dn), *n.* A word of doubtful meaning, possibly a corrupt form; perhaps, according to Nares, a garden where concealed springs were made to spout jets of water upon the visitors.

*Sophocles* [bound]. Thy slave, proud Martius?
. . . not a vein runs here
From head to foot, but Sophocles would unseam, and
Like a *spring-garden* shoot his scornful blood
Into their eyes durst come to tread on him.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Four Plays in One, Play 1st.

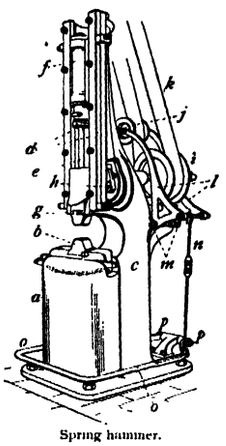
**spring-gun** (spring'gun), *n.* A gun which is discharged by the stumbling of a trespasser upon it, or against a wire connected with the trigger; also, a gun similarly set for large animals, as bears or wolves.

**spring-haas** (spring'hās), *n.* [< S. African D. *spring-haas*, < *spring* (= E. *spring*) + *haas*, a hare, = E. *hare*: see *spring* and *hare*[1].] The Cape jumping-hare, *Pedetes caffer*, a kind of jerboa, of the family *Dipodidæ*. See cut under *Pedetes*.

**spring-halt** (spring'hâlt), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *string-halt*; < *spring* + *halt*[1].] An involuntary convulsive movement of the muscles of either hind leg in the horse, by which the leg is suddenly and unduly raised from the ground and lowered again with unnatural force; also, the nervous disorder on which such movements depend, and the resulting gait.

One would take it,
That never saw 'em pace before, the spavin
Or *springhalt* reign'd among 'em.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 3. 13.

**spring-hammer** (spring'ham″ėr), *n.* A machine-hammer in which the blow is partly or wholly made by a spring to which tension has been imparted by mechanism during the lift of the hammer-head. In some hammers the spring is a volume of confined and compressed air. In the accompanying cut *a* is the anvil-block; *b*, anvil; *c*, frame; *d*, guides for hammer; *e*, piston-rod; *f*, cylinder; *g*, hammer; *h*, crank (driven by the pulley *i*) which lifts the hammer, at the same time compressing the air in the air-spring cylinder *f*; *j*, idler-pulley which tightens the driving-belt *k* when pressed against the belt by the action of the rock-lever *l*, the rod *n*, and the foot-lever or treadle *o*—the rock-lever *l* being pivoted to the frame at *m*, while the treadle is pivoted to it at *p*. Pressure upon the treadle by the foot tightens the belt, and the hammer is then raised. The treadle is then relieved from pressure, the belt is slackened on the pulley *i*, and the compressed air, acting on the piston, delivers the blow, the belt then slipping easily over the pulley *i*.



Spring hammer.

**spring-hanger** (spring'hang″ėr), *n.* A U-shaped strap of iron serving to support the end of a semi-elliptical car-spring.

**spring-head** (spring'hed), *n.* 1. A fountain-head; a source.

Water will not ascend higher than the level of the first *spring-head* from whence it descendeth.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i.

2. A clutch, button, or other connecting device at the end of an elliptic carriage-spring.

**spring-headed**† (spring'hed″ed), *a.* Having heads that spring afresh. [Rare.]

*Spring-headed* Hydres, and sea-shouldring Whales.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 23.

**spring-hook** (spring'hůk), *n.* 1. In locomotives, a hook fixing the driving-wheel spring to the frame.— 2. A latch or door-hook having a spring-catch for keeping it fast in the staple.— 3. A fish-hook set like a spring-trap, with a supplementary hook, which, on being released, fixes itself in the fish; a snap-hook. Also called *spear-hook*.

**spring-house** (spring'hous), *n.* A small building constructed over a spring or brook, where milk, fresh meat, etc., are placed in order to be kept cool in or near the running water. [U. S.]

As I was a-settin' in the *spring-house*, this mornin', a-workin' my butter, I says to Dinah, "I'm goin' to carry a pot of this down to Miss Scudder."
*H. B. Stowe*, Minister's Wooing, iv.

**springiness** (spring'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state or property of being springy; elasticity.

The air is a thin fluid body endowed with elasticity and *springiness*, capable of condensation and rarefaction.
*Bentley.*

2. The state of abounding with springs; wetness; sponginess, as of land.

**springing** (spring'ing), *n.* [< ME. *springing*, *sprynginge*; verbal n. of *spring*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of leaping, arising, issuing, or proceeding; also, growth; increase.

The Poo out of a welle smal
Taketh his firste *springyng* and his sors
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Clerk's Tale, l. 49.

Thou visitest the earth, and waterest it. . . . Thou makest it soft with showers; thou blessest the *springing* thereof. Ps. lxv. 10.

2. In *arch.*, the point from which an arch springs or rises; also, a springer.

**springing** (spring'ing), *p. a.* Liable to arise; contingent: as, *springing* uses. See *use*.

**springing-beetle** (spring'ing-bē″tl), *n.* Same as *spring-beetle*.

**springing-course** (spring'ing-kōrs), *n.* See *course*[1].

**springing-hairs** (spring'ing-hârz), *n. pl.* The locomotory cilia of some infusorians, as the *Halteridæ*, by means of which these animalcules skip about.

**springing-line** (spring'ing-līn), *n.* The line from which an arch springs or rises; the line in which the springers rest on the imposts, and from which the rise or versed sine is calculated.

**springing-time**† (spring'ing-tīm), *n.* [< ME. *springing time*; < *springing* + *time*.] The time of the new growing of plants; spring-time; spring.

[T]he furst age of man Iocond & light,
The *springynge tyme* clepe "ver."
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

**springing-tool** (spring'ing-tōl), *n.* In *iron-working*, same as *hanging-tool*.

**springing-wall** (spring'ing-wâl), *n.* In *building*, a buttress.

**spring-jack** (spring'jak), *n.* In *teleg.*, a device for inserting a loop in a line-circuit. It usually consists of a plug to be inserted between two spring-contacts, the ends of the loop being joined to metallic strips fixed to the opposite sides of the insulating plug. If the latter is entirely of insulating material, it becomes a *spring-jack cut-out*.

**spring-latch** (spring'lach), *n.* A latch that snaps into the keeper after yielding to the pressure against it. See cuts under *latch*.

**springle** (spring'l), *n.* [= D. G. *sprenkel*, a noose, snare, springe, = Sw. *sprängkla*, a springle, = Dan. *sprinkel*, trellis; a dim. of *spring*, *springe*, in similar senses: see *spring*, *springe*[2].] 1. A springe.

They [woodcocks] arriue first on the north coast, where almost euerie hedge serueth for a roade and euerie plashoote for *springles* to take them.
*R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 25.

2. A rod about four feet in length, used in thatching. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**springless** (spring'les), *a.* [< *spring* + *-less*.] Lacking springs or spring. (*a*) Having no springs, or natural fountains of water. (*b*) Lacking elastic springs: as, a *springless* wagon.

**springlet** (spring'let), *n.* [< *spring* + *-let*.] A little spring; a small stream.

But yet from out the little hill
Oozes the slender *springlet* still.
*Scott*, Marmion, vi. 37.

**spring-ligament** (spring'lig″a-ment), *n.* The inferior calcaneoscaphoid ligament of the sole of the foot, connecting the os calcis or heel-bone with the scaphoid, supporting the head of the astragalus, and forming part of the articular cavity in which the latter is received.

**springlike** (spring'lik), *a.* Resembling spring; characteristic of spring; vernal: as, *springlike* weather; a *springlike* temperature.

There the last blossoms *spring-like* pride unfold.
*Savage*, Wanderer, v.

**spring-line** (spring'līn), *n.* In *milit. engin.*, a line passing diagonally from one pontoon of a bridge to another.

**spring-lock** (spring'lok), *n.* A lock which fastens itself automatically by a spring when the door or lid to which it is attached is shut. Also called *latch-lock*.

**spring-mattress** (spring'mat″res), *n.* See *mattress* and *spring-bed*.

**spring-net** (spring'net), *n.* A bird-net which can be shut by means of a spring and trigger; a flap-net. A net of similar form is used for trapping rabbits.

**springold**[1]†, *n.* Same as *springal*[1].

**springold**[2]†, **springowt**†, *n.* Same as *springal*[2].

**spring-oyster** (spring'ois″tėr), *n.* A thorn-oyster. See cut under *Spondylus*.

**spring-padlock** (spring'pad″lok), *n.* A padlock which locks automatically by means of a spring when the hasp is pressed into its seat.

**spring-pawl** (spring'pâl), *n.* A pawl actuated by a spring.

**spring-plank** (spring'plangk), *n.* A transverse timber beneath a railway truck-bolster, forming a support for the bolster-springs. *E. H. Knight.*

**spring-pole** (spring'pōl), *n.* A pole fastened so that its elasticity can be used for some mechanical purpose.— **Spring-pole drilling**, a method of boring holes in rock for oil, water, or any other purpose, in which the rods and drill are suspended from a spring-pole, which by its elasticity lifts them up after every stroke. The down motion is effected by hand-power, or sometimes a stirrup is added to enable the driller to use his feet. Prospecting-holes of from two to three inches in diameter can be bored with this simple apparatus to the depth of one or two hundred feet, or even more.

**spring-punch** (spring'punch), *n.* A punch which has a spring to throw it back after it has been driven down by pressure. This is usually done only in quick-working punches which are driven by the blows of a hammer, or in hand-punches such as those used by shoemakers, railway conductors, etc.

**spring-searcher** (spring'sėr″chėr), *n.* A tool having steel prongs projected by springs, used to detect defects in a cannon-bore.

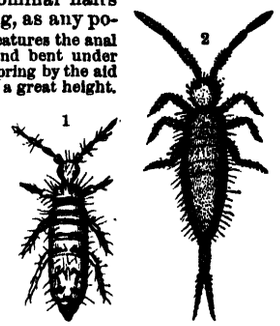
**spring-shackle** (spring'shak″l), *n.* 1. A shackle closed by a spring.— 2. A shackle connecting two springs, or connecting a spring to a rigid part: used in vehicles, etc.

**spring-stay** (spring'stā), *n.* *Naut.* See *stay*[1].

**spring-stud** (spring'stud), *n.* A rod passed through the axis of a coil-spring to hold the

spring in place. The upper end works in a guide. See cut under *oiler*.

**springtail** (spring'tāl), *n.* 1. A collembolous thysanurous insect which leaps or skips about by means of abdominal hairs acting like a spring, as any poduran. In these creatures the anal bristles are united and bent under the body, forming a spring by the aid of which they leap to a great height. They are found in gardens, in hotbeds, on manure-heaps in winter, and on snow, and may also be seen on the surface of water in quiet pools. See *Collembola*, 2, *Podura*, and *Thysanura*.



Springtails
1, *Degeeria nivalis*; 2, a poduran; both greatly enlarged.

2. A thysanurous insect of the suborder *Cinura*, oftener called *bristletail*. See *Cinura*, *Lepisma*, and cut under *silverfish*.—3. One of certain minute neuropterous insects of the panorpid genus *Boreus*, found in moss and on the surface of snow; a snow-fly. This insect springs, but not by means of anal appendages.

**spring-tailed** (spring'tāld), *a.* Springing by means of the tail, or having a spring on the tail, as a collembolous insect; thysanurous; podurous.

**spring-tide** (spring'tīd), *n.* [= D. *spring-tij*, spring-tide, = G. *spring-zeit*, high tide, = Sw. Dan. *spring-tid*, spring-tide; as *spring*, *v.*, rise, + *tide*.] 1. The tide which occurs at or soon after the new and full moon, and rises higher than common tides, the ebb sinking correspondingly lower. At these times the sun and moon are in a straight line with the earth, and their combined influence in raising the waters of the ocean is the greatest, consequently the tides thus produced are the highest. See *tide*.

Hence—2. Figuratively, any great flood or influx.

Yet are they doubly replenished by the first and latter *spring-tides* of devotion. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 160.

**springtide** (spring'tīd), *n.* [< *spring*, *n.*, 3, + *tide*.] Springtime.

Sounds as of the *springtide* they, . . .
While the chill months long for May.
*D. G. Rossetti*, Love's Nocturn.

**springtime** (spring'tīm), *n.* Spring.

Primrose, first-born child of Ver,
Merry *spring-time's* harbinger.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

**spring-tool** (spring'tōl), *n.* A light tongs closing by a spring, used by glass-blowers.

**spring-trap** (spring'trap), *n.* 1. A trap working by a spring, which may cause a door or bar to fall when the detent is released by the moving of the bait, or may throttle the victim, as in an ordinary form of mouse-trap, etc.—2. A form of steam-trap. *E. H. Knight*.

**spring-valve** (spring'valv), *n.* 1. A valve fitted with a spring, which holds it to its seat except when it is opened by extraneous force.—2. A safety-valve with which is connected a spring-balance, graduated to any required number of pounds, and acting as a check on the valve until the determined pressure is attained. See cut under *safety-valve*.

**spring-wagon** (spring'wag″on), *n.* A wagon the bed of which rests on springs.

**spring-water** (spring'wâ″tėr), *n.* Water issuing from a spring: in contradistinction to *river-water*, *rain-water*, etc.

Spare Diet, and *Spring-water* clear,
Physicians hold are good.
*Prior*, Wandering Pilgrim.

**spring-weir** (spring'wēr), *n.* A kind of weir arranged to drop to the bottom at low water, and allow the fish to pass over it with the incoming tide, while at high water it is lifted up. It is worked from the shore by means of capstans and ropes, so that it forms an impassable barrier to the fish, which are retained as the tide passes out, and are thus taken in large numbers. [Maine.]

**spring-worm** (spring'wėrm), *n.* A pin-worm, as *Oxyuris vermicularis*; a small threadworm. See cut under *Oxyuris*.

**springwort** (spring'wėrt), *n.* [< ME. *sprynge-wurt*, *sprungwurt*; < *spring* + *wort*1.] In European folk-lore, a plant to which various magical virtues were attributed, among them that of drawing down the lightning and dividing the storm: identified by Grimm with the caper-spurge, *Euphorbia Lathyris*. *Dyer*, Folk-lore of Plants.

**springy** (spring'i), *a.* [< *spring* + *-y*1.] 1. Having elasticity like that of a spring; elastic; light: as, *springy* steel; a *springy* step.

Which vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible by feigning the particles of air to be *springy* and ramous. *Newton*, Opticks, iii. query 31.

2. Abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spongy: as, *springy* land.

**sprink** (springk), *v. t.* [A dial. var. of *spring*; cf. *sprinkle*.] To sprinkle; splash. *Halliwell*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

**sprink** (springk), *n.* [< *sprink*, *v.*] 1†. A sprinkle; a drop, as of water. *Howell*, Arbor of Amitie (1568). (*Nares.*)—2. A crack or flaw. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**sprink-buck** (springk'buk), *n.* Same as *springbok*.

**sprinkle** (spring'kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sprinkled*, ppr. *sprinkling*. [Early mod. E. *sprenkle*, *sprenkyll*, < ME. *sprenkelen*, *sprynklen*, *springgolen* (= MD. *sprinckelen*, *sprenckelen*, D. *sprenkelen* = G. *sprenkeln*), sprinkle; freq. of ME. *sprengen*, < AS. *sprengan*, causal of *springan*, *sprincan*, spring: see *spreng* and *spring*. Cf. *sprink*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To scatter in drops or particles; let fall in minute quantities here and there; strew.

To *sprenkylle*; spergere, fundere. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 356.

Take to you handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses *sprinkle* it toward the heaven in the sight of Pharaoh. Ex. ix. 8.

2. To besprinkle; bespatter or bestrew; overspread with drops or particles, as of a powder, liquid, coloring matter, etc.

Valerianus . . . at last was flayed aliue, and *sprinkled* with Salt. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 357.

3. To cleanse with drops, as of water; wash; purify.

Having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience. Heb. x. 22.

4. To distribute here and there; diffuse.

Upon the heat and flame of thy distemper
*Sprinkle* cool patience. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 124.

These and such other reflections are *sprinkled* up and down the writings of all ages. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 11.

5. To diversify by objects placed here and there over the surface; dot.

Spacious meads, with cattle *sprinkled* o'er.
*Cowper*, Task, i. 164.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To issue in fine drops or particles; be sprinkled.

It will make the water *sprinkle* up in a fine dew. *Bacon*.

2†. To send out sparks; scintillate; sparkle.

Toward the lady they come fast rennyng,
And sette this whele uppon her hede,
As eny hote yren yt was *sprynggolyng* rede.
*MS. Laud.* 416, f. 70. (*Halliwell.*)

3. To rain slightly: used impersonally: as, does it *sprinkle*?—4. To scatter a liquid or any fine substance so that it may fall in small particles.

The priest . . . shall *sprinkle* of the oil with his finger. Lev. xiv. 16.

5†. To dart hither and thither.

The siluer scalit fyschis on the grete,
Ouer thowrt clere stremes *sprinkilland* for the hete,
With fynnys schinand broun as synopare.
*Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 400.

**sprinkle** (spring'kl), *n.* [< ME. *sprynkil*, *sprenkill*, *sprenkylle* (cf. MHG. G. *sprengel*); from the verb.] 1†. A utensil for sprinkling; a sprinkler; specifically, a brush for sprinkling holy water; an aspersorium.

And the litil *sprynkil* of ysop wetith in bloode, that is in the nethir threswold, and sprengith of it the ouerthreswold, and either post. *Wyclif*, Ex. xii. 22.

She alway smyld, and in her hand did hold
An holy-water-*sprinckle*, dipt in deowe.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. xii. 18.

2. A sprinkling, or falling in drops; specifically, a light rain.

He meets the first cold *sprinkle* of the world,
And shudders to the marrow.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 213.

3. That which is sprinkled about; hence, a scattering or slight amount; a sprinkling.—4. A light tinkling sound; a tinkle. [Rare.]

At Sorrento you hear nothing but the light surges of the sea, and the sweet *sprinkles* of the guitar.
*Landor*, Imag. Conv., Tasso and Cornelia.

5. *Milit.*, same as *morning-star*, 2.

**sprinkled** (spring'kld), *a.* [< *sprinkle* + *-ed*2.] Marked by small spots; appearing as if sprinkled from a wet brush: specifically noting a kind of decoration of pottery, the edges of cheaply bound books, etc.

**sprinkler** (spring'klėr), *n.* [< *sprinkle* + *-er*1.] 1. One who or that which sprinkles. Especially —(*a*†) A spherical or barrel-shaped vase having a small spout. Such vases were grasped in the hand, and the liquid contents thrown out with a jerking motion. (*b*) A brush for sprinkling holy water. Compare *aspersorium*, 1. (*c*) A device for spraying water over plants, or over a lawn, etc.

2. *Milit.*, same as *morning-star*, 2.—**Holy-water sprinkler**. See *holy*.

**sprinkling** (spring'kling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sprinkle*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who sprinkles, in any sense of the word; aspersion.

Your uncleanly unctions, your crossings, creepings, censings, *sprinklings*. *Bp. Hall*, Epistles, i. 1.

2. A small quantity falling in distinct drops or parts, or coming moderately: as, a *sprinkling* of rain or snow. Hence—3. A small amount scattered here and there, as if sprinkled.

We have a *sprinkling* of our gentry, here and there one, excellently well learned. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 197.

4. In *bookbinding*, the operation of scattering a shower of fine drops of color on the trimmed edges of the leaves to produce a mottled effect. It is done by striking a brush charged with color against a rod held above the edges of the book to be sprinkled.

**sprint** (sprint), *v. i.* [Also dial. *sprunt*; a later form of *sprent*1, q. v. Cf. *spurt*2, *spirt*2.] To run at full speed, as in a short-distance foot-race. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 520.

**sprint** (sprint), *n.* [< *sprint*, *v.*] A run at full speed, as in a short-distance foot-race.

**sprinter** (sprin'tėr), *n.* A contestant in a sprint-race; a short-distance runner. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 61.

**sprinting** (sprin'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sprint*, *v.*] The act or the sport of running at full speed, as in a short-distance foot-race.

**sprint-race** (sprint'rās), *n.* A short-distance foot-race.

**sprint-runner** (sprint'run″ėr), *n.* Same as *sprinter*. *The Century*, XL. 206.

**sprit**1† (sprit), *v.* [< ME. *sprutten*, < AS. *spritan*, *spryttan* (= LG. *sprutten* = G. *spritzen*, *sprützen*), sprout, a secondary form of *spreótan*, sprout: see *sprout*. Cf. *spirt*1, *spurt*1.] **I.** *intrans.* To sprout; bud; germinate, as barley steeped for malt.

The withi thet *sprutteth* ut. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 86.

**II.** *trans.* To throw out with force from a narrow orifice; eject; spurt. *Sir T. Browne*.

**sprit**1 (sprit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spret*; < ME. *spret*, *sprete*, *spreot*, a pole, < AS. *spreót*, a pole, orig. a sprout, shoot, branch of a tree (= D. *spriet*, > G. *spriet*, a sprit), < *spreótan*, sprout: see *sprit*1, *v.*, and *sprout*. Cf. *bowsprit*.] 1†. A sprout; a shoot.

The barley, after it has been couched four days, will sweat a little, and shew the chit or *sprit* at the root-end of the corn. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2†. A stick; a pole; especially, a boatman's pole.

Hastili hent eche man a *spret* or an ore.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2754.

3. *Naut.*: (*a*) A small pole, spar, or boom which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally from the mast to the upper aftmost corner, which it is used to extend and elevate. The lower end of the sprit rests in a becket, called the *snotter*, which encircles the mast at that place. See cuts under *snotter*2 and *spritsail*. (*b*) The bowsprit.

**sprit**2 (sprit), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *sprit*1, a sprout. Cf. *sprot*1, *sprat*1.] 1. A rush: same as *sprat*1, 1.—2. See the quotation.

The object of the rubbing [in the modern Irish process of bleaching linen], which is so essential for many qualities of goods, is to remove small specks of brownish matter called *sprits*, which may appear here and there throughout the piece. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 518.

**sprit**3 (sprit), *v. i.* [A corruption of *split*, simulating *sprit*1.] To split. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**sprite**1 (sprīt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spright* (erroneously conformed to the spelling of *light*, *night*, etc.); < ME. *sprite*, *spryte*, *sprit*, *spreit*, < OF. *esprit*, *espirit*, F. *esprit* = Sp. *espíritu* = Pg. *espirito* = It. *spirito*, *spirto*, spirit, < L. *spiritus*, spirit: see *spirit*. Doublet of *spirit*.] 1†. The breath; the vital principle; the spirit.

I thus beheld the king of equal age
Yield up the *sprite* with wounds so cruelly.
*Surrey*, Æneid, ii.

2. A disembodied soul; a ghost; a shade.

Thy haire vpon thy head doth stand vpright,
As if thou hadst been haunted with a *spright*.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

3. An elf; a fairy; a goblin.

Of these am I, who thy protection claim,
A watchful *sprite*, and Ariel is my name.
*Pope*, R. of the L., i. 106.

4†. The faculty of thought and feeling; the wit; the mind.

When the frantick fitt inflamd his *spright*,
His force was vaine. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 7.

**5†.** Frame of mind; mood; humor; spirits: sometimes in the plural.

With weary *sprite* he stretcht him up, and thus he told his plaint. *Surrey*, Complaint of a Dying Lover.

Come, sisters, cheer we up his *sprites*.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1. 127.

**Holy Sprite†.** Same as *Holy Spirit* (which see, under *spirit*).

**sprite**[1]† (sprīt), *v. t.* [< *sprite*[1], *n.*] To haunt, as a sprite.

I am *sprited* with a fool. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3. 144.

**sprite**[2]†, *n.* [Also *spright;* a var. form of *sprit*[1].] A short arrow intended to be fired from a musket.

We had in use at one time for sea-fight short arrows, which they called *sprights*, without any other heads save wood sharpened; which were discharged out of muskets, and would pierce through the sides of ships where a bullet would not. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 704.

**sprite**[3] (sprīt), *n.* [A corruption of *spite*[2], prop. **spight*, a var. of *speight:* see *speight*.] The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. Also *woodspite*, *wood-spack*. See cut under *popinjay*. [Prov. Eng.]

**spirited†** (sprī'ted), *a.* [Early mod. E. *sprighted;* < *sprite*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Mentally gifted; quick-witted.

A well *sprighted* man and wise, that by his wisdome wrought . . . well. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 75.

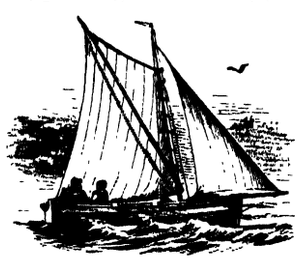
**spriteful†, spritefully†,** etc. See *sprightful*, etc.

**spriteliness, spritely.** See *sprightliness*, etc.

**spriting†** (sprī'ting), *n.* Same as *spiriting*.

**spritishly** (sprī'tish-li), *adv.* [< **spritish* (< *sprite*[1] + *-ish*[1]) + *-ly*[2].] In the manner of a sprite or an elf; hence, mischievously; impishly. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

**spritsail** (sprit'sāl), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A sail extended by a sprit, chiefly used in small boats. See *sprit*[1], 3. (*b*) A sail, no longer in use, attached to a yard slung across the bowsprit of large vessels. It was often pierced with a large hole at each of its lower corners, to let out the water with which the belly of it was frequently filled when the ship pitched. Spritsail topsails and spritsail topgallantsails were also formerly used. — **Spritsail-yard**, a yard formerly slung across the bowsprit to support a spritsail.



Spritsail-rigged Boat.

Spritsails.
*a*, spritsail; *b*, spritsail topsail; *c*, spritsail topgallantsail.

**sprittail** (sprit'tāl), *n.* The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*. Also *spreettail*. [Local, U. S.]

**sprittle** (sprit'l), *v. t.* Same as *sprattle*.

**spritty** (sprit'i), *a.* [Also (Sc.) *sprithy;* < *sprit*[2] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in sprits or sprats (rushes). [Scotch.]

His dead master . . . was lying in a little *sprithy* hollow. *Blackwood's Mag.*, XIII. 319.

**sprocket** (sprok'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. One of a series of projections in a grooved recess round the lower part of a ship's capstan, by which the chain-cable is grasped while heaving up anchor. — 2. One of the projections on a sprocket-wheel which engage the chain.

Sprocket-wheel.

**sprocket-wheel** (sprok'et-hwēl), *n.* [< *sprocket* + *wheel*.] In *mach.*, a wheel upon which are radial projections that engage the links of a chain passing over it.

**sprong**[1]†. An old preterit of *spring*.

**sprong**[2] (sprông), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *prong*[2].] 1. A prong of a fork, etc. — 2. The stump of a tree or a tooth. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

**sprong**[3] (sprông), *n.* [Cf. *sprug*, *sprig*[3].] The sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. [Prov. Eng.]

**sproo**, *n.* See *sprew*.

**sproot** (sprōt), *n.* A dialectal form of *sprout*.

**sprot**[1]† (sprot), *n.* [Also dial. *sprote;* < ME. *sprotte*, *sprote*, < AS. *sprota*, sprout, stick, nail (= MD. *sprot* (> Wall. *sprot*), a sprout, *sprote*, *sporte*, a round of a ladder, = OHG. *sprozo*, *sprozzo*, MHG. *sprozze*, a round of a ladder, G. *spross*, sprout, twig, = Icel. *sproti* = OSw. *sprotte*, sprout, twig, stick), < *spreótan*, sprout: see *sprout*, *v.* Cf. *sprout*, *n.*, *sprit*[1], *n.*, *sprit*[2].] 1. A splinter; a fragment.

Speiris into *sprottes* spronge ouer hede.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5783.

And thei breken here speres so rudely that the Tronchouns flen in *sprotes* and peces alle aboute the Halle.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 238.

2. A rush: same as *sprat*[1], 1.

**sprot**[2] (sprot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sprott*, *sprotte;* < ME. *sprot*, *sprott*, *sprote*, a sprat (glossed by L. *epimera*, *halecula*, OF. *esplene*), = MD. *sprot* = MLG. LG. *sprot* = Dan. *sprut*, a sprat; so called as being orig. considered the young of the herring; lit. 'sprout,' i. e. 'young one,' a particular use of the noun represented by *sprot*[1]. Hence dial., and now reg., *sprat:* see *sprat*[2].] A fish: same as *sprat*[2]. *Palsgrave; Day.*

**sprottle** (sprot'l), *v. i.* A provincial English form of *sprattle*.

**sprout** (sprout), *v.* [< ME. *sprouten*, *sprowten*, *spruten*, < AS. **sprūtan*, a var. of *spreótan* (pret. *spréat*, pp. *sproten*) = OFries. *spruta* = MD. *spruyten*, D. *spruiten* = MLG. *spruten*, LG. *spruten* = MHG. *spriezen*, G. *spriessen*, sprout; not found outside of Teut. Hence ult. (< AS. **sprūtan*, *spreótan*) E. *sprit*[1], *v.* (a secondary form of *sprout*), *sprit*[1], *n.*, *sprot*[1], *spurt*[1], *spirt*[1], *spirtle*, *spurtle*, etc., *spout*, *sputter*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To shoot forth, as a bud from a seed or stock; begin to grow; spring: said of a young vegetable growth, or, by extension, of animal growth.

That leaf faded, but the young buds did *sprout* on; which afterwards opened into fair leaves. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 407.

A mouth is formed, and tentacles *sprout* forth around it.
*W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 517.

2. To put forth shoots; bear buds.

The Night, to temper Daies exceeding drought,
Moistens our Aire, and makes our Earth to *sprout*.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Week, i. 7.

After a shower a meadow *sprouts* with the yellow buds of the dandelion. *T. Winthrop*, Love and Skates.

3. To spring up; grow upward.

To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes,
That it may grow and *sprout* as high as heaven.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 60.

These Vines I have seene grow so high that they have *sprowted* cleane above the toppe of the tree.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 102.

4. To spread into ramifications.

Vitriol . . . is apt to *sprout* with moisture.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 604.

**Sprouting fungi.** See *fungus*.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To produce or afford by sprouting; grow: as, to *sprout* antlers; to *sprout* a mustache.

Trees old and young, *sprouting* a shady boon
For simple sheep. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

2. To remove sprouts from: as, to *sprout* potatoes. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

**sprout** (sprout), *n.* [< ME. *sproute* = MD. *spruyte*, D. *spruit* = MLG. LG. *sprute*, a sprout; from the verb. Cf. *sprot*[1], *sprit*[1], *n.*] 1. A shoot of a plant. (*a*) The young shoot from a germinating seed, or from a rootstock, tuber, etc., or from the rooting tip of a stolon. (*b*) In a tree, a shoot, generally from an adventitious bud, as from the root (a sucker), the stump, or the trunk.

Stumps of trees lying out of the ground will put forth *sprouts* for a time. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 29.

Her [a vine's] highest *sproot*
Is quickly levelled with her fading root.
*B. Jonson*, The Barriers.

Specifically — 2. *pl.* Young coleworts. — **A course of sprouts**, a thrashing with switches or rods; a switching; a birching; a castigation; hence, severe discipline. [Slang, U. S.] — **Brussels sprouts**, a subvariety of the Savoy cabbage, originating in Belgium, in which the stem, which grows some 4 feet high, produces along its whole length from the axils of the early deciduous leaves branches with miniature heads an inch or two thick. The main head is small and of little value, but the sprouts are highly esteemed. See cut in next column, and compare cut under *broccoli*.

**sprout-cell** (sprout'sel), *n.* In fungi, a cell produced by sprouting.

**sprout-chain** (sprout'chān), *n.* In fungi, a chain of cells produced by sprouting.

**sprouted** (sprou'ted), *a.* Having sprouts; budded: as, *sprouted* potatoes.

The wheat was generally *sprouted* throughout the country, and unfit for bread.
*Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, vii.

**sprout-gemma** (sprout'jem'ạ), *n.* In fungi, a gemma having the form of a septate confervoid filament, the segments of which are capable of sprouting. *De Bary.*

Brussels Sprouts (*Brassica oleracea*, var. *gemmifera*).

**sprout-germination** (sprout'jėr-mi-nā"shon), *n.* In *bot.*, the germination of a spore in which a small process with a narrow base protrudes at one or more points on the surface of the spore, then assumes an elongated cylindrical form, and finally is detached as a sprout-cell. *De Bary.*

**sprouting** (sprou'ting), *n.* 1. In fungi, same as *pullulation*, 2. — 2. Same as *spitting*, 2.

**spruce**[1]† (sprös), *n.* [An abbr. of *Spruce leather*, also *Pruce leather*, where *Spruce* or *Pruce* is an attributive use of the older E. name of Prussia; < ME. *Spruce*, a variant, with unorig. initial *S-*, of *Pruce*, *Prus*, *Pruys* (also in comp. *Pruslond*, *Pruyslond*), < OF. *Pruce* (F. *Prusse*), < ML. *Prussia* (G. *Preussen* = D. *Pruissen* = Sw. Dan. *Preussen*), Prussia: see *Prussian*. The name *Spruce*, Prussia, was not only used in the phrase *Spruce leather*, or *Pruce leather*, but also in connection with fashionable apparel ("apparreyled after the manner of Prussia or *Spruce*," Hall, Henry VIII., an. 1), and also allusively, somewhat like *Cockayne*, as a land of luxury ("He shall liue in the land of *Spruce*, milke and hony flowing into his mouth sleeping"—Chapman, "Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn"). Hence prob. the adj. *spruce*[2]. Cf. *spruce*[2].] Prussian leather. Compare *Pruce*.

*Spruce*, corium pumicatum.
*Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 182.

**spruce**[2] (sprös), *a.* [Sc. also *sprush;* prob. an extended use of *spruce*[1], in allusion to fashionable apparel: see *spruce*[1]. This adjective cannot be derived, as some attempt to derive it, from ME. *prous*, *preus*, < OF. *proz*, F. *preux*, brave, etc. (see *prow*[2]), or from E. dial. *sprug*[1] or *sprack*.] 1. Smart in dress and appearance; affecting neatness or dapperness, especially in dress; trim; hence often, with a depreciatory force, dandified; smug.

Now, my *spruce* companions, is all ready, and all things neat? *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 116.

Be not in so neat and *spruce* array
As if thou mean'st to make it holiday.
*Beaumont*, Remedy of Love.

A *spruce* young spark of a Learned Clerk.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 227.

2. Over-fastidious; excessively nice; finical.

Taffeta phrases, silken terms precise,
Three-pild hyperboles, *spruce* affectation.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 407.

The niceties of a *spruce* understanding.
*Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, III. iii.

=**Syn.** *Foppish*, etc. (see *finical*), smart, jaunty, nice, dandyish.

**spruce**[2] (sprös), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spruced*, ppr. *sprucing*. [< *spruce*[2], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make spruce; trim or dress so as to present a smart appearance: sometimes followed by *up*.

Salmacis would not be seen of Hermaphroditus till she had *spruced up* her self first. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 335.

2. To brown, as the crust of bread, by heating the oven too much. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**II.** *intrans.* To become spruce; assume or affect an air of smartness in dress: often followed by *up*. [Chiefly colloq.]

But two or three years after, all of a sudden, Dench, he seemed to kind o' *spruce up* and have a deal o' money to spend. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 193.

**spruce**[3] (sprös), *n.* [An abbr. of *spruce-fir*.] A coniferous tree of the genus *Picea;* a spruce-fir. The species are handsome evergreens of a conical habit, often of great economic worth. Some related trees are also called spruce. See specific names below.

For masts, &c., those [firs] of Prussia which we call *spruce* and Norway are the best. *Evelyn*, Sylva, I. xxii. § 2.

**Black spruce**, *Picea nigra*, a species of spruce growing 50 or 60 feet high, found through British America, the northern United States, and in the Alleghanies to North Carolina. Its light soft wood is largely made into lumber, and is used in construction, in ship-building, for piles, etc. An essence of spruce is obtained from its branches, used in making spruce-beer.—**Blue spruce**. Same as *white spruce* (*c*).—**Double spruce**, the black spruce.—**Douglas spruce**, *Pseudotsuga Douglasii*. See *Pseudotsuga*, and *Oregon pine* (under *pine*[1]).—**Essence of spruce**, a thick liquid with a bitterish acidulous astringent taste, obtained by boiling and evaporation from the young branches of the Norway spruce, the black spruce, and perhaps other species. It is used in making spruce-beer.—**Hemlock spruce**. See *hemlock-spruce*.—**Himalayan** or **Indian spruce**, *Picea Morinda*, of the temperate Himalayas and Afghanistan, a tree 150 feet high, affording a pale straight-grained timber, durable only under shelter.—**New Zealand spruce**, the imou-pine, or red pine, *Dacrydium cupressinum*, a beautiful tree with long weeping branches. From the young growth Captain Cook made an antiscorbutic spruce-beer. See *imou-pine*.—**Norway spruce**, *Picea excelsa*, a spruce of middle and northern Europe and northern Asia. It attains a height of 150 feet, forms extensive forests, endures severe cold, and on mountains reaches an elevation of 4,500 feet. Its tough and elastic wood is the white deal of Europe, excellent for building, furniture, masts, spars, etc. It is the source of Burgundy pitch. See *pitch*[2].—**Oil of spruce**, oil of hemlock.—**Red spruce**, a stunted variety (*P. rubra*) of the black spruce, growing in swamps.—**Single spruce**. Same as *white spruce* (*a*).—**Spruce bud-louse**, an aphid of the subfamily *Chermesinæ*, *Adelges abieticolens*, which deforms the end-shoots of the spruce in the United States, producing large swellings sometimes mistaken for the natural cones. In Europe *A. coccineus* and *A. strobilobius* have the same habit.—**Spruce bud-worm**, the larva of a tortricid moth, as *Tortrix fumiferana*, which eats the end-buds of the spruce in northeastern parts of the United States, especially in Maine. Other spruce bud-worms are the reddish-yellow, *Steganoptycha ratzeburgiana*; the black-headed, *Teras variana*; and the red, *Gelechia obliquastrigella*.—**Spruce cone-worm**, the larva of a phycid moth, *Pinipestis reniculella*, which bores the fresh young cones of spruces in the United States.—**Spruce leaf-hopper**, an oblong shining-black leaf-hopper, *Athysanus abietis*, which punctures spruce-needles in May and June in the United States.—**Spruce plume-moth**, *Oxyptilus nigrociliatus*. Its larva feeds on spruce, and it is the only member of the *Pterophoridæ* known to infest any conifer.—**Spruce saw-fly**, a common saw-fly, *Lophyrus abietis*, whose pale-green larvæ defoliate spruce, fir, pine, and cedar in the United States, but especially spruce.—**Spruce timber-beetle**, *Xyloterus bivittatus*, the most injurious of several scolytids which attack the spruce in the United States. Others are *Xyleborus* (or *Xyleborus*) *cælatus*, *Crypturgus atomus*, *Pityophthorus materiarius*, and *Hylurgops pinifex*.—**Tideland spruce**, *Picea Sitchensis*, a spruce found from Alaska to California near the coast, best developed near the mouth of the Columbia river, where for 50 miles in each direction it forms a forest-belt 10 or 15 miles wide. It grows from 140 to 180 feet high, and furnishes an important light, soft, and straight-grained timber, largely manufactured into lumber, and used for construction, inside finish, cooperage, dunnage of vessels, etc. *Sargent*.—**White spruce**. (*a*) *Picea alba*, the most important timber-tree of subarctic America, extending into northern New England, and at its best in northern Montana. Its timber in commerce is not distinguished from that of the black spruce. Also *single spruce*. (*b*) *P. Engelmanni*, the most valuable timber-tree of the central Rocky Mountain region, where it forms extensive forests. Its wood is of a white or pale-yellow color, light and soft, in Colorado affording lumber, fuel, and charcoal. The bark is rich in tannin, which is locally utilized. (*c*) *P. pungens*, a rare and local mountain species of the western United States. Also called *blue spruce*, *Colorado blue spruce*. *Sargent*.

Branchlet, with Cone, of Norway Spruce (*Picea excelsa*).

**spruce**[4] (sprös), *n*. An abbreviation of *spruce-beer*. [Colloq.]

"Come, friend," said Hawk-eye, drawing out a keg from beneath a cover of leaves, . . . "try a little *spruce*; 'twill . . . quicken the life in your bosom."
*J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, vi.

**spruce-beer** (sprös'bēr), *n*. [A partial translation and accommodation (as if 'beer of spruce' or spruce-fir (< *spruce*[3] + *beer*[1]), or as if *Spruce beer*, i. e. 'beer of Spruce' or Prussia (< *Spruce*, or *Pruce*, Prussia (see *spruce*[1]), + *beer*[1])) of G. *sprossen-bier*, lit. 'sprouts-beer,' obtained from the young sprouts of the black spruce-fir, < *sprossen*, pl. of *spross*, a sprout (= E. *sprot*), + *bier* = E. *beer*: see *sprot*[1] and *beer*[1].] A beer made from the leaves and small branches of the spruce-fir, or from the essence of spruce, boiled with sugar or molasses, and fermented with yeast. There are two kinds, the brown and the white, of which the latter is considered the better, as being made with white sugar instead of molasses. Spruce-beer is an agreeable and wholesome beverage, and is useful as an antiscorbutic.

**spruce-duff** (sprös'duf), *n*. Duff formed by spruce-trees. See *duff*, 3. [Local, U. S.]

The soil . . . consisted of from two to four feet of what is known among the woodsmen of northern New York as *spruce-duff*, which is composed of rotten spruce-trees, cones, needles, etc. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 289.

**spruce-fir** (sprös'fèr), *n*. [A partial translation and accommodation (as if 'fir of Spruce' or Prussia, < *Spruce*, or *Pruce*, Prussia, + *fir*[1]: see *spruce*[3], and the quot.) of the G. *sprossen-fichte*, the spruce-pine or -fir, whose sprouts furnish the beer called *spruce-beer*, < *sprossen*, pl. of *spross*, a sprout, + *fichte*, pine, fir. Cf. *spruce-beer*.] Same as *spruce*[3]: applied somewhat specifically to the Norway spruce.

**spruce-grouse** (sprös'grous), *n*. The Canada grouse. See *grouse*, and cut under *Canace*.

**spruce-gum** (sprös'gum), *n*. A resinous exudation from the balsam-fir, *Abiçs balsamea*, used as a masticatory.

**spruce-leather**† (sprös'leтн″ėr), *n*. Same as *spruce*[1].

**sprucely** (sprös'li), *adv*. In a spruce manner; smartly; trimly; smugly.

**spruceness** (sprös'nes), *n*. The state or character of being spruce; smartness of appearance or dress.

**spruce-ocher** (sprös'ō″kėr), *n*. [Appar. < *Spruce*, Prussia (see *spruce*[1]), + *ocher*.] Brown or yellow ocher.

**spruce-partridge** (sprös'pär″trij), *n*. The spotted or Canada grouse, *Canace* or *Dendragapus canadensis*: so called in New England, Canada, etc., in distinction from the ruffed grouse, there known as the *partridge*, and because the bird is highly characteristic of the coniferous woods. See cut under *Canace*.

**spruce-pine** (sprös'pīn), *n*. See *pine*[1].

**sprucify** (sprö'si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sprucified*, ppr. *sprucifying*. [< *spruce*[2] + *-i-fy*.] To make spruce or fine; smarten. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 37. (*Davies*.) [Rare.]

**sprue**[1] (sprö), *n*. [Origin obscure.] **1.** In casting metal, one of the passages leading from the "skimming-gate" to the mold; also, the metal which fills the sprue or spruce-gate after solidification: same as *dead-head*, 1 (*a*). Also called *sprue-gate*.—**2.** A piece of metal or wood used by a molder in making the ingate through the sand. *E. H. Knight*.

Sprue, def. 2.

**sprue**[2], *n*. See *sprew*.

**sprue-hole** (sprö'hōl), *n*. In casting metal, the gate, ingate, or pouring-hole.

**sprug**[1] (sprug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sprugged*, ppr. *sprugging*. [Cf. *sprag*[3], *sprack*.] **I.** *trans.* To make smart.

**II.** *intrans.* To dress neatly: generally with *up*. [Prov. Eng.]

**sprug**[2] (sprug), *n*. [Cf. *sprig*[2], *sprong*, and *spug*, a sparrow; origin uncertain.] The sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

**sprung** (sprung). **1.** Preterit and past participle of *spring*.—**2.** Tipsy; drunk. [Colloq.]

Captain Tuck was borne dead drunk by his reeling troops to the Tavern. Ex-Corporal Whiston with his friends sallied from the store well *sprung*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 13.

**sprunk**†, *n*. [Origin obscure. Cf. *sprunt*[2].] A concubine (*Child*); a sweetheart.

With fryars and monks, and their fine *sprunks*,
I make my chiefest prey.
*The King's Disguise* (Child's Ballads, V. 378).

**sprunny** (sprun'i), *a.* and *n*. [Cf. *sprunt*[2].] **I.** *a.* Neat; spruce. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**II.** *n.*; pl. *sprunnies* (-iz). A sweetheart. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Where, if good Satan lays her on like thee,
Whipp'd to some purpose will thy *sprunny* be.
*Collins*, Miscellanies (1762), p. 111.

**sprunt**[1] (sprunt), *v. i.* [A var. of *sprent*: see *sprent*[1], *sprint*.] **1.** To spring up; germinate.—**2.** To spring forward or outward.

See; this sweet simpering babe,
Dear image of thyself; see! how it *sprunts*
With joy at thy approach!
*Somerville*, Hobbinol, iii. 393.

**To sprunt up**, to bristle up; show sudden resentment. [Colloq., U. S.]

**sprunt**[1] (sprunt), *n*. [< *sprunt*[1], *v*. Cf. *sprint*.] **1**†. A leap; a spring; a convulsive struggle.—**2.** A steep ascent in a road. [Prov. Eng.]—**3**†. Anything short and not easily bent, as a stiff curl.

"This *sprunt* its pertness sure will lose
When laid," said he, "to soak in ooze."
*Congreve*, An Impossible Thing.

**sprunt**[2]† (sprunt), *a*. [Cf. ME. *sprind*, < AS. *sprind*, agile; cf. also *sprunt*[1].] Active; vigorous; strong; lively; brisk. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**spruntly**† (sprunt'li), *adv*. **1.** Vigorously; youthfully; like a young man. *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** Neatly; gaily; bravely.

How do I look to-day? am I not drest
*Spruntly*? *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, iv. 1.

**sprusado**†, *n*. [< *spruce*, with Spanish-seeming term. *-ado*.] A spruce fellow; a dandy.

The answer of that *sprusado* to a judge in this Kingdom, a rigid censor of men's habits; who, seeing a neat finical divine come before him in a cloak lined through with plush, encountered him.
*Comm. on Chaucer*, p. 19 (Todd's Johnson), 1665.

**sprush** (sprush), *a.* and *v*. A Scotch form of *spruce*[2].

**spruttle** (sprut'l), *v. t.* [Also *sprittle*; freq. of *sprout*: see *sprout*, and cf. *spurtle*.] To spurt; sprinkle. [Prov. Eng.]

**spry** (sprī), *a*. [Also obs. or dial. *sprey*; < Sw. dial. *sprygg*, very active, skittish; akin to Sw. dial. *spräg*, *spräk*, spirited, mettlesome: see *sprack*.] Active, as in leaping or running; nimble; vigorous; lively. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

The lady liked our Margaret very well. "She was so feat, and *spry*, and knowin', and good-natered," she said, "she could be made of some use to somebody."
*S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 4.

**spt.** An abbreviation of *spiritus*, *spirit*.

**spud** (spud), *n*. [< ME. *spudde*, knife; perhaps < Dan. *spyd*, a spear: see *spit*[1]. Prob. not connected with *spade*[1].] **1.** A stout knife or dagger.

The one within the lists of the amphitheatre . . . with a *spud* or dagger was wounded almost to death.
*Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares*.)

**2.** A small spade, or a spade having a small blade, with a handle of any length; a small cutting-blade fixed in the axis of its handle, somewhat like a chisel with a very long handle, for cutting the roots of weeds without stooping.

Every day, when I walk in my own little literary garden-plot, I spy some [weeds], and should like to have a *spud*, and root them out. *Thackeray*, De Finibus.

**3.** A spade-shaped tool for recovering lost or broken tools in a tube-well. *E. H. Knight*.—**4.** A nail driven into the timbers of a drift or shaft, or fastened in some other way, so as to mark a surveying-station. [Pennsylvania anthracite region.]—**5.** Any short and thick thing: usually in contempt. Specifically—(*a*) A piece of dough boiled in fat. *Imp. Dict.* (*b*) A potato. [Provincial.] (*c*) A baby's hand. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.] (*d*) A short, dwarfish person. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**spud** (spud), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spudded*, ppr. *spudding*. [< *spud*, *n*.] **1.** To remove by means of a spud: often with *up* or *out*.

At half-past one lunch on Cambridge cream-cheese; then a ride over hill and dale; then *spudding up* some weeds from the grass.
*E. Fitzgerald*, quoted in The Academy, Aug. 8, 1889, p. 63.

**2.** To drill (a hole) by spudding (which see, below).

A 12 inch hole is usually drilled or *spudded* down to the rock. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 116.

**spudding** (spud'ing), *n*. [Verbal n. of *spud*, *v*.] In *oil-well drilling*, a method of handling the rope and tools by which the first fifty or sixty feet of an oil-well are bored by the aid of the bull-wheel, the depth not being sufficient to allow of the use of the working-beam for that purpose.

**spuddle** (spud'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spuddled*, ppr. *spuddling*. [Freq. of *spud*.] **1.** To dig; grub.

Hee grubs and *spuddles* for his prey in muddy holes and obscure cavernes. *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares*.)

**2.** To move about; do any trifling matter with an air of business. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**spuddy** (spud'i), *a*. [< *spud* + *-y*[1].] Short and fat.

They rest their *spuddy* hands on their knees, and shake all over like jelly when they laugh.
*W. W. Story*, Roba di Roma, xv.

**spue**, *v*. An old spelling of *spew*: retained in modern copies of the authorized version of the Bible.

**spuilzie, spulzie** (spūl'yē), *n*. [Better written *spulye*, *spulyie*: Sc. forms of *spoil*.] Spoil; booty; in *Scots law*, the taking away of movable goods in the possession of another, against

the declared will of the person, or without the order of law.

**spuilzie, spulzie** (spül'yē), *v.* [Better written *spulye, spulyie.*] Same as *spoil.* [Scotch.]

Are ye come to *spulzie* and plunder my ha?
*Baron of Braikley* (Child's Ballads, VI. 192).

**spuke,** *n.* and *v.* Same as *spook.*

**spuller** (spul'ėr), *n.* A Scotch form of *spooler.*

**spulzie,** *n.* and *v.* See *spuilzie.*

**spume** (spūm), *n.* [< ME. *spume,* < OF. (and F.) *spume* = Sp. Pg. *espuma* = It. *spuma,* < L. *spuma,* foam. Cf. *foam;* cf. also *spoom.*] Froth; foam; scum; frothy matter raised on liquors or fluid substances by boiling, effervescence, or agitation.

Waters frozen in pans and open glasses after their dissolution do commonly leave a froth and *spume* upon them.
*Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

**spume** (spūm), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spumed,* ppr. *spuming.* [< *spume, n.*] 1. To froth; foam.

At a blow hee lustelye swapping
Thee wyne fresh *spuming* with a draught swild vp to the bottom.
*Stanihurst,* Æneid, i. 727.

2†. Same as *spoom.*

**Spumella** (spū-mel'ą), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *spuma,* froth, foam: see *spume.*] The typical genus of *Spumellidæ. S. guttula* and *S. vivipara* are two Ehrenbergian species, abundant in fresh and salt infusions.

**Spumellaria** (spū-me-lā'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Spumella.*] An order of radiolarians. The central capsule is (usually permanently) spherical, more rarely discoid or polymorphous; the nucleus is usually divided only immediately before the formation of spores, into a number of small nuclei; the capsule-membrane is simple and pierced on all sides by innumerable fine pores; and the extracapsularium is a voluminous gelatinous sheath, without phæodium, and usually with zooxanthella. The skeleton consists of silica, or of a silicate, originally usually forming a central reticulate sphere, later extremely polymorphous, more rarely rudimentary or entirely wanting. The order is divided into several families.

**spumellarian** (spū-me-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Spumellaria.*

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Spumellaria.*

**Spumellidæ** (spū-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spumella* + *-idæ.*] A family of trimastigate pantostomatous infusorians, typified by the genus *Spumella.* They have one long and two short flagella, and are adherent by a temporary pedicle.

**spumeous**† (spū'mē-us), *a.* [< L. *spumeus,* frothy, < *spuma,* foam: see *spume.*] Frothy; foamy; spumous; spumy. *Dr. H. More.*

**spumescence** (spū-mes'ens), *n.* [< *spumescen(t)* + *-ce.*] Frothiness; the state of foaming or being foamy. *Imp. Dict.*

**spumescent** (spū-mes'ent), *a.* [< L. *spumescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *spumescere,* grow frothy or foamy, < *spuma,* froth, foam: see *spume.*] Resembling froth or foam; foaming. *Imp. Dict.*

**spumidt** (spū'mid), *a.* [< LL. *spumidus,* frothy, foamy, < L. *spuma,* froth, foam: see *spume.*] Frothy; spumous. *Imp. Dict.*

**spumiferous** (spū-mif'e-rus), *a.* [= Pg. *espumifero* = It. *spumifero,* < L. *spumifer,* frothing, foaming, < *spuma,* froth, foam, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Producing foam. *Imp. Dict.*

**spuminess** (spū'mi-nes), *n.* [< *spumy* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being spumy. *Bailey.*

**spumous** (spū'mus), *a.* [= F. *spumeux* = Pr. *spumos* = Sp. Pg. *espumoso* = It. *spumoso,* < L. *spumosus,* full of froth or foam, < *spuma,* froth, foam: see *spume.*] Consisting of froth or scum; foamy. *Arbuthnot.*

**spumy** (spū'mi), *a.* [< *spume* + *-y*1.] Foamy; covered with foam.

The Tiber now their *spumy* keels divide.
*Brooke,* Constantia.

Under the black cliff's *spumy* base.
*Cotton* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 217).

The *spumy* waves proclaim the wat'ry war. *Dryden.*

**spun** (spun). Preterit and past participle of *spin.*

**spunget, spungert,** etc. Obsolete spellings of *sponge,* etc.

**spunk** (spungk), *n.* [Formerly also *sponk;* < Ir. Gael. *sponc,* sponge, spongy wood, touchwood, tinder, < L. *spongia,* a sponge, < Gr. σπογγιά, σπόγγος, a sponge: see *sponge.*] 1. Touchwood; tinder; a kind of tinder made from a species of fungus; amadou. Also called *punk.*

*Spunk,* or touch-wood prepared, might perhaps make it [powder] russet. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

2. A very small fire; a fiery spark or small flame; also, a lucifer match. [Scotch.]

Oh for a *spunk* o' Allan's glee!
*Burns,* First Epistle to Lapraik.

A *spunk* o' fire in the red-room.
*Scott,* Guy Mannering, xi.

3. Mettle; spirit; pluck; obstinate resistance to yielding. [Colloq.]

The Squire has got *spunk* in him.
*Goldsmith,* She Stoops to Conquer, i. 2.

Parsons is men, like the rest of us, and the doctor had got his *spunk* up. *H. B. Stowe,* Oldtown, p. 67.

**spunk** (spungk), *v. i.* [< *spunk, n.*] To kindle; show a flame or spark: used in phrases.—**To spunk out,** to come to light; be discovered. [Scotch.]

But what if the thing *spunks out?*
*Noctes Ambrosianæ,* Sept., 1832.

**To spunk up,** to show spirit, energy, or obstinate endurance amid difficulties. [Colloq., U. S.]

**spunkie** (spung'ki), *n.* [< *spunk* + dim. *-ie.*] 1. A small fire; a spark.—2. The ignis fatuus, or will-o'-the-wisp.—3. A person of a fiery or irritable temper. [Scotch in all uses.]

**spunky** (spung'ki), *a.* [< *spunk* + *-y*1.] 1. Showing a small fire or spark. [Scotch.]—2. Haunted: noting a place supposed to be haunted from the frequent appearance of the ignis fatuus. [Scotch.]—3. Having spunk, fire, spirit, or obstinacy; spirited; unwilling to give up, or to acknowledge one's self beaten. [Colloq.]

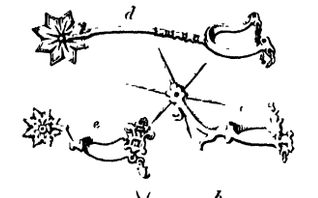
Erskine, a *spunkie* Norland billie.
*Burns,* Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

There are grave dons, too, in more than one college, who think they are grown again as young and *spunky* as undergraduates.
*Landor,* Imag. Conv., William Penn and Lord Peterborough

**spun-out** (spun'out), *a.* Lengthened; unduly protracted.

We can pardon a few awkward or tedious phrases, a few *spun-out* passages. *Grove,* Dict. Music, I. 645.

**spur** (spėr), *n.* [< ME. *spure, spore,* < AS. *spora,* a spur (*hand-spora,* 'hand-spur,' talon), = MD. *spore,* D. *spoor,* a spur, also a track, = MLG. *spore* = OHG. *sporo,* MHG. *spore, spor,* G. *sporn* = Icel. *spori* = Sw. *sporre* = Dan. *spore,* spur (cf. OF. *esporon, esperon,* F. *éperon* = Pr. *espero* = OSp. *esporon,* Sp. *espolon* = Pg. *esporão* = It. *sperone, sprone* (> E. obs. *speron*), also without the suffix, OSp. *espuera,* Sp. *espuela* = Pg. *espora,* a spur, < OHG. *sporo,* acc. *sporon*); orig. 'kicker,' from its use on the heel; from the root of *spurn, v.* Cf. *spear*1, *spoor, speron,* from the same ult. root.] 1. A pointed instrument worn on the heel by a horseman to goad the horse. The earliest mediæval spurs were without rowels (see *prick-spur, goad-spur*); another form had a ball from which a short point projected, and was called the *ball-and-spike spur.* The rowel was first introduced in the thirteenth century, but was not common until the beginning of the fourteenth. The spurs of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries are sometimes of extraordinary length on account of the projection of the steel flanchers which kept the heel far from the horse's side. See *rowel-spur* (with cut), also cut under *prick-spur.*



Forms of Spurs
*a*, knight's spur (12th or 13th century); *b*, brass spur (Henry IV.); *c*, long-spiked rowel spur (Edward IV.); *d*, long necked brass spur (Henry VII.); *e*, steel spur (Henry VIII.)

Wyth-oute *spores* other spere spakliche he loked.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 12.

Mount thou my horse, and hide thy *spurs* in him,
Till he have brought thee up to yonder troops,
And here again. *Shak.,* J. C., v. 3. 15.

2. Anything which goads, impels, or urges to action; incitement; instigation; incentive; stimulus: used in this sense in the phrase *on* or *upon the spur of the moment*—that is, on a momentary impulse; suddenly; hastily; impromptu.

What need we any *spur* but our own cause
To prick us to redress? *Shak.,* J. C., ii. 1. 123.

If you were my counsel, you would not advise me to answer *upon the spur of the moment* to a charge which the basest of mankind seem ready to establish by perjury.
*Scott,* Guy Mannering, lvi.

3. Some projecting thing more or less closely resembling a horseman's spur in form or position. (*a*) A root of a tree; a large lateral root.

By the *spurs* pluck'd up
The pine and cedar. *Shak.,* Tempest, v. 1. 47.

Yet is thy root sincere, sound as the rock,
A quarry of stout *spurs* and knotted fangs.
*Cowper,* Yardley Oak, l. 117.

(*b*) *pl.* Short small twigs projecting a few inches from the trunk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) A snag; a spine; specifically, in *herpet.*: (1) An anal spur. (2) A calcar of some frogs. (*d*) In *entom.*, a spine or stiff bristle on the leg. (*e*) In *ornith.*: (1) A horny modification of the integument of a bird's foot, forming an outgrowth of the nature of a claw, usually sharp-pointed and supported on a bony core, and used as a weapon of offense and defense; a calcar. Such a spur differs from a claw mainly in not ending a digit, but being an offset from the side of the metatarsus; it is also characteristic of though not confined to the male, and is therefore a secondary sexual character. It is familiar as occurring on the shank of the domestic cock and other gallinaceous birds, and is sometimes double or treble, as in *Pavo bicalcaratus* and in the genera *Galloperdix, Ithaginis,* and *Polyplectron.* See cuts under *calcarate, Galloperdix, Ithaginis, pea-fowl, Polyplectron, Rasores,* and *tarsometatarsus.* (2) A similar horny outgrowth on the pinion-bone of the wing in various birds, resembling a claw, but differing in being a lateral offset not terminating a digit. It occurs in certain geese, plovers, pigeons, and jacanas, and is double in the screamer. See cuts under *jacana, Palamedea,* and *spur-winged.* (*f*) In *sporting,* a gaff, or sharp piercing or cutting instrument fastened upon the natural spur of a game-cock in the pit. (*g*) In *mammal.*, the calcar of some bats. (*h*) In *phys. geog.*, a ridge or line of elevation subordinate to the main body or crest of a mountain-range; one of the lower divisions of a mountain-mass, when this, as is frequently the case, is divided by valleys or gorges. See *mountain-chain.*

The ground plan of the latter massif [Mont Blanc] is one long ridge, which, except at the two extremities, preserves a very uniform direction, and throws out a series of long *spurs* to the north-west.
*Bonney,* The Alpine Regions, p. 25.

(*i*) A climbing-iron used in mounting telegraph-poles and the like. (*j*) In *carp.*, a brace connecting or strengthening a post and some other part, as a rafter or cross-beam. (*k*) In *arch.*, any offset from a wall, etc., as a buttress; specifically, the claw or griffe projecting from the torus at each of the angles of the base of early Pointed mediæval columns. (*l*) In *bot.*, a calcar; a slender hollow projection from some part of a flower, as from the calyx of columbine and larkspur and the corolla of violets. It is usually nectariferous, being the nectary (nectarium) of Linnæus. The term is also rarely applied to a solid spur-like process. See also cuts under *nectary, columbine,* and *Delphinium.* (*m*) In *fort.*, a wall that crosses a part of the rampart and joins it to an anterior work; also, a tower or blockhouse placed in the outworks before the port. (*n*) In *ship-building:* (1) A shore or piece of timber extending from the bilgeways, and fayed and bolted to the bottom of the ship on the stocks. (2) A curved piece of timber serving as a half beam to support the deck where a whole beam cannot be placed. (3) A heavy timber extended from a pier or wharf against the side of a ship to prevent the ship from striking against the pier. (*o*) In *hydraul. engin.*, a wing-dam, or projection built out from a river-bank to deflect the current. (*p*) On a casting, a fin, or projection of waste metal. (*q*) A small piece of refractory clay ware with one or more projecting points, used in a kiln to support or separate articles in a saggar during firing, and to prevent the pieces from adhering to the saggar and to each other. Also called *stilt.* *E. H. Knight.* (*r*) In an auger, a projecting point on the edge, which makes the circular cut, from which the chip is removed by the lip. *E. H. Knight.* See cut under *auger.* (*s*) The prong on the arms of some forms of patent anchors, for the purpose of catching on the bottom and making the fluke bite or take hold more quickly. See cut under *anchor.* (*t*) In *printing,* a register-point. [Eng.] (*u*) In *anat.*, the angle at which the arteries leave a cavity or trunk. *Dunglison.* (*v*) In *mining,* a branch of a vein; a feeder or dropper.—**Anal spurs.** See *anal.*—**Hot o' the spur.** See *hot*1.—**Order of the Golden Spur,** an old order of the papal court, of which the badge was a Maltese cross with rays between the arms, and having a small spur hanging from it. Having sunk into neglect, it was superseded in 1841 by the Order of St. Sylvester.—**Scotch spur,** in *her.*, a bearing representing a prick-spur without rowel.—**Spur-pepper.** See *Capsicum.*—**Spur system,** in *hort.*, a method of pruning grape-vines in which the ripened wood of the preceding season is cut back close to the old stem or arm, so as to leave spurs bearing one, two, or three buds, the spurs being so selected as to provide for shoots at equal distances. The growing shoots are trained to a position at right angles to the arm, whether this is horizontal or vertical, and are topped after the formation of one, two, or three bunches of grapes upon each.—**Spur valerian.** See *Centranthus.*—**To win one's spurs,** to gain a title to knighthood (because spurs were given as a reward for gallant or valiant action); hence, to establish a title to honorable recognition and reward.—**With spur and yard**†, with whip and spur—that is, at once.

*s*, Spur in the flowers of (1) *Impatiens fulva,* (2) *Iropæolum Moritzianum,* and (3) *Orchis maculatus,* (4) *Myosurus minimus*

Trusteth wel that I
Wol be hire champyon *with spore and yerde,*
I raughte noght though alle hire foos it herde.
*Chaucer,* Troilus, ii. 1427.

**spur** (spėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spurred,* ppr. *spurring.* [< ME. *sporen, sperren, sporien, spurien* = OHG. *sporōn,* MHG. *sporen, sporn,* G. *spornen* = Sw. *sporra* = Dan. *spore,* spur; from the noun. Cf. AS. *spyrian, spirian, sperian,* etc., track, follow out, E. *speer:* see *speer*1.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To prick or rasp with the point or rowel of a spur.

He *sporyd* his hors, and thoder toke the way.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 217.

He *spurred* the old horse, and he held him tight.
*Kingsley*, The Knight's Leap.

2. Figuratively, to urge or incite.

Remember yet, he was first wrong'd, and honour
*Spurr'd* him to what he did.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, i. 3.

3. To hasten. [Rare.]

Lovers break not hours,
Unless it be to come before their time;
So much they *spur* their expedition.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 1. 6.

4. (*a*) To fasten spurs to, as a horseman's boot, or a solleret. (*b*) To furnish with spurs, as a rider: as, booted and *spurred;* to furnish with a spur or gaff, as a game-cock.—5. To prop; support. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To prick one's horse with the spur; ride in haste.

Now *spurs* the lated traveller apace
To gain the timely inn.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 3. 7.

2. Figuratively, to press forward.

Some bold men, though they begin with infinite ignorance and errour, yet, by *spurring* on, refine themselves.
*Grew.*

**spur-blind**†, *a.* [Appar. a var. of *purblind*, simulating *spur*.] Purblind.

Madame, I crave pardon, I am *spur-blind*, I could scarce see.
*Lyly*, Sapho and Phaon, ii. 2.

**spur-bunting** (spėr'bun″ting), *n.* A spur-heeled bunting; a lark-bunting.

**spur-flower** (spėr'flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Centranthus*.

**spur-fowl** (spėr'foul), *n.* A gallinaceous bird of the genus *Galloperdix*. There are several Indian and Ceylonese species. See cut under *Galloperdix*.

**spur-gall** (spėr'gâl), *n.* A sore or callous and hairless place, as on the side of a horse, caused by use of the spur.

**spur-gall** (spėr'gâl), *v. t.* [< *spur-gall*, *n.*] To make a spur-gall on, as a horse.

And yet I beare a burthen like an Asse,
*Spur-gall'd* and tyr'd by iauncing Bullingbrooke.
*Shak.*, Rich. II. (folio 1623), v. 5. 94.

**spur-gally** (spėr'gâ″li), *a.* [< *spur-gall* + *-y*1.] Spur-galled; wretched; poor. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**spurge**1† (spėrj), *v.* [< ME. *spurgen*, *spourgen*, *spowrgen*, < OF. *espurger*, *espourger* = Sp. Pg. *expurgar* = It. *spurgare*, < L. *expurgare*, purge, cleanse: see *expurgate*, and cf. *purge*.] **I.** *trans.* To purge; cleanse; rid.

Of flyes men mow hem weyl *spourge*.
*Rob. of Brunne*, Handlyng Synne, l. 10918.

**II.** *intrans.* To purge; froth; emit froth; especially, to work and cleanse itself, as ale.

By reason that . . . the ale and byere haue palled, and were nought by cause such ale and biere hathe taken wynde in *spurgyng*.
*Arnold's Chron.*, p. 85.

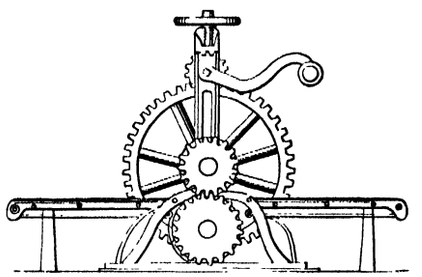
**spurge**2 (spėrj), *n.* [< ME. *spurgen*, *spowrge*, < OF. *espurge*, *espurge*, spurge, < OF. *espurger*, purge: see *spurge*1.] A plant of the genus *Euphorbia*. Several species have special names, chiefly used in books; a few related or similar plants also are called *spurges*. Exotic species are better known as *euphorbias*.—**Alleghany-mountain spurge**. See *Pachysandra*. — **Branched spurge**, a rubiaceous shrub, *Ernodea littoralis*, of the sea-shores of the West Indies and Florida, a prostrate smooth plant with four-angled branches, and yellowish flowers sessile in the upper axils.—**Caper-spurge**, *Euphorbia Lathyris*, a smooth glaucous herb native in southern Europe and western central Asia, cultivated in gardens, thence sometimes escaping. It is singular in the genus for its opposite leaves, and has a four-rayed, then forking, umbel. Its young fruit is sometimes substituted for capers, and its seeds contain an oil formerly used in medicine. Also *wild caper*, *molestree*, and *myrtle-spurge*. —**Cypress-spurge**, a common garden plant, *Euphorbia Cyparissias*, with tufted stems and yellowish inflorescence, cultivated for its foliage, which consists of crowded linear leaves suggesting cypress. It is a native of Europe, running wild in the eastern United States.—**Flowering spurge**, a conspicuous species, *Euphorbia corollata*, of eastern North America, a rather slender plant 2 or 3 feet high, with an umbel of about five forks, the rays repeatedly forking into twos or threes. The involucre has five white appendages appearing like petals. The root has properties similar to those of the ipecac-spurge. Also (with other species) called *milk-weed*.—**Hyssop-spurge**, the purple spurge, *Euphorbia Peplis*, a European maritime species spreading flat on the sand.—**Indian tree-spurge**. Same as *milk-hedge*.—**Ipecac-spurge, ipecacuanha-spurge**, *Euphorbia Ipecacuanhæ*, found in the United States from Connecticut to Florida, a plant with many low stems from a long perpendicular root. The root has an active emetic and purgative property, but in large doses tends to produce excessive nausea and purging, and is inferior to true ipecac.—**Irish spurge**. See *makinboy*.—**Leafy spurge**, *Euphorbia Esula*, an Old World species resembling the cypress-spurge, but larger, with commonly lanceolate leaves.—**Myrtle-spurge**. See *caper-spurge*.—**Petty spurge**, a low branching European species, *Euphorbia Peplus*.—**Purple spurge**. See *hyssop-spurge*.—**Sea-spurge**, or **seaside spurge**, *Euphorbia Paralias*, of European sea-sands.—**Slipper-spurge**, the slipper-plant. See *Pedilanthus*.—**Spotted spurge**, a prostrate American species, *Euphorbia maculata*, with a dark spot on the leaf: also called *milk-purslane*. The large spotted spurge is *E. Preslii*, sometimes called *black spurge* or *purslane*. See *purslane*.—**Spurge hawk-moth**, a handsome sphinx, *Deilephila euphorbiæ*, whose larva feeds on the sea-spurge: an English collectors' name.—**Sun-spurge**, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, an erect annual 6 or 8 inches high, whose flowers follow the sun. Also called *cat's-milk*, *little-good* (Scotland), and *wartweed* or *wartwort* (Prov. Eng.).—**Wood-spurge**, *Euphorbia amygdaloides*, of Europe and western Asia.

Flowering Spurge (*Euphorbia corollata*).

*a*, a leaf; *b*, a flower-cluster of five male and one female flower; *c*, flower-cluster, but younger, showing the cup-like base; *d*, part of the involucre, showing the gland at its base; *e*, a male flower; *f*, the fruit, consisting of three carpels.

**spur-gear** (spėr'gēr), *n.* Same as *spur-gearing*.

**spur-gearing** (spėr'gēr″ing), *n.* Gearing in



Spur-gearing.

which spur-wheels are employed. See *gearing*, 2.

**spurge-creeper** (spėrj'krē″pėr), *n.* A nettle-creeper: same as *nettle-bird*.

**spurge-flax** (spėrj'flaks), *n.* A shrub, *Daphne Gnidium*, a native of southern Europe: so called from its acrid property and fibrous bark.

**spurge-laurel** (spėrj'lâ″rel), *n.* A laurel-like shrub, *Daphne Laureola*, of southern and western Europe. It has an acrid property suggesting spurge; its fibrous bark is utilized for paper-making.

**spurge-nettle** (spėrj'net″l), *n.* A plant, *Jatropha urens*. See *Jatropha*.

**spurge-olive** (spėrj'ol″iv), *n.* The mezereon.

**spurgewort** (spėrj'wėrt), *n.* [< late ME. *spurge-woort:* see *spurge*2 and *wort*1.] 1. Any plant of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*. *Lindley.*—2†. The fetid iris, *Iris fœtidissima*.

**spurging**† (spėr'jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *spurge*1, *v.*] Purging. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens.

**spur-hawk** (spėr'hâk), *n.* A dialectal form of *sparhawk* for *sparrow-hawk*. [Eng.]

**spur-heeled** (spėr'hēld), *a.* In *ornith.*, having a very long straightened hind claw; lark-heeled: specifically noting the coucals or cuckoos of the genus *Centropus*.

**spuriæ** (spū'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *pennæ*, feathers) of *spurius*, spurious: see *spurious*.] The packet of feathers growing on the bastard wing, winglet, or alula; the bastard quills, composing the alula. See cut under *alula*.

**spurious** (spū'ri-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *espurio* = It. *spurio*, < L. *spurius*, of illegitimate birth, hence in gen. not genuine, false; perhaps akin to Gr. σπορά, seed, offspring, < σπείρειν, sow: see *spore*2.] 1. Not legitimate; bastard: as, *spurious* issue.

Her *spurious* first-born.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 391.

2. Not proceeding from the true source or from the source pretended; not being what it pretends or appears to be; not genuine; counterfeit; false; adulterated.

*Spurious* gems our hopes entice,
While we scorn the pearl of price.
*Cowper*, Self-diffidence (trans.).

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) False; resembling a part or organ, but not having its function: as, *spurious* eyes or limbs. (*b*) Having the functions of an organ, but morphologically different from it: as, the *spurious* legs, or prolegs, of a caterpillar. (*c*) Aborted or changed so that the normal functions no longer exist: as, the *spurious* or aborted front legs of certain butterflies. (*d*) Erroneous; incorrectly established: as, a *spurious* genus or species. See *pseudogenus*.—4. In *bot.*, false; counterfeit; apparent only.—**Spurious Baltimore**, the orchard-oriole, *Icterus spurius*, formerly supposed to be a variety of the Baltimore oriole. Also called *bastard Baltimore*.—**Spurious claw**, in *entom.*, same as *empodium*.—**Spurious dissepiment**, in *bot.*, a partition in an ovary or pericarp not formed by parts of the carpels, but by an outgrowth commonly from the back of the carpel. See *dissepiment*.—**Spurious hermaphrodites**. See *hermaphrodite*, 1.—**Spurious ocellus**, a circular spot of color without any well-defined central spot or pupil.—**Spurious pareira**. See *pareira*.—**Spurious primary**, in *ornith.*, the first or outermost primary or remex of a bird's wing which has at least ten primaries and the first one very short, rudimentary, or functionless. Also called *spurious quill*.—**Spurious proposition, rainbow, stemma**, etc. See the nouns.—**Spurious sarsaparilla**. See *Hardenbergia*.—**Spurious vein**, in *entom.*, a faintly indicated vein or nervure of the wing, traceable only by a strong reflected light, particularly of certain hymenopters.—**Spurious wing**, in *ornith.*, the ala spuria, or bastard wing; the alula. See *spuriæ*, and cut under *alula*. [This use of *spurious* has no reference to the condition of a first primary so called. See above.]=**Syn. 2.** *Spurious*, *Supposititious*, and *Counterfeit* agree in expressing intent to deceive, except that *counterfeit* may be used with figurative lightness where no dishonorable purpose is implied. *Spurious*, not genuine, expresses strong disapprobation of the deception, successful or attempted. *Supposititious* applies only to that which is substituted for the genuine; it thus expresses a class under the *spurious*: a *supposititious* work of Athanasius is not one that is supposed to have been written by him, but one that is palmed off upon the public as being the genuine text of a work that he is known to have written; a *supposititious* child is a changeling; was the Tichborne claimant the genuine or a *supposititious* Sir Roger? *Counterfeit* applies also to a class under the *spurious*—namely, to that which is made in attempted imitation of something else: as, a *counterfeit* coin, bank-note, signature. Chatterton's manuscripts were *spurious*, but not *supposititious;* as they were not exact imitations of any particular manuscripts of early days, they would hardly be called *counterfeit*. See *factitious*.

**spuriously** (spū'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a spurious manner; counterfeitly; falsely.

**spuriousness** (spū'ri-us-nes), *n.* 1. Illegitimacy; the state of being bastard, or not of legitimate birth: as, *spuriousness* of issue.—2. The state or quality of being spurious, counterfeit, false, or not genuine: as, the *spuriousness* of drugs, of coin, or of writings.

**spur-leather** (spėr'leᵺ″ėr), *n.* A strap by which a spur is secured to the foot.

I could eat my very *spur-leathers* for anger!
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

**spur-legged** (spėr'leg″ed or -legd), *a.* Having spurs or spines on the legs or feet. The *Leptidæ* are known as *spur-legged* flies.

**spurless** (spėr'les), *a.* [< *spur* + *-less*.] Without a spur, in any sense.

**spurling** (spėr'ling), *n.* A spelling of *sparling*.

**spurling-line** (spėr'ling-līn), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A line connected with the axis of a wheel by which a telltale or index is made to show the position of the helm. (*b*) A rope stretched across between the two forward shrouds, having thimbles spliced into it to serve as fair-leaders for the running rigging.

**spur-money**† (spėr'mun″i), *n.* Money exacted for wearing spurs in church. See the quotation.

Our cathedrals (and above all St. Paul's) were, in Jonson's time, frequented by people of all descriptions, who, with a levity scarcely credible, walked up and down the aisles, and transacted business of every kind, during divine service. To expel them was not possible; such, however, was the noise occasioned by the incessant jingling of their spur-rowels, that it was found expedient to punish those who approached the body of the church, thus indecently equipped, by a small fine, under the name of *spur-money*, the exaction of which was committed to the beadles and singing-boys.
*Gifford*, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

**spurn**1 (spėrn), *v.* [< ME. *spurnen*, *spornen*, < AS. *speornan* (**spornan*, *ge-speornan*, *ge-spornan*, **spurnan*, in Somner, not authenticated), also in comp. *æt-speornan*, *æt-spornan* (pret. *spearn*, pl. *spurnon*, pp. *spornen*) = OS. *spurnan* = OHG. *spurnan* = Icel. *sporna*, *spyrna*, also *sperna*, kick against, spurn with the feet, = L. *spernere*, despise; ult. connected with *spur*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To kick against; kick; drive back or away with the foot.

And Galashin with his fote *spurned* his body to grounde.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 199.

Am I so round with you as you with me,
That like a football you do *spurn* me thus?
*Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 1. 88.

2†. To strike against.

Aungils in hondis schullen beere thee,
Lest thou *spurne* thi foot at a stoon.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

3. To reject with disdain; scorn to receive or consort with; treat with contempt.

O how my soul would *spurn* this ball of clay,
And loathe the dainties of earth's painful pleasure!
*Quarles*, Emblems, v. 13.

II. *intrans.* 1. To kick.

I purpose not to *spurn* against the prick, nor labour to set up that which God pulleth down.
*Bp. of Ely*, in J. Gairdner's Richard III., iv.

2†. To dash the foot against something; light on something unexpectedly; stumble.

No wight on it *sporneth*
That erst was nothynge, into nought it torneth.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 797.

The maid . . . ran upstairs, but, *spurning* at the dead body, fell upon it in a swoon. *Martinus Scriblerus*, i. 8.

3†. To dash; rush.—4. To manifest disdain or contempt in rejecting anything; make contemptuous opposition; manifest contempt or disdain in resistance.

It is very sure that they that be good will bear, and not *spurn* at the preachers.
*Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Thou art regardless both of good and shame,
*Spurning* at virtue and a virtuous name.
*Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 3.

**spurn**[1] (spėrn), *n.* [< ME. *spurn, sporn;* < *spurn*[1], *v.*] 1. A blow with the foot; a kick.

I'le tosse that heele a yard above his head
That offers but a *spurne*.
*Heywood*, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 31).

2†. A stumble; a fall. *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.—3. Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.

The insolence of office, and the *spurns*
That patient merit of the unworthy takes.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 73.

4. In *mining*, one of the narrow pillars or connections left between the holings, and not cut away until just before the withdrawal of the sprags. [South Staffordshire coal-field, England.]

**spurn**[2] (spėrn), *n.* [A var. of *spur*, after *spurn*[1], *v.* Cf. G. *sporn*, spur, orig. an acc. form: see *spur, n.*] 1. A spur. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A piece of wood having one end inserted in the ground, and the other nailed at an angle to a gate-post, for the purpose of strengthening or supporting it. [Prov. Eng.]

**spurn**[2]† (spėrn), *v. t.* [< *spurn*[2], *n.* Cf. *spurn*[1], *v.*] To spur.

The Faery quickly raught
His poynant speare, and sharply gan to *spurne*
His fomy steed. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 5.

**spurn**[3] (spėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *spoorn, spoorne;* origin obscure.] An evil spirit. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**spurner** (spėr'nėr), *n.* [< *spurn*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who spurns or rejects.

**spurn-point**† (spėrn'point), *n.* [< *spurn*[1] + *point.*] An old game, of uncertain nature.

He stakes heaven at *spurnpoint*, and trips cross and pile whether ever he shall see the face of God or no.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 743.

**spurnwater** (spėrn'wâ″tėr), *n.* [< *spurn*[1], *v.*, + obj. *water.*] *Naut.*, a V-shaped barrier or breakwater, from 1 to 2 feet or more high, erected on sea-going vessels forward of the foremast, to shed water coming over the bows.

**spur-pruning** (spėr'prö″ning), *n.* A mode of pruning trees by which one or two eyes of the previous year's wood are left and the rest cut off, so as to leave spurs or short rods. Compare *spur-system*, under *spur*.

**spurred** (spėrd), *a.* [< *spur* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Wearing spurs: as, a *spurred* horseman.—2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Having unusually long claws: as, the *spurred* towhee, *Pipilo megalonyx. S. F. Baird.* [Rare.] (*b*) Having spurs; calcarate. See *spur*, *n.*, 3 (*e*) (1). (*c*) Spur-heeled. (*d*) Spur-winged. —3. In *mammal., herpet.*, and *entom.*, having spurs of any kind; calcarate.—4. In *bot.*, producing or provided with a spur; calcarate.—**Spurred butterfly-pea.** See *pea*[1].—**Spurred chameleon,** *Chamæleon calcifer.*—**Spurred corolla.** See *corolla.*—**Spurred gentian.** See *gentian.*—**Spurred rye.** See *rye*[1] and *ergot*[1], 2.—**Spurred tree-frog** or **tree-toad,** *Polypedetes equus*, of Ceylon, having a calcar.

**spurrer** (spėr'ėr), *n.* 1. One who uses spurs. —2. Somebody or something that incites or urges on.

I doubt you want a *spurrer*-on to exercise and to amusements. *Swift*, To Pope, July 16, 1728.

**spurrey**, *n.* See *spurry*[2].

**spurrier** (spėr'iėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sporyor;* < ME. *sporier, sporyer, sporer;* < *spur* + *-ier*[1].] One whose occupation is the making of spurs.

Ods so, my *spurrier!* put them on, boy, quickly.
*B. Jonson*, Staple of News, i. 1.

**spur-royal** (spėr'roi′al), *n.* [Also *spur-ryal, spur-rial;* < *spur* + *royal.* Cf. *ryal.*] An English gold coin issued by James I., and worth 15*s.* or 16*s.* 6*d.* (about $3.63 or $3.99). It was so named from the resemblance of the sun on its reverse to the rowel of a spur.

Obverse.

Reverse.
Spur-royal of James I.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

She has nine *spur-royals*, and the servants say she hoards old gold.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, i. 1.

**spurry**[1]† (spėr'i), *a.* [< *spur* + *-y*[1].] Radiating, like the points on a spur-rowel. *Chapman*, Iliad, xix. 367.

**spurry**[2] (spur'i), *n.* [Also *spurrey;* < OF. *spurrie*, < MD. *sporie, spurie, speurie, spurric*, D. *spurrie*, spurry; cf. G. *spörgel, spergel* (> Sw. Dan. *spergel*), < ML. *spergula*, spurry; origin obscure.] A plant of the genus *Spergula*. The common species is *S. arvensis*, the corn-spurry, from whose seeds a lamp-oil has sometimes been extracted. Knotted spurry, more properly called *knotted pearlwort*, is *Sagina nodosa*. The lawn-spurry (or properly lawn-pearlwort) is *Sagina glabra*. The sand-spurry is of the genus *Spergularia*. See *Spergula.*

*Spurrie* [F.], *spurry*, or frank; a Dutch herb and an excellent fodder for cattel. *Cotgrave.*

**spur-shell** (spėr-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Imperator* (formerly called *Calcar*): so named from its resemblance to the rowel of a spur. The term extends to some similar trochiform shells. See cut under *Imperator.*

**spur-shore** (spėr'shōr), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *spur*, 3 (*m*) (1).

**spurt**[1], **spirt**[1] (spėrt), *v.* [Both spellings are in use, *spirt* being etymologically more correct, and *spurt* appar. the more common spelling; a transposed form of *sprit*[1] (like *bird*[1], *bird*[2], transposed forms of *brid, bride*[1]): see *sprit*[1]. The word is prob. confused with *spurt*[2], *spirt*[2].] I. *intrans.* 1†. To sprout; shoot.

Shall a few sprays of us, . . .
Our scions, put in wild and savage stock,
*Spirt* up so suddenly into the clouds,
And overlook their grafters?
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 5. 8.

Did you ever see a fellow so *spurted* up in a moment? He has got the right ear of the duke, the prince, princess, most of the lords, but all the ladies.
*Marston*, The Fawn, ii. 1.

2. To gush or issue out suddenly in a stream, as liquor from a cask; rush with sudden force from a confined place in a small jet or stream.

Thus the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,
*Spirts* in the gardener's eyes who turns the cock.
*Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 178.

The Prince's blood *spirted* upon the scarf.
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

II. *trans.* To throw or force out in a jet or stream; squirt: as, to *spurt* water from the mouth; to *spurt* liquid from a tube.

With toonge three forcked furth *spirts* fyre.
*Stanihurst*, Æneid (ed. Arber, p. 59), ii.

Toads are sometimes observed to exclude or *spirt* out a dark and liquid matter behind.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

**spurt**[1], **spirt**[1] (spėrt), *n.* [< *spurt*[1], *spirt*[1], *v.* Cf. *sprout, sprit*[1], *sprot*[1], *n.*] 1†. A shoot; a sprout; a bud.

These nuts . . . have in the mids a little chit or *spirt*.
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xv. 22.

2. A forcible gush of liquid from a confined place; a jet.

Water, dash'd from fishy stalls, shall stain
His hapless coat with *spirts* of scaly rain.
*Gay*, Trivia, iii. 106.

3. A brief and sudden outbreak.

A sudden *spurt* of woman's jealousy.
*Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

4. A school of shad. [Connecticut.]

**spurt**[2], **spirt**[2] (spėrt), *v. i.* [Both spellings are in use, *spirt* being etymologically the more correct, and *spurt* the more common spelling; also rarely *spert;* a transposed form of **sprit* or **spret* (cf. E. dial. *sprut*, jerk), < Icel. *spretta* (for **sprenta*) (pret. *spratt*, for **sprant*), start, spring, also sprout, spout, = Sw. *spritta*, start, startle, = MHG. *sprenzen*, spout, crack; the orig. nasal appearing in *sprent*, ME. *sprenten*, bound, leap, and the noun *sprint*, dial. *sprunt*, a convulsive struggle, etc.: see *sprent, sprint.*] To make a short, sudden, and exceptional effort; put forth one's utmost energy for a short time, especially in racing.

Cambridge *spurted* desperately in turn, . . . and so they went, fighting every inch of water. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, I.

**spurt**[2], **spirt**[2] (spėrt), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sprettr*, a spurt, spring, bound, run; from the verb. Cf. *sprunt*[1], *sprint.*] 1. A short, sudden, extraordinary effort for an emergency; a special exertion of one's self for a short distance or space of time, as in running, rowing, etc.: as, by a fine *spurt* he obtained the lead.

The long, steady sweep of the so-called paddle tried him almost as much as the breathless strain of the *spurt*.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. vi.

In the race of fame, there are a score capable of brilliant *spurts* for one who comes in winner after a steady pull with wind and muscle to spare.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 281.

2†. A short period; a brief interval of time.

Heere for a *spirt* linger, no good opportunitye scaping.
*Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii. 453.

He lov'd you but for a *spurt* or so.
*Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, i. 6.

**spurtle**[1], **spirtle**[1] (spėr'tl), *v. t.* and *i.* [Freq. of *spurt*[1], *spirt*[1]; in origin a transposed form of *sprittle, sprutle:* see *spurt*[1], *spirt*[1], *sprit*[1], *sprutle*, etc.] To shoot in a scattering manner; spurt. [Rare.]

The brains and mingled blood were *spirtled* on the wall.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 283.

**spurtle**[2], **spirtle**[2] (spėr'tl), *n.* [Dim. of *sprit*[1]. Cf. *spurtle*[1], *spirtle*[1].] A stick used for stirring. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

She left the *spurtle* sticking in the porridge.
*Geo. MacDonald*, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xlix.

**spurtle-blade** (spėr'tl-blād), *n.* A broadsword. [Scotch.]

It 's tauld he was a sodger bred, . . .
But now he 's quat the *spurtle blade*.
*Burns*, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

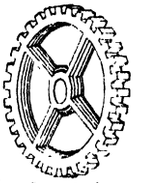
**spur-track** (spėr'trak), *n.* A short track leading from a line of railway, and connected with it at one end only.

**spur-tree** (spėr'trē), *n.* A West Indian shrub or small tree, *Petitia Domingensis.* Also called *yellow fiddlewood.*

**spurway** (spėr'wā), *n.* A horse-path; a narrow way; a bridle-road; a way for a single beast. [Prov. Eng.]

**spur-whang** (spėr'hwang), *n.* A spur-leather. *Scott*, Monastery. [Scotch.]

**spur-wheel** (spėr'hwēl), *n.* The common form of cog-wheel, in which the cogs are radial and peripheral, and made to engage corresponding cogs on another wheel. Compare cut under *pinion.* *E. H. Knight.*


Spur-wheel

**spurwing** (spėr'wing), *n.* A spur-winged bird. Especially—(*a*) A jacana, or any bird of the family *Jacanidæ* or *Parridæ*, of which the spur on the wing is a characteristic. See cut under *jacana.* (*b*) A spur-winged goose. See cut under *Plectropterus.* (*c*) A spur-winged plover. See *Chettusia* and *spur-winged.*

**spur-winged** (spėr'wingd), *a.* Having a horny spur on the pinion, as various birds. It is a weapon of offense and defense. It is sometimes double, as is well shown in the cut under *Palamedea.* See also cuts under *jacana* and *Plectropterus.*—**Spur-winged goose,** a species of *Plectropterus*, as *P. gambensis.*—**Spur-winged plovers,** those plovers or lapwings, of the family *Charadriidæ*, and of several different genera, in which a spur is developed on the wing (including some species of these genera in which such a spur fails to develop). Wing-spurs are more frequent in this than in any other family of birds (excepting the related *Jacanidæ* or *Parridæ*). None occur, however, in the true plovers (of the genera *Chara-*

Egyptian Spur-winged Plover (*Hoplopterus spinosus*).

*drius, Ægialites, Eudromias, Squatarola,* etc.); they are commonest among those plovers which are related to the lapwing of Europe (*Vanellus cristatus*, which, however, has none), and which have a hind toe and often wattles on the face. The presence of spurs and wattles is often coincident. South American spur-winged plovers, with hind toe and no wattles, constitute the genus *Belonopterus;* they are two, the Cayenne and the Chilian lapwings, *B. cayennensis* and *B. chilensis;* both are crested. The type of the genus *Hoplopterus* is the Egyptian spur-winged plover, *H. spinosus*, with large spurs, a crest, no hind toe, and no wattles; it has when adult the whole crown, chin, throat, breast, flanks, and legs black, and the greater wing-coverts and some other parts white. It inhabits especially northern Africa, abounds in Egypt and Nubia, and extends into parts of Europe and Asia. It is among the birds supposed to have been a basis of the trochilus of the ancients (compare *crocodile-bird, sicsac,* and cut under *Pluvianus*). It is represented in South Africa by the black-backed spurred lapwing, *H. speciosus*, with large spurs and the top of the head white. The Indian spur-winged lapwing, *H. ventralis*, has a black cap, a black patch on the belly in white surroundings, and large spurs. Two South American forms, with spurs, but no wattles, crest, or hind toe, are the Peruvian bronze-winged lapwing, *H. resplendens*, and the little white-winged, *H. cayanus* (or *stolatus*, if the term *cayanus* be thought too near *cayennensis*); each of these has been made the basis of a different generic name. In the type of the genus *Chettusia, C. gregaria* (see cut under *Chettusia*), and several related species, a hind toe is present, and neither spurs nor wattles are developed; but the name has been used to cover various species with wattles and spurs, more properly separated under the term *Lobivanellus*. In this group it is the rule that large wattles are associated with well-developed spurs, for in those species which have very small wattles the spurs are almost or quite obsolete. Variations in these respects, and in the presence or absence of the hind toe, have caused the erection of other genera. (See *Sarciophorus, Xiphidiopterus.*) Five of the best-marked species of *Lobivanellus* proper, with large spurs, large wattles, and a hind toe, are the following: *L. senegallus*, of the Ethiopian region north of the equator; *L. lateralis*, of South Africa; *L. cucullatus*, of Java, Sumatra, etc.; *L. personatus*, of northern Australia, New Guinea, and some other islands; and *L. lobatus*, of eastern Australia from Rockingham Bay to Tasmania (see cut under *wattled*).

**spurwort** (spėr'wėrt), *n.* [< *spur* + *wort*[1].] The field-madder, *Sherardia arvensis:* so called from its whorls of leaves, likened to the rowel of a spur.

**sput** (sput), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A thimble or annular plate used to reinforce a hole in a boiler. *E. H. Knight.*

**sputa,** *n.* Plural of *sputum*.

**sputation**† (spū-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *sputation* = Pg. *esputação*, < L. *sputare*, pp. *sputatus*, spit, spit out, < *spuere*, spit: see *spew*.] The act of spitting; that which is spit. *Harvey.*

**sputative**† (spū'ta-tiv), *a.* [< L. *sputare*, spit, spit out (see *sputation*), + *-ive*.] Pertaining to spitting; characterized by spitting. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 370.

**sputcheon** (spuch'on), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In a sword-scabbard, the inner part of the mouthpiece, which holds the lining in place. *E. H. Knight.*

**sputet**† (spūt), *v. i.* [< ME. *spute, sputi*, by aphæresis from *dispute*.] To dispute.

Whatt! thay *sputen* & spoken of so spitous fylthe.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 845.

**sputter** (sput'ėr), *v.* [Also in var. *splutter;* cf. LG. *spruttern, sputtern*, sprinkle, G. *sprudeln*, spout, squirt; freq. of the verb represented by *spout*. Cf. *spurtle*[1], *spirtle*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To spit, or eject saliva from the mouth in small or scattered bits; hence, to throw out moisture in small detached parts and with small explosions; emit small particles, as of grease, soot, etc., with some crackling or noise.

They could neither of 'em speak for Rage; and so fell a *sputt'ring* at one another like two roasting Apples.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 8.

Like the green wood,
That, *sputtering* in the flame, works outward into tears.
*Dryden*, Cleomenes, i. 1.

2. To speak so rapidly and vehemently as to seem to spit out the words, as in excitement or anger.

The soul, which to a reptile had been changed,
Along the valley hissing takes to flight,
And after him the other speaking *sputters.*
*Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxv. 138.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To emit forcibly in small or scattered portions, as saliva, flame, etc.; spit out noisily.

A poisoned tongue cannot forbear to *sputter* abroad his venom. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 73.

Thus sourly wail'd he, *sputt'ring* dirt and gore;
A burst of laughter echo'd through the shore.
*Pope*, Iliad, xxiii. 921.

2. To emit in small particles or amounts with slight explosions: as, the candle *sputters* smoke; a green stick *sputters* out steam.—3. To utter rapidly and with indistinctness; jabber.

In the midst of caresses . . . to *sputter* out the basest accusations! *Swift.*

**sputter** (sput'ėr), *n.* [< *sputter*, *v.*] 1. The act of sputtering.—2. That which is thrown off or ejected in sputtering.

She pouted out her blubber-lips, as if to bellows up wind and *sputter* into her horse-nostrils.
*Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. vii. (*Davies.*)

3. The noise made by a person who or a thing which sputters; hence, bustle; ado; excited talk; squabble.

What a deal of Pother and *Sputter* here is, between my Mistress and Mr. Myrtle, from mere Punctilio!
*Steele*, Conscious Lovers, iv. 1.

**sputterer** (sput'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which sputters.

**sputum** (spū'tum), *n.*; pl. *sputa* (-tą). [NL., < L. *sputum*, that which is spit out, spittle, < *spuere*, pp. *sputus*, spit: see *spew*.] 1. Spittle; a salival discharge from the mouth.—2. In *pathol.*, that which is expectorated or ejected from the lungs: used also in the plural, in designation of the individual masses.—**Æruginous sputa,** very green expectoration.—**Globular sputa,** nummular sputa.—**Rusty sputa,** sputa tinged with blood, and characteristic of some stages of pneumonia.—**Sputum coctum,** purulent, loose sputum, forming itself into masses, as of the later stages of bronchitis.—**Sputum crudum,** scant, tenacious, mucous sputum, as of the early stage of bronchitis.

**spy** (spī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spied*, ppr. *spying*. [< ME. *spyen, spien*, by aphæresis from *espyen, espien*, < OF. *espier* = It. *spiare* = MD. *spien*, < OHG. *spehōn*, MHG. *spehen*, G. *spähen* = Icel. *speja, spæja*, watch, observe, spy, = L. *specere*, look, = Gr. *σκέπτεσθαι*, look, = Skt. √ *spaç*, √ *paç*, see. From the Teut. root are also ult. *espy, spial, espial, spion, espionage*, etc.; from the L. root ult. E. *species, spectacle*, etc.; from the Gr., *skeptic, scope*[3], etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To discover at a distance, or from a position of concealment; gain sight of; see; espy.

As they forward went,
They *spyde* a knight fayre pricking on the playne.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. viii. 44.

2. To discover by close search or examination; gain a knowledge of by artifice.

Look about with your eyes; *spy* what things are to be reformed in the Church of England. *Latimer.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

His master's eye
Peers not about, some secret fault to *spy.*
*Crabbe*, Works, I. 40.

3. To explore; view, inspect, or examine secretly, as a country: usually with *out.*

Moses sent to *spy out* Jaazer, and they took the villages thereof. Num. xxi. 32.

4†. To ask; inquire; question.

Thez folke had farly of my fare,
And what I was full faste thei *spied.*
They askid yf I a prophete ware.
*York Plays*, p. 178.

Thenne watz *spyed* & spured [speered] vpon spare wyse.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 901.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To search narrowly; scrutinize; pry.

It is my nature's plague
To *spy* into abuses. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 147.

2. To play the spy; exercise surveillance.

This evening I will *spy* upon the bishop, and give you an account to-morrow morning of his disposition.
*Donne*, Letters, lxxvii.

**spy** (spī), *n.*; pl. *spies*. [< ME. *spy, spie*, short for *espie, aspye, espye* (= MD. *spie*), < OF. *espie*, a spy; from the verb: see *spy, v.* Cf. *spion.*] 1. A person who keeps a constant watch on the actions, motions, conduct, etc., of others; one who secretly watches what is going on.

This sour informer, this bate-breeding *spy.*
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 655.

He told me that he had so good *spies* that he hath had the keys taken out of De Witt's pocket when he was a-bed, and his closet opened, and papers brought to him, and left in his hands for an hour, and carried back and laid in the place again, and keys put into De Witt's pocket again. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 72.

2. A secret emissary who goes into an enemy's camp or territory to inspect his works, ascertain his strength and his intentions, watch his movements, and report thereon to the proper officer. By the laws of war among all civilized nations a spy is liable to capital punishment.

On the morowe erly Gawein sonte a *spie* for to se what the saisnes diden that thei hadde lefte at the brigge of dione. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 290.

Edmund Palmer, an officer in the enemy's service, was taken as a *spy* lurking within our lines; he has been tried as a *spy*, condemned as a *spy*, and shall be executed as a *spy.*
*Gen. Israel Putnam*, To Sir Henry Clinton, Aug. 7, 1777.

3†. The pilot of a vessel.—4†. An advanced guard; a forerunner. [Rare.]

Since knowledge is but sorrow's *spy,*
It is not safe to know.
*Sir W. Davenant*, The Just Italian, v. 1 (song).

[In the following passage, *spy* is supposed by some to mean that which precedes and announces the time for the assassination of Banquo, by others the very eye, the exact moment.

I will advise you where to plant yourselves;
Acquaint you with the perfect *spy* o' the time,
The moment on 't; for 't must be done to-night.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 130.]

5†. A glance; look; peep. [Rare.]

Each others equall puissaunce envies,
And through their iron sides with cruell *spies*
Does seeke to perce. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ii. 17.

6†. An eye.

With her two crafty *spyes*
She secretly would search each daintie lim.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 36.

If these be true *spies* which I wear in my head, here 's a goodly sight. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 259.

= **Syn. 2.** *Emissary, Spy* (see *emissary*), scout.

**spyal**†, *n.* See *spial.*

**spyboat** (spī'bōt), *n.* A boat sent to make discoveries and bring intelligence. [Rare.]

Giving the colour of the sea to their *spyboats*, to keep them from being discovered, came from the Veneti.
*Arbuthnot.*

**spycraft** (spī'krâft), *n.* The art or practices of a spy; the act or practice of spying. [Rare.]

All attempts to plot against the Government were rendered impracticable by a system of vigilance, jealousy, *spycraft*, sudden arrest, and summary punishment.
*Brougham.*

**spy-glass** (spī'glâs), *n.* A small hand-telescope.

**spy-hole** (spī'hōl), *n.* A hole for spying; a peep-hole.

**spyism** (spī'izm), *n.* [< *spy* + *-ism*.] The act or business of spying; the system of employing spies. *Imp. Dict.*

**spy-money** (spī'mun'i), *n.* Money paid to a spy; a reward for secret intelligence. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

**Spyridia** (spī-rid'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Harvey), < Gr. *σπυρίς* (*σπυριδ-*), a basket.] A genus of floridean algæ, giving name to the order *Spyridiaceæ* (which see for characters). The species are few in number and mostly tropical. There are, however, two forms on the New England coast.

**Spyridiaceæ** (spī-rid-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spyridia* + *-aceæ*.] A monotypic order (or suborder) of floridean algæ. The fronds are filiform, monosiphonous, and formed of longer branching filaments from which are given off short simple branches. The antheridia are borne on the secondary branches; the tetraspores are tripartite, and borne at the nodes of the secondary branches; the cystocarps are subterminal on the branches.

**Spy Wednesday**†. The Wednesday immediately preceding Easter: so called in allusion to the preparations made by Judas Iscariot on that day to betray Christ.

**sq.** An abbreviation of *square:* as, *sq. ft.* (that is, square foot or feet); *sq. m.* (square mile or miles).

**squa**†, *n.* An old spelling of *squaw.*

**squab**[1] (skwob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squabbed*, ppr. *squabbing*. [Also in some senses *squob;* cf. Sw. dial. *sqvapp*, a word imitative of a splash (Icel. *skvampa*, paddle in water), Norw. *sqvapa*, tremble, shake, = G. *schwapp*, a slap, E. *swap*, strike (see *swap, swab, squabble*); akin to Norw. *kveppa*, shake, slip, shudder, and to E. *quap*[1], *quop*[1], *quab*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To fall plump; strike heavily; flap; flop.

They watched the street, and beheld ladies in . . . short cloaks with hoods *squabbing* behind (known as cardinals). *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 11.

**II.** *trans.* To squeeze; knock; beat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**squab**[1] (skwob), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *squab*[1], *v.*] So as to strike with a crash; with a heavy fall; plump. [Colloq.]

The eagle took the tortoise up into the air and dropt him down, *squab*, upon a rock. *Sir R. L'Estrange*, Fables.

**squab**[2] (skwob), *a.* and *n.* [Also *squob;* cf. Sw. dial. *sqvabb*, loose or fat flesh, *sqvabba*, a fat woman, *sqvabbig*, flabby; connected with the verb *squab*[1]. Cf. *quab*[3].] **I.** *a.* 1. Fat; short and stout; plump; bulky.

A little *squab* French page who speaks no English.
*Wycherley*, Country Wife, iv. 3.

2. Short; curt; abrupt. [Rare.]

We have returned a *squab* answer retorting the infraction of treaties.
*Walpole*, To Mann, July 25, 1756. (*Davies.*)

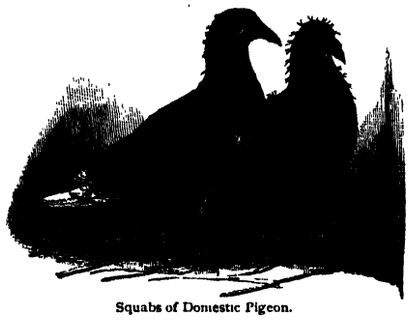
3. Unfledged, newly hatched, or not yet having attained the full growth, as a dove or a pigeon.

Why must old pigeons, and they stale, be drest,
When there 's so many *squab* ones in the nest?
*W. King*, The Old Cheese.

Hence—4. Shy, as from extreme youth; coy.

Your demure ladies that are so *squab* in company are devils in a corner.
*N. Lee*, Princess of Cleve, iii. 1. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**II.** *n.* 1. A young animal in its earliest period; a young beast or bird before the hair or feathers appear. (*a*) Specifically, a young unfledged pigeon or dove. A young pigeon is properly a *squab* as long as it sits in the nest; as soon as it can utter its



Squabs of Domestic Pigeon.

querulous cries for food it becomes a *squealer* or *squeaker*, and so continues as long as it is fed by the parents, which is generally until it is fully fledged; but it continues to be called *squab* as marketable for its flesh. (*b*) Figuratively, a young and inexperienced person.

*Brit.* I warrant you, is he a trim youth?
*Mon.* We must make him one, Jacke; 'tis such a *squab* as thou never sawest; such a lumpe, we may make what we will of him. *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, ii. 2.

2. A short, fat, flabby person: also used figuratively.

Gorgonius sits, abdominous and wan,
Like a fat *squab* upon a Chinese fan.
*Cowper*, Progress of Error, l. 218.

We shall then see how the prudes of this world owed all their fine figure only to their being a little straiter laced, and that they were naturally as arrant *squabs* as those that went more loose.
*Pope*, To Lady M. W. Montagu, Aug. 18, 1716.

3. (*a*) A thickly stuffed cushion, especially one for a piece of furniture, as an upholstered chair or sofa, to which it may or may not be attached. Hence—(*b*) A sofa in which there is no part of the frame visible, and which is stuffed and caught through with strong thread at regular intervals, but so as to be very soft.

Bessie herself lay on a *squab*, or short sofa, placed under the window. *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xiii.

(*c*) An ottoman.

I have seen a folio writer place himself in an elbow-chair, when the author of duodecimo has, out of a just deference to his superior quality, seated himself upon a *squab*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 529.

**squab**[2] (skwob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *squabbed*, ppr. *squabbing*. [< *squab*[2], *n.*] To stuff thickly and catch through with thread at regular intervals, as a cushion. A button or soft tuft is usually placed in the depressions to hide the stitches. Furniture upholstered in this manner is said to be *squabbed*.

**squabash** (skwa-bash'), *v. t.* [Appar. an arbitrary formation, or an extension of *squab*[1].] To crush; squash; quash: also used as a noun. [Slang.]

His [Gifford's] satire of the Baviad and Msviad *squabashed*, at one blow, a set of coxcombs who might have humbugged the world long enough.
*Scott*, Diary, Jan. 17, 1827. (*Lockhart.*)

**squabbish** (skwob'ish), *a.* [< *squab*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Thick; fat; heavy.

Diet renders them of a *squabbish* or lardy habit of body.
*Harvey.*

**squabble** (skwob'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squabbled*, ppr. *squabbling*. [< Sw. dial. **skvabbla*, dispute (*skvabbel*, a dispute), freq. of *skvappa*, chide, lit. make a splashing, < *skvapp*, a splash: see *swab*, *swap*.] **I.** *intrans.* To engage in a noisy quarrel or row; wrangle; quarrel and fight noisily; brawl; scuffle.

Drunk? and speak parrot? and *squabble?* swagger? swear? *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 279.

We should *squabble* like Brother and Sister.
*Steele*, Tender Husband, i. 1.

=Syn. To jangle. See *quarrel*[1], *n.*

**II.** *trans.* In *printing*, to disarrange and mix (lines of composed types) when they are standing on their feet.

The letters do not range well, giving an irregular or *squabbled* appearance to the line. *Science*, VIII. 254.

**squabble** (skwob'l), *n.* [< Sw. dial. *skvabbel*, a dispute; from the verb.] A wrangle; a dispute; a brawl; a scuffle; a noisy quarrel.

Pragmatic fools commonly begin the *squabble*, and crafty knaves reap the benefit. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

This contrariety of humours betwixt my father and my uncle was the source of many a fraternal *squabble*.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 21.

=Syn. *Brawl*, *Wrangle*, etc. See *quarrel*[1].

**squabbler** (skwob'lėr), *n.* [< *squabble* + *-er*[1].] One who squabbles; a contentious person; a brawler; a noisy disputant.

**squabby** (skwob'i), *a.* [< *squab*[2] + *-y*[1].] Thick; resembling a squab; squat.

A French woman is a perfect architect in dress; . . . she never tricks out a *squabby* Doric shape with Corinthian finery. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

**squab-chick** (skwob'chik), *n.* A chick, or young chicken, not fully feathered; a fledgling. [Prov. Eng.]

**squab-pie** (skwob'pī), *n.* 1. A pie made of squabs; pigeon-pie.—2. A pie made of fat mutton well peppered and salted, with layers of apple and an onion or two. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Cornwall *squab-pye*, and Devon white-pot brings;
And Leicester beans and bacon, food of kings!
*W. King*, Art of Cookery, l. 165.

**squacco** (skwak'ō), *n.* [A native name, prob. imitative (cf. *quack*[1], *quail*[3]).] A small rail-like heron of Europe, Asia, and Africa, *Ardea* or *Ardeola comata*, *ralloides*, *castanea*, or *squaiotta*, of a white color, much varied with chestnut or russet-brown and black. The head is crested, with six long black and white plumes; the bill is cobalt-blue,

Squacco (*Ardeola comata*).

tipped with black; the lores are emerald-green; the feet flesh-colored, with yellow soles and black claws; and the irides pale-yellow. The squacco nests in heronries, usually on a tree, and lays four to six greenish-blue eggs. It is rare in Europe north of the Mediterranean basin, but common in most parts of Africa, and extends into a small part of Asia.

**squad**[1] (skwod), *n.* [(OF. vernacular *esquarre*, *esquare*, > ME. *square*) < OF. *esquadre*, *escadre*, F. *escadre* = Sp. *escuadra* = Pg. *esquadra*, < It. *squadra*, a squad, squadron, square: see *square*[1], and cf. *squadron*.] 1. *Milit.*, any small number of men assembled, as for drill, inspection, or duty.—2. Any small party or group of persons: as, a *squad* of navvies; a set of people in general: usually somewhat contemptuous.—**Awkward squad**, a body of recruits not yet competent, by their knowledge of drill and the manual of arms, to take their place in the regimental line.

**squad**[1] (skwod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *squadded*, ppr. *squadding*. [< *squad*[1], *n.*] To draw up in a squad.

*Squad* your men, and form up on the road.
*Lever*, Charles O'Malley, lxxxvi. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**squad**[2] (skwod), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a dial. var. of *shode*, ult. < AS. *scēadan*, *scādan*, separate: see *shode*.] 1. Soft, slimy mud. [Prov. Eng.]—2. In *mining*, loose ore of tin mixed with earth. [Cornish.]

**squaddy** (skwod'i), *a.* [A var. of *squatty*.] Squabby. [Old Eng. and U. S.]

A fatte *squaddy* monke that had beene well fedde in some cloyster.
*Greene*, News both from Heaven and Hell (1593). (*Nares.*)

I had hardly got seated when in came a great, stout, fat, *squaddy* woman.
*Major Downing*, May Day. (*Bartlett.*)

**squadron** (skwod'ron), *n.* [= D. *escadron* = Dan. *eskadron*, < OF. *esquadron*, F. *escadron* = Sp. *escuadron* = Pg. *esquadrão* (= G. *schwadrone* = Sw. *sqvadron*), < It. *squadrone*, a squadron, aug. of *squadra*, a squad, a square: see *squad*[1], *square*[1].] 1†. A square.

Sixe dayes iourney from Bezeneger is the place where they get Diamants; . . . it is a great place, compassed with a wall, and . . . they sell the earth within the wall for so much a *squadron*, and the limits are set how deepe or how low they shall digge. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 221.

2. A body of soldiers drawn up in a square, or in regular array, as for battle; specifically, in modern armies, the principal division of a regiment of cavalry. This corresponds more or less closely to a company in the infantry, and consists of two troops, each commanded by a captain. The actual strength of a squadron varies from 120 to 200 men.

The Ordovices, to welcome the new General, had hew'n in peeces a whole *Squadron* of Horse.
*Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

3. A division of a fleet; a detachment of ships of war employed on a particular service or station, and under the command of a flag-officer. —4. Generally, any ranked and orderly body or group.—5. In early New England records (1636), one of four divisions of town land, probably in the first instance a square. The records show that *squadron* was used later in other senses: (*a*) A division of a town for highway care.

Agreed upon by the selectmen for the . . . calling out of their men to work, that is within their several *squadrons*.
*Town Records*, Groton, Mass., 1671.

(*b*) A school district.

Voted and chose a committee of seven men to apportion the school in six societies or *squadrons*, . . . taking the northwesterly corner for one *squadron*.
*Town Records*, Marlborough, Mass., 1749.

Sometimes spelled *squadrant*.

**squadron** (skwod'ron), *v. t.* [< *squadron*, *n.*] 1. To form into squadrons, as a body of soldiers. Hence—2. To form in order; array.

They gladly hither haste, and by a quire
Of *squadron'd* angels hear his carols sung.
*Milton*, P. L., xii. 367.

**squail, squale** (skwāl), *n.* [Also *scale;* perhaps a dial. var. of *skail*, in pl. *skails*, formerly *skayles*, a var. of *kail*[2]: see *kail*[2] and *skayles*.] 1. A disk or counter used in the game of squails.

Urge, towards the table's centre,
With unerring hand, the *squail*.
*C. S. Calverley*, There Stands a City.

2. *pl.* A game in which disks or counters are driven by snapping them from the edge of a round board or table at a mark in the center. —3. *pl.* Ninepins. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**squail, squale** (skwāl), *v.* [< *squail*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To throw a stick, loaded stick, disk, flat stone, or other object at a mark: often applied to the throwing of sticks at cocks or geese on Shrove Tuesday, a sport formerly popular in England. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

**II.** *trans.* To aim at, throw at, or pelt with sticks or other missiles.

"*Squailing* a goose before his door, and tossing dogs and cats on Shrove Tuesday" (Mr. Hunt's "Bristol"). The allusion is to the republican mayor of the city in 1651.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 169.

**squail-board** (skwāl'bōrd), *n.* The round board upon which the game of squails is played.

**squailer** (skwā'lėr), *n.* A kind of throwing-stick, an improvement on that used formerly in squailing cocks or geese.

Armed with *squailers*, an ingenious instrument composed of a short stick of pliant cane and a leaded knob, to drive the harmless little squirrel from tree to tree, and lay it a victim at the feet of a successful shot.
*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 30, 1881. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**squaimoust**, *a.* See *squeamous*.

**squaint**, *n.* An obsolete dialectal form of *swain*.

**squalder** (skwol'dėr), *n.* A kind of jelly-fish. See the quotation.

I have oftentimes mett with two other entities which seeme to bee of a congenerous substance with the aforenamed gellies, both of them to bee found in the salt water. One is flat and round, as broad as a mans palme, or broader, and as thick as the hand, cleare and transparent, convex on one side and somewhat like the gibbous part of the humain liver, on the other side concave with a contrivance like a knott in the very middle thereof, but plainly with circular fibers about the verge or edge of it (where it is growne thin) which suffer manifest constriction and dilatation, which doe promote its natation, which is also perceptible, and by which you may discerne it to advance towards the shore, or recede from it. About us they are generally called *squalders*, but are indeed evidently fishes, although not described in any Ichthyology I have yet mett with. *Dr. R. Robinson*, To Sh^r Browne, Dec. 12, 1659 (in [Sir T. Browne's Works, I. 423).

**squale**, *n.* and *v.* See *squail*.

**Squali** (skwā'lī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Müller, 1835), pl. of L. *squalus*, a shark: see *Squalus*.] In *ichth.*, a section of elasmobranchiate fishes, or selachians, having the gill-slits lateral and plural, five, six, or seven in number; the sharks proper, as distinguished from the *Raiæ* (rays or skates, with ventral gill-slits) and from the *Holocephali* (chimeras, with gill-slits a single pair). The name has been used for groups of various extent; it is now generally restricted to the plagiostomous fishes with lateral branchial apertures and the pectoral fins regularly curved backward from the base of insertion. The *Squali* are divided into about 12 families and many genera, the nomenclature of which is by no means fixed. See *Selachii* and *shark*[1], and cuts under *selachian* and *dogfish*.

**squalid** (skwol'id), *a.* [< L. *squalidus*, foul, filthy, < *squalere*, be stiff, rough, or dry (with

anything), esp. be stiff or rough from negligence or want of care, be foul; cf. Gr. *σκέλλειν*, be dry (see *skelet, skeleton*).] **1.** Foul; filthy; extremely dirty: as, a *squalid* beggar; a *squalid* house.

Uncomb'd his locks, and *squalid* his attire.
*Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., i. 539.

**2†.** Rough; shaggy. [Rare.]

**Squalidæ** (skwal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Squalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sharks, typified by the genus *Squalus*, to which various limits have been assigned. By Bonaparte the name was used for all true sharks. By some other writers it has been used instead of *Acanthiidæ*. See *dogfish* and *picked*[1].

**squalidity** (skwo-lid'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *squalidita(t-)s*, roughness, filth, < L. *squalidus*, rough, filthy: see *squalid*.] The state of being squalid; foulness; filthiness. *Imp. Dict.*

**squalidly** (skwol'id-li), *adv.* In a squalid or filthy manner. *Imp. Dict.*

**squalidness** (skwol'id-nes), *n.* Squalidity. *Bailey.*

**squaliform** (skwā'li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *squalus*, a shark, + *forma*, form.] Of, or having the characters of, the *Squali;* resembling a shark.

**Squalius** (skwā'li-us), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1837), < L. *squalus*, a shark. The European dace was at one time called, for no obvious reason, *Squalus minor*.] A genus of small cyprinoid fishes, many of which are known as *dace*. The type is the European dace, *Cyprinus leuciscus* of the Linnean system, now called *Squalius leuciscus* or *Leuciscus vulgaris*. Numerous American species fall in this genus, and are loosely known as *minnows, shiners, chubs, mullets*, etc. See cut under *dace*.

**squall**[1] (skwâl), *n.* [< Sw. *sqval*, a rush of water (*sqval-regn*, a violent shower of rain, a squall) (= Norw. *skval*, a gushing, rippling, rinse-water; cf. Dan. *skyl*, also *skyl-regn*, a violent shower of rain), < *sqvala*, dial. *skvala, skvâla*, gush out, = Norw. *skvala*, gush out, splash, ripple; also in secondary forms, Norw. *skvelja*, gush, splash; Norw. *skola*, wash, gush, = Icel. *skola*, wash; Icel. *skyla* = Norw. *skylja* = Dan. *skylle*, wash. The word is generally assumed to be connected with *squall*[2].] A sudden and violent gust of wind, or a succession of such gusts, usually accompanied by rain, snow, or sleet. In a ship's log-book abbreviated *q*.

A lowering *squall* obscures the southern sky.
*Falconer*, Shipwreck, ii. 145.

No gladlier does the stranded wreck
See thro' the gray skirts of a lifting *squall*
The boat that bears the hope of life approach.
*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

**Arched squall**, a remarkable squall occurring near the equator, in which a mass of black clouds collects and rapidly rises, forming a vast arch, or ring-shaped bed of cloud. The ring of cloud enlarges, and above it masses of cloud rise higher and higher until they reach the zenith. Then usually, though not invariably, a violent thunder-storm breaks forth, with vivid zigzag lightning, deafening peals of thunder, and torrents of rain, lasting, perhaps, for half an hour. The phenomenon varies in its details in different seas, but occurs most frequently and on the grandest scale in the southern part of the China Sea, the Gulf of Siam, the Sulu Sea, and particularly in the Straits of Malacca.—**Black squall**, a squall attended with a specially dark cloud.—**Bull's-eye squall**, a white squall of great violence on the west coast of Africa.—**Heavy squall**, a squall in which the wind blows with much force.—**Line-squall**, a squall accompanying the passage of the trough of a V-shaped barometric depression: so named because the squalls form a line coincident with the axis of the trough, which sweeps across the country, broadside on, with the progressive motion of the depression.—**Thick squall**, a squall in which the rain or snow obscures the view.—**To look out for squalls**, to be on one's guard; be on the watch against trouble or danger. [Colloq.]—**White squall**, a whirlwind of small radius arising suddenly in fair weather without the usual formation of clouds. The only indication of its development is the boiling of the sea beneath the current of ascending air around which the rapid gyrations take place, together with a patch of white cloud, generally formed above it at the level of condensation. These are also the conditions of a waterspout, which may or may not be completely formed, according to the energy of the whirl and the amount of vapor in the atmosphere. White squalls are infrequent, and rarely occur outside of the tropics; in general they are dangerous only to sailing vessels and small craft. =**Syn.** *Gale*, etc. See *wind*[2].

**squall**[1] (skwâl), *v. i.* [< *squall*[1], *n.*] To blow a squall: used chiefly impersonally: as, *it squalled* terribly. [Colloq.]

And the quarter-deck tarpauling
Was shivered in the *squalling*.
*Thackeray*, The White Squall.

**squall**[2] (skwâl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *squawl;* < Icel. *skvala*, scream, = Sw. dial. *skvala, skvâla*, cry out, chatter, = Dan. (freq.) *skvaldre*, clamor; cf. Icel. *skella* (pret. *skall*), resound, = G. *schallen*, resound (see *scold*); cf. Sc. *squalloch, skelloch*, cry shrilly, Gael. *sgal*, howl. Cf. *squeal*[1], and see *squall*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To cry out; scream or cry violently, as a frightened woman or a child in anger or distress: used in contempt or dislike.

You can laugh, and *squall*, and romp in full security.
*Swift*, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

"Send that *squalling* little brat about his business, and do what I bid ye, sir," says the Doctor.
*Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, iii. 5.

**II.** *trans.* To utter in a discordant, screaming tone.

And pray, what are your Town Diversions? To hear a parcel of Italian Eunuchs, like so many Cats, *squawl* out somewhat you don't understand.
*Tunbridge Walks*, in Ashton's Queen Anne, I. 328.

**squall**[2] (skwâl), *n.* [< *squall*[2], *v.*] A harsh cry; a loud and discordant scream; a sound intermediate in character between a squawk and a squeal.

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
The short thick sob, loud scream, and shriller *squall*.
*Pope*, Imit. of Spenser, The Alley.

**squall**[3] (skwâl), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *squall*[2].] A baby; pet; minx; girl: used vaguely, in endearment or reproach.

A pretty, beautiful, juicy *squall*.
*Middleton*, Michaelmas Term, i. 2.

The rich gull gallant call's her deare and love,
Ducke, lambe, *squall*, sweet-heart, cony, and his dove.
*Taylor's Workes* (1630).

**squaller** (skwâ'lėr), *n.* [< *squall*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who squalls; one who shrieks or cries aloud.

**squally**[1] (skwâ'li), *a.* [< *squall*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Abounding with squalls; disturbed often with sudden and violent gusts of wind: as, *squally* weather.—**2.** Threatening; ominous: as, things began to look *squally*. [Colloq.]

**squally**[2] (skwâ'li), *a.* [Perhaps a dial. var. of *scally*.] **1.** Having unproductive spots interspersed throughout: said of a field of turnips or corn. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Badly woven; showing knots in the thread or irregularities in the weaving: said of a textile fabric.

**squaloid** (skwā'loid), *a.* [< NL. *Squalus* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Like a shark of the genus *Squalus;* selachian or plagiostomous, as a true shark; of or pertaining to the *Squalidæ;* squaliform.

**squalor** (skwol'or or skwā'lôr), *n.* [< L. *squalor*, roughness, filth, < *squalere*, be stiff or rough, as with dirt: see *squalid*.] Foulness; filthiness; coarseness.

Nastiness, *squalor*, ugliness, hunger. *Burton.*

**Squalor carceris**, in *Scots law*, the strictness of imprisonment which a creditor is entitled to enforce, in order to compel the debtor to pay the debt, or disclose funds he may have concealed.

**Squalus** (skwā'lus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < L. *squalus*, a kind of sea-fish.] A genus founded by Linnæus, including all the sharks and shark-like selachians known to him (15 species in 1766). See *Acanthias*, and cut under *dogfish*.

**squam** (skwom), *n.* [< *Annisquam*, a fishing-hamlet in Massachusetts.] An oilskin hat worn originally by fishermen and deep-water sailors; a cheap yellow sou'wester. [U. S.]

**squama** (skwā'mą), *n.*; pl. *squamæ* (-mē). [NL., < L. *squama*, a scale: see *squame*.] **1.** In *bot.*, a scale of any sort, usually the homologue of a leaf.—**2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) A scale, as of the epidermis. (*b*) A thin, expansive, scale-like part of a bone: as, the *squama* of the temporal bone (the squamosal); the *squama* of the occipital bone (the supra-occipital).—**3.** In *ornith.*, a scale-like feather, as one of those upon a penguin's wing or the throat of a humming-bird. See cut under *Squamipennes*.—**4.** In *entom.*, an elytrum.—**Squama frontalis**, the vertical part of the frontal bone.—**Squama occipitis**, the thin expanded part of the occipital bone; the supra-occipital.—**Squama temporalis**, the thin shell-like part, or the squamous portion, of the temporal bone.

**squamaceous** (skwā-mā'shius), *a.* [< L. *squama*, a scale, + *-aceous*.] Same as *squamous* or *squamose*.

**Squamata** (skwā-mā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *squamatus*, scaly: see *squamate*.] **1.** In *herpet.*, the scaly reptiles. (*a*) An order of *Reptilia*, established by Oppel in 1811. It was composed of the saurians or lizards (including crocodiles) and snakes or ophidians, divided accordingly into *Sauria* and *Ophidii*. Its contents were the modern orders *Crocodilia, Lacertilia*, and *Ophidia*, with, however, one foreign element (*Amphisbæna*). (*b*) In Merrem's system of classification (1820), same as Oppel's *Squamata* exclusive of the crocodiles, or *Loricata* of Merrem. It formed the third order of *Pholidota* or scaly reptiles, divided into *Gradientia, Repentia, Serpentia, Incedentia*, and *Predentia*. Also called *Lepidosauria*, and formerly *Saurophidia*.

**2.** In *mammal.*, scaly mammals; a group of the *Entomophaga* or insectivorous edentates, containing the single family *Manididæ*, the scaly ant-eaters, or pangolins, in which the body is squamated, being covered with horny overlapping scales. The group is now usually ranked as a suborder.

**squamate** (skwā'māt), *a.* [< LL. *squamatus*, scaly, < L. *squama*, a scale: see *squame*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, scaly; covered with scales or squamæ; squamose or squamigerous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Squamata*, in any sense.—**2.** In *anat.*, scale-like; forming or formed like a scale; squamous or squamiform: as, a *squamate* bone; *squamate* scales of cuticle.—**3.** In *bot.*, same as *squamose*.

**squamated** (skwā'mā-ted), *a.* [< *squamate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *squamate*.

**squamation** (skwā-mā'shon), *n.* [< *squamate* + *-ion*.] In *zoöl.*, the state or character of being squamate, squamose, or scaly; the collection or formation of scales or squamæ of an animal: as, the *squamation* of a lizard, snake, or pangolin. Compare *desquamation*.

**squam-duck** (skwom'duk), *n.* See *duck*[2].

**squame** (skwām), *n.* [< ME. *squame*, < L. *squama*, a scale (of a fish, serpent, etc.), a scale (of metal), scale-armor, a cataract in the eye, hull of millet, etc., LL. fig. roughness; prob. akin to *squalere*, be stiff or rough: see *squalid*.] **1†.** A thin layer; a scale.

Orpiment, brent bones, yren *squames*.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 206.

**2.** In *zoöl.*, a scale or squama. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 172.

**squamella** (skwā-mel'ą), *n.*; pl. *squamellæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *squama*, a scale: see *squame*.] **1.** In *bot.*, same as *squamula*, 2.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of zygotrochous rotifers, of the family *Euchlanidæ*.

**squamellate** (skwā-mel'āt), *a.* [< NL. **squamellatus*, < *squamella*, q. v.] Same as *squamulate*.

**squamelliferous** (skwam-e-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *squamella*, a little scale, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, furnished with or bearing squamellæ.

**Squamifera** (skwā-mif'e-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < F. *Squammifères* (De Blainville, 1816), < L. *squama*, a scale, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Squamous or scaly reptiles; *Reptilia* proper, as distinguished from *Nudipellifera* or *Amphibia:* also called *Ornithoides*.

**squamiferous** (skwā-mif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *squama*, a scale, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** Provided with squamæ or scales; squamate; squamigerous.—**2.** In *bot.*, bearing scales: as, a *squamiferous* catkin.

**squamiflorous** (skwā'mi-flō-rus), *a.* [< L. *squama*, a scale, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] In *bot.*, having flowers like scales; also, having scales bearing flowers, as in the *Coniferæ*.

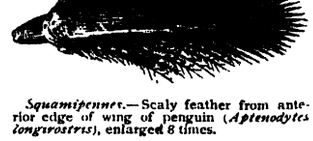
**squamiform** (skwā'mi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *squama*, a scale, + *forma*, form.] Having the shape, character, or appearance of a scale; squamate in form or structure; scale-like.

**squamigerous** (skwā-mij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *squamiger*, scale-bearing, < *squama*, a scale, + *gerere*, bear, carry.] Provided with squamæ; squamose; squamiferous.

**squamipen** (skwā'mi-pen), *n.* Any fish of the group *Squamipennes* or *Squamipinnes*.

**squamipennate** (skwā-mi-pen'āt), *a.* [< L. *squama*, a scale, + *penna*, a wing: see *pennate*.] Having scaly feathers, as a penguin.

**Squamipennes** (skwā-mi-pen'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *squama*, a scale, + *penna*, a wing, fin: see *pen*[2].] **1.** In *ichth.*, same as *Squamipinnes*.—**2.** In *ornith.*, the penguins, or *Sphenisci:* so called from the scale-like character of the plumage. [Rare.]



*Squamipennes.*—Scaly feather from anterior edge of wing of penguin (*Aptenodytes longirostris*), enlarged 6 times.

**Squamipinnes** (skwā-mi-pin'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cuvier, spelled *Squammipennes*): see *Squamipennes*.] In *ichth.*: (*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification, the sixth family of acanthopterygian fishes: so called because the soft and frequently the spinous parts of their dorsal and anal fins are covered with scales, which render it difficult to distinguish them from the body. The body is generally much compressed; the intestines are long, and the cæca numerous. The group included the families *Chætodontidæ, Ephippidæ, Zanclidæ, Scatopha-*

*gidæ, Platacidæ, Psettidæ, Pimelepteridæ, Bramidæ, Pempheridiidæ,* and *Toxotidæ.* (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii perciformes,* nearly the same as (*a*), but without the *Zanclidæ, Platacidæ, Psettidæ, Braqidæ, Pempheridiidæ,* and typical *Pimelepteridæ.*

**squamoid** (skwā′moid), *a.* [< L. *squama,* a scale, + Gr. εἶδος, form.] 1. Resembling a squama; squamiform; scale-like.—2. Squamous; scaly; squamate.

**squamomandibular** (skwā″mō-man-dib′ū-lăr), *a.* [< *squamo(us)* + *mandibular.*] Of or pertaining to the squamosal and the mandible, or lower jaw-bone: as, the *squamomandibular* articulation, characteristic of mammals. In human anatomy this joint is commonly called *temporomaxillary.*

**squamomastoid** (skwā-mō-mas′toid), *a.* [< *squamo(us)* + *mastoid.*] Of or pertaining to the squamous and mastoid elements of the temporal bone: as, a *squamomastoid* ankylosis.

**squamoparietal** (skwā″mō-pā-rī′e-tal), *a.* [< *squamo(us)* + *parietal.*] Of or pertaining to the squamosal and parietal bones: as, the *squamoparietal* suture, shortly called *squamous.*

**squamopetrosal** (skwā″mō-pe-trō′sal), *a.* [< *squamo(us)* + *petrosal.*] Of or pertaining to the squamosal and petrosal elements of the temporal bone: as, *squamopetrosal* ankylosis.

**squamosal** (skwā-mō′sal), *a.* and *n.* [< *squamose* + *-al.*] I. *a.* Scale-like or squamous: noting only the squamosal. See II.

II. *n.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.,* the squamous division of the temporal bone; the thin, expansive, scale-like element of the compound temporal bone; a membrane-bone, morphologically distinct from other parts of the temporal, filling a gap in the cranial walls, articulating in man and mammals with the lower jaw, in birds and reptiles with the suspensorium (quadrate bone) of the lower jaw, effecting squamous suture with various cranial bones, and forming by its zygomatic process in mammals a part of the zygoma, or jugal bar. It is remarkably expansive in man. See cuts under *Acipenser, acrodont, Balænidæ, craniofacial, Crotalus, Cyclodus, Felidæ, Gallinæ, Ichthyosauria, Ophidia, Physeter, Pythonidæ, Rana,* and *skull.*

**squamose** (skwā′mōs), *a.* [< L. *squamosus,* full of scales, covered with scales, < *squama,* a scale: see *squame.*] 1. In *bot.,* scaly; furnished with small appressed scales or squamæ; also, scale-like. Also *squamate, squamous.*—2. In *zoöl.,* squamous; squamiferous or squamigerous; covered with scales; scaly; specifically, in *entom.,* covered with minute scales, as the wings of lepidopterous insects; lepidopterous; squamulate.

**squamosphenoidal** (skwā″mō-sfē-noi′dal), *a.* [< *squamo(us)* + *sphenoidal.*] Pertaining to the squamous part of the temporal bone and the sphenoid bone: as, the *squamosphenoidal* suture. Also *squamosphenoid.*

**squamotemporal** (skwā-mō-tem′pō-ral), *a.* [< *squamo(us)* + *temporal*[2].] Squamosal, as a part of the temporal bone. *Owen.*

**squamotympanic** (skwā″mō-tim-pan′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the squamosal and tympanic bones: as, a *squamotympanic* ankylosis.

**squamous** (skwā′mus), *a.* [< L. *squamosus,* covered with scales: see *squamose.*] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Covered with scales; scaly; squamate; squamose; squamiferous or squamigerous. (*b*) Scale-like; squamoid; squamiform; specifically, of a bone, same as *squamosal.*—2. In *bot.,* same as *squamose.*—**Squamous bone,** the squamosal.—**Squamous bulb,** in *bot.,* a bulb in which the outer scales are distinct, fleshy, and imbricated; a scaly bulb. See *bulb.*—**Squamous cells,** flattened, dry, thin cells, as seen in the superficial layers of the epidermis.—**Squamous epithelium,** epithelium composed of thin scale-like cells, either in a single layer (*tessellated epithelium*) or in several layers (*stratified scaly epithelium*). See *epithelium.*—**Squamous portion of the temporal bone,** the squamosal: opposed to *petrous* and *mastoid* portions of the same compound bone.—**Squamous suture,** in *anat.,* a fixed articulation or synarthrosis, in which the thin beveled edge of a squamous bone overlaps another; specifically, the squamoparietal suture and squamosphenoidal suture, those by which the squamosal articulates with the parietal and alisphenoidal bones respectively. See cut under *parietal.*

**squamozygomatic** (skwā-mō-zī-gō-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *squamo(us)* + *zygomatic.*] I. *a.* In *anat.,* noting the squamous and zygomatic parts of the temporal bone: as, a *squamozygomatic* center of ossification.

II. *n.* A squamozygomatic bone; the squamosal together with its zygomatic process.

**squamula** (skwam′ū-lă), *n.*; pl. *squamulæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *squama,* a scale: see *squame.*] 1. A little scale. Specifically, in *entom.*: (*a*) One of the flattened scale-like hairs or processes which in many cases clothe the lower surfaces of the tarsal joints. (*b*) The tegula or scale covering the base of the anterior wing of a hymenopterous insect. 2. In *bot.*: (*a*) A scale of secondary order or reduced size. (*b*) Same as *lodicule.* Also *squamella.*

Also *squamule.*

**squamulate** (skwam′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **squamulatus,* < L. *squamula,* a little scale: see *squamule.*] Having little scales; covered with squamules; minutely scaly or squamose. Also *squamellate, squamulose.*

**squamule** (skwam′ūl), *n.* [< L. *squamula,* a little scale, dim. of *squama,* a scale: see *squame.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.,* same as *squamula.*

**squamuliform** (skwam′ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *squamula,* a little scale, + *forma,* form.] Having the form or character of a squamule.

**squamulose** (skwam′ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. **squamulosus,* < L. *squamula,* a little scale: see *squamule.*] Same as *squamulate.*

**squander** (skwon′dėr), *v.* [Not found in early use; perhaps a dial. form, a variant, with the common dial. change of initial *sw-* to *squ-,* of **swander,* which is perhaps a nasalized form of **swadder,* orig. scatter as water (?) (cf. MD. *swadderen,* dabble in water, = Sw. dial. *skvadra,* gush out, as water), itself a variant of E. dial. *swatter,* Sc. *squatter,* throw (water) about, scatter, squander, < Sw. dial. *squättra,* squander; freq. of E. dial. *swat,* var. *squat,* throw down forcibly; cf. Icel. *skvetta* = Sw. *sqvätta,* throw out, squirt, = Dan. *skvatte,* squirt, splash, squander: see *squat*[2], *squatter, swat*[2], *swatter.* The word may owe its nasalization to AS. *swindan* (pret. *swand*), vanish, waste, OHG. *swantan,* G. *ver-schwenden,* squander, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To scatter; disperse. [Archaic.]

Other ventures he hath, *squandered* abroad.
*Shak.,* M. of V., i. 3. 22.

They drive and *squander* the huge Belgian fleet.
*Dryden,* Annus Mirabilis, st. 67.

The fallen timber obstructed the streams, the rivers were *squandered* in the reedy morasses.
*C. Elton,* Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 223.

2. To spend lavishly, profusely, or prodigally; dissipate; use without economy or judgment; lavish: as, to *squander* one's money or an estate.

How much time is *squandred* away in Vanity and Folly?
*Stillingfleet,* Sermons, III. x.

Is he not a gay, dissipated rake, who has *squandered* his patrimony? *Sheridan,* The Duenna, ii. 3.

II. *intrans.* 1. To disperse; wander aimlessly; go at random. [Archaic.]

The wise man's folly is anatomized
Even by the *squandering* glances of the fool
*Shak.,* As you Like it, ii. 7. 57.

2. To waste one's substance; go to wasteful expense; spend recklessly.

He was grown needy by *squandering* upon his vices.
*Swift,* Change in Queen's Ministry.

**squander** (skwon′dėr), *n.* [< *squander, v.*] The act of squandering. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

**squanderer** (skwon′dėr-ėr), *n.* [< *squander* + *-er*[1].] One who squanders; one who spends his money prodigally; a spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavisher.

I say he is an unthrift, a *Squanderer,* and must not expect supplyes from me. *Brome,* Sparagus Garden, iii. 5.

**squanderingly** (skwon′dėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a squandering manner; by squandering; prodigally; lavishly. *Imp. Dict.*

**squan-fish** (skwon′fish), *n.* A cyprinoid fish, *Ptychochilus lucius.* See *pike*[2], *n.*, 2 (*a*).

**squanter-squash**† (skwon′tėr-skwosh), *n.* Same as *squash*[2]. See the quotation.

Yet the clypeatæ are sometimes called cymnels (as are some others also), from the lenten cake of that name, which many of them very much resemble. Squash, or *squanter-squash,* is their name among the northern Indians, and so they are called in New York and New England. *Beverley,* Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 19.

**squap** (skwop), *v.* [A dial. var. of *swap.*] To strike. [Prov. Eng.]

**squap** (skwop), *n.* [< *squap, v.*] A blow. [Prov. Eng.]

**squarable** (skwār′ą-bl), *a.* [< *square*[1] + *-able.*] In *math.,* capable of being squared. *Hutton's Recreations,* p. 169.

**square**[1] (skwār), *n.* [Formerly also (esp. in def. 5) *squire, squer;* < ME. *square, squar, squire, sware,* a square, *squire, squyre, squyyre, squyzer,* a carpenters' square, < OF. *esquare, esquarre, escairre, esquierre, esquire,* a square, squareness, F. *équerre* = Sp. *escuadra,* a square, squad, squadron, = Pg. *esquadra,* a squadron, *esquadria,* a square, a rule, *esquadro,* a right angle drawn on a board, = It. *squadra,* a square, also a squad or squadron of men (orig. a square); variant forms, with initial *s* due to the verb (see *square*[1], *v.*), of OF. *quarre* = Sp. *cuadra* = Pg. It. *quadra,* a square, < L. *quadra,* a square, fem. of (LL.) *quadrus,* square, four-cornered, < *quatuor,* four, = E. *four:* see *four, quadra*[1], *quadrate, squad*[1], *squadron.* Cf. *square*[1], *a.*] 1. In *geom.,* a four-sided plane rectilineal figure, having all its sides equal, and all its angles right angles.

I have a parlour
Of a great *square,* and height as you desire it.
*Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, ii. 3.

The hard-grained Muses of the cube and *square.*
*Tennyson,* Princess, Prol.

2. A figure or object which nearly approaches this shape; a square piece or part, or a square surface: as, a *square* of glass.

A third court, to make a *square* with the front, but not to be built, nor yet enclosed with a naked wall.
*Bacon,* Building (ed. 1887).

He bolted his food down his capacious throat in *squares* of 3 inches. *Scott.*

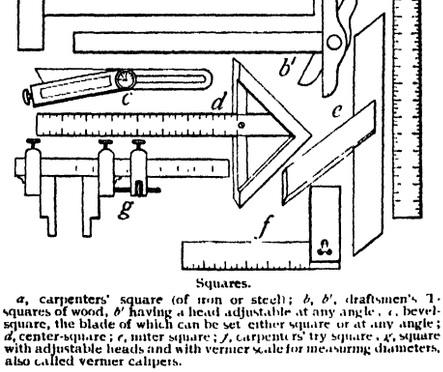
The casement slowly grows a glimmering *square.*
*Tennyson,* Princess, iv. (song).

Specifically—(*a*) In *printing,* a certain number of lines forming a part of a column nearly square: used chiefly in reckoning the prices of newspaper advertisements. (*b*) A square piece of linen, cloth, or silk, usually decorated with embroidery, fringe, or lace: as, a table-*square.*

3. A quadrilateral area, rectangular or nearly so, with buildings, or sites for buildings, on every side; also, an open space formed by the intersection of streets; hence, such an area planted with trees, shrubs, or grass, and open to the public for recreation or diversion; a public park among buildings; a common; a green: as, Union *Square* in New York; Lafayette *Square* in Washington; Trafalgar *Square* in London.

The statue of Alexander the Seventh stands in the large *square* of the town.
*Addison,* Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 401).

4. An area bounded by four streets; a block: as, the house is four or five *squares* further up-town. —5. An instrument used by artificers, draftsmen, and others for trying or describing right angles. It consists of two rules or branches fastened perpendicularly at one end of their extremities so as to




Squares.

*a,* carpenters' square (of iron or steel); *b, b′,* draftsmen's T-squares of wood, *b′* having a head adjustable at any angle; *c,* bevel-square, the blade of which can be set either square or at any angle; *d,* center-square; *e,* miter square; *f,* carpenters' try square; *g,* square with adjustable heads and with vernier scale for measuring diameters, also called vernier calipers.

form a right angle. Sometimes one of the branches is pivoted, so as to admit of measuring other than right angles. When one rule is joined to the other in the middle in the form of a T, it is called a *T-square.*

Thou shalt me fynde as just as is a *squyre.*
*Chaucer,* Summoner's Tale, l. 388.

Of all kyne craftes ich contrecuede here tooles,
Of carpentrie, of kerueres, and contrecuede the compas,
And cast out by *squire* both lyne and leuell.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xii. 127.

A poet does not work by *square* or line,
As smiths and joiners perfect a design.
*Cowper,* Conversation, l. 780.

Hence—6. A true measure, standard, or pattern.

This cause I'll argue,
And be a peace between ye, if 't so please you,
And by the *square* of honour to the utmost.
*Fletcher (and another),* Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

Religion being, in the pretence of their Law, the *square* of all their (otherwise ciuill) actions.
*Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 183.

7. In *arith.* and *alg.,* the number or quantity derived from another (of which it is said to be the *square*) by multiplying that other by itself: thus, 64 is the *square* of 8, for $8 \times 8 = 64$; $x^2$ or $x \times x$ is the *square* of $x$.

Light diminishes in intensity as we recede from the source of light If the luminous source be a point, the intensity diminishes as the *square* of the distance increases. . . . This is the meaning of the law of inverse *squares* as applied to light. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 15.

**8.** Rule; regularity; exact proportion; hence, integrity of conduct; honest dealing. See phrases *on the square* (*c*), *out of square*, etc.

Read not my blemishes in the world's report:
I have not kept my *square;* but that to come
Shall all be done by the rule.
*Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 3. 6.

**9.** A body of troops drawn up in quadrilateral form. The formation used in the sixteenth century and afterward was a nearly solid body of pikemen, to which the harquebusiers, crossbowmen, etc., formed an accessory, as by being posted on the flanks, etc. In Shakspere's time troops drawn up in battle array were primarily in squares. At the present time the square is a hollow formation, composed of four fronts, each from two to five ranks deep, having the officers, colors, etc., in the center. This formation is used to repel cavalry, or to resist any superior force which outflanks or surrounds the body of troops. See *hollow square*, below.

He alone
Dealt on lieutenantry, and no practice had
In the brave *squares* of war.
*Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11. 40.

Dash'd on every rocky *square*,
Their surging charges foam'd themselves away.
*Tennyson*, Death of Wellington.

**10.** A name given to various squared projections or shanks to which other parts of machines may be fitted.—**11**†. Level; equality: generally with *the*. See *on the square* (*b*), below.—**12.** In *astrol.*, quartile; the position of planets distant 90 degrees from each other. See *aspect*, 7.

Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, *square*, and trine.
*Milton*, P. L., x. 659.

**13**†. Opposition; enmity; quarrel. See *square*[1], *v. i.*, 2.—**14.** A part of a woman's dress. (*a*) The yoke of a chemise or gown: so called because often cut square or angular. [Still in provincial use.]

The sleeve-hand, and the work about the *square* on 't [a smock]. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 212.

(*b*) A square opening in the upper part of the front of a bodice, or other garment covering the throat and neck. It is usually filled in with another material, except for evening dress.

A round Sable Tippet, about 2 yards long, the Sable pretty deep and dark, with a piece of black Silk in the *Square* of the neck.
Advt. quoted in *Ashton's* Reign of Queen Anne, I. 178.

**15.** A puzzle or device consisting of a series of words so selected that when arranged in a square they may be read alike across and downward. Also called *word-square*.—**16.** In *bookbinding*, the parts of the cover of a bound book that project beyond the edge of the leaves.—**17.** The square end of the arbor designed to receive the winding-key of a watch, or the similar part by which the hands of the watch are set.—**18.** In *flooring*, *roofing*, and other branches of mechanical art, an area 10 feet square; 100 square feet.—**19.** In *her.*, a bearing representing a carpenters' square. (See def. 5.) It is represented with or without the scale.—**20.** In *organ-building*, a thin piece of wood, in or nearly in the shape of a right-angled triangle, pivoted at the right or largest angle and connected with trackers at the other angles. It serves to change the direction of the tracker-action from vertical to horizontal, or vice versa.—**A deep square**, a long projection.—**A small square**, a narrow projection.—**At square**†, in opposition; at enmity.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
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| A | T | O | N | E |
| T | O | A | S | T |
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Square.

Marry, she knew you and I were *at square;*
At least we fell to blowes.
*Promos and Cassandra*, ii. 4. (*Nares.*)

She falling *at square* with hir husband.
*Holinshed*, Hist. Eng., iv. 8.

**By the square**, exactly; accurately.

Not the worst of the three but jumps twelve foot and a half *by the squier*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 348.

Why, you can tell us *by the squire*, neighbour,
Whence he is call'd a constable.
*B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iv. 2.

**Cyclical square.** See *cyclical*. **Face of a square.** See *face*[1].—**Geometrical square.** Same as *quadrat*, 2.—**Gunners' square.** Same as *quadrant*, 5.—**Hollow square**, a body of infantry drawn up in square with a space in the middle to receive baggage, colors, drums, etc. When orders or proclamations are to be read to troops, it is usual to form a hollow square, with the files facing inward. See def. 9.—**Incuse square.** See *incuse*.—**In square**†, square.

Then did a sharped spyre of Diamond bright,
Ten feete each way *in square*, appeare to mee.
*Spenser*, Visions of Bellay, l. 30.

**Magic square.** See *magic*.—**Method of least squares**, the method used by astronomers, geodesists, and others of deducing the most probable or best result of their observations, in cases in which the arithmetical mean of a number of observations of the same quantity is the most probable or best value of that quantity. The adoption of the mean value of a number of observations may be considered as the simplest application of the method of least squares. When the observed values depend upon several unknown quantities, the rule which results from the principle of the arithmetical mean is to adopt such values for the unknown quantities as to make the sum of the squares of the residual errors of the observations the least possible. When there are certain conditions that must be fulfilled, as for example, in geodesy, that the sum of the angles of each triangle must equal two right angles plus the spherical excess, the rules become still more complicated. There are also rules for calculating probable errors, etc.—**Nasik squares.** See the quotation.

Squares that have many more summations than in rows, columns, and diagonals have been investigated by the Rev. A. H. Frost (Cambridge Math. Jour., 1857), and called *Nasik squares* from the town in India where he resided; and he has extended the method to cubes (called Nasik cubes), various sections of which have the same singular properties. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 215.

**Naval square**, a rectilinear figure painted on a ship's deck in some convenient place, for the purpose of aiding in taking the bearings of other ships of a squadron or of objects on shore.—**Normal square**, the mathematical instrument called a square, for determining right angles.—**On or upon the square.** (*a*) At right angles; straight: as, to cut cloth *on the square*, as opposed to *bias*. Hence, figuratively—(*b*) On an equality; on equal terms.

They [the Presbyterians] chose rather to be lorded over once more by a tyrant . . . than endure their brethren and friends to be *upon the square* with them.
*Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius, x.

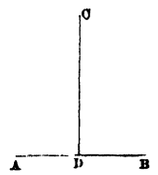
We live not *on the square* with such as these;
Such are our betters who can better please.
*Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 179.

(*c*) Honest; just; fairly; honestly.

Keep *upon the square*, for God sees you; therefore do your duty. *Penn*, To his Wife and Children.

"Was the marriage all right, then?" "Oh, all *on the square*—civil marriage, church—everything."
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxi.

**Optical square**, an instrument used in surveying for laying out lines at right angles to each other. It consists of a circular brass box containing two principal glasses of the sextant, viz. the index- and horizon-glasses, fixed at an angle of 45°. The method of using this instrument is obvious. If the observer moves forward or backward in the straight line AB, until the object B seen by direct vision coincides with another object C, seen by reflection, then a straight line drawn to C from the point at which he stands, as D, when the coincidence takes place will be perpendicular to AB.—**Out of square.** (*a*) Not drawn or cut to right angles. (*b*) Out of order; out of the way; irregular; incorrect or incorrectly.




Herodotus, in his Melpomene, scorneth them that make Europe and Asia equall, affirmynge that Europe . . . passeth them in latitude, wherin he speaketh not greatly *owt of square*. *R. Eden*, tr. of Francisco Lopez (First Books [on America, ed. Arber, p. 346).

In St. Paul's time the integrity of Rome was famous; Corinth many ways reproved; they of Galatia much more *out of square*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

**Reducing squares**, a method of copying designs or drawings on a different scale The original is divided into squares by lines drawn at right angles to one another. The surface on which the copy is to be made is divided into the same number of squares, smaller or larger, according to the scale desired, and the lines of the design are drawn on the squares of the copy in the same relative positions that they occupy in the original. Instead of marking the original design with lines, a frame in which crossed threads or wires are set may be laid over it; or such a frame may be used in a similar way in drawing a landscape or any other subject from the original.—**Rising-square**, a square having a tongue and two arms at right angles to it, used in molding the floor-timbers in wooden ships. The tongue is in width equal to the siding size of the keel; and the seat and throat of the floor-timbers are squared across it, the risings of the floor at the head being squared across the arms. The timber-mold applied to the scating on the tongue and rising on the arm gives the shape of one side of the floor-timber; the mold reversed gives the other.—**Solid square** (*milit.*), a square body of troops; a body in which the ranks and files are equal.—**Square of an anchor**, the upper part of the shank.—**Square of sense**†. See the quotation.

I professe
My selfe an enemy to all other loyes,
Which the most precious *square of sense* professes,
And find I am alone felicitate
In your deere Highnesse loue.
*Shak.*, Lear (folio 1673), i. 1. 76.

[This phrase has been variously interpreted by commentators: Warburton refers it to the four nobler senses—sight, hearing, taste, and smell; Johnson makes it mean 'compass or comprehension of sense'; R. G. White, 'the entire domain of sensation'; Schmidt, 'the choicest symmetry of reason, the most normal and intelligent mode of thinking.']—**To break no squares**†, to make no difference. See the next phrase.—**To break** or **breed squares**†, **to break the square**†, to throw things out of due or just relation and harmony; make a difference.—**To reduce the square** (*milit.*). See *reduce*.—**To see how the squares go**, to see how the game proceeds, or how matters are going on.

At length they, having an oppertunitie, resolved to send Mr. Winslow, with what beaver they had ready, into England, to *see how ye square wente*.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 268.

One frog looked about him to *see how squares went* with their new king. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**square**[1] (skwār), *a.* [< ME. *square, square, sware*, orig. two syllables, < OF. *esquarre, escarre* (equiv. to *quarré, carré*, F. *carré*), < ML. **exquadratus* (equiv. to *quadratus*), squared, square, pp. of **exquadrare*, make square: see *square*[1], *v.*, and cf. *square*[1], *n.*, and *quadrate, quarry*[1].] **1.** Having four equal sides and four right angles; quadrate; rectangular and equilateral: as, a *square* room; a *square* figure.

Thurgh a wyndow thikke, of many a barre
Of iren greet, and *square* as any sparre.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 218.

A massy slab, in fashion *square* or round.
*Cowper*, Task, i. 21.

**2.** Forming a right angle; having some part rectangular: as, a table with *square* corners.

*Square* tools for turning brass are ground in the same manner as triangular tools.
*O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 29.

**3.** Cut off at right angles, as any body or figure with parallel sides: as, a *square* apse or transept; a *square* (square-headed) window.

The east ends in this architecture [early Pointed in England] are usually *square*.
*C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 158.

**4.** Having a shape broad as compared with the height, with rectilinear and angular rather than curved outlines: as, a man of *square* frame.

Brode shulders aboue, big of his armys,
A harde brest hade the buerne, & his back *sware*.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 8967.

My queen's *square* brows [forehead];
Her stature to an inch. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 1. 109.

Sir Bors it was, . . .
A *square*-set man. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

**5.** Accurately adjusted as by a square; true; just; fitting; proper.

She 's a most triumphant lady, if report be *square* to her.
*Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 190.

Should he retain a thought not *square* of her,
This will correct all. *Shirley*, Love's Cruelty, ii. 3.

Hence—**6.** Equitable; just; fair; unimpeachable.

All have not offended;
For those that were, it is not *square* to take
On those that are revenges.
*Shak.*, T. of A., v. 4. 36.

Telling truth is a quality as prejudicial to a man that would thrive in the world as *square* play to a cheat.
*Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

**7.** Even; leaving no balance: as, to make the accounts *square;* to be *square* with the world.

There will be enough to pay all our debts and put us all *square*. *Disraeli*, Sybil, iii. 2.

If a man's got a bit of property, a stake in the country, he'll want to keep things *square*. Where Jack isn't safe, Tom's in danger. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xx.

**8.** Absolute; positive; unequivocal: as, a *square* refusal; a *square* contradiction; a *square* issue.—**9.** Leaving nothing; thorough-going; hearty.

Vn ferial beuveur. A *square* drinker, . . . one that will take his liquor soundly. *Cotgrave* (1611).

By Heaven, *square* eaters!
More meat, I say!—Upon my conscience,
The poor rogues have not eat this month.
*Fletcher*, Bonduca, ii. 3.

Hence—**10.** Solid; substantial; satisfying. [Colloq.]

And I've no idea, this minute,
When next a *square* meal I can raise.
*New York Clipper*, Song of the Tramp. (*Bartlett.*)

**11.** *Naut.*, noting a vessel's yards when they are horizontal and athwartships, or at right angles to the keel.—**All square**, all arranged; all right. *Dickens.*—**A square man**†. (*a*) A consistent, steadfast man. See *brick*[3], etym.

The Prince of Philosophers [Aristotle], in his first booke of the Ethicks, termeth a constant minded man, euen egal and direct on all sides, and not easily ouerthrowne by euery litl[e] aduersitie, hominem quadratum, *a square man*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 118.

(*b*) A man who is fair-dealing, straightforward, and trustworthy.

Then they fill
Lordships; steal women's hearts; with them and theirs
The world runs round; yet there are *square men* still.
*Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

**Fair and square.** See *fair*[1].—**Knight of the square flag.** See *banneret*[2], 1.—**Square B**, in *music*. See *B quadratum*, under *B*.—**Square capitals.** See *capital*[1].—**Square coupling.** See *coupling*.—**Square dance.** See *dance*, 1.—**Square dice**, dice honestly made; dice that are not loaded. *Halliwell.*—**Square fathom, file, foot, joint, knot, lobe, measure.** See the nouns.—**Square map-projection.** See *projection*.—**Square muscle**, a quadrate muscle (which see, under *quadrate*).—**Square number**, a number which is the square of some integer number, as 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, etc.—**Square octahedron, parsley, rig, roof.** See the nouns.—**Square piano.** See *pianoforte* (*c*).—**Square root**, in *arith.* and *alg.* See *root*[1], 2 (*g*).—**Square sail.** See *sail*[1], 1, and *squaresail*.—**Square stern.** See *stern*[2].—**Square to**, at right angles to.

The plane of cant being *square to* the half-breadth plane. *Theorie*, Naval Arch., § 54.

**Three-square, five-square,** having three or five equal sides, etc.: an old and unwarrantable use of *square*.

**square**[1] (skwār), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squared*, ppr. *squaring*. [< ME. *squaren, sqwaren,* < OF. *esquarrer* (also *esquarer, escarrer, esquarrir, esquarir, escarrir*), F. *équarrir* = Pr. *esquayrar, escairar, scayrar* = Sp. *escuadrar* = Pg. *esquadrar* = It. *squadrare,* < ML. **exquadrare*, square, < L. *ex-*, out, + *quadrare*, make square, < *quadra*, a square, < *quadrus*, square, four-cornered: see *quadrate*, and cf. *square*[1], *a.*, *square*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make square; form with four equal sides and four right angles: as, to *square* a block; specifically (*milit.*), to form into a square.

*Squared* in full legion (such command we had).
*Milton*, P. L., viii. 232.

2. To shape by reducing accurately to right angles and straight lines.

As if the carpenter before he began to *square* his timber would make his squire crooked.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 129.

Having with his shears *squared*, i. e. cut off at right angles, the rough outer edge of two adjoining sides of each board. *Ure*, Dict., I. 421.

3. To reduce to any given measure or standard; mold; adjust; regulate; accommodate; fit.

Stubborn critics, apt, without a theme
For depravation, to *square* the general sex
By Cressid's rule. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2. 132.

Why needs Sordello *square* his course
By any known example? *Browning*, Sordello.

4. In *astrol.*, to hold a quartile position in relation to.

Mars was on the cusp of the meridian, *squaring* the ascendant, and in zodiacal square to the Moon.
*Zadkiel*, Gram. of Astrol., p. 394.

5. To balance; counterbalance; make even, so as to leave no difference or balance; settle: as, to *square* accounts.

I hope, I say, both being put together may *square* out the most eminent of the ancient gentry in some tolerable proportion. *Fuller*, Worthies, I. xv.

They *square* up their bills with the importers either with the articles themselves or with the money they receive for them, and lay in their new stock of goods.
*The Century*, XL. 317.

6. To make angular; bring to an angular position.

With that I . . . planted myself side by side with Mr. Drummle, my shoulders *squared* and my back to the fire.
*Dickens*, Great Expectations, xliii.

He again *squared* his elbows over his writing.
*R. L. Stevenson*, An Inland Voyage, Epil.

7. In *math.*, to multiply (a number or quantity) by itself.—8. To form into a polygon: a loose use of the word.

Summe ben 6 *squared*, summe 4 *squared*, and summe 3, as nature schapethe hem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 160.

9. To make "square" or "all right"; "fix"—that is, to make a corrupt bargain with; bribe; suborn: as, to *square* a subordinate before attempting a fraud. [Slang.]

The horses he had "nobbled," the jockeys "*squared*," the owners "hocussed." *Lever*, Davenport Dunn, xi.

How D—— was *squared*, and what he got for his not very valuable complicity in these transactions, does not appear.
*Huxley*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 609.

10. To find the equivalent of in square measure; also, to describe a square equivalent to. —**To square out**†, to arrange; lay out.

Mason,
Advance your Pickaxe, whilst the Carpenter *squares out*
Our new work. *Brome*, The Queens Exchange, v.

**To square the circle.** See *problem of the quadrature*, under *quadrature*.—**To square the course** (*naut.*), to lay out the course.—**To square the deadeyes** (*naut.*), to get the deadeyes in the same horizontal line.—**To square the ratlines** (*naut.*), to get the ratlines horizontal and parallel to one another.—**To square the yards** (*naut.*), to lay the yards at right angles with the vessel's keel by means of the braces, at the same time bringing them to a horizontal position by means of the lifts.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To accord; agree; fit: as, his opinions do not *square* with mine.

He [the Duke] could never *square* well with his Eminency the Cardinal. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 46.

There is no church whose every part so *squares* unto my conscience. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 5.

No works shall find acceptance in that day . . .
That *square* not truly with the Scripture plan.
*Cowper*, Charity, l. 559.

2†. To quarrel; wrangle; take opposing sides.

And when he gave me the bishopric of Winchester, he said he had often *squared* with me, but he loved me never the worse. *State Trials*, Gardiner, 5 Edw. VI., an. 1551.

Are you such fools
To *square* for this? *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 1. 100.

3. To take the attitude of a boxer; prepare to spar: usually with a qualifying adverb: as, to *square up; to square off.* [Colloq.]

"Wanted to fight the Frenchman;" . . . and he laughed, and he *squared* with his fists.
*Thackeray*, Pendennis, xxxviii.

Here Zack came in with the gloves on, *squaring* on the most approved prize-fighter principles as he advanced.
*W. Collins*, Hide and Seek, i. 12.

4. To strut; swagger. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

As if some curious Florentine had trickte them up to *square* it up and downe the streets before his mistresse.
*Greene*, Quip for an Upstart Courtier. (*Davies.*)

**To square away,** to square the yards for the purpose of keeping the ship before the wind.

**square**[1] (skwār), *adv.* [< *square*[1], *a.*] Squarely; at right angles; without deviation or deflection: as, to hit a person *square* on the head.

He who can sit *squarest* on a three-legged stool, he it is who has the wealth and glory.
*R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 50.

**Fair and square.** See *fair*[1].

**square**[2] (skwār), *n.* A dialectal form of *squire*[1].

**square-built** (skwār'bilt), *a.* Having a shape broad as compared with the height, and bounded by rectilinear rather than curved lines: as, a *square-built* man or ship.

A short, *square-built* old fellow, with thick bushy hair.
*Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 52.

**square-cap**† (skwār'kap), *n.* A London apprentice: so called from the form of his cap.

But still she repli'd, good sir, la-bee,
If ever I have a man, *square-cap* for me.
*Cleaveland*, Poems (1651). (*Nares.*)

**square-cut** (skwār'kut), *a.* Cut with square cuffs, collar, and (broad) skirts: noting a style of coat in fashion in the eighteenth century.

He was loosely dressed in a purple, *square-cut* coat, which had seen service. *Froude*, Two Chiefs of Dunboy, ii.

**square-flipper** (skwār'flip″ėr), *n.* The bearded seal, *Erignathus barbatus*.

**square-framed** (skwār'frāmd), *a.* In *joinery*, having all the angles of its stiles, rails, and mountings square without being molded: applied to framing.

**squarehead** (skwār'hed), *n.* Originally, a free emigrant; now, a German or a Scandinavian. [Slang, Australia.]

**square-headed** (skwār'hed″ed), *a.* Cut off at right angles above, as an opening or a figure with upright parallel sides; especially, noting a window or a door so formed, as distinguished from one that is round-headed or arched, or otherwise formed.

The outer range, which is wonderfully perfect, while the inner arrangements are fearfully ruined, consists, on the side towards the town, of two rows of arches, with a third story with *square-headed* openings above them.
*E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 117.

**square-leg** (skwār'leg), *n.* In *cricket*, a fielder who stands some distance to the batsman's left, nearly opposite the wicket, to stop balls that may be hit square across the field.

**squarely** (skwār'li), *adv.* 1. In a square form: as, *squarely* built.—2. In a square manner. (*a*) Honestly; fairly: as, to deal *squarely*. (*b*) Directly; roundly; positively; absolutely: as, to join issue *squarely*. (*c*†) Equally; evenly; justly.

3. In *zoöl.*, rectangularly or perpendicularly to a part or margin: as, *squarely* truncate; *squarely* deflexed.

**squareman** (skwār'man), *n.*; pl. *squaremen* (-men). A workman who uses the square; a carpenter. [Scotch.]

The *squareman* follow'd f' the raw,
And syne the weavers.
*Mayne*, Siller Gun, p. 22. (*Jamieson.*)

**squareness** (skwār'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being square, in any sense.

**squarer** (skwār'ėr), *n.* [< *square*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who squares: as, a *squarer* of the circle. —2†. One who quarrels; a contentious, irascible fellow.

Is there no young *squarer* now that will make a voyage with him to the devil? *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1. 82.

3. One who spars; a boxer. [Colloq.]

**square-rigged** (skwār'rigd), *a.* *Naut.*, having the principal sails extended by yards slung to the masts by the middle, and not by gaffs, booms, or lateen yards. Thus, a ship, a bark, and a brig are *square-rigged* vessels. See cut under *ship*.

**squaresail** (skwār'sāl), *n.* A sail horizontally extended on a yard slung to the mast by the middle, as distinguished from other sails which are extended obliquely; specifically, a square sail occasionally carried on the mast of a sloop, or the foremast of a schooner-rigged vessel, bent to a yard called the *squaresail-yard*.

**square-set** (skwār'set), *a.* Same as *square-built*.

**square-shouldered** (skwār'shōl″dėrd), *a.* Having high and broad shoulders, not sloping, and well braced back, so as to be straight across the back: the opposite of *round-shouldered*.

**square-spot** (skwār'spot), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Square-spotted, as a moth: as, the *square-spot* dart; the *square-spot* rustic: a British collectors' use.

**II.** *n.* A square-spotted moth, as the geometrid *Tephrosia consonaria*.

**square-spotted** (skwār'spot″ed), *a.* Having square spots: used specifically by British collectors to note various moths. Also *square-spot*.

**square-stern** (skwār'stėrn), *n.* A boat with a square stern; a Huron.

The boats from Kenosha to Sheboygan are called *square-sterns*. *J. W. Milner.*

**square-sterned** (skwār'stėrnd), *a.* Having a square stern: noting small boats or vessels.

**square-toed** (skwār'tōd), *a.* 1. Having the toes square.

His clerical black gaiters, his somewhat short, strapless trowsers, and his *square toed* shoes.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xvi.

2. Formal; precise; finical; punctilious; prim. [Rare.]

Have we not almost all learnt these expressions of old foozles, and uttered them ourselves when in the *square-toed* state? *Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, xi.

**square-toes** (skwār'tōz), *n.* A precise, formal, old-fashioned personage.

I have heard of an old *square-toes* of sixty who learned, by study and intense application, very satisfactorily to dance. *Thackeray*, Philip, xv.

**squaring** (skwār'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *square*[1], *v.*] The act of making square.

**squaring-boards** (skwār'ing-bōrdz), *n. pl.* Thick planks of seasoned wood truly squared, used by bookbinders for cutting boards for single book-covers, or for the square cutting of paper with rough edges.

**squaring-plow** (skwār'ing-plou), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a hand-tool used to trim the edges of books.

**squaring-shears** (skwār'ing-shērz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* 1. In *sheet-metal work*, a machine for cutting and tracing sheets of tin-plate. It has an adjustable table with a scale and gage.—2. In *bookbinding*, a pivoted knife for trimming the edges of piles of paper or book-sheets.

**squarrose** (skwar'ōs), *a.* [< LL. **squarrosus*, given in Festus as an adj. applied to persons whose skin scales off from uncleanliness; prob. an error for *squamosus*, scaly, scurfy: see *squamose*.] 1. In *bot.*, rough with spreading processes; thickly set with divergent or recurved, commonly rigid, bracts or leaves, as the involucres of various *Compositæ* and the stems of some mosses; of leaves, bracts, etc., so disposed as to form a squarrose surface. Also *squarrous*. —2. In *entom.*, laciniate and prominent: noting a margin with many long thin projections divided by deep incisions, the fringe-like edge so formed being elevated.

**squarrous** (skwar'us), *a.* [< LL. **squarrosus*: see *squarrose*.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *squarrose*, 1.—2. In *entom.*, irregularly covered with scales, which stand up from the surface at various angles, resembling scurf.

**squarrulose** (skwar'ụ̈-lōs), *a.* [Dim. of *squarrose*.] In *bot.*, somewhat squarrose; finely squarrose.

**squarson** (skwär'sn), *n.* [< *squ(ire)* + *(p)arson*.] One who is at the same time a landed proprietor and a beneficed clergyman. [Ludicrous, Eng.]

The death has lately occurred of Rev. W. H. Hoare, of Oakfield, Sussex . . . Mr. Hoare, it is said, was the original of the well-known expression, invented by Bishop Wilberforce, *Squarson*, by which he meant a landed proprietor in holy orders. *Living Church*, Aug. 25, 1888.

He held the sacrosanct position of a *squarson*, being at once Squire and Parson of the parish of Little Wentley.
*A. Lang*, Mark of Cain, ix.

**squarsonage** (skwär'sṇ-āj), *n.* [< *squarson* + *-age*.] The residence of one who is at once squire and parson. [Ludicrous, Eng.]

She left the gray old *squarsonage* and went to London.
*A. Lang*, Mark of Cain, ix.

**squash**[1] (skwosh), *v.* [An altered form, conformed to the related *quash*, of what would prop. be **squatch*, < ME. *squachen, squachen, swaechen*, < OF. *esquachier, escachier, escacier, esquacher, escacher*, F. *écacher*, crush; cf. Sp. *acachar, agachar* = Pg. *agachar, acaçapar*, refl., squat, cower; < L. *ex-*, out (or in Sp. Pg. *a-*, <

L. *ad-*, to), + *coactare* (ML. **coactiare*), constrain, force, freq. of *cogere* (pp. *coactus*), constrain, force: see *cogent*. Cf. *quash*[1], and see *squat*[1], *quat*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To crush; smash; beat or press into pulp or a flat mass. [Colloq.]

One of the reapers, approaching, . . . made me apprehend that with the next step I should be *squashed* to death under his foot. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 1.

**II.** *intrans.* To splash; make a splashing sound. [Prov. or colloq.]

Wet through and through; with her feet squelching and *squashing* in her shoes whenever she moved. *Dickens*, Hard Times, xi.

**squash**[1] (skwosh), *n.* [< *squash*[1], *v.*] 1. Something soft and easily crushed; something unripe and soft; especially, an unripe pea-pod.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a *squash* is before 'tis a peascod. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5. 166.

2. Something that has been crushed into a soft mass.

It seemed churlish to pass him by without a sign, especially as he took off his *squash* of a hat to me. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 80.

3. A sudden fall of a heavy soft body; a shock of soft bodies.

My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash*, that sounded louder to my ears than the cataract of Niagara. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 7.

**Lemon squash.** See *lemon-squash*.

**squash**[2] (skwosh), *n.* [An abbr. of *squanter-squash*, *squonter-squash*, < Amer. Ind. *askutasquash; asquash*, pl. of *asq*, raw, green.] The fruit of an annual plant of the gourd kind, belonging to one of several species of the genus *Cucurbita;* also, the plant itself. The very numerous and divergent varieties of the cultivated squash are reduced by good authority to three species — *C. maxima*, the great or winter squash; *C. Pepo*, including the pumpkin and also a large part of the ordinary squashes; and *C. moschata*, the musky, China, or Barbary squash. The last has a club-shaped, pear-shaped, or long cylindrical fruit with a glaucous-whitish surface. The other squashes may for practical purposes be divided into summer and winter kinds. Among the latter is the *C. maxima*, of which the fruit is spheroidal in form and often of great size, sometimes weighing 240 pounds. A variety of this is the crowned or turban squash, whose fruit has a circular projection at the top, the mark of the adherent calyx-tube. Other winter squashes are of moderate size, and commonly either narrowed toward the base into a neck which in the "crooknecks" is curved to one side, or egg-shaped and pointed at the ends, as in the (Boston) marrow, long a standard in America, or the still better Hubbard squash. The winter squash can be preserved through the season. The summer squash has a very short vine, hence sometimes called *bush-squash*. Its fruit is smaller, and is either a crookneck or depressed in form, somewhat hemispherical with a scalloped border (see *simlin*); it is colored yellow, white, green, or green and white. Squashes are more grown in America than elsewhere, but also, especially the winter squashes, in continental Europe, and generally in temperate and tropical climates. In Great Britain the only ordinary squash is the vegetable marrow (see *marrow*[1]), or succade gourd. The summer squash is eaten before maturity, prepared by boiling. The winter squash is boiled or roasted; in France and the East it is largely used in soups and ragouts, in America often made into pies. It is also used as food for animals.

*Askútasquash*, their Vine-apple, Which the English, from them, call *Squashes*. *Roger Williams*, Key to Lang. of America (ed. 1643), xvi. [(Rhode Isl. Soc. Coll.).

*Squashes*, but more truly *squontersquashes;* a kind of mellon, or rather gourd. *Josselyn*, N. E. Rarities (1672), Amer. Antiq. Soc., IV. 193.

**squash**[3] (skwosh), *n.* [Abbr. of *musquash* (like *coon* from *racoon*, or *possum* from *opossum*).] The musquash or muskrat, *Fiber zibethicus*.

The smell of our weasels, and ermines, and polecats is fragrance itself when compared to that of the *squash* and the skink. *Goldsmith*, Hist. Earth (ed. 1822), III. 94.

**squash-beetle** (skwosh'bē″tl), *n.* The striped cucumber-beetle, *Diabrotica vittata*, or a similar species, which feeds upon the squash and related plants. See *Diabrotica*.

**squash-borer** (skwosh'bōr″ėr), *n.* The larva of an ægerian or sesiid moth, *Trochilium cucurbitæ*, which bores the stems of squashes in the United States.

**squash-bug** (skwosh'bug), *n.* An ill-smelling heteropterous insect, *Anasa tristis*, of the family *Coreidæ*, found commonly on the squash and other cucurbitaceous plants in North America. There are one or two annual generations, and the bug hibernates as an adult. Throughout its life it feeds upon the leaves of these plants, and is a noted pest.

Squash-bug (*Anasa tristis*), natural size.

**squasher** (skwosh'ėr), *n.* [< *squash*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which squashes. [Colloq.]

**squash-gourd** (skwosh'gōrd), *n.* Same as *squash*[2].

**squashiness** (skwosh'i-nes), *n.* The state of being squashy, soft, or miry. [Colloq.]

Give a trifle of strength and austerity to the *squashiness* of our friend's poetry. *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Southey and Porson, ii.

**squash-melon** (skwosh'mel″ọn), *n.* Same as *squash*[2].

**squash-vine** (skwosh'vīn), *n.* The squash. See *squash*[2].

**squashy** (skwosh'i), *a.* [< *squash*[1] + *-y*[1].] Soft and wet; miry; muddy; pulpy; mushy; watery. *George Eliot*, Mr. Gilfil, xxi. [Colloq.]

**squat**[1] (skwot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squatted* or *squat*, ppr. *squatting*. [< ME. *squatten, sqwatten*, < OF. *esquatir*, press down, lay flat, crush, < *es-* (< L. *ex-*) + *quatir, quattir*, press down, = It. *quattare*, lie close, squat, < L. *coactare*, press together, constrain, force: see *quat*[1], and cf. *squash*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lay flat; flatten; crush; bruise. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The foundementis of hillis ben togidir smyten and *squat*. *Wyclif*, 2 Ki. [2 Sam.] xxii. 8.

And you take me so near the net again,
I'll give you leave to *squat* me. *Middleton*, No Wit like a Woman's, i. 3.

2. To compress. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. To make quiet. Compare *squatting-pill*. [Prov. Eng.]—4†. To quash; annul.

King Edward the second [said] . . . that although lawes were *squatted* in warre, yet notwithstanding they ought to be reuiued in peace. *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, iii. (Hollinshed's Chron., I.).

5. To put or set on the buttocks; cause to cower or crouch close to the ground: used reflexively.

He . . . then *squatted himself* down, with his legs twisted under him. *Marryat*, Pacha of Many Tales, the Water-Carrier.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To sit close to the ground; crouch; cower: said of animals; sit down upon the buttocks with the knees drawn up or with the legs crossed: said of a human being: as, to *squat* down on one's hams.

The hare now, after having *squatted* two or three times, and been put up again as often, came still nearer. *Budgell*, Spectator, No. 116.

2. To settle on land, especially public or new lands, without any title or right: as, to *squat* upon a piece of common. See *squatter*[1].

The losel Yankees of Connecticut, those swapping, bargaining, *squatting* enemies of the Manhattoes, made a daring inroad into this neighborhood, and founded a colony called Westchester. *Irving*, Wolfert's Roost, i.

3. To settle by the stern, as a boat. *Qualtrough.*

**squat**[1] (skwot), *a.* [Pp. of *squat*[1], *v.*] 1. Flattened; hence, short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting.

A *squat* figure, a harsh, parrot-like voice, and a systematically high head-dress. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, v.

2. Sitting close to the ground; crouched; cowering; sitting on the buttocks with the knees drawn up or with the legs crossed.

Him there they found,
*Squat* like a toad, close at the ear of Eve. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 800.

**squat**[1] (skwot), *n.* [< *squat*[1], *v.*; in defs. 3 and 4, < *squat*[1], *a.*] 1†. A bruise caused by a fall.

Bruises, *squats*, and falls. *Herbert.* (*Johnson.*)

Neer or at the salt-worke there growes a plant they call squatmore, and hath wonderfull vertue for a *squatt;* it hath a roote like a little carrat; I doe not heare it is taken notice of by any herbalist. *Aubrey's MS. Wilts*, p. 127. (*Halliwell.*)

In our Western language *squat* is a bruise. *Aubrey's Wilts*, Royal Soc. MS., p. 127. (*Halliwell.*)

2. The posture of one who or that which squats.

One [hare] runneth so fast you will neuer catch hir, the other is so at the *squat* you can neuer finde hir. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 421.

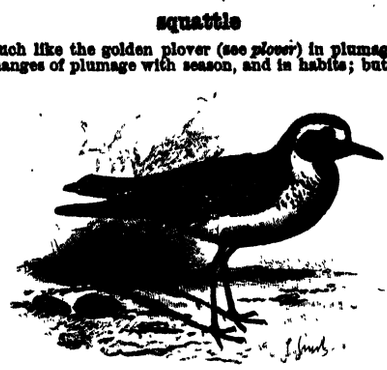
And every child hates Shylock, though his soul
Still sits at *squat*, and peeps not from its hole. *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 56.

3. A short, stout person. [Colloq.]—4. A small mass or bunch of ore in a vein. [Cornwall, Eng.]

**squat**[2] (skwot), *v.* [< Dan. *sqvatte*, splash, spurt: see *squander, swat*[2], *swatter*.] To splash. [Prov. Eng.]

**squat**[3] (skwot), *n.* [< NL. *Squatina*.] The angel-fish, *Squatina angelus*.

**Squatarola** (skwā-tar'ọ-lä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < It. dial. (Venetian) *squatarola*, the Swiss plover.] A genus of true plovers which have four toes. The only species is *S. helvetica*, formerly *Tringa squatarola*, the common Swiss, gray, black-bellied, or bullhead plover, found in most parts of the world, and having fifty or more technical names. It is much like the golden plover (see *plover*) in plumage, in changes of plumage with season, and in habits; but it is



Swiss or Black-bellied Plover (*Squatarola helvetica*), in full plumage.

larger and stouter, and may be distinguished at a glance by the small though evident hind toe, no trace of which appears in any species of *Charadrius* proper.

**squatarole, squaterole** (skwat'ạ-rōl, -ẹ-rōl), *n.* [< *Squatarola.*] The gray or Swiss plover, *Squatarola helvetica*.

**Squatina** (skwat'i-nä), *n.* [NL. (Duméril, 1806, after Aldrovandi), < L. *squatina*, a skate, dim. < *squatus*, a skate, an angel-fish.] The only genus of *Squatinidæ*, represented in most seas. *S. angelus* is the angel-shark, angel-fish, monkfish, or squat. See cuts under *angel-fish* and *pterygium*.

**Squatinidæ** (skwā-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Squatina* + *-idæ*.] A family of somewhat ray-like anarthrous sharks, represented by the genus *Squatina*. These fishes inhabit most seas, and are of singular aspect, having a broad flat body with very large horizontal pectoral fins separated from the body by a narrowed part, two small dorsals, large ventrals, a small caudal, and no anal. The body is depressed, the mouth is anterior, and the teeth are conical. The family is also called *Rhinidæ*, and the suborder *Rhinæ* is represented by this family alone.

**squatinoid** (skwat'i-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Squatina* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Squatinidæ*.

**II.** *n.* A shark of the family *Squatinidæ*.

**squatmore**†, *n.* [Appar. < *squat*[1], *n.*, a bruise, + *more*[2], a plant.] The horned poppy, *Glaucium flavum* (*G. luteum*). See the second quotation under *squat*[1], *n.*, 1. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

**squat-snipe** (skwot'snīp), *n.* Same as *krieker*.

**squat-tag** (skwot'tag), *n.* A game of tag in which a player cannot be touched or tagged while squatting.

**squattage** (skwot'āj), *n.* [< *squat*[1] + *-age*.] Land leased from the government for a term of years. [Australia.]

**squatter**[1] (skwot'ėr), *n.* [< *squat*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which squats.—2. One who settles on new land, particularly on public land, without a title. [U. S.]

The place where we made fast was a wooding station, owned by what is called a *Squatter*, a person who, without any title to the land, or leave asked or granted, squats himself down and declares himself the lord and master of the soil for the time being. *B. Hall*, Travels in N. A., II. 297.

Hence—3. One who or that which assumes domiciliary rights without a title.

The country people disliked the strangers, suspected the traders, detested the heretics, and abhorred the sacrilegious *squatters* in the site of pristine piety and charity. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

4. One who obtains from the government a right of pasturage on moderate terms; also, any stock-owner. [Australia.]

*Squatters*, men who rent vast tracts of land from Government for the depasturing of their flocks, at an almost nominal sum, subject to a tax of so much a head on their sheep and cattle. *H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, xlviii.

5. In *ornith.*, same as *krieker*.—**Squatter sovereignty.** See *popular sovereignty*, under *popular*.

**squatter**[2] (skwot'ėr), *v. i.* [A var. of *swatter*, freq. of *swat:* see *swat*[2], and cf. *squander, squat*[2].] To plunge into or through water. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

Amang the springs,
Awa' ye *squatter'd*, like a drake,
On whistling wings. *Burns*, Address to the De'il.

A little callow gosling *squattering* out of bounds. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxv.

**squatting-pill** (skwot'ing-pil), *n.* An opiate pill; a pill adapted to squat or quiet a patient. [Prov. Eng.]

**squattle** (skwot'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *squat*[1].] To settle down; squat. [Scotch.]

Swith, in some beggar's haffet *squattle;*
There ye may creep, and sprawl, and sprattle. *Burns*, To a Louse.

**squattocracy** (skwot-ok'rą-si), *n.* [For **squatterocracy*, < *squatter*[1] + *-ocracy* as in *aristocracy*, etc.] The squatters of Australia collectively; the rich squatters who are interested in pastoral property. [Slang, Australia.]

The bloated *squattocracy* represents Australian Conservatism. *Mrs. Campbell-Praed*, The Head-Station, p. 35.

**squatty** (skwot'i), *a.* [< *squat*[1] + *-y*[1].] Squat; short and thick; dumpy; low-set.

A few yards away stood another short, *squatty* hemlock, and I said my bees ought to be there.
*J. Burroughs*, Pepacton, iii.

**squaw** (skwâ), *n.* [Formerly also *squa*; < Mass. Ind. *squa*, *eshqua*, Narragansett *squdws*, Cree *iskwew*; Delaware *ochqueu*, *khqueu*, a woman, squaw, in comp. female.] A female American Indian; an American Indian woman.

**squaw-berry** (skwâ'ber″i), *n.* Same as *squaw-huckleberry*.

**squaw-duck** (skwâ'duk), *n.* See *duck*[2].

**squaw-huckleberry** (skwâ'huk″l-ber-i), *n.* The deerberry, *Vaccinium stamineum*, a neat low bush of the eastern United States, with scarcely edible fruit, but with pretty racemed flowers having white recurved corolla and projecting yellow stamens.

**squawk** (skwâk), *v. i.* [A var. of *squeak*, perhaps affected by *squall*[2].] To cry with a loud harsh voice; make a loud outcry, as a duck or other fowl when frightened.

Your peacock perch, pet post,
To strut and spread the tail and *squawk* upon.
*Browning.*

**squawk** (skwâk), *n.* [< *squawk*, *v.*] 1. A loud, harsh squeak or squall.

Gerard gave a little *squawk*, and put his fingers in his ears. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, xxvi. (*Davies.*)

2. The American night-heron: same as *quawk*.

**squawk-duck** (skwâk'duk), *n.* The bimaculated duck. See *bimaculate*. [Prov. Eng.]

**squawker** (skwâ'kėr), *n.* [< *squawk* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which squawks. Specifically—(*a*) A duck-call. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.* (*b*) A toy consisting of a rubber bag tied to one end of a tube which contains a tongue-piece or reed.

**squawking-thrush** (skwâ'king-thrush), *n.* The mistlethrush. [Prov. Eng.]

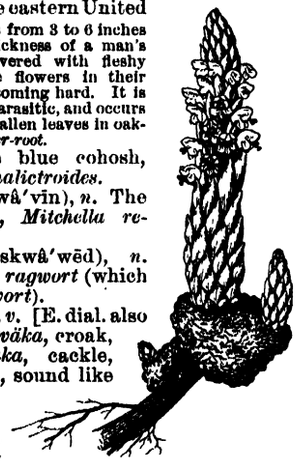
**squawl**†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *squall*[2].

**squaw-man** (skwâ'man), *n.* A white man who has married a squaw, and has become more or less identified with the Indians and their mode of life: so called in contempt. [Western U. S.]

Nowadays those who live among and intermarry with the Indians are looked down upon by the other frontiersmen, who contemptuously term them *squaw-men*.
*T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXVI. 832.

**squaw-mint** (skwâ'mint), *n.* The American pennyroyal, *Hedeoma pulegioides*. [Rare.]

**squawroot** (skwâ'röt), *n.* 1. A leafless fleshy plant, *Conopholis Americana*, of the *Orobanchaceæ*, found in the eastern United States. It grows from 3 to 6 inches high, with the thickness of a man's thumb, and is covered with fleshy scales having the flowers in their axils, at length becoming hard. It is more or less root-parasitic, and occurs in clusters among fallen leaves in oak-woods. Also *cancer-root*.



Squawroot (*Conopholis Americana*), parasitic on the root of oak.

2. Rarely, the blue cohosh, *Caulophyllum thalictroides*.

**squaw-vine** (skwâ'vīn), *n.* The partridge-berry, *Mitchella repens*. [Rare.]

**squaw-weed** (skwâ'wēd), *n.* Same as *golden ragwort* (which see, under *ragwort*).

**squeak** (skwēk), *v.* [E. dial. also *sweak*; < Sw. *sqväka*, croak, = Norw. *skvaka*, cackle, = Icel. *skvakka*, sound like water shaken in a bottle; an imitative word, parallel to similar forms without initial *s*—namely, Sw. *qväka* = Dan. *qvakka*, croak, quack, = Icel. *kvaka*, twitter, chatter, etc.: see *quack*[1]. Cf. *squawk*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To utter a short, sharp, shrill cry, as a pig or a rat; make a sharp noise, as a pipe or fife, a wheel or hinge that needs oiling, or the sole of a boot.

The sheeted dead
Did *squeak* and gibber in the Roman streets.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 116.

Beside, 'tis known he could speak Greek
As naturally as pigs *squeak*.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 52.

2. To break silence or secrecy; speak out; turn informer; "squeal"; peach. [Slang.]

If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack, and he *squeaks*, I warrant him.
*Dryden*, Don Sebastian, iv. 3.

"She was at the Kaim of Derncleugh, at Vanbeest Brown's last wake, as they call it." . . . "That's another breaker ahead, Captain! Will she not *squeak*, think ye?"
*Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxiv.

3. To shirk an obligation, as the payment of a debt. [Slang.]

**II.** *trans.* To utter with a squeak, or in a squeaking tone.

And that, for any thing in Nature,
Pigs might *squeak* Love-Odes, Dogs bark Satyr.
*Prior*, To Fleetwood Shepherd.

**squeak** (skwēk), *n.* [< *squeak*, *v.*] A short, sharp, shrill cry, such as that uttered by pigs or mice, or made by a wheel or the hinge of a door when dry.

With many a deadly grunt and doleful *squeak*.
*Dryden*, Cock and Fox, l. 732.

There chanced to be a coquette in the consort, . . . with a great many skittish notes [and] affected *squeaks*.
*Addison*, Tatler, No. 157.

**A squeak**, or **a narrow squeak**, an escape by the merest chance. [Colloq. or slang.]—**Bubble and squeak**. See *bubble*[1].

**squeaker** (skwē'kėr), *n.* [< *squeak* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which squeaks.

Mimical *squeakers* and bellowers.
*Echard*, On Ans. to Contempt of Clergy, p. 137. (*Latham.*)

2. A young bird, as a pigeon, partridge, or quail; a chirper; a peeper; a squealer.

Mr. Campbell succeeded in bagging 220 grouse by evening; every *squeaker* was, however, counted.
*W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 535.

3. An Australian crow-shrike of the genus *Strepera*, as *S. cuneicauda* (oftener called *anaphonensis*, after Temminck, 1824, a specific name antedated by the one given by Vieillot in 1816), mostly of a grayish color, 19 inches long: so called from its cries.—4. One who confesses, or turns informer. [Slang.]

**squeakily** (skwē'ki-li), *adv.* [< *squeaky* + *-ly*[2].] With a thin, squeaky voice: as, to sing *squeakily*.

**squeakingly** (skwē'king-li), *adv.* In a squeaking manner; with a squeaky voice; squeakily.

**squeaklet** (skwēk'let), *n.* [< *squeak* + *-let*.] A little squeak. [Affected.]

Vehement shrew-mouse *squeaklets*.
*Carlyle*, Misc., III. 40. (*Davies.*)

**squeaky** (skwē'ki), *a.* [< *squeak* + *-y*[1].] Squeaking; inclined to squeak.

**squeal**[1] (skwēl), *v. i.* [< ME. *squelen*, < Sw. dial. *sqväla* = Norw. *skvella*, squall, squeal; a var. of *squall*[2], < Icel. *skvala*, squall: see *squall*[2].] 1. To utter a sharp, shrill cry, or a succession of such cries, as expressive of pain, fear, anger, impatience, eagerness, or the like.

She pinched me, and called me a *squealing* chit. *Steele.*

This child began to *squeal* about his mother, having been petted hitherto and wont to get all he wanted by raising his voice but a little.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lxix.

2. To turn informer; peach; "squeak." [Slang.]

The first step of a prosecuting attorney, in attacking a criminal conspiracy, is to spread abroad the rumor that this, that, or the other confederate is about to *squeal*; he knows that it will be but a few days before one or more of the rogues will hurry to his office to anticipate the traitors by turning State's evidence.
*The Century*, XXXV. 649.

**squeal**[1] (skwēl), *n.* [< *squeal*[1], *v.*] A shrill, sharp cry, more or less prolonged.

His lengthen'd chin, his turn'd-up snout,
His eldritch *squeal* and gestures.
*Burns*, Holy Fair.

**squeal**[2] (skwēl), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Infirm; weak. [Prov. Eng.]

That he was weak, and ould, and *squeal*,
And seldom made a hearty meal.
*Wolcot* (Peter Pindar), Works (ed. 1794), I. 286. (*Halliwell.*)

**squealer** (skwē'lėr), *n.* [< *squeal*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which squeals.—2. One of several birds. (*a*) A young pigeon; a squab; a squeaker. See cut under *squab*.

When ready to leave the nest and face the world for itself, it [a young pigeon] is a *squealer*, or, in market parlance, a squab. *The Century*, XXXII. 100.

(*b*) The European swift, *Cypselus apus*. Also *jack-squealer*, *screecher*. (*c*) The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*. *F. C. Browne*. [Plymouth, Mass.] (*d*) The harlequin duck. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Maine.]

**squeam**† (skwēm), *v. i.* [A back-formation, < *squeamish*.] To be squeamish. [Rare.]

This threat is to the fools that *squeam*
At every thing of good esteem.
*C. Smart*, tr. of Phædrus (1765), p. 145.

**squeamish** (skwē'mish), *a.* [Also dial. *sweamish*, *swaimish*; early mod. E. *squeimish*, *squemish*; a later form (with suffix *-ish*[1] substituted for orig. *-ous*) of *squeamous*: see *squeamous*. The sense 'apt to be nauseated' may be due in part to association with *qualmish*.] 1. Easily disgusted or nauseated; hence, fastidious; scrupulous; particular; nice to excess in questions of propriety or taste; finical: as, a *squeamish* stomach; *squeamish* notions.

Let none other meaner person despise learning, nor . . . be any whit *squeimish* to let it be publisht vnder their names. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 17.

The modern civilized man is *squeamish* about pain to a degree which would have seemed effeminate or worse to his great-grandfather. *The Century*, XXXVI. 633.

2. Qualmish; slightly nauseated; sickish: as, a *squeamish* feeling.

The wind grew high, and we, being among the sands, lay at anchor; I began to be dizzy and *squeamish*.
*Pepys*, Diary, I. 43.

=**Syn. 1.** *Dainty*, *Fastidious*, etc. (see *nice*), overnice, straitlaced.

**squeamishly** (skwē'mish-li), *adv.* In a squeamish or fastidious manner; with too much niceness or daintiness.

**squeamishness** (skwē'mish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being squeamish; excessive niceness or daintiness; fastidiousness; excessive scrupulousness.

**squeamous**† (skwē'mus), *a.* [E. dial. also *swaimous*; early mod. E. *squemous*, *skoymose*, < ME. *squaimous*, *squaymous*, *squaymose*, *skeymous*, *skoymus*, *sweymous*, disdainful, fastidious, < *sweme*, *sweem*, E. dial. *swoam*, dizziness, an attack of sickness: see *swoam*. The word has now taken the form *squeamish*. The dial. change of *sw-* to *squ-* (which in ME. further changes to *sk-*) occurs in many words: cf. *squander*.] Same as *squeamish*.

Thou wert not *skoymus* of the maidens wombe.
*Te Deum* (14th century), quoted in N. and Q., 4th ser., III. 181.

But soth to say he was somdel *squaimous*.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale.

Thow art not *skoymose* thy fantasy for to tell.
*Bale's Kynge Johan*, p. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

**squean**[1]†, *v. i.* [A var. of *squint*.] To squint.

**squean**[2] (skwēn), *v. i.* [Prob. imitative; cf. *squeal*[1].] To fret, as the hog. *Halliwell; Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

**squeasiness**† (skwē'zi-nes), *n.* Queasiness; qualmishness; nausea.

A *squeasiness* and rising up of the heart against any mean, vulgar, or mechanical condition of men.
*Hammond*, Works, IV. 614.

**squeasy**† (skwē'zi), *a.* [Also *squeezy*; formerly *squeazy*; a var. of *queasy* (with intensive *s-*, as in *splash* for *plash*[1], *squench* for *quench*): see *queasy*.] Queasy; qualmish; squeamish; scrupulous.

His own nice and *squeasy* stomach, still weary of his last meal, puts him into a study whether he should eat of his best dish or nothing. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 425.

The women are few here, *squeezy* and formal, and little skilled in amusing themselves or other people.
*Gray*, Letters, I. 202.

**squeege** (skwēj), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *squeeze*. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 530.

**squeegee** (skwē'jē), *n.* [A form of *squilgee*, simulating *squeege* for *squeeze*.] 1. *Naut.*, same as *squilgee*.—2. In *photog.*, a stout strip of soft rubber set longitudinally in a wooden back which serves as a handle, and beyond which the rubber projects. It is used for expressing moisture from paper prints, for bringing a film into close contact with a glass or mount, etc., and is also made in the form of a roller of soft rubber, much resembling a printers' inking-roller.

**squeegee** (skwē'jē), *v. t.* [< *squeegee*, *n.*] To treat with a squeegee or squilgee.

A glacé finish may easily be obtained by *squeegeeing* the washed print on a polished plate of hard rubber.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 53.

**squeezability** (skwē-zą-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *squeezable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality or state of being squeezable. *Imp. Dict.*

**squeezable** (skwē'zą-bl), *a.* [< *squeeze* + *-able*.] 1. Capable or admitting of being squeezed; compressible.—2. Figuratively, capable of being constrained or coerced: as, a *squeezable* government. [Colloq.]

You are too versatile and too *squeezable*; . . . you take impressions too readily.
*Savage*, Reuben Medlicott, i. 9. (*Davies.*)

The peace-of-mind-at-any-price disposition of that [Gladstone] Cabinet had rendered it *squeezable* to any extent.
*Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 230.

**squeeze** (skwēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squeezed*, ppr. *squeezing*. [Early mod. E. also *squize*, *squise*, E. dial. also *squizzen* (also perversely *squeege*); with intensive *s-*, < ME. *queisen*,

squeeze, < AS. *cwēsan, cwȳsan, cwīsan* (in comp. *tō-cwȳsan, tō-cwēsan*), crush; cf. Sw. *qväsa*, squeeze, bruise; D. *kwetsen* = MHG. *quetzen*, G. *quetschen*, G. dial. *quetzen*, crush, squash, bruise; MLG. *quattern, quettern*, squash, bruise; Goth. *kwistjan*, destroy; Lith. *gaiszti*, destroy.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To press forcibly; subject to strong pressure; exert pressure upon: as, to *squeeze* a sponge; hence, to bruise or crush by the application of pressure: as, to *squeeze* one's fingers in a vise; apply force or pressure to for the purpose of extracting something: as, to *squeeze* a lemon.

O Phylax, spare
My *squeezed* Soul, least from herself she start.
Loose, loose the Buckle! if the time be come
That I must die, at least afford me room.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 206.

The people submit quietly when their governor *squeezes* their purses. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 151.

The ingredients for punch were all in readiness; but no one would *squeeze* the oranges till he came.
*Fielding*, Joseph Andrews, i. 13.

**2.** To press in sympathy or affection, or as a silent indication of interest or emotion: as, to *squeeze* one's hand.

He is said to be the first that made love by *squeezing* the hand. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 109.

With my left hand I took her right — did she *squeeze* it? I think she did.
*Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle Papers, Dorothea.

**3.** To produce or procure by the application of pressure; express; extract: usually with *out*: as, to *squeeze* consent from an official.

*Qveise out* the jus. *Reliq. Antiq.*, I. 302.

When day appeared, . . . I began againe to *squise out* the matter [from a wound], & to annoint it with a litle saluo which I had.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 146.

He [Canute] *squees'd out* of the English, though now his subjects, not his Enemies, 72, some say 82, thousand pound. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

They can *squeeze* Bourdeaux *out* of a sloe, and draw Champagne from an apple. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 131.

**4.** To thrust forcibly; force: with *into*, or other similar adjunct: as, to *squeeze* a gown *into* a box.

He [Webster] has not the condensing power of Shakespeare, who *squeezed* meaning *into* a phrase with an hydraulic press. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 318.

Schneider had provided himself at the Greenland ports with the entire costume of the Eskimo belle, and, being a small man, was able to *squeeze* himself *into* the garments.
*A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 176.

**5.** To harass or oppress by exactions or the like.

The little officers oppress the people; the great officers *squeeze* them. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 171.

The whole convict system is a money-making affair; . . . they all just naturally *squeeze* the convict.
*The Century*, XL. 221.

**6.** To obtain a facsimile impression of on paper, by means of water and rubbing or beating. See *squeeze*, *n.*, 3.

But the overhang of the rock makes it extremely difficult to *squeeze* satisfactorily. *Athenæum*, No. 3284, p. 455.

**Squeezed-in vessel**, a vessel of pottery or glass whose form indicates that it has been pressed in on opposite sides, as if nipped by the fingers. It is a common form in Roman glass bottles; and many Japanese flasks of stoneware also have this shape.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To press; press, push, or force one's way through or into some tight, narrow, or crowded place; pass by pressing or pushing.

Many a public minister comes empty in; but, when he has crammed his guts, he is fain to *squeeze* hard before he can get off. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**2.** To pass (through a body) under the application of pressure.

A concave sphere of gold filled with water, and sodered up, has, upon pressing the sphere with great force, let the water *squeeze* through it and stand all over its outside in multitudes of small drops like dew, without bursting or cracking the body of the gold.
*Newton*, Opticks, ii. 3, prop. 8.

**squeeze** (skwēz), *n.* [< *squeeze*, *v.*] **1.** Pressure, or an application of pressure; a hug or embrace; a friendly, sympathetic, or loving grasp: as, a *squeeze* of the hand.

Had a very affectionate *squeeze* by the hand, and a fine compliment in a corner. *Gray*, Letters, I. 239.

The Squire shook him heartily by the hand, and congratulated him on his safe arrival at Headlong Hall. The doctor returned the *squeeze*, and assured him that the congratulation was by no means misapplied.
*Peacock*, Headlong Hall, iii.

**2.** Crush; crowding.

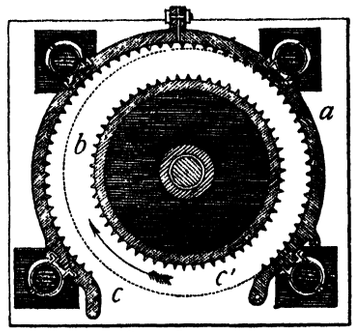
The pair of MacWhirters journeyed from Tours, . . . and, after four-and-twenty hours of *squeeze* in the diligence, presented themselves at nightfall at Madame Smolensk's. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxvi.

**3.** A cast or an impression, as of an inscription or a coin, produced by forcing some plastic material into the hollows or depressions of the surface; especially, such a facsimile or impression made by applying sheets of wet unsized paper to the object to be copied, and thoroughly passing over the sheets with light blows of a stiff brush, so as to force the paper into every inequality. The paper, upon drying, hardens, yielding a perfect and durable negative, or reversed copy, of the original. This method is employed by archæologists for securing faithful transcripts of ancient inscriptions.

It is to him that we owe the copies and *squeezes* of the Nabathean inscriptions. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 802.

Armed, therefore, with a stock of photographic plates, and with the far more essential stock of paper for making moulds or *squeezes* from the stone, I began work on the temples of Thebes. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 297.

**squeezer** (skwē′zèr), *n.* [< *squeeze* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which squeezes. Specifically—(*a*) In *iron-working*, a machine employed in getting the puddled ball into shape, or shingling it, without hammering. (See *puddling*.) Squeezers are of two kinds, reciprocating and rotary. The essential feature of the reciprocating form is that a movable arm or lever works against a corresponding fixed jaw, the former representing the



Rotary Squeezer.

*a*, ridged eccentric casing; *b*, ridged roller. The ball of metal enters at *c*, in the direction shown by the arrow, and emerges at *c′*.

hammer, the latter the anvil, of the old method of shingling with the hammer. In the rotary squeezer the puddled ball is brought into shape by being passed between a cast-iron cylinder and a cylindrical casing, the former being placed eccentrically within the latter so that the distance between their surfaces gradually diminishes in the direction of the rotation. The ball, being introduced at the widest part of the opening, is carried forward and finally delivered at the narrower end, reduced in size and ready for rolling. (*b*) In *sheet-metal working*, a crimping-machine for forcing the tops and covers of tin cans over the cylinders which form the sides of the cans. (*c*) A lemon-squeezer.

**2.** *pl.* A kind of playing-cards in which the face-value of each card is shown in the upper left-hand corner, and can readily be seen by squeezing the cards slightly apart, without displaying the hand.—**Alligator squeezer.** Same as *crocodile squeezer*.—**Crocodile squeezer**, a peculiar form of squeezer, having a long projecting upper jaw armed with teeth. It is used in the manufacture of iron.

**squeezing** (skwē′zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *squeeze*, *v.*] **1.** The act of pressing; compression.—**2.** That which is forced out by or as by pressure; hence, oppressive exaction.

The dregs and *squeezings* of the brain.
*Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 607.

**squeezing-box** (skwē′zing-boks), *n.* In *ceram.*, a cylinder of metal, through an opening in the bottom of which plastic clay is forced in a continuous ribbon of any desired section, to form lugs, handles, etc.

**squeezy**†, *a.* See *squeasy*.

**squelch** (skwelch), *n.* [Formerly also *squelsh*; prob. a var., with intensive prefix *s-*, of E. dial. *quelch*, a blow, bang.] A crushing blow; a heavy fall. [Colloq.]

But Ralpho, who had now begun
T' adventure resurrection
From heavy *squelch*, and had got up.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. ii. 933.

**squelch** (skwelch), *v.* [See *squelch*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To crush down; stamp on as if squeezing out something liquid; put an end to. [Colloq.]

'Sfoot, this Fat Bishop hath so overlaid me,
So *squelch'd* and squeezed me.
*Middleton*, Game at Chess, v. 3.

Here, all about the fields, is the wild carrot. You cut off its head, just before it seeds, and you think you have *squelched* it; but this is just what Nature . . . wanted you to do. *J. Burroughs*, The Century, XIX. 688.

**2.** To disconcert; discomfit; put down. [Colloq.]

Luke glanced shamefaced at the nosegay in his buttonhole, and was *squelched*.
*J. W. Palmer*, After his Kind, p. 120.

**II.** *intrans.* To be crushed. [Colloq.]

**squelet**, *v.* A Middle English form of *squeal*.

**squelery, squeleryt**, *n.* Middle English forms of *sculler*[2], *scullery*.

**squench** (skwench), *v. t.* [A var., with intensive prefix *s-*, of *quench*.] To quench. *Beau. and Fl.* [Obsolete or vulgar.]

**squerelt, squerrelt, squerrilt**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *squirrel*.

**squeteague** (skwe-tēg′), *n.* [Also *squetee, squitee, squit;* of Amer. Ind. origin.] A salt-water sciænoid fish, *Cynoscion regalis* (formerly *Otolithus regalis*), also called *weakfish, sea-salmon*, and *sea-trout* in common with some other members of the same genus. It is silvery, darker above, with many irregular, small, dark blotches tending to form oblique undulating bars. It is common from Cape Cod southward, and is a valued food-fish. A more distinctly marked fish of this kind is *C. maculatus*, the spotted squeteague, weakfish, or sea-trout, of more southerly distribution. See *Cynoscion*, and cut under *weakfish*.

**squib** (skwib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squibbed*, ppr. *squibbing*. [A var. of **squip*, < ME. *squippen*, a var. of *swip* (ME. *swippen*), move swiftly, sweep, dash: see *swip, swipe*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move swiftly and irregularly.

A battered unmarried beau, who *squibs* about from place to place. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxxviii.

**2.** [< *squib*, *n.*, 3.] To make a slight, sharp report, like that of an exploding squib.—**3.** [< *squib*, *n.*, 4.] To resort to the use of squibs, or petty lampoons.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To throw (in or out) suddenly; explode.

Thou wouldst neuer *squib* out any new Salt-petre Iestes against honest Tucca.
*Dekker*, Humorous Poet (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 235).

He [Mr. Brian Twyne] *squibs* in this parenthesis.
*Fuller*, Hist. Cambridge University, i. § 52.

**2.** [< *squib*, *n.*, 4.] To attack in squibs; lampoon.

**squib** (skwib), *n.* [< *squib*, *v.*] **1.** A ball or tube filled with gunpowder, sent or fired swiftly through the air or along the ground, exploding somewhat like a rocket.

Like a *Squib* it falls,
Or fire-wingd shaft, or sulph'ry Powder Balls.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

Nor nimble *squib* is seen to make afeard
The gentlewomen.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, Prol.

So *squibs* and crackers fly into the air,
Then, only breaking with a noise, they vanish
In stench and smoke. *Ford*, Broken Heart, ii. 2.

**2.** A reed, rush, quill, or roll of paper filled with a priming of gunpowder; a tube of some kind used to set off a charge of gunpowder, as at the bottom of a drill-hole. Also called *mote, train*, and *match*.—**3.** A fire-cracker, especially one broken in the middle so that when it is fired the charge explodes without a loud report.—**4.** A petty lampoon; a short satirical writing or sketch holding up a person or thing to ridicule.

Allowing that . . . [the play] succeeds, there are a hundred *squibs* flying all abroad to prove that it should not have succeeded. *Goldsmith*, Polite Learning, x.

**5**†. One who writes lampoons or squibs; a petty satirist; a paltry, trifling fellow.

The *squibs* are those who, in the common phrase of the word, are called libellers, lampooners, and pamphleteers.
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 88.

**6.** A kind of cheap taffy, made of treacle.

And there we had a shop, too, for lollipops and *squibs*.
*Hood*, Lines by a Schoolboy.

**squibbish** (skwib′ish), *a.* [< *squib* + *-ish*[1].] Flashy; light. *T. Mace*, Music's Monument. (*Davies.*)

**squid** (skwid), *n.* [Origin unknown.] **1.** A kind of cuttlefish or calamary; a dibranchiate cephalopod with ten arms, especially of the family *Loliginidæ* or *Teuthididæ*. The name is most frequently given to the small, slender calamaries, a few inches long and with a caudal fin, which are much used as bait, but is extended (with or without a qualifying term) to many other species of different genera and families, some of which, as the giant squids, are the largest of cephalopods. See cuts under *Architeuthis, calamary, Desmoteuthis, Loliginidæ, Sepiola*, and *Spirula*, and compare those under *Dibranchiata, cuttlefish*, and *Sepia*.

**2.** An artificial bait or lure of metal, ivory, etc., used in angling or trolling for fish, often simply a fish-hook on the shank of which a mass of lead is melted in cylindrical or tapering form to imitate a squid (def. 1).—**False squids**, the *Loligopsidæ*.—**Flying squids**, the *Ommastrephidæ*.—**Giant squids**, the very large cephalopods of the genus *Architeuthis*, as *A. harveyi* of the Atlantic coast of North America, among those called *devil fish*. See cut under *Architeuthis*.—**Long-armed squids**, the *Chiroteuthididæ*.—**Long-finned squids**, species of *Loliginidæ*. See cut under *Loliginidæ*.—**Short-finned squids**, species of *Ommastrephes*, as *O. illecebrosus*, common in New England seas and northward, and a principal source of bait.

**squid** (skwid), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *squidded*, ppr. *squidding*. [< *squid*, *n.*] To fish with a squid or spoon-bait.

**squidding** (skwid'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *squid*, *v.*] The act, art, or practice of fishing with a squid.

**squid-fork** (skwid'fôrk), *n.* An instrument used by fishermen in baiting with a squid.

**squid-hound** (skwid'hound), *n.* The striped-bass, *Roccus lineatus*. See cut under *bass*.

**squid-jig** (skwid'jig), *n.* A squid-jigger.

**squid-jigger** (skwid'jig″ėr), *n.* A device for catching squids, consisting of a number of hooks soldered together by the shanks so that the points radiate in all directions. It is dragged or jerked through the water.

**squid-jigging** (skwid'jig″ing), *n.* The act of jigging for squids; the use of a squid-jigger; squidding.

**squid-thrower** (skwid'thrō″ėr), *n.* A device, on the principle of the catapult, used in trolling to cast a fishing-line seaward. *E. H. Knight.*

**squier**[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *squire*[1].

**squier**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *square*[1].

**squierie**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *squiry*.

**squiggle** (skwig'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *squiggled*, ppr. *squiggling*. [Appar. a var., with intensive prefix *s-*, of **quiggle*, E. dial. *queegle*, a var. of *wiggle:* see *wiggle*.] 1. To shake a fluid about in the mouth with the lips closed. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To move about like an eel; squirm; wriggle. [Colloq., U. S.]

**squilert**, *n.* A Middle English form of *sculler*[2].

**squilgee** (skwil'jē), *n.* [Also *squillagee*, *squillgee*, also *squcegee*, *squegee* (see *squeegee*); origin obscure; perhaps connected with *swill*, *swile*, wash, rinse; but the term. is not explained.] 1. *Naut.*: (*a*) An implement somewhat resembling a wooden hoe, with an edge of india-rubber or thick leather, used to scrape the water from wet decks. (*b*) A small swab. (*c*) A becket and toggle used to confine a studding-sail while setting it.—2. One of several implements constructed like the nautical implement above defined (1 (*a*)), used for washing glass, in photographic work, etc. See *squeegee*, 2.

**squilgee** (skwil'jē), *v. t.* [< *squilgee*, *n.*] *Naut.*, to scrape (the wet decks of a ship) with a squilgee.

The washing, swabbing, *squilgeeing*, etc., lasts, or is made to last, until eight o'clock, when breakfast is ordered, fore and aft. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 100.

**squilgee-toggle** (skwil'jē-tog″l), *n.* A toggle with a small line fastened to it, used to secure a strap round a studdingsail while being set, so that by pulling out the squilgee when the sail is hoisted far enough the sail is released.

**squill**[1] (skwil), *n.* [< ME. *squille*, *squylle*, *squylle*, *squyle*, < OF. *squille*, *scille*, F. *squille*, *scille* = Sp. *esquila* = Pg. *scilla* = It. *squilla*, < L. *squilla*, *scilla*, squill, = Gr. σκίλλα, squill, perhaps for **σκιδλα* (as equiv. *σχῖνος* for **σχίδνος*), and so called from its splitting easily into scales, < *σχίζειν*, split: see *schism*.] 1. The medicinal bulb of *Urginea Scilla*, or the plant itself; the officinal squill. See *Urginea*.—2. Any plant of the genus *Scilla* (which see). *S. nutans* is commonly called *bluebell*, or *wild hyacinth*. The spring squill, *S. verna*, and the autumn squill, *S. autumnalis*, are small European wild flowers of no great merit in cultivation. The star-flowered squill, *S. amœna*, is a distinct early species, the flowers indigo-blue with large yellowish-green ovary, less attractive than the species following. The early squill, *S. bifolia*, produces rich masses of dark-blue flowers very early in the spring. The Spanish squill, *S. Hispanica* (*S. campanulata*), is a fine species of early summer, with a strong pyramidal raceme of large pendent usually light-blue flowers; also called *Spanish bluebell*. The Italian squill, *S. Italica*, has pale-blue flowers with intensely blue stamens. The pyramidal or Peruvian squill, *S. Peruviana*, not from Peru, but from the Mediterranean region, has pale-blue flowers with white stamens, the flowers very numerous in a regular pyramid. The Siberian squill, *S. Sibirica* (*S. amœnula*), not from Siberia, but from southern Russia, is a very choice small early-flowering species, the blossom of a peculiar porcelain-blue. These are all hardy except the pyramidal squill.—**Chinese squill**, a species of *Scilla*, *S. Chinensis*, once classed as *Barnardia*.—**Compound syrup of squill**. See *syrup*.—**Oxymel of squill**. See *oxymel*.—**Pancratic squill**, a variety of the officinal squill said to be milder in its action.—**Roman squill**, the Roman hyacinth, *Hyacinthus Romanus*, once classed as *Scilla*, also as *Bellevalia*.—**Wild squill**, the American wild hyacinth, or eastern camass, *Camassia* (*Scilla*) *Fraseri*.

Squill (*Urginea Scilla*).

**squill**[2] (skwil), *n.* [< L. *squilla*, *scilla*, a small fish of the lobster kind, a prawn, shrimp, so called from a supposed resemblance to the bulb or plant of the same name: see *squill*[1].] 1. A stomatopodous crustacean of the genus *Squilla* or family *Squillidæ;* a mantis-shrimp or squill-fish. See cuts under *mantis-shrimp* and *Squillidæ*.—2†. An insect so called from its resemblance to the preceding; a mantis. Also called *squill-insect*.

**Squilla** (skwil'ą), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius), < L. *squilla*, *scilla*, a prawn: see *squill*[2].] 1. The representative genus of *Squillidæ*, containing such crustaceans as *S. mantis*, the common mantis-shrimp or locust-shrimp. The southern squill of the United States is *Coronis glabriuscula*. See cuts under *mantis-shrimp* and *Squillidæ*.—2. [*l. c.*] Same as *squill*[2], 1.—3†. [*l. c.*] Same as *squill*[2], 2.

The *Squilla*, an insect, differs but little from the fish Squilla. *Moufet*, Theater of Insects, II. xxxvii.

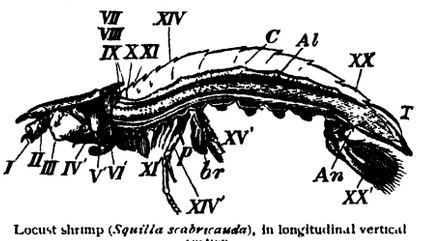
**squillagee** (skwil'ą-jē), *n.* Same as *squilgee*.

**squillante** (skwil-län'te), *a.* [It., ppr. of *squillare*, clang, ring.] In *music*, ringing; bell-like in tone.

**squill-fish** (skwil'fish), *n.* A squill, or some similar crustacean.

**squillian** (skwil'i-an), *a.* [= F. *squillien;* as L. *squilla*, squill (see *squill*[2]), + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to a squill; belonging or relating to the *Squillidæ*.

**Squillidæ** (skwil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Squilla* + *-idæ*.] A family of stomatopod crustaceans,




Locust shrimp (*Squilla scabricauda*), in longitudinal vertical section.

I–XX, the somites; I'–XX', their appendages, of most of which the bases only are seen. *Al*, alimentary canal; *C*, heart; *An*, anus; *T*, telson; *br*, branchiæ; *P*, penis

typified by the genus *Squilla*, to which the *Stomatopoda* are sometimes restricted: the mantis-shrimps or gastrurans. The pseudogenus *Alima* and at least two other spurious genera were named from larval forms of this family. Other good genera than the type are *Coronis* and *Gonodactylus*. Also called *Squilloidea*.

**squill-insect**† (skwil'in″sekt), *n.* Same as *squill*[2], 2. *N. Grew.*

**squillitic** (skwi-lit'ik), *a.* [< L. *squillitieus, scillitieus*, < Gr. σκιλλιτικός, pertaining to the squill: see *squill*[2].] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from squills.

A decoction of this kind of worms sodden in *squillitieke* vinegre. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxx 3.

**squimble-squamble**†, *adv.* Same as *skimble-scamble*. *Cotgrave.*

**squint** (skwin), *v. i.* and *t.* [Also *squean*, *skeen*, *sken*, also *squinny*, formerly *squiny;* cf. *squint*.] To squint.

As doctors in their deepest doubts
Stroke up their foreheads hie;
Or men amazde their sorrow flout
By *squeaning* with the eye.
*Armin's Italian Taylor and his Boy* (1609). (*Nares.*)

**squinance**† (skwin'ąns), *n.* Same as *squinancy*, 1.

**squinancy**† (skwin'ąn-si), *n.* [Also contr. *squincy, squinsy;* < ME. *squinacie, sqwinacie*, < OF. *esquinancie, squinancie*, quinsy: see *quinsy*.] 1. Quinsy.

Diseases that be verie perillous: . . . to wit, the Pleuresie, *Squinancie*, inflammation, sharpe Feuer, or Apoplexie. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 285.

2. The quinsywort.

**squinancy-berry**† (skwin'ąn-si-ber″i), *n.* Same as *quinsy-berry*.

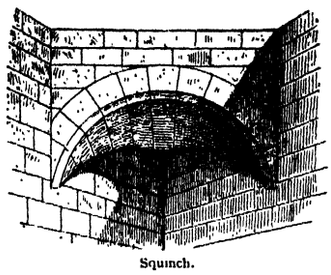
**squinancy-wort**† (skwin'ąn-si-wėrt), *n.* Same as *quinsywort*.

**squincet**, *n.* [Early mod. E. *squynce;* var. of *squincy*, etc.] Same as *squinancy*.

Diseases and sickenesses, as *squynces*.
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 22.

**squinch**[1] (skwinch), *n.* [A var. of *sconce*[2].] In *arch.*, a small arch, or a series of arches, corbeled out, thrown across an angle, as in a square tower to support the side of a superimposed octagon. In Western architecture it is frequent as performing the function of the Eastern pendentive. The application of the term may be due to the resemblance of this structure to a corner cupboard, which was also called squinch or sconce. See cut in next column.

**squinch**[2] (skwinch), *n.* A dialectal variant of *quince*.



Squinch.

**squincy**†, *n.* [A contraction of *squinancy:* see *squinancy, quinsy*.] Quinsy.

Shall not we be suspected for the murder,
And choke with a hempen *squincy?*
*Randolph*, Jealous Lovers, iii. 14.

**squin-eye**†, *n.* A squinting eye.

**squink** (skwingk), *v. i.* [A dial. form of *wink:* see *squint* and *wink*.] To wink. [Prov. Eng.]

**squinny** (skwin'i), *v. i.* [Formerly also *squiny:* see *squin*.] To squint. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

I remember thine eyes well enough. Dost thou *squiny* at me? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 140.

**squint** (skwint), *a.* and *n.* [Not found in ME., except as in *asquint*, askew; appar. an extension of the obs. or dial. *squin, squean, sken*, prob. connected with D. *schuinen*, slant, slope, *schuin*, slant, sloping; perhaps associated with E. dial. *squink*, wink, partly a var. of *wink*, partly < Sw. *svinka*, shrink, flinch, nasalized form of *svika*, balk, flinch, fail; cf. Dan. *svigte*, bend, fail, forsake; AS. *swīcan*, escape, avoid. The history of the word is meager, and the forms appar. related are more or less involved.] **I.** *a.* 1. Looking different ways; characterized by non-coincidence of the optic axes; affected with strabismus: said of eyes.

Some things that are not heard
He mutters to himselfe, and his *squint* eye
Casts towards the Moone, as should his wits there lye.
*Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 190).

2. That looks or is directed obliquely; looking askance; indirect; oblique; sinister.

The pleasure I shall live in, and the freedom,
Without the *squint* eye of the law upon me,
Or prating liberty of tongues that envy!
*Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

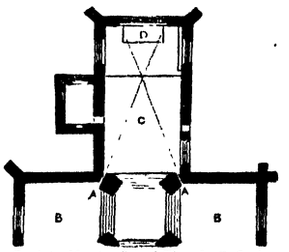
I incline to hope, rather than fear,
And gladly banish *squint* suspicion.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 413.

**Squint quoin**, in *arch.*, an external oblique angle.

**II.** *n.* 1. An affection of the eyes, consisting in non-coincidence of the optic axes; a squint eye; strabismus (which see).

He's blue eyes, and not to be called a *squint*, though a little cast he's certainly got. *Hood*, The Lost Heir.

2. An oblique or furtive look; a furtive glance; hence (colloquially), a leaning, an inclination: as, he had a decided *squint* toward democracy.—3. In *arch.*, an oblique opening through the walls of some old churches, usually having for its object to enable a person in the transepts or aisles to see the elevation of the host at the high altar. The usual situation for a squint is on one or both sides of the chancel arch; but they are also found in other positions, though always directed toward an altar. Generally they are not above a yard high, and 2 feet wide, but sometimes they form narrow arches 10 or 12 feet in height, as at Minster-Lovel, Oxfordshire. The name *hagioscope* is sometimes applied to them.—**Braid's squint**, the turning of the eyes simultaneously upward and inward, as if trying to look at the middle of one's own forehead, as a means of producing a hypnotic state.




Squints, Minster-Lovel Church, Oxfordshire, England.

A A, squints, B B, transepts; C, chancel; D, altar

**squint** (skwint), *v.* [< *squint*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To look askew, or with the eyes differently directed; look askance.

He gets a crick in his neck oft-times with *squinting* up at windowes and Belconies.
*Brome*, Sparagus Garden, iii. 4.

Some can *squint* when they will. *Bacon.*

2. To be affected with strabismus.—3. To run or be directed obliquely; have an indirect reference or bearing.

Not a period of this epistle but *squints* towards another over against it. *Pope.*

Not meaning . . .
His pleasure or his good alone,
But *squinting* partly at my own.
*Cowper*, To Rev. W. Bull, June 22, 1782.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To render squint or oblique; affect with strabismus.

Let him but use
An unsway'd eye, not *squinted* with affections.
*Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 226).

He gives the web and the pin, *squints* the eye, and makes the hare-lip. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 122.

**2.** To turn, cast, or direct obliquely.

Perkin . . . raised his Siege, and marched to Taunton; beginning already to *squint* one eye upon the crowne and another upon the sanctuary.
*Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 183.

**squinter** (skwin'tėr), *n.* [< *squint* + *-er*[1].] One who squints; a cross- or squint-eyed person.

I pass over certain difficulties about double images, drawn from the perceptions of a few *squinters*.
*W. James*, Mind, XII. 523, note.

**squint-eyed** (skwint'īd), *a.* **1.** Having eyes that squint; having eyes with non-coincident axes. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 103. —**2.** Oblique; indirect; sinister; malignant.

This is such a false and *squinteyed* praise,
Which, seeming to look upwards on his glories,
Looks down upon my fears.
*Sir J. Denham*, The Sophy. (*Latham.*)

**3.** Looking obliquely or by side-glances: as, *squint-eyed* jealousy or envy.

The hypocrite . . . looks *squint-eyed*, aiming at two things at once: the satisfying his own lusts, and that the world may not be aware of it.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 494.

**squintifego**† (skwin-ti-fē'gō), *a.* [< *squint* + *-ifego*, an arbitrary termination.] Squinting.

The timbrel, and the *squintifego* maid
Of Isis, awe thee
*Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 271.

**squinting** (skwin'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *squint*, *v.*] The act or habit of looking asquint; strabismus.

**squintingly** (skwin'ting-li), *adv.* With squint look; by side-glances.

**squint-minded** (skwint'mīn'ded), *a.* Deceitful; crooked-minded. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 34. [Rare.]

**squinyt**, *v. i.* See *squinny*.

**squir** (skwėr), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *squirr*; a var. of **quir* for *whirr*: see *whirr*.] To throw with a jerk. [Prov. Eng.]

I saw him *squir* away his watch a considerable way into the Thames. *Budgell*, Spectator, No. 77.

Boys *squir* pieces of tile or flat stones across ponds or brooks to make what are denominated ducks and drakes.
*Halliwell.*

**squiralty** (skwīr'al-ti), *n.* [< *squire*[1] + *-alty*, after the analogy of *loyalty*.] Same as *squirearchy*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, I. xviii. [Rare.]

**squirarchy**, *n.* See *squirearchy*.

**squire**[1] (skwīr), *n.* [Also dial. *square*; early mod. E. also *squier*; < ME. *squier*, *squyer*, *squier*, *scwier*, *swyere*, by apheresis from *esquire*: see *esquire*[1].] **1.** An esquire; an attendant on a knight.

Than tolde Grisandolus how he dide laugh before the abbey and in the chapell, for the *squyer* that hadde smyten his maister, and the dyuerse wordes that he hadde spoken.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 428.

The rest are princes, barons, lords, knights, *squires*,
And gentlemen of blood. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 8. 94.

**2.** A gentleman who attends upon a lady; an escort; a beau; a gallant.

And eke himselfe had craftily devised
To be her *Squire*, and do her service well aguised.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 21.

**3.** A person not noble nor a knight, but who has received a grant of arms.—**4.** In England, a landed proprietor who is also justice of the peace: a term nearly equivalent to *lord of the manor*, as meaning the holder of most of the land in any neighborhood.—**5.** In the United States, in country districts and towns, a justice of the peace, a local judge, or other local dignitary: chiefly used as a title.—**Broom-squire.** See the quotation.

"*Broom-squires?*" "So we call in Berkshire squatters on the moor who live by tying heath into brooms."
*Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xiv.

**Squire of dames**, a man very attentive to women and much in their company.

Marry, there I'm call'd
The *Squire of Dames*, or Servant of the Sex.
*Massinger*, Emperor of the East, i. 2.

**Squire of the body**, a personal attendant, originally on a knight, but later on a courtezan; a pimp.—**Squire of the pad**†, a footpad; a highwayman.

Sometimes they are *Squires of the Pad*, and now and then borrow a little Money upon the King's High Way, to recruit their losses at the Gaming House.
*Tom Brown*, Works (ed. 1705).

**squire**[1] (skwīr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *squired*, ppr. *squiring*. [< ME. **squiren*, *squeren*; < *squire*[1], *n.*] **1.** To attend and wait upon, as a squire his lord.—**2.** To attend, as a gentleman a lady; wait upon or attend upon in the manner of a squire; escort.

For he *squiereth* me bothe up and doun,
Yet hastow caught a fals suspeccioun.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 305.

To *squire* women about for other folks is as ungrateful an employment as to tell money for other folks.
*Wycherley*, Country Wife, iv. 3.

**squire**[2]†, *n.* An old form of *square*[1].

**squireage** (skwīr'āj), *n.* [< *squire*[1] + *-age*.] The untitled landed gentry; the squires of a country taken collectively. *De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 46. [Rare.]

**squirearch** (skwīr'ärk), *n.* [< *squirearch-y*.] A member of the squirearchy.

Man is made for his fellow-creatures. I had long been disgusted with the interference of those selfish *squirearchs*.
*Bulwer*, Caxtons, ii. 11.

**squirearchal** (skwīr'är-kal), *a.* [< *squirearch* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a squirearchy. *Imp. Dict.*

**squirearchical** (skwīr'är-ki-kal), *a.* [< *squirearch-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of squirearchy or a squirearch. *Bulwer*, My Novel, i. 10.

**squirearchy** (skwīr'är-ki), *n.* [Also *squirarchy*; < *squire*[1] + Gr. *ἀρχία*, rule (after analogy of *monarchy*, etc.).] **1.** In England, government by the squires, or "country gentlemen"—that is, the large landed proprietors, most of whom are justices of the peace, and who, before the Reform Bill of 1832, and to a certain extent after it, had great influence in the House of Commons. Hence—**2.** The squires themselves collectively.

**squireen** (skwīr-ēn'), *n.* [< *squire*[1] + dim. *-een*, common in Ir. words.] In Ireland, a small landed proprietor: usually contemptuous.

*Squireens* are persons who, with good long leases or valuable farms, possess incomes of from three to eight hundred a year, who keep a pack of hounds, take out a commission of the peace, sometimes before they can spell (as her ladyship said), and almost always before they know anything of law or justice. *Miss Edgeworth*, Absentee, vii.

**squirehood** (skwīr'hud), *n.* [< *squire*[1] + *-hood*.] The state of being a squire; the rank or position of a squire. *Swift*, Letter to the King at Arms.

**squirelt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *squirrel*.

**squirelet** (skwīr'let), *n.* [< *squire*[1] + *-let*.] A petty squire; a squireling. *Carlyle*, Misc., iii. 56. (*Davies.*)

**squireling** (skwīr'ling), *n.* [< *squire*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A petty squire; a squirelet.

But to-morrow, if we live,
Our ponderous squire will give
A grand political dinner
To half the *squirelings* near.
*Tennyson*, Maud, xx. 2.

**squirely** (skwīr'li), *a.* [< *squire*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Befitting or characteristic of a squire.

One very fit for this *squirely* function.
*Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 4. (*Latham.*)

How could that oligarchy [the Southern States of the United States], with its *squirely* tastes, its free wasteful outdoor life, its love of landed property, and its contempt for manual labour, become a trading community?
*The Academy*, July 20, 1889, p. 32.

**squireship** (skwīr'ship), *n.* [< *squire*[1] + *-ship*.] Same as *squirehood*. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 4. (*Latham.*)

**squiress** (skwīr'es), *n.* [< *squire*[1] + *-ess*.] The wife of a squire. *Bulwer*, Pelham, vii. (*Davies.*) [Colloq., Eng.]

**squirm** (skwėrm), *v. i.* [Prob. a var. of *squir*, throw with a jerk, influenced by association with *swarm* and *worm*: see *squir*.] **1.** To wriggle or writhe, as an eel or a worm; hence, to writhe mentally.

You never need think you can turn over any old falsehood without a terrible *squirming* and scattering of the horrid little population that dwells under it.
*O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, v.

They [worms in the pupa state] only *squirm* a little in a feeble way now and then, and grow stiffer, till they can't *squirm* at all, and then they're mummies, and that's the end of it till the butterflies are born.
*Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, viii.

**2.** To climb by wriggling; "shin": as, to *squirm* up a tree.

**squirm** (skwėrm), *n.* [< *squirm*, *v.*] **1.** A wriggling motion, like that of a worm or an eel.—**2.** *Naut.*, a twist in a rope.

**squirr**, *v.* See *squir*.

**squirrel** (skwur'el or skwir'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *squirril*, *squerrel*, *squirel*, *squiril*; < ME. *squirel*, *squyrelle*, *scurel*, *swerelle*, *swyrelle*, < OF. *esquirel*, *escurel*, *escuirel*, *escureul*, *escureuil*, *escureuil*, *escurieu*, F. *écureuil* = Pr. *escurol* = Sp. Pg. *esquilo* (cf. It. *scojattolo*, *scojatto*), < ML. *sciuriolus*, *sciurellus* (also, after Rom., *scuriolus*, *scurellus*, *escurellus*, corruptly *sirogrillus*, *cirogrillus*, *experiolus*, *asperiolus*, etc.), dim. of L. *sciurus*, < Gr. *σκίουρος*, a squirrel, lit. 'shadow-tailed,' < *σκιά*, shadow, + *οὐρά*, tail. For the sense, cf. E. dial. *skug*, a squirrel, lit. 'shade': see *skug*.] **1.** A rodent quadruped of the family *Sciuridæ* and genus *Sciurus*, originally and specifically *Sciurus vulgaris* of Europe. Squirrels have pointed ears and a long bushy tail; they are of active arboreal habits, and are able to sit up on their hind quarters and use the fore paws like hands. *S. vulgaris*, called in England *skug*, is a squirrel 8 or 10 inches long (the tail being nearly

European Squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*).

as much more), with an elegant reddish-brown coat, white below, and the ears tufted or penciled. It lives in trees, is very agile and graceful in its movements, feeds on all kinds of small hard fruits, nests in a hole, hibernates to some extent in the colder latitudes, and brings forth usually three or four young. It is readily tamed, and makes an interesting pet. The North American squirrel nearest to this one is the chickaree, or red squirrel, *S. hudsonius*. (See cut under *chickaree*.) The common gray squirrel of the United States is *S. carolinensis*. (See cut under *Sciurus*.) Fox- or cat-squirrels are several large red, gray, or black species of North America. (See cut under *fox-squirrel*.) North America (including Mexico and Central America) is very rich in squirrels; southern Asia and Africa are less rich, while South America and Europe have each but a single species of *Sciurus* proper. In the extension of the name *squirrel* to other genera of the family, the species of *Tamias*, *Spermophilus*, and *Cynomys* are distinguished as *ground-squirrels* or *prairie-squirrels*, and some of them are also called *marmot-squirrels* (see cuts under *chipmunk*, *Spermophilus*, *owl*, and *prairie-dog*); those of *Sciuropterus* and *Pteromys* are *flying-squirrels* (see cuts under *flying-squirrel* and *Sciuropterus*). The scale-tailed squirrels of Africa belong to a different family, *Anomaluridæ*. (See cut under *Anomaluridæ*.) Certain Australian marsupials, as phalangers or potaurists, which resemble squirrels, are improperly so called. (See cut under *Acrobates*.) Some *Sciuridæ* have other vernacular names, as *skug*, *assapan*, *taguan*, *jelerang*, *hackee*, *chickaree*, *gopher*, *sisel*, *suslik*, *prairie-dog*, *wishtonwish*, etc.; but *squirrel*, without a qualifying term, is practically confined to the genus *Sciurus*, all the many members of which resemble one another too closely to be mistaken. See the technical names, and cut under *Xerus*.

**2.** In *cotton-manuf.*, one of the small card-covered rollers used with the large roller of a carding-machine. Also called *urchin*.—**Barking squirrel**, the prairie-dog: an early name of this animal as brought to notice by Lewis and Clarke in 1814.—**Burrowing squirrel**, Lewis and Clarke's name (1814) of a prairie-dog, or some related prairie-squirrel.—**Chipping-squirrel**, the chipmunk.—**Federation squirrel**, the thirteen-lined spermophile, or striped gopher: so called in allusion to the thirteen stripes of the flag of the original States of the American Union. *S. L. Mitchill*, 1821. See cut under *Spermophilus*.—**Hunt the squirrel**. See *hunt*. (See also *flying-squirrel*, *prairie-squirrel*, *sugar-squirrel*.)

**squirrel-bot** (skwur'el-bot), *n.* A bot-fly, *Cuterebra emasculator*, whose larvæ infest the genital and axillary regions of various squirrels and gophers in the United States, particularly the scrotum and testicles of the male of *Tamias striatus*, the striped chipmunk.

**squirrel-corn** (skwur'el-kôrn), *n.* A pretty spring wild flower, *Dielytra* (*Dicentra*) *Canadensis*, of eastern North America. It has elegant dissected leaves, graceful racemes of a few cream-colored heart-shaped blossoms, and separate yellow tubers which resemble kernels of Indian corn. See *Dicentra*. Less commonly called *turkey-corn*.

**squirrel-cup** (skwur'el-kup), *n.* The hepatica or liverleaf.

**squirrel-fish** (skwur'el-fish), *n.* **1.** Any fish of the family *Holocentridæ*, and especially of the genus *Holocentrus*. The numerous species are remarkable for the development of sharp spines almost everywhere on the surface of the body. The name refers to the noise they make when taken out of the water, which suggests the bark of a squirrel. *H. pentacanthus* of the West Indies, occasional on the United States coast, is chiefly of a bright-red color, with streaks shining lengthwise; its bright tints and quick movements make it one of the most conspicuous denizens of rocky tide-pools. See cut under *Holocentridæ*.

2. The serrano, *Diplectrum fasciculare*, distinguished by the segregation of the serræ at the angle of the preoperculum into two groups. It is common in the West Indies, and also along the southern United States coast to North Carolina.—3. A local name of the pinfish, *Lagodon rhomboides*.

**squirrel-grass** (skwur'el-gràs), *n.* Same as *squirreltail*.

**squirrel-hake** (skwur'el-hāk), *n.* A gadoid fish, *Physis chuss;* the white hake. See *chuss*, *hake*[2], 2, and cut under *Physis*.

**squirrel-hawk** (skwur'el-hâk), *n.* The ferruginous rough-legged hawk, *Archibuteo ferrugineus*, the largest and handsomest bird of its genus, found in California and most other parts of western North America from British America southward: so called because it preys extensively upon ground-squirrels and related rodents. It is 23 inches long and 55 in extent; when adult the under parts are nearly white, with rich chestnut flags barred with black; the tail is mostly white, clouded with silver-gray, and tinged with bay; and the dark upper parts are much varied with brownish red.

Squirrel-hawk (*Archibuteo ferrugineus*).

**squirrel-lemur** (skwur'el-lē″mėr), *n.* A lemur of the subfamily *Galaginiæ*, and especially of the genus *Galago*. See cut under *Galago*.

**squirrel-lock** (skwur'el-lok), *n.* Squirrel-fur from the under sides of the body. In gray squirrels it is pale-yellow, and it is used for lining winter garments.

**squirrel-monkey** (skwur'el-mung″ki), *n.* One of many kinds of small South American monkeys with a long, bushy, and nonprehensile tail: so called from their general aspect. (*a*) Any member of the family *Hapalidæ* or *Mididæ;* a marmoset. See cut under *Hapale*. (*b*) Especially, a saimiri or titi of the genus *Chrysothrix*, as the death's-head, *C. sciureus*. See *saimiri*, and compare *saguin*.

Squirrel monkey (*Chrysothrix sciureus*).

**squirrel-mouse** (skwur'el-mous), *n.* Same as *dormouse*.

**squirrel-petaurist** (skwur'el-pe-tâ″rist), *n.* A squirrel-phalanger.

**squirrel-phalanger** (skwur'el-fā-lan″jėr), *n.* An Australian flying-phalanger, or petaurist, as *Petaurus* (*Belideus*) *sciureus*, a marsupial mammal resembling a squirrel in some respects.

**squirrel-shrew** (skwur'el-shrö), *n.* A small insectivorous mammal of the family *Tupaiidæ*, as a banxring or a pentail. See cuts under *Tupaia* and *Ptilocercus*.

**squirreltail** (skwur'el-tāl), *n.* One of several grasses of the genus *Hordeum*. (*a*) In Great Britain, *H. maritimum*, and sometimes *H. murinum*, the wall-barley, and *H. secalinum* (*H. pratense*), the meadow-barley. (*b*) In the United States, chiefly *H. jubatum*, but in California also *H. murinum*, there naturalized and, as elsewhere, a pest, infesting wool, also the throats, etc., of animals, with its long barbed awns.

**squirt** (skwėrt), *v.* [E. dial. also *swirt;* perhaps < LG. *swirtjen*, squirt. The equiv. verb *squitter* can hardly be connected.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To eject with suddenness and force in a jet or rapid stream from a narrow orifice: as, to *squirt* water in one's face.

> The hard-featured miscreant . . . coolly rolled his tobacco in his cheek and *squirted* the juice into the fire-grate.
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxiii.

2. To spatter or bespatter.

> They know I dare
> To spurn or baffle them, or *squirt* their eyes
> With ink. *B. Jonson*, Apol. to Poetaster.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To issue suddenly in a thin jet or jet-like stream, as from a syringe, or a narrow orifice suddenly opened; spurt.

> The oars seemed to lash the water savagely, like a connected row of swords, and the spray *squirted* at each vicious stroke. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, i.

2†. To prate; blab. [Old slang.]—**Squirting cucumber.** See *Ecballium*.

**squirt** (skwėrt), *n.* [< *squirt*, *v.*] 1. An instrument with which a liquid may be ejected in a strong jet-like stream; a syringe.

> His weapons are a pin to scratch and a *squirt* to bespatter. *Pope*.

2. A small jet: as, a *squirt* of water.—3. A system of motion of a fluid, where the motion is everywhere irrotational, and where there is no expansion except at isolated points.—4. Looseness of the bowels; diarrhea. [Low.]—5. A small, insignificant, but self-assertive fellow; an upstart; a cad. [Colloq.]—6. A hasty start or spurt. [Colloq.]

> How different from the rash jerks and hare-brain'd *squirts* thou art wont, Tristram, to transact it with in other humours—dropping thy pen, spurting thy ink about thy table and thy books. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 28.

7. A sea-squirt; an ascidian or tunicary.

**squirter** (skwėr'tėr), *n.* [< *squirt* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which squirts. *O. W. Holmes*, Poet at the Breakfast-Table, v.

**squirt-gun** (skwėrt'gun), *n.* A kind of squirter or syringe used as a toy by boys.

**squiry** (skwīr'i), *n.* [< ME. *squierie*, < OF. *esquirie*, *escuierie*, *escuyerie*, *escuerie*, *escurie*, < *escuier*, a squire: see *squire*[1].] 1†. A number of squires or attendants collectively. *Rob. of Brunne*, Chronicles.—2. The whole body of landed gentry.

**squit** (skwit), *n.* Same as *squeteague*.

**squitch** (skwich), *n.* A variant of *quitch*[2].

**squitee** (skwi-tē′), *n.* Same as *squeteague*.

**squob.** See *squab*[1], *squab*[2].

**squorget**, *n.* [ME.; origin obscure.] A shoot.

> The *squorges* [tr. L. *flagilla* for *flagella*] hie and graffes from the folde. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p 65.

**squuncket**, *n.* An early spelling of *skunk*. *W. Wood*, 1634.

**squyncet**, *n.* See *squince*.

**sqw-.** A Middle English fashion of writing *squ-*.

**Sr.** A contraction of *senior:* as, John Smith, *Sr.*

**Sr.** In *chem.*, the symbol for *strontium*.

**sradha, shraddha** (srä̆d'hä̆, shrä̆d'hä̆), *n.* [Skt. *çrāddha*, < *çraddhā*, faith.] A Hindu funeral ceremony in honor of a deceased ancestor, at which food is offered, and gifts are made to Brahmans.

**ss.** A Middle English form of *sh*.

**ss-.** A Middle English fashion of writing initial *s-*.

**SS.** An abbreviation: (*a*) of *saints;* (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *scilicet* (common in legal documents).

**S. S.** An abbreviation: (*a*) of *Sunday-school;* (*b*) of *steamship*, also of *screw steamship*.

**S. S. E.** An abbreviation of *south-southeast*.

**ssh.** A common Middle English form of *sch*, now *sh*.

**S. S. W.** An abbreviation of *south-southwest*.

**st.** An abbreviation: (*a*) [*cap.*] of *saint;* (*b*) [*cap.* or *l. c.*] of *street;* (*c*) [*cap.* or *l. c.*] of *strait;* (*d*) of *stanza;* (*e*) of *stet;* (*f*) of *statute*.

**'st**, *interj.* Same as *hist*[1].

**-st**[1]. See *-est*[1].

**-st**[2]. See *-est*[2].

**stab** (stab), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stabbed*, ppr. *stabbing*. [< ME. **stabben* (found in the noun); perhaps < Ir. Gael. *stob*, thrust, push, stab, fix a stake in the ground, < *stob*, a stake, pointed iron or stick, stub; *cf. staff*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To puncture, pierce, or wound with or as with a pointed weapon, especially with a knife or dagger.

> I fear I wrong the honourable men
> Whose daggers have *stabb'd* Cæsar.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 157.

> He was not to be torn in pieces by a mob, or *stabbed* in the back by an assassin. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. To thrust or plunge, as a pointed weapon. [Rare.]

> If we should recount
> Our baleful news, . . .
> *Stab* poniards in our flesh till all were told,
> The words would add more anguish than the wounds.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 98.

3. Figuratively, to pierce or penetrate; inflict keen or severe pain upon; injure secretly, as by slander or malicious falsehoods: as, to *stab* one in the back (that is, to slander one behind his back).

> Her silence *stabbed* his conscience through and through.
> *Lowell*, A Legend of Brittany, ii. 24.

4. In *masonry*, to pick (a brick wall) so as to make it rough, and thereby afford a hold for plaster.—**To stab arms**†. See *arm*[1].—**To stab out**, to cut a continuous incision in with a sharp edge like that of a chisel, by making one cut in line with and in continuation of another, the first guiding the second, and so on.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To aim a blow with a dagger or other pointed weapon, either literally or figuratively: as, to *stab* at a person.

> None shall dare
> With shortened sword to *stab* in closer war.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 509.

2. To wound; be extremely cutting.

> She speaks poniards, and every word *stabs*.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 255.

**stab** (stab), *n.* [< *stab*, *v.*] 1. A thrust or blow with the point of a weapon, especially a dagger.

> Hee neuer reuengeth with lesse than the *stab*.
> *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 25.

> To fall beneath a base assassin's *stab*.
> *Rowe*, Ambitious Step-Mother, ii. 2.

2. A wound made with a sharp-pointed weapon.

> His gash'd *stabs* look'd like a breach in nature
> For ruin's wasteful entrance.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3. 119.

3. A wound given in the dark; a treacherous injury.

> This sudden *stab* of rancour I misdoubt.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 2. 89.

**Stabat Mater** (stā'bat mā'tėr). [So called from the first words of the Latin text, *Stabat mater*, 'The mother (sc. of Jesus) was standing': L. *stabat*, 3d pers. sing. imperf. ind. of *stare*, stand (see *stand*); *mater* = Gr. *μήτηρ* = E. *mother:* see *mother*.] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. liturgy*, a sequence on the Virgin Mary at the crucifixion, written about 1300 by Jacobus de Benedictis (Jacopone da Todi). It has also been ascribed to Innocent III. and others, and was probably modeled on older hymns such as the staurotheotokia of the Greek Church. It is sung after the Epistle on the Feasts of the Seven Dolours of the Blessed Virgin Mary on the Friday before Good Friday and on the third Sunday in September. 2. A musical setting of this sequence. Famous examples have been written by Palestrina, Pergolesi, Rossini, Dvořák, and others.

**stabber** (stab'ėr), *n.* [< *stab* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who stabs; one who murders by stabbing.

> A lurking, waylaying coward, and a *stabber* in the dark.
> *Dennis* (?), True Character of Mr. Pope (1716).

2. A pricker. (*a*) *Naut.*, a three-cornered awl used by sailmakers to make holes in canvas. (*b*) A leather-workers' pegging-awl. (*c*) An awl used in needlework to make holes for eyelets.

**stabbing** (stab'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stab*, *v.*] In *bookbinding*, the making of perforations in the inner margins of pamphlets for the insertion of binding-thread or wire. Also called, in England, *holing*.

**stabbingly** (stab'ing-li), *adv.* In a stabbing manner; with intent to do an act of secret malice.

**stabbing-machine** (stab'ing-ma-shēn″), *n* In *bookbinding*, a machine for perforating the inner margins of gathered pamphlets by means of stout steel needles operated by a treadle.

**stabbing-press** (stab'ing-pres), *n.* In *bookbinding*, same as *stabbing-machine*.

**stabely**†, *adv.* An old spelling of *stably*.

**stabilify** (stā-bil'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stabilified*, ppr. *stabilifying*. [< L. *stabilis*, steadfast, steady (see *stable*[2]), + *facere*, make.] To render stable, fixed, or firm; establish. [Rare.]

> Render solid and *stabilify* mankind.
> *Browning.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**stabiliment**† (stā-bil'i-ment), *n.* [< L. *stabilimentum*, a stay, support, < *stabilire*, make firm, fix: see *stable*[2], *v.*] 1. Stablishment; establishment. [Rare.]

> If the apostolate, in the first *stabiliment*, was this eminency of power, then it must be so.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 32.

2. Support; prop. [Rare.]

> They serve for *stabiliment*, propagation, and shade.
> *Derham.*

**stabilisation, stabilise.** See *stabilization*, *stabilize*.

**stabilitate** (stā-bil'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *stabilita(t-)s*, steadfastness, firmness (see *stability*), + *-ate*[2].] To make stable; establish.

> The soul about it self circumgyrates
> Her various forms, and what she most doth love
> She oft before her self *stabilitates*.
> *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 43.

The work reserved for him who shall come to *stabilitate* our empire in the East, if ever he comes at all.
*W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 180.

**stability** (stą-bil'i-ti), *n.* [In ME. *stabilte, stablete;* < OF. *stablete*, F. *stabilité* = Sp. *estabilidad* = Pg. *estabilidade* = It. *stabilità*, < L. *stabilita(t-)s*, firmness, steadfastness, < *stabilis*, firm, steadfast: see *stable*[2].] **1.** The state or property of being stable or firm; strength to stand and resist overthrow or change; stableness; firmness: as, the *stability* of a building, of a government, or of a system.

Take myn herte in-to thi ward,
And sette thou me in *stabilte!*
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

What I see in England, in America, in Switzerland, is *stability*, the power to make changes, when change is needed, without pulling the whole political fabric down on the heads of the reformers.
*E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 396.

**2.** Steadiness or firmness, as of purpose or resolution; fixity of character; steadfastness: the opposite of *fickleness* and *inconstancy*.

The natural generation and process of all things receiveth order of proceeding from the settled *stability* of divine understanding. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, I. 3.

**3.** Fixedness, as opposed to *fluidity*.

Fluidness and *stability* are contrary qualities. *Boyle.*

**4.** Continuance in the same state; permanence; specifically, an additional or fourth vow of continuance in the same profession, and residence for life in the same monastery, imposed upon monks by the Benedictine rule.—**5.** That character of equilibrium, or of a body in equilibrium, in virtue of which, if the position is disturbed, it tends to be restored. The term is especially used in this sense with reference to ships and floating bodies, in which the distance of the center of gravity below the metacenter is the measure of the stability. This may be considered as the difference between the distance of the center of flotation from the metacenter, called the *stability of figure*, and the distance of the center of gravity from the metacenter, called the *stability of load*. The stability under sail is also considered.—**Moment of stability.** See *moment.*—**Syn. 1** and **2.** Immobility, permanence. See *stable*[2].

**stabilization** (stab″il-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *stabilize* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering stable; stablishment. Also spelled *stabilisation*.

The transformation of "stable" matter into "unstable" that takes place during the assimilation of food is necessary, because, dúring the activity of the organism, forces are constantly becoming "fixed," and with this "fixation of force" goes "the *stabilisation* of matter."
*Mind*, XII. 602.

**stabilize** (stab'il-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stabilized*, ppr. *stabilizing*. [< L. *stabilis*, firm (see *stable*[2]), + *-ize*.] To render stable. Also spelled *stabilise*.

A written literature, the habit of recording and reading, the prevalence of actual instruction, work yet more powerfully in the same direction; and when such forces have reached the degree of strength which they show in our modern enlightened communities, they fairly dominate the history of speech. The language is *stabilized*, especially as regards all those alterations which proceed from inaccuracy. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 158.

**stabiltet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *stability*.

**stable**[1] (stā'bl), *n.* [< ME. *stable, stabul*, < OF. *estable*, F. *étable* = Pr. *estable* = Sp. *establo* = Pg. *estabulo* = It. *stabbio*, a stable, stall, < L. *stabulum*, a standing-place, abode, habitation, usually in the particular senses, an inclosure for animals, as for cows (a stall), sheep (a fold), birds (an aviary), bees (a beehive), etc., also poet. a flock, herd, also a public house, tavern; < *stare*, stand: see *stand*. Cf. *stall*[1]. The word exists also in *constable*.] **1.** A building or an inclosure in which horses, cattle, and other domestic animals are lodged, and which is furnished with stalls, troughs, racks, and bins to contain their food and necessary equipments; in a restricted sense, such a building for horses and cows only; in a still narrower and now the most usual sense, such a building for horses only.

And undre theise Stages ben *Stables* wel y vowted for the Emperours Hors. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 17.

The chambres and the *stables* weren wyde,
And wel we weren esed atte beste.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 29.

If your husband have *stables* enough, you'll see he shall lack no barns. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4. 48.

**2.** In *racing slang*, the horses belonging to a particular racing stable.—**Augean stable.** See *Augean.*

**stable**[1] (stā'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stabled*, ppr. *stabling*. [< ME. *stablen*, < OF. *establer*, < L. *stabulare*, lodge, house, stable, in pass. be lodged, stable, kennel, roost, < *stabulum*, an abode, stable: see *stable*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To put or keep in a stable, as horses.

Elizer was besy to serue sir Gawein and *stable* Gringalet, and helped him to vn-arme. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 555.

Here, *stable* me these steeds, and see them well bedded.
*Scott*, Monastery, xiv.

**II.** *intrans.* To dwell or lodge in or as in a stable, as beasts.

In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, sea-monsters whelp'd
And *stabled*. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 752.

**stable**[2] (stā'bl), *a.* [< ME. *stable*, < OF. *stable, estable*, F. *stable* = Sp. *estable* = Pg. *estavel* = It. *stabile*, < L. *stabilis*, firm, steadfast, < *stare*, stand: see *stand*.] **1.** Firm; firmly fixed, settled, or established; that cannot be easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; steadfast: as, a *stable* structure; a *stable* government.

But the gode Cristene men that ben *stable* in the Feythe entren welle withouten perile. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 282.

That all States should be *stable* in proportion as they are just, and in proportion as they administer justly, is what might be asserted. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 162.

**2.** Fixed; steady; constant; permanent.

Withe *stable* Eye loke vpone theym rihte.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

I have a *stable* Home-Employment proffered me by my Lord Scroop, Lord President of the North.
*Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 26.

**3.** Fixed or firm in resolution or purpose; not wavering, fickle, or easily diverted: as, a man of *stable* character; also formerly, in a bad sense, obstinate; pertinacious.

*Stable* and abydyng yn malyce, pervicax, pertinax.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 471.

**Stable equilibrium, flotation,** etc. See the nouns.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Durable, Permanent*, etc. See *lasting*.

**stable**[2]† (stā'bl), *v.* [< ME. *stablen, stabelen, stabullen*, < OF. *establir*, F. *établir* = OSp. *establr* = It. *stabilire*, < L. *stabilire*, make firm or steadfast, establish, confirm, cause to rest, < *stabilis*, firm, steadfast: see *stable*[2], *a.* Cf. *stablish, establish.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make stable; establish; ordain.

Be hit ordeynyd and *stablyd* by the M. and Wardens.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 328.

This book bore this title, Articles devised by the King's highness to *stable* Christian quietness and unity among the people. *Strype*, Abp. Cranmer, i. 12.

**2.** To make steady, firm, or sure; support.

When thou ministers at the heghe autere,
With bothe hondes thou serue tho prest in fere,
The ton to *stabulle* the tother
Lest thou fayle, my dere brother.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.

**3**†. To fix or hold fast, as in mire; mire; stall.

When they the peril that do not forecast
In the stiff mud are quickly *stabled* fast.
*Drayton*, Moon-Calf.

**II.** *intrans.* To stand firm; be confirmed.

Of alegeaunce now lerneth a lesson other tweyne,
Wher-by it standith and *stablithe* moste.
*Richard the Redeless*, i. 10.

**stable-boy** (stā'bl-boi), *n.* A boy who is employed about a stable.

**stable-call** (stā'bl-kâl), *n.* A trumpet-signal in the cavalry and light artillery services, to assemble the troop or battery for the purpose of watering and grooming the horses; hence, the assembling of a troop for this purpose.

Will you go down to *stable-call* and pick out a mount?
*The Century*, XXXVII. 900.

**stable-fly** (stā'bl-flī), *n.* **1.** The biting housefly, *Stomoxys calcitrans*, common to Europe and North America. It much resembles the common housefly, *Musca domestica*, but bites severely and is often very troublesome. As it enters houses before storms, it has given rise to the expression "flies bite before a storm." **2.** Another fly, *Cyrtoneura stabulans*, common to Europe and North America.

**stablelyt**, *adv.* A Middle English form of *stably*.

**stable-man** (stā'bl-mạn), *n.* A man who attends in a stable; an ostler; a groom.

**stableness** (stā'bl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *stablenesse, stabilnes, stabulnesse;* < *stable*[2] + *-ness*.] The state, character, or property of being stable, in any sense of the word.

**stabler** (stā'blėr), *n.* [< ME. *stabler, stabyller*, < OF. *stablier* = Sp. *establero*, a stable-boy, < L. *stabularius*, a stable-boy, also a host, a taverner, landlord, prop. adj., pertaining to a stable or to a public house, < *stabulum*, a stable, a public house: see *stable*[1].] A person who stables horses, or furnishes accommodations and food for them.

There came a man to the *stabler* (so they call the people at Edinburgh that take in horses to keep), and wanted to know if he could hear of any returned horses for England. *Defoe*, Col. Jack, p. 240. (*Davies.*)

**stable-room** (stā'bl-röm), *n.* Room in a stable; room for stables.

**stable-stand** (stā'bl-stand), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, the position of a man who is found at his place in the forest with a crossbow bent, or with a long-bow, ready to let fly at a deer, or standing near a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip. This is one of the four presumptions that a man intends stealing the king's deer.

**stabletet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *stability*.

**stabling** (stā'bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stable*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of putting horses or other beasts into a stable.—**2.** Stable accommodation; shelter for horses and other beasts; stables.

Her terrour once on Afric's tawny shore,
Now smok'd in dust, a *stabling* now for wolves.
*Thomson*, Liberty, iii. 372.

The villas look dreary and lonesome, . . . with their high garden walls, their long, low piles of *stabling*, and the passée indecency of their nymphs and fauns.
*Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

**stablish** (stab'lish), *v. t.* [< ME. *stablischen, stablisshen, stablissen*, < OF. *establiss-*, stem of certain parts of *establir*, F. *établir*, < L. *stabilire*, make firm or steadfast: see *stable*[2], *v.* Cf. *establish.*] To make stable or firm; establish; set up; ordain. [Archaic.]

Devyne thowht . . . *stablyssyth* many manere gyses to thinges that ben to done. *Chaucer*, Boethius, iv. prose 6.

To stop effusion of our Christian blood,
And *stablish* quietness on every side.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 1. 10.

Let a man *stablish* himself in those courses he approves.
*Emerson*, Essays, 1st scr., p. 238.

**stablishment** (stab'lish-mẹnt), *n.* [< *stablish* + *-ment*. Cf. *establishment*.] Establishment.

For stint of strife and *stablishment* of rest.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. viii. 21.

**stably** (stā'bli), *adv.* [< ME. *stabely, stablely;* < *stable*[2] + *-ly*[2].] In a stable manner; firmly; fixedly; securely.

God disponith in his purvyaunce syngulerly and *stablely* the thinges that ben to done.
*Chaucer*, Boethius, iv. prose 6.

Thay saide a sterne, with lemys bright,
Owte of the Eest shulde *stabely* stande.
*York Plays*, p. 126.

**stabulation**† (stab-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *stabulatio(n-)*, a place where cattle are housed, < *stabulari*, pp. *stabulatus*, stable, lodge: see *stable*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of stabling beasts.—**2.** A place or room for stabling beasts.

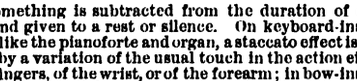
**stabwort**† (stab'wėrt), *n.* The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella:* so called as being considered good for wounds.

**stabyllet**. A Middle English form of *stable*[1], *stable*[2].

**stacca** (stak'ą̈), *n.* A Welsh dry measure, equal to three Winchester bushels.

**staccatissimo** (stȧk-kȧ-tis'i-mō), *a.* [It., superl. of *staccato*, detached: see *staccato*.] In *music*, very staccato.

**staccato** (stȧk-kä'tō), *a.* [< It. *staccato*, pp. of *staccare*, for *distaccare*, separate, detach: see *detach*.] In *music*, detached; disconnected; abrupt; separated from one another by slight pauses: used both of single tones in a melody and of chords: opposed to *legato*. Three grades of staccato are sometimes recognized—the slightest being marked by dots over or under the notes with a sweeping curve (*a*), the next by dots without the curve (*b*), and the greatest by pointed strokes instead of dots (*c*). In each



case something is subtracted from the duration of each note, and given to a rest or silence. On keyboard-instruments like the pianoforte and organ, a staccato effect is produced by a variation of the usual touch in the action either of the fingers, of the wrist, or of the forearm; in bow-instruments like the violin, by an abrupt detached motion of the bow, or by a springing bow; in wind-instruments, by stopping the mouthpiece with the tongue (sometimes called *tonguing*); and in the voice, either by a detached action of the breath or by a closing of the glottis. The word is also used sometimes to note an abrupt emphatic style of speaking or writing.—**Staccato mark,** in *musical notation*, a dot or pointed stroke added over or under a note to indicate a staccato rendering.—**Staccato touch,** in playing the pianoforte or organ, a touch designed to produce a clear and musical staccato effect.

**stacher** (stach'ėr), *v. i.* A Scotch form of *stacker*[1].

**Stachydeæ** (stā-kid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham, 1836), < *Stachys* (assumed stem *Stachyd-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Labiatæ*. It is characterized by a five- or ten-nerved or -veined calyx, a corolla with the upper lip erect, concave, and commonly galeate or arched, the lower lip three-cleft and spreading, four perfect ascending or included stamens, with the forward pair longer, and a four-parted ovary forming in fruit four dry nutlets fixed by a small basal or slightly oblique scar. It includes 36 genera (of which *Stachys* is the type), classed in the subtribes *Scutellarieæ*,

*Melitteæ*, *Marrubieæ*, and *Lamieæ*; other important genera are *Physostegia*, *Brunella* (*Prunella*), *Phlomis*, *Sideritis*, *Ballota*, *Galeopsis*, *Lamium*, *Leonurus*, and *Moluccella*. See cut under *self-heal*.

**Stachys** (stā′kis), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690), < L. *stachys*, < Gr. *στάχυς*, a plant, woundwort, *Stachys arvensis*, so called from the spiked flowers; a particular use of *στάχυς*, an ear of corn, a spike, in gen. a plant.] A genus of plants, of the order *Labiatæ*, type of the tribe *Stachydeæ*. It is characterized by flowers with the five calyx-teeth equal or the posterior larger, the corolla-tube somewhat cylindrical and either included in or exserted from the calyx, the upper lip usually entire and arched, the anther-cells usually diverging, and the ovary forming nutlets which are obtuse or rounded at the top. Over 200 species have been described, of which about 170 are now thought to be distinct. They are widely dispersed through the temperate zones, occur within the tropics on mountains, and extend in a few cases into frigid and subalpine regions. They are lacking in Australia and New Zealand, and nearly so in Chili and in South Africa. Sixteen species occur in the United States; 5 are eastern, of which *S. aspera* is the most common, and *S. palustris* the most widely diffused. Several species, especially *S. sylvatica* of Europe, are known as *hedge-nettle*, and several others as *woundwort*, particularly *S. Germanica*. For *S. Betonica* see *betony*, and for *S. palustris* see *clown-heal*. Several species are occasionally cultivated for ornament, as *S. lanata*, a woolly-leafed plant much used for edgings. *S. affinis* (*S. tuberifera*), an esculent recently introduced from Japan, cultivated in France under the name of *crosnes*, produces numerous small white tubers which may be eaten boiled or fried or prepared as a preserve. The tubers are said to decay rapidly if exposed to the air, and are kept in the ground or packed in sand; their taste is compared to that of the sweet potato, followed by a peculiar piquant flavor.

**Stachytarpheta** (stak″i-tär-fē′tȧ), *n.* [NL. (Vahl, 1804), so called from the thick flower-spikes; prob. an error for **Stachytarpheia*, < Gr. *στάχυς*, a spike, + *ταρφειός*, thick, dense, < *τρέφειν*, thicken.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Verbenaceæ* and tribe *Verbeneæ*. It is characterized by sessile spiked flowers with a narrow five-ribbed five-nerved calyx, a corolla with five spreading lobes, two perfect stamens with divaricate anther-cells, and a two-celled ovary ripening into two hard dry oblong or linear one-seeded nutlets. There are about 45 species, natives of tropical and subtropical America, with one species, *S. Indica*, also dispersed through tropical Africa and Asia. They are herbs or shrubs bearing opposite or alternate toothed and commonly rugose leaves. The flowers are white, blue, purple, or scarlet, solitary in the axils of bracts, and sessile or half-immersed in the axis of the more or less densely crowded terminal spikes. The species are sometimes called *bastard* or *false vervain*. *S. Jamaicensis* (now identified with *S. Indica*) is the *gervao* (which see), from its use sometimes called *Brazilian tea*. This and other species, as *S. mutabilis*, a handsome ever-blooming shrub, are occasionally cultivated under glass.

**stack**[1] (stak), *n.* [< ME. *stack*, *stacke*, *stakke*, *stak*, *stac*, < Icel. *stakkr*, a stack of hay (cf. *stakka*, a stump), = Sw. *stack* = Dan. *stak*, a stack, pile of hay; allied to *stake*[1], and ult. from the root of *stick*[1]. Hence *staggard*[2].] **1.** A pile of grain in the sheaf, or of hay, straw, pease, etc., gathered into a circular or rectangular form, often, when of large size, coming to a point or ridge at the top, and thatched to protect it from the weather.

> The whole prairie was covered with yellow wheat *stacks*.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 531.

**2.** A pile of sticks, billets, poles, or cordwood; formerly, also, a pyre, or burial pile.

> Against every pillar was a *stack* of billets above a man's height, which the watermen that bring wood down the Seine . . . laid there. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 249.

**3.** A pile or group of other objects in orderly position. (*a*) In *printing*, a flat pile of paper, printed or unprinted, in a press-room or bindery. (*b*) *Mil.*, the pyramidal group formed by a number of muskets with fixed bayonets when stacked. (*c*) In *paper-making*, four or more calendering-rolls in position. (*d*) In libraries, a set of book-shelves one above the other, whether placed against a wall or standing in the middle of a room.

**4.** A number of funnels or chimneys standing together.—**5.** A single chimney or passage-way for smoke; the chimney or funnel of a locomotive or steam-vessel: also called *smoke-stack*. See cuts under *passenger-engine* and *puddling-furnace*.—**6.** A high detached rock; a columnar rock; a precipitous rock rising out of the sea. The use of the word *stack* with this meaning is very common on the coast of Scotland and the adjacent islands (especially the Orkneys), and is almost exclusively limited to that region.

> Here [in Shetland] also, near 200 yards from the shore, stands the *Stack* of Snalda, a grand perpendicular column of rock, at least sixty, but more probably eighty, feet high, on the summit of which the eagle has annually nested from time immemorial. *Shirreff*, Shetland, p. 5.

**7.** A customary unit of volume for fire-wood and coal, generally 4 cubic yards (108 cubic feet). The three-quarter stack in parts of Derbyshire is said to be 105 or 106 cubic feet.—**8.** *pl.* A large quantity; "lots": as, *stacks* of money. [Slang.]=**Syn. 1.** *Shock*, etc. See *sheaf*[1].

**stack**[1] (stak), *v. t.* [< ME. *stakken* (= Sw. *stacka* = Dan. *stakke*), stack; from the noun.] **1.** To pile or build in the form of a stack; make into a regularly formed pile: as, to *stack* grain.

> Your hay is well brought in, and better *stacked* than usual. *Swift*, To Dr. Sheridan, Sept. 19, 1725.

**2.** To make up (cards) in a designed manner, so as to secure an unfair advantage; pack.—**To stack arms**, to stand together muskets or rifles with fixed bayonets in definite numbers, as four or six together, so that they form a tent-shaped group.

**stack**[2] (stak). An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *stick*[1] (and *stick*[2]).

**stackage** (stak′āj), *n.* [< *stack*[1] + *-age*.] **1.** Grain, hay, etc., put up in stacks. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** A tax on things stacked. *Imp. Dict.*

**stack-borer** (stak′bōr″ėr), *n.* An instrument for piercing stacks of hay, to admit air, where the hay is in danger of damage from heating.

**stacken-cloud**† (stak′n-kloud), *n.* A cumulus cloud.

> The rapid formation and disappearance of small cumuli is a process constantly going on in particular kinds of weather. These little *stacken-clouds* seem to form out of the atmosphere, and to be resolved again as rapidly into it. *Forster*, Atmospheric Phenomena, p. 58.

**stacker**[1] (stak′ėr), *v. i.* [Sc. also *stakker*, *stacher*; < ME. *stakeren*, also *stakelen*, < Icel. *stakra*, push, stagger, freq. of *staka*, push, punt; cf. *stjaka*, punt, push with a stake (*stjaki*, a punt-pole), = Dan. *stage* = Sw. *staka*, push, punt with a stake, = MD. *staken*, *stacken*, set stakes, dam up with stakes, give up work, = E. *stake*[1]: see *stake*[1], *v.* Doublet of *stagger*.] **1.** To stagger. [Prov. Eng.]

> She rist her up, and *stakereth* heer and ther.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2567.

**2**†. To stammer. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 471.

**stacker**[2] (stak′ėr), *n.* [< *stack*[1] + *-er*[1].] An attachment to a threshing-machine for raising and delivering the straw from the machine, either upon a wagon or upon a stack. It consists of an endless-belt elevator running in a trough that can be placed at any angle, the whole being mounted on wheels, and connected by belting with the thresher, or with the engine or other motor. Also called *straw-* or *hay elevator*, and *stacking-machine*. Another form of stacker consists of a portable derrick used with a hay-fork, and commonly called a *stacking-derrick*.

**stacket** (stak′et), *n.* [< G. *stacket*, a palisade, stockade; appar. connected with *stack*[1].] A stockade. *Scott.*

**stack-funnel** (stak′fun″el), *n.* A pyramidal open frame of wood in the center of a stack. Its object is to allow the air to circulate through the stack, and prevent the heating of the grain. See *stack-stand*.

**stack-guard** (stak′gärd), *n.* A covering for a haystack or rick, whether for the top or the exposed side. Sometimes it is suspended from posts temporarily set up.

**Stackhousia** (stak-hou′si-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. E. Smith, 1798), named after John *Stackhouse*, an English botanist (died 1819).] A genus of plants, type of the order *Stackhousiæ*. It consists of about 20 species, all Australian except 2, which are natives, one of New Zealand, the other of the Philippine Islands. They are small herbs with a perennial herbaceous or woody rootstock, producing unbranched or slightly divided flower-bearing stems and alternate linear or spatulate leaves, which are entire and slightly fleshy or coriaceous. The flowers are white or yellow, borne in spikes terminating the branches, or in clusters along the main stem. Each flower consists of a small three-bracted calyx, an elongated often gamopetalous corolla with five included stamens, a thin disk, and a free ovary with from two to five styles or style-branches.

**Stackhousieæ** (stak-hou-si′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (H. G. L. Reichenbach, 1828), < *Stackhousia* + *-eæ*.] An order of plants, of the polypetalous series *Discifloræ* and cohort *Celastrales*. It is characterized by a hemispherical calyx-tube, having five imbricated lobes, five erect imbricated and often united petals, and as many alternate stamens. From the related orders *Celastrineæ* and *Rhamnaceæ* it is especially distinguished by its lobed ovary, which is sessile, roundish, and from two- to five-celled, and ripens from two to five indehiscent globose or angled one-seeded carpels, which are smooth, reticulated, or broadly winged. It consists of the genus *Stackhousia* and the monotypic Australian genus *Macgregoria*. Also *Stackhousiaceæ*.

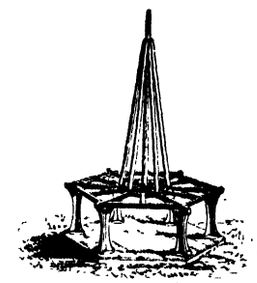
**stacking-band** (stak′ing-band), *n.* A band or rope used in binding thatch or straw on a stack.

**stacking-belt** (stak′ing-belt), *n.* Same as *stacking-band*.

**stacking-stage** (stak′ing-stāj), *n.* A scaffold or stage used in building stacks.

**stack-room** (stak′röm), *n.* In libraries, a room devoted to stacks of book-shelves; a book-room.

**stack-stand** (stak′stand), *n.* A basement of timber or masonry, sometimes of iron, raised on props and placed in a stack-yard, on which to build a stack. Its object is to keep the lower part of the stack dry, and exclude vermin. Such stands are more common in European countries than in the United States.



Stack-stand with Stalk funnel.

**stack-yard** (stak′-yärd), *n.* [< *stack*[1] + *yard*[2]. Cf. *staggard*[2].] A yard or inclosure for stacks of hay or grain.

**stacte** (stak′tē), *n.* [< L. *stacte*, *stacta*, < Gr. *σταχτή*, the oil that trickles from fresh myrrh or cinnamon, fem. of *σταχτός*, dropping, oozing out, < *στάζειν*, drop, let fall drop by drop.] One of the sweet spices which composed the holy incense of the ancient Jews. Two kinds have been described—one, the fresh gum of the myrrh-tree, *Balsamodendron Myrrha*, mixed with water and squeezed out through a press; the other, the resin of the storax, *Styrax officinale*, mixed with wax and fat.

> Take unto thee sweet spices, *stacte*, and onycha, and galbanum. Ex. xxx. 34.

**stactometer** (stak-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [Also *staktometer*; < Gr. *σταχτός*, dropping, oozing out (see *stacte*), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A glass tube having a bulb in the middle, and tapering to a fine orifice at one end, used for ascertaining the number of drops in equal bulks of different liquids. Also called *stalagmometer*.

**stadt**†. A Middle English form of the past participle of *stead*.

**stadda** (stad′ȧ), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A double-bladed hand-saw, used for cutting comb-teeth. Also called *steady*.

**staddle** (stad′l), *n.* [Also *stadle*, and more orig. *stathel*, Sc. *staithle*, contr. *stail*, *stale*, < ME. *stathel*, < AS. *stathol*, *stathul*, *stathel*, a foundation, base, seat, site, position, firmament (= OS. *stadal* = OFries. *stathul* = MLG. *stadel* = OHG. *stadal*, MHG. G. *stadel*, a stall, shed, = Icel. *stöd-hull* = Norw. *stödul*, *stodul*, contr. *stoʻul*, *staul*, *stöil*, *stul*, usually *stöl*, a milking-shed); with formative *-thol* (*-dle*) (akin to L. *stabulum*, a stable, stall, with formative *-bulum*), from the root *sta* of *stand*: see *stand*, and cf. *stead*. See *stalworth*.] **1**†. A prop or support; a staff; a crutch.

> His weake steps governing
> And aged limbs on cypresse *stadle* stout.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 14.

**2.** The frame or support of a stack of hay or grain; a stack-stand.

> Oak looked under the *staddles* and found a fork.
> *T. Hardy*, Far from the Madding Crowd, xxxvi.

**3.** A young or small tree left uncut when others are cut down.

> It is commonlie seene that those yoong *staddles* which we leaue standing at one & twentie yeeres fall are vsuallie at the next sale cut downe without any danger of the statute, and serue for fire bote, if it please the owner to burne them.
> *W. Harrison*, Descrip. of England, ii. 22. (*Holinshed.*)

> At the edge of the woods a rude structure had been hastily thrown up, of *staddles* interlaced with boughs.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 5.

**4.** In *agri.*, one of the separate plots into which a cock of hay is shaken out for the purpose of drying.

**staddle** (stad′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staddled*, ppr. *staddling*. [Also *stadle*; < *staddle*, *n.*] **1.** To leave the staddles in, as a wood when it is cut.

> First see it well fenced, ere hewers begin,
> Then see it well *stadled*, without and within.
> *Tusser*, April's Husbandry.

**2.** To form into staddles, as hay.

**staddle-roof** (stad′l-röf), *n.* The roof or covering of a stack.

**stade**[1] (stād), *n.* Same as *stathe*.

**stade**[2] (stād), *n.* [In ME. *stadie*, q. v.; = F. *stade* = Sp. *estadio* = Pg. *estadio* = It. *stadio*, < L. *stadium*, a furlong: see *stadium*.] A furlong; a stadium.

> The greatness of the town, by that we could judge, stretcheth in circuit some forty *stades*.
> *Donne*, Hist Septuagint (1633), p. 71. (*Latham.*)

**stadholder** (stad′hol″dėr), *n.* [Also spelled *stadtholder* (= F. *stathouder*); a partial accommodation of MD. *stadhouder*, a deputy, legate, vicar, substitute, lieutenant, esp. a viceroy, a governor of a province, esp. in Holland, in later use (D. *stadhouder* = G. *statthalter*), a governor, a chief magistrate, lit. 'stead-holder,' lieutenant, "locum-tenens" (Kilian); < MD. *stad*, *stede*, D. *stede*, *stee* (= OHG. MHG. *stat*, G. *statt*, place, = AS. *stede*, E. *stead*, place), + *houder* = G. *halter* = E. *holder*: see *stead* and *holder*. In an-

other view, reflected in the false spelling *stadtholder*, the first element is supposed to be D. *stad* = G. *stadt*, a town, city (a particular use of the preceding); but this is an error, due to the fact that D. *stad*, in its lit. sense 'place,' is now obsolete; moreover, a stadholder is not the 'keeper of a city.'] Formerly, in the Netherlands, (*a*) the governor or lieutenant-governor of a province; (*b*) the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

**stadholderate** (stad'hōl″dėr-āt), *n.* [Also spelled *stadtholderate* (= F. *stathoudérat*); < *stadholder* + *-ate*[3].] The office of a stadholder. *The Academy*, July 20, 1889, p. 32.

**stadholdership** (stad'hōl″dėr-ship), *n.* [Also spelled *stadtholdership*; < *stadholder* + *-ship*.] Same as *stadholderate*.

**stadia** (stā'di-ą), *n.* [< ML. *stadia*, a station, a fem. form, orig. pl. of the neut. *stadium*, a stage, station, stadium: see *stadium*.] **1.** A station temporarily occupied in surveying.—**2.** An instrument for measuring distances by means of the angle subtended by an object of known dimensions. The instrument commonly so called, intended for rough military work in action, consists of a small glass plate with figures of horsemen and foot-soldiers as they appear at marked distances, or with two lines nearly horizontal but converging, crossed by vertical lines marked with the distances at which a man appears of the height between the first lines.

**3.** In *civil* and *topographical engin.*, the method or the instruments by which what are called *stadia measurements* are made. This use is almost exclusively limited to the United States, where this method of measuring distances is extensively employed. Stadia measurements are based on the geometrical principle that the lengths of parallel lines subtending an angle are proportioned to their distances from the apex of that angle. The essential appliances for this kind of work are a pair of fine horizontal wires (which are usually of platinum, but which may be spider-webs, or even lines ruled or photographed on the glass), in addition to the ordinary horizontal and vertical wires in the diaphragm of a telescope, and a staff or graduated rod (the stadia rod)—these giving the means of measuring with considerable precision the angle subtended by the whole or any part of a vertical staff, and thus furnishing the data for determining the distance of the rod from the point of sight. This may be accomplished by making the subtending angle variable (that is, by making the wires movable) and the space on the staff fixed in length, or by having the angle constant (that is, the wires fixed in position) and reading off a varying length on the staff; the latter is the method now most generally used. The wires may be applied to the telescope of any suitable instrument, as a theodolite or transit-theodolite, but the method is specially well adapted for use in plane-tabling, the wires being inserted in the telescope of the alidade. This arrangement has been extensively used in the United States, and has given excellent results. The intervals between the wires are frequently arranged so that at a distance of 100 feet a space of one foot shall be intercepted on the rod; but there are also instruments made in which the number of wires is increased, the method of reading varying accordingly.

**stadiet**, *n.* [ME., < L. *stadium*, a race-course, a furlong: see *stade*[2], *stadium*.] A race-course; a stadium.

Yif a man renneth in the *stadie* or in the forlonge for the corone, than lieth the mede in the corone for whiche he renneth. *Chaucer*, Boethius, iv. prose 3.

**stadiometer** (stā-di-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *στάδιον* (see *stadium*) + *μέτρον*, measure.] A modified theodolite in which the directions are not read off, but marked upon a small sheet, which is changed at each station. The distances as read on the telemeter can also be laid down. The stadiometer differs from the plane table in that the alidade cannot be moved relatively to the sheet.

**stadium** (stā'di-um), *n.*; pl. *stadia* (-ą). [< L. *stadium*, < Gr. *στάδιον*, a fixed standard of length, specifically 600 Greek feet (see def. 1), a furlong (nearly), hence a race-course of this length, lit. 'that which stands fast,' < *ἱστάναι* (√ *στα*), stand: see *stand*. Cf. *stade*[2], *studie*.] **1.** A Greek itinerary unit, originally the distance between successive stations of the shouters and runners employed to estimate distances. The stadium of Eratosthenes seems to have been short of 520 English feet; but the stadium at the race-course at Athens has been found to be between 603 and 610 English feet. The Roman stadium was about the same length, being one eighth of a Roman mile.

Hence—**2.** A Greek course for foot-races, disposed on a level, with sloping banks or tiers of seats for spectators rising along its two sides and at one end, which was typically of semicircular plan. The course proper was exactly a stadium in length. The most celebrated stadia were those of Olympia and Athens. The latter has been, in great part, restored.

**3.** A stage; period; in *med.*, a stage or period of a disease, especially of an intermittent disease.

Mohammed was now free once more; but he no longer thought of carrying on his polemic against the Meccans or of seeking to influence them at all. In his relations to them three *stadia* can be distinguished, although it is easier to determine their character than their chronology. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 550.

**stadlet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *staddle*.

**Stadmannia** (stad-man'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1823), named after *Stadmann*, a German botanical traveler.] A genus of trees, of the order *Sapindaceæ* and tribe *Nephelieæ*. It is distinguished from the nearly related genus *Nephelium* (which see) by the absence of petals and by a somewhat spherical calyx with five broad obtuse teeth, by warty branches, and by small velvety plum-like berries. The only species, *S. Sideroxylon*, is a native of Mauritius and Bourbon. It has alternate abruptly pinnate leaves with from three to six pairs of oblong obtuse leaflets, oblique at the base, each leaflet narrow, entire, smooth, and finely reticulated. The small pedicelled flowers form axillary branching panicles, with conspicuous long-exserted erect stamens. It is known as *Bourbon ironwood*. See *Macassar oil*, under *oil*.

**stadtholder, stadtholderate** (stat'hōl″dėr, -āt), etc. Erroneous spellings of *stadholder*, etc.

**staff**[1] (stȧf), *n.*; pl. *staves*, *staffs* (stāvz, stȧfs). [< ME. *staff*, *staffe*, *staf* (gen. *staves*, dat. *stave*, pl. *staves*), < AS. *stæf*, in a very early form *staeb*, pl. *stafas*, a stick, staff, twig, letter (see etym. of *book*), = OS. *staf* = OFries. *stef* = D. *staf* = MLG. LG. *staf* = OHG. MHG. *stap* (*stab-*), G. *stab*, a staff, = Icel. *stafr*, a staff, post, stick, stave of a cask, a letter, = Sw. *staf*, a staff, = Dan. *stav*, a staff, stick (also *stab*, a staff (body of assistants), an astragal (of a cannon), < G.), = Goth. *stafs* (*stab-*), element, rudiment (not recorded in the orig. senses 'letter' and 'stick'); = OBulg. *stapŭ*, *shtapŭ* = OServ. *stîpĭ*, Serv. *stap*, *shtap* = Hung. *istáp*, a staff, = Lith. *stebas*, a staff, *stábas*, *stôbras*, a pillar; cf. Gael. *stob*, a stake, stump; prob. related to OHG. *stabēn*, be stiff, from an extended form of the root *sta* of *stand*: see *stand*. Not connected with L. *stipes*, a stock, post, which is cognate with E. *stiff*. Hence *stave*, q. v.] **1.** A stick or pole. Specifically—(*a*) A stick used as a walking-stick, especially one five or six feet long used as a support in walking or climbing.

In his hand a *staf*. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 495.

He [the pilgrim] had a long *staffe* in his hand with a nobbe in the middle, according to the fashion of those Pilgrims *staffes*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 20.

(*b*) A stick used as a weapon, as that used at quarter-staff; a club; a cudgel.

A god to-hande *staffe* therowt he hent,
Befor Roben he lepe.
*Robin Hood and the Potter* (Child's Ballads, V. 20).

The wars are doubtful;
And on our horsemen's *staves* Death looks as grimly
As on your keen-edg'd swords.
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

(*c*) A stick used as an ensign of authority; a baton or scepter. Compare *baton*, *club*[1], *mace*[1].

The Earl of Worcester
Hath broke his *staff*, resign'd his stewardship.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 2. 59.

(*d*) A post fixed in the ground; a stake.

The rampant bear chain'd to the ragged *staff*.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 203.

(*e*) A pole on which to hoist and display a flag: as, a flag-*staff*; an ensign-*staff*; a jack-*staff*.

The flag of Norway and the cross of St. George floated from separate *staffs* on the lawn.
*B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 295.

(*f*†) The pole of a vehicle; a carriage-pole.

His newe lady holdeth him so narowe
Up by the brydel, at the *staves* ende,
That every word he dred it as an arowe.
*Chaucer*, Anelida and Arcite, l. 184.

(*g*) The long handle of certain weapons, as a spear, a halberd, or a poleax.

There stuck no plume in any English crest
That is removed by a *staff* of France.
*Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 318.

Their *staves* upon their rests they lay.
*Drayton*, Nymphidia.

(*h*) A straight-edge for testing or truing a line or surface: as, the proof-*staff* used in testing the face of the stone in a grind-mill. (*i*) In *surv.*, a graduated stick, used in leveling. See *cross-staff*, *Jacob's-staff*, and cut under *leveling-staff*. (*j*) One of several instruments formerly used in taking the sun's altitude at sea: as, the fore-*staff*, back-*staff*, cross-*staff*. See these words. (*k*) In *ship-building*, a measuring and spacing rule. (*l*) The stilt of a plow.

**2.** In *surg.*, a grooved steel instrument having a curvature, used to guide the knife or gorget through the urethra into the bladder in the operation of lithotomy.—**3.** In *arch.*, same as *rudenture*.—**4.** Something which upholds or supports; a support; a prop.

He is a *staffe* of stedfastnes bothe erly & latte
To chastes siche kaytifes as don ayenst the lawe.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 3.

The boy was the very *staff* of my age, my very prop.
*Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 70.

Bread is the *staff* of life. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iv.

**5**†. A round of a ladder. *Latham*.—**6.** A body of assistants or executive officers. (*a*) *Milit.*, a body of officers who are not in command of troops, but who act as the assistants of an officer in high command, sometimes including that officer himself. Thus, the *regimental staff* consists of the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, and adjutant, or the officers corresponding to these ranks; the *brigade staff* and *division staff* are composed of aides-de-camp, commissaries, quartermasters, and the like; and the staff of a general commanding an army-corps, or an army composed of several army-corps, includes these last-named officers and also a chief of staff, a chief of artillery, a chief engineer, and the like. The *general staff* is a body of officers forming the central office of the army of a nation, and it acts, in a sense, as the personal staff of the commander-in-chief, or of the king or other chief ruler. In the United States navy, staff-officers are the non-combatants, comprising the medical corps, the pay-corps, the steam-engineering corps, and chaplains, of those who go to sea, as well as civil engineers, naval constructors, and professors of mathematics. (*b*) A body of executive officers attached to any establishment for the carrying out of its designs, or a number of persons, considered as one body, intrusted with the execution of any undertaking: as, the editorial and reporting *staff* of a newspaper; the *staff* of the Geological Survey; a hospital *staff*.

The Archbishop [Becket] had amongst his chaplains a *staff* of professors on a small scale.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 148.

**7**†. A letter of the alphabet. See etymology of *book*.

The firrste *staff* iss nemmnedd I. *Ormulum*, l. 4812.

**8**†. A line; a verse; also, a stanza.

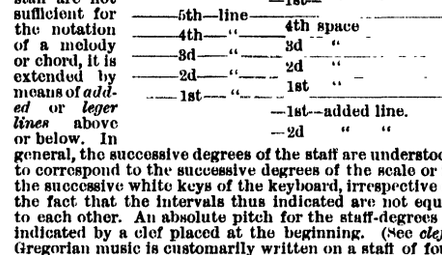
Nerehande *staffe* by *staf*, by gret diligence,
Sauyng that I most metre apply to;
The wourdes meue, and sett here & ther.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6555.

If we consider well the forme of this Poeticall *staffe*, we shall finde it to be a certaine number of verses allowed to go altogether and loyne without any intermission, and doe or should finish vp all the sentences of the same with a full period. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 54.

I can sing but one *staff* of the ditty neither.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, ii. 1.

Cowley found out that no kind of *staff* is proper for a heroic poem, as being all too lyrical. *Dryden*.

**9.** In *musical notation*, a set of five horizontal lines on which notes are placed so as to indicate the pitch of intended tones. Both the lines and the spaces between them are significant, and are called *degrees*: they are numbered from below upward. When the nine degrees of the staff are not sufficient for the notation of a melody or chord, it is extended by means of *added* or *leger lines* above or below. In general, the successive degrees of the staff are understood to correspond to the successive degrees of the scale or to the successive white keys of the keyboard, irrespective of the fact that the intervals thus indicated are not equal to each other. An absolute pitch for the staff-degrees is indicated by a clef placed at the beginning. (See *clef*.) Gregorian music is customarily written on a staff of four lines, and the only clef used is the C clef. The staff with its appropriate notation is a development from the early medieval neumes, which were originally dots, dashes, or compound marks, whose relative position or shape indicated the relative pitch of successive tones. To make this notation more precise a horizontal line was drawn across the page to mark the pitch of some given tone, as C or F, and the neumes were arranged above or below this line. Later, a second line was added, and then others, only the lines being at first regarded as significant. What was called the *great* or *grand staff* was such a staff of eleven lines. In harmonic or concerted music, two or more staffs are used together, and are connected by a brace. See *brace*[1], 5, and *score*[1], 9. Also *stave*, especially in Great Britain.




**10.** In *her.*, same as *fissure*, 5.—**Bishop's staff.** See *crozier*, 1.—**Cantoral staff, cantor's staff**, the official staff of a cantor or precentor: it is primarily the baton with which he beats time, but is often large, and elaborately ornamented, becoming a mere badge of office. Also called *baton*.—**David's staff**, a kind of quadrant formerly used in navigation.—**Episcopal staff**, in *her.*, the representation of a bishop's or pastoral staff, usually entwined with a banderole which is secured to the shaft below the head. See cut under *banderole*.—**Foliiferous staff.** See *foliiferous*.—**Jeddart staff**, a form of battle-ax used by mounted men-at-arms: so named from the town of Jedburgh, in Scotland, the arms of which bear such a weapon. Also called *Jedwood ax*. *Fairholt*.—**Marshal's staff.** See *marshal*.—**Northern staff**, a quarter-staff.—**Palmer's staff**, in *her.*, same as *bourdon*[1], 3.—**Papal staff**, in *her.*, a staff topped with the papal cross of three cross-bars.—**Pastoral staff**, a staff borne as an emblem of episcopal authority by or before bishops, archbishops, abbots, and abbesses. In the Western Church it is usually headed with a volute, suggesting a shepherd's crook, and in the Greek Church it generally has a T-shaped head, often curved upward and inward at the ends; in the Roman Catholic and some other churches it bears a cross in the case of an archbishop, and a double cross in the case of a patriarch. See *cambuca*, *crozier*, *pateressa*, *sudarium*.—**Pilgrim's staff.** See *pilgrim*.—**Red staff**, in *milling*, a straight-edge used to test the dress of a millstone. It is so called because it is rubbed with red chalk or ocher, by means of which inequalities on the surface of the stone are detected.—**Ring-and-staff investiture.** See *ecclesiastical investiture*, under *investiture*.—**Short staff**, the cudgel used in ordinary cudgel-play, similar to the modern single-stick as distinguished from quarter-staff.—**Staff ragguly**, in *her.*, either a pallet couped raguly, or the representation of a trunk of a tree with short projections on the opposite sides, as of limbs sawed off.—

**To argue from the staff to the corner**†, to raise some other question than that under discussion. *Abp. Bramhall*, Works, II. 94. (*Davies.*)—**To break a staff.** Same as *to break a lance* (which see, under *break*).—**To go to sticks and staves.** See *stick*[3].—**To have the better** or **worse end of the staff,** to be getting the best or worst of a matter.

> And so now ours seem to *have the better end of the staff*.
> *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 94.

**To set down** (or **up**) **one's staff**†, to stop and rest, as a traveler at an inn; abide for a time. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 185. (*Davies.*) See *crook, crozier, crutch*[1].

**staff**[2] (stȧf), *n.* Plaster of Paris mixed, in water, with some cement, glycerin, and dextrine: used as a building material. It was first employed at the Paris Exposition of 1878, and was extensively used in the construction of the buildings of the Chicago Exposition in 1893.

**staff-angle** (stȧf'ang″gl), *n.* In *plastering*, a square rod of wood, standing flush with the wall on each of its sides, at the external angles of plastering, to protect them from injury.

Staff-bead.

**staff-bead** (stȧf'bēd), *n.* In *arch.*, an angle-bead.

**staff-captain** (stȧf'kap″tān), *n.* The senior grade in the navigating branch of the British navy.

**staff-commander** (stȧf'ko-mȧn″dėr), *n.* The second grade in the navigating branch of the British navy. See *master*[1], 1 (*b*).

**staff-degree** (stȧf'dē-grē″), *n.* In *musical notation*, a degree of a staff, whether line or space.

**staff-duty** (stȧf'dū″ti), *n.* The occupation or employment of an officer who serves on a staff, especially of one who, not originally a staff-officer, has been detached from his regiment, and attached to a staff.

**staffed** (stȧft), *a.* [< *staff* + *-ed*[2].] 1. In *her.*, surrounded or combined with staffs: as, an annulet *staffed*, a ring from which staffs or scepters radiate.—2. Provided with a staff or body of officers; officered. [Recent.]

> A powerful church of the new type, *staffed* by friends and pupils of Pusey, rose in the centre of R——.
> *Mrs. Humphry Ward*, Robert Elsmere, xxxiii.

**staffelite** (staf'e-līt), *n.* [< *Staffel* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A somewhat altered apatite, occurring in botryoidal reniform shapes of a green color, incrusting the phosphorite found at Staffel, near the Lahn, in Prussia.

**staff-herding** (stȧf'hėr″ding), *n.* In *old Eng. forest law*, the grazing of cattle in charge of a herdsman. This was restrained or forbidden as more injurious to the herds of deer than if there were no herdsman to drive away the deer, and the cattle had to find their own feeding-ground.

**staff-hole** (stȧf'hōl), *n.* In *metal.*, a small hole in a puddling-furnace through which the puddler heats his staff. *Weale.*

**staffier**† (staf'iėr), *n.* [= D. *staffier*, an attendant, < OF. *estaffier*, a lackey, footboy that runs by the stirrup, etc., < It. *staffiere*, *staffiero*, a lackey, footboy, < *staffa*, a stirrup (Mlt. *staffa*) (> dim. *stafetta*, a little stirrup, a courier, > Sp. Pg. *estaffeta* = F. *estafette*, > D. *estafette* = G. *staffette* = Sw. *stafett* = Dan. *stafet*, a courier), < OHG. *stapfo*, *staffo*, MHG. G. *stapfe*, a footstep (also a stirrup?), < OHG. MHG. *stepfen*, also OHG. *staphōn*, MHG. *stapfen*, step, tread, = E. *step:* see *step*, and cf. OBulg. *stopa*, a spur. The notion reflected on the def. as given in most dictionaries, that *staffier* means a 'staff-bearer,' and is connected with *staff*, is erroneous.] A footman; an attendant.

> Before the dame, and round about,
> March'd whifflers and *staffiers* on foot,
> With lackies, grooms, valets, and pages,
> In fit and proper equipages.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. ii. 650.

**staffish**† (stȧf'ish), *a.* [In Sc. corruptly *staffage;* < *staff* + *-ish*[1].] Like a staff; rigid; hence, intractable. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 111.

**staff-man** (stȧf'man), *n.* A workman employed in silk-throwing.

**staff-notation** (stȧf'nō-tā″shon), *n.* In *musical notation*, the entire system of signs used in connection with the staff: opposed, for example, to the *tonic sol-fa notation*, in which no staff is used.

**staff-officer** (stȧf'of″i-sėr), *n.* An officer forming part of the staff of a regiment, brigade, army, or the like; in the United States navy, an officer not exercising military command.

**staff-sergeant** (stȧf'sär″jent), *n.* A non-commissioned officer having no position in the ranks of a company, but attached to the staff of a regiment. In the United States service the staff-sergeants are the sergeant-major, ordnance-sergeant, hospital-steward, quartermaster-sergeant, and commissary-sergeant.

**staff-sling**† (stȧf'sling), *n.* [ME. *staffeslynge, stafslinge;* < *staff* + *sling*[1].] A weapon consisting of a sling combined with a short staff. The staff was held with both hands and whirled around. The weapon seems to have thrown larger missiles than the ordinary sling and with greater force. Distinguished from *cord-sling*. Also called *fustibale, fustibalus.*

Staff-sling, about the 10th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

> This geaunt at him stones caste
> Out of a fel *staf-slinge*.
> *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 118.

**staff-stone** (stȧf'stōn), *n.* Same as *baculite.*

**staff-striker**† (stȧf'strī″kėr), *n.* A sturdy beggar; a tramp.

> Many became *staf-strikers*, . . . and wandered in parties of two, three, and four from village to village. *R. Eden*, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 53.

**staff-surgeon** (stȧf'sėr″jon), *n.* A senior grade of surgeons in the British navy.

**staff-tree** (stȧf'trē), *n.* A vine or tree of the genus *Celastrus*. The best-known species is the American *C. scandens*, a twiner with ornamental fruit, otherwise named *climbing bittersweet, waxwork, staff-vine*, and *fevertwig* (see the last, and cut under *bittersweet*). The seeds of the East Indian *C. paniculata* have long been in repute among Hindu physicians for their stimulating and acrid properties, and are applied externally or internally for the relief of rheumatism, etc. They yield an expressed oil, also an empyreumatic, known as *oleum nigrum.*

**staff-vine** (stȧf'vīn), *n.* See *staff-tree.*

**stag** (stag), *n.* [E. dial. also *steg*, Sc. also *staig;* early mod. E. *stagg, staggе;* < ME. *steg, stagge*, < Icel. *steggr, stеggi*, a male animal (a male fox, cat, a gander, drake, etc.), lit. 'mounter,' < *stiga* = AS. *stigan*, mount: see *sty*[1]. Hence *staggard*[1], *staggon.*] 1. The male of various animals, especially of the deer tribe. Specifically—(*a*) The male red-deer or a deer of other large species of the genus *Cervus* in a restricted sense; a hart, of which the female is a hind; and particularly the adult hart, at least five years old, with antlers fully developed (compare *staggard*[1], and see cuts under *antler*); in heraldry, a horned deer with branched antlers. The stag of Europe is *Cervus elaphus*, now found wild in Great Britain only in the Highlands of Scotland. It is a magnificent animal, standing 4 feet high at the shoulder, with the antlers 3 feet long, having sometimes ten points and palmated at the crown: sometimes known as a *stag of ten.* The hind is hornless and smaller. The corresponding animal in North America is the wapiti, there called *elk* (*Cervus canadensis*), larger than the European stag, with much-branched antlers sometimes upward of 4 feet long, not palmated at the end. (See cut under *wapiti.*) There are several Asiatic stags, among them the rusine deer (see *Rusa*[1], *sambur*). (*b*) A bull castrated when half-grown or full-grown; a bull-stag; a bull-segg. (*c*) A male fox; a dog-fox. (*d*) A young horse; a colt (sometimes a filly). (*e*) A gander. (*f*) A drake. (*g*) A pit or exhibition game-cock less than one year old; the cockerel of the game-fowl. (*h*) A turkey-cock. (*i*) The wren. [Local, Eng.] (*j*) A stag-beetle. [In most of these uses prov. Eng.]

2. In *com. slang:* (*a*) An outside irregular dealer in stocks, not a member of the exchange. (*b*) A person who applies for the allotment of shares in a joint-stock company, not because he wishes to hold the shares, but because he hopes to sell the allotment at a premium. If he fails in this he forbears to pay the deposit, and the allotment is forfeited.—3. A romping girl; a hoyden. [Prov. Eng.]—4†. The color of the stag; a red dirty-brown color.

> Come, my Cub, doe not scorne mee because I go in *Stag*, in Buffe; heer's velvet too; thou seest I am worth thus much in bare velvet.
> *Dekker*, Satiromastix, I. 220 (ed. Pearson).

**Royal stag**, a stag that has antlers terminating in twelve or more points.

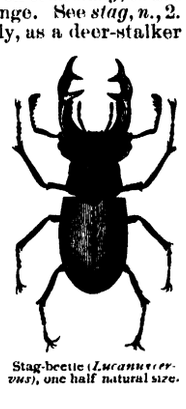
**stag** (stag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stagged*, ppr. *stagging.* [< *stag*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* In *com. slang*, to act as a stag on the stock exchange. See *stag*, *n.*, 2.

**II.** *trans.* To follow warily, as a deer-stalker does a deer; dog; watch. [Slang.]

> So you've been *stagging* this gentleman and me, and listening, have you?
> *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, v. (*Davies.*)

**stagart**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *staggard*[1].

**stag-beetle** (stag'bē″tl), *n.* A lamellicorn coleopterous insect of the genus *Lucanus* or restricted family *Lucanidæ* (which see), the males of which have branched mandibles resembling the antlers of a stag. *L. cervus* is the common stag-beetle of Europe, and *L. elaphus* is the stag-beetle of the United States. The former is one of the largest of British beetles, distinguished by the enormous size of the horny and toothed mandibles in the male, and by the rather long elbowed antennæ, which end in a perfoliated club, and are composed of ten joints, the first being very long. It is common in some localities in the neighborhood of London, and is often 2 inches long, of a black color. Other species are numerous in various parts of the world. See also cut under *Platycerus.*



Stag-beetle (*Lucanus cervus*), one half natural size.

**stag-bush** (stag'bůsh), *n.* The black haw, *Viburnum prunifolium.*

**stag-dance** (stag'dȧns), *n.* A dance performed by men only. [Colloq., U. S.]

**stage** (stāj), *n.* [< ME. *stage*, < OF. *estage, estaige, estauge, astage*, etc., a story, floor, stage, a dwelling-house, F. *étage*, story, stage, floor, loft, = Pr. *estatge*, a stage, = It. *staggio*, a stake, prop, banisters (ML. reflex *stagium, estagium*), < ML. **staticum*, lit. 'a place of standing,' or (as in It. *staggio*) 'that which stands,' < L. *stare*, pp. *status*, stand: see *state, stand.* Cf. *étagère.* In the sense of 'the distance between two points,' the word was prob. confused with OF. *estage*, < L. *stadium*, < Gr. στάδιον, a measure of distance: see *stadium, stade*[2], *stadic.*] 1†. A floor or story of a house.

> The Erle ascended into this tour quickly,
> As sone as he myght to hiest *stage* came.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4925.

> Litul John stode at a window in the mornynge,
> And lokid forth at a *stage*.
> *Robin Hood and the Monk* (Child's Ballads, V. 8).

2†. A house; building.

> Ther buth serlauns in the *stage*
> That serueth the maidenes of parage.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

3. In *arch.*, the portion between a projection and the retreat next above it in a medieval buttress; also, one of the horizontal divisions of a window separated by transoms.—4. A floor or platform elevated above the ground or common surface, for the exhibition of a play or spectacle, for public speakers or performers, or for convenience of view, use, or access: as, a *stage* for a mountebank; a *stage* for speakers in public.

> Give order that these bodies
> High on a *stage* be placed to the view.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 389.

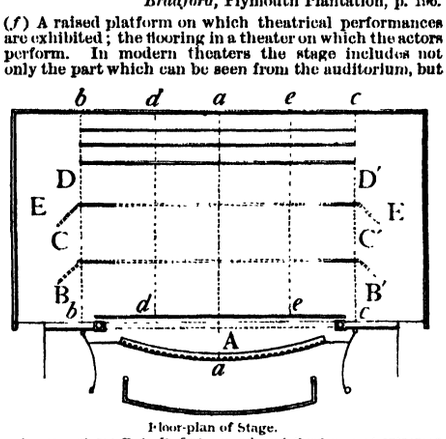
Specifically—(*a*) A floor elevated for the convenience of performing mechanical work and the like; a scaffold; a staging: as, seamen use floating *stages*, and *stages* suspended by the side of a ship, for calking and repairing. (*b*) In *printing*, a low platform on which stacks of paper are piled. (*c*) A shelf or horizontal compartment, as one of the steps of a court-cupboard.

> The number of *stages* in the buffet or sideboard indicates the rank of the owner.
> *S. K. Handbook*, Corporation and College Plate.

(*d*) The platform on which an object is placed to be viewed through a microscope. (*e*) A wooden structure on a beach to assist in landing; a landing-place at a quay or pier. It sometimes rises and falls with the tide, or is lowered or raised to suit the varying height of the water.

> Getting ye starte of ye ships that came to the plantation, they tooke away their *stage*, & other necessary provisions that they had made for fishing at Cap-Anne ye year before.
> *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 106.

(*f*) A raised platform on which theatrical performances are exhibited; the flooring in a theater on which the actors perform. In modern theaters the stage includes not only the part which can be seen from the auditorium, but

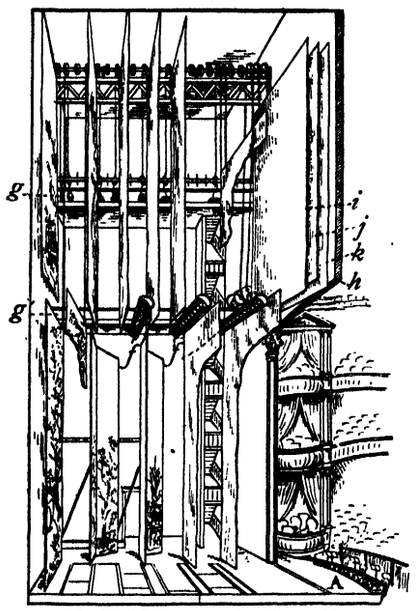



Floor-plan of Stage.

A, proscenium; B, C, D, first, second, and third prompt entrances respectively; B′, C′, D′, first, second, and third opposite prompt-entrances respectively. E, wings; *a a*, center, *b b*, prompt side, *c c*, o. p. side, *d d*, prompt center; *e e*, o. p. center

also the spaces on each side, behind the proscenium-arch, which are used for shifting the wings or side-scenes, and are themselves called the *wings.* The part extending back from the orchestra to the proscenium-arch is called the *proscenium.* That side of the stage which is on the extreme left of the spectator is called the *prompt-side*, because in theaters which have no prompt-box the prompter stands there. The corresponding position to the spectator's right is called the *opposite-prompt-side* (or, briefly, *o.-p.-side*). Half-way between the center and the prompt-side is the *prompt-center*, the corresponding position to the

right being called the *opposite-prompt-center* (or, briefly, *o.-p.-center*). The stage is thus divided laterally into five parts, called in order the *prompt-side*, the *prompt-center*, the *center*, the *o.-p.-center*, and the *o.-p.-side*, and these designations extend through the whole depth of the stage, as well as up into the flies: thus the five ropes by which a drop-scene is raised or lowered are known as the *prompt side*




Section of Stage, as seen from Prompt side.
A, proscenium; *f*, *f*, border-lights; *g*, *g'*, fly-galleries; *h*, proscenium-arch; *i*, *j*, curtains; *k*, asbestos fire-proof curtain.

*rope*, *prompt-center rope*, *center-rope*, etc. As regards depth, the stage is divided into *entrances* varying in number according to the number of the wings or side-scenes. That between the proscenium and the first wing is called on one side the *first prompt-entrance*, and on the other the *first o.-p.-entrance*. From the first wing to the next is the *second prompt-* or *second o.-p.-entrance*, and so on. Everything above the stage from the top of the proscenium-arch upward is called the *flies*, and includes the borders, border-lights, all needed ropes, pulleys, and cleats, the beams to which these are attached, and the fly-galleries, from the lowest of which the drop-scenes are worked. The ancient Greek theater in its original form, as developed in the fifth century B. C., had no raised stage, the actors appearing in the orchestra amid the chorus.

All the world 's a *stage*,
And all the men and women merely players.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 139.

*Mirth.* Pray you help us to some stools here.
*Pro.* Where, on the *stage*, ladies?
*Mirth.* Yes, on the *stage*; we are persons of quality, I assure you, and women of fashion, and come to see and to be seen. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, Ind.

Hence—**5.** With the definite article, the theater; the drama as acted or exhibited, or the profession of representing dramatic compositions: as, to take to *the stage*; to regard *the stage* as a school of elocution.

There were also Poets that wrote onely for *the stage*, I meane playes and interludes, to recreate the people with matters of disporte.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 20.

Lo! where *the stage*, *the* poor degraded *stage*,
Holds its warped mirror to a gaping age.
*Sprague*, Curiosity.

**6.** A place where anything is publicly exhibited; a field for action; the scene of any noted action or career; the spot where any remarkable affair occurs.

When we are born, we cry that we are come
To this great *stage* of fools. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 187.

**7.** A place of rest on a journey, or where a relay of horses is taken, or where a stage-coach changes horses; a station.

I have this morning good news from Gibson; three letters from three several *stages*, that he was safe last night as far as Royston, at between nine and ten at night.
*Pepys*, Diary, June 14, 1667.

Hence—**8.** The distance between two places of rest on a road: in some countries a regular unit.

'Tis strange a man cannot ride a *stage*
Or two, to breathe himself, without a warrant.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, ii. 4.

Our whole *Stage* this day was about five hours, our Course a little Southerly of the West.
*Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 2.

**9.** A single step of a gradual process; degree of advance or of progression, either in increase or decrease, in rising or falling, or in any change of state: as, *stages* of growth in an animal or a plant; the *stages* of a disease; in *biol.*, a state or condition of being, as one of several successive steps in a course of development: as, the larval, pupal, and imaginal *stages* of an insect; several *stages* of an embryo.

A blysful lyf thou says I lede,
Thou woldes knaw ther-of the *stage*.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 410.

These three be the true *stages* of knowledge.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Our education is in a manner wholly in the hands of ecclesiastics, and in all *stages* from infancy to manhood.
*Burke*, Rev. in France.

They were in widely different *stages* of civilization.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

**10.** [Abbr. of *stage-coach*.] Same as *stage-coach*; also [U. S.], an omnibus.

A parcel sent you by the *stage*.
*Cowper*, Conversation, l. 305.

I went in the six-penny *stage*. *Swift.*

**Law of the three stages.** See *three*.—**Lyric stage.** See *lyric*.—**Mechanical stage.** See *microscope*, 1.—**To go on the stage.** See *go*.—**To run the stage.** See *run*[1].

**stage** (stāj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *staged*, ppr. *staging*. [< *stage*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To represent in a play or on the stage; exhibit on the stage.

I love the people,
But do not like to *stage* me to their eyes.
*Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1. 69.

*Frippery.* Some poet must assist us.
*Goldstone.* Poet?
You'll take the direct line to have us *stag'd*.
*Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, iv. 8.

An you *stage* me, stinkard, your mansions shall sweat for 't. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

**2.** To place or put on the stage; mount, as a play.

The manager who, in *staging* a play, suggests judicious modifications, is in the position of a critic, nothing more.
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 819.

**II.** *intrans.* To travel by stage-coach: sometimes with indefinite *it*.

He seasons pleasure with profit; he *stages* (if I may say so) into politicks, and rides post into business.
*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 546. (*Davies.*)

**stage-box** (stāj'boks), *n.* A proscenium-box.

**stage-carriage** (stāj'kar″āj), *n.* A stage-coach.

In 1866 Gladstone was able to reduce the mileage for all *stage-carriages* to one farthing.
*S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 56.

**stage-coach** (stāj'kōch), *n.* A coach that runs by stages; a coach that runs regularly every day or on stated days between two places, for the conveyance of passengers. Also *stage*.

**stage-craft** (stāj'krâft), *n.* **1.** The art of dramatic composition.

The fact that their author so willingly leaned upon the plot of a predecessor indicates his weak point—the lack of that *stage-craft* which seems to be still one of the rarest gifts of Englishmen. *A. Dobson*, Introd. to Steele, p. xliv.

**2.** Knowledge and skill in putting a play on the stage.

**stage-direction** (stāj'di-rek″shon), *n.* A written or printed instruction as to action, etc., which accompanies the text of a play.

**stage-door** (stāj'dōr), *n.* The door giving access to the stage and the parts behind it in a theater; the actors' and workmen's entrance to a theater.

**stage-effect** (stāj'e-fekt″), *n.* Theatrical effect; effect produced artificially and designedly.

**stage-fever** (stāj'fē″vėr), *n.* A strong desire to go on the stage, or to be an actor or actress. [Colloq.]

He was intended for the Church, but he caught *stage-fever*, ran away from school at the age of 17, and joined the theater at Dublin.
*J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 21.

**stage-forceps** (stāj'fôr″seps), *n.* A clamp for holding an object on the stage of a compound microscope. *E. H. Knight.*

**stage-fright** (stāj'frīt), *n.* Nervousness experienced on facing an audience, especially for the first time.

**stage-hand** (stāj'hand), *n.* A man employed to move scenery, etc.

**stage-house** (stāj'hous), *n.* A house, as an inn, at which a coach stops regularly for passengers or to change horses.

**stagely**† (stāj'li), *a.* [< *stage* + *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to the stage; befitting the theater; theatrical. *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 168.

**stageman**† (stāj'man), *n.* An actor. *T. Brabine*, 1589 (prefixed to Greene's "Menaphon"). (*Davies.*)

**stage-manager** (stāj'man″āj-ėr), *n.* In theaters, one who superintends the production and performance of a play, and who regulates all matters behind the curtain.

**stage-micrometer** (stāj'mī-krom″e-tėr), *n.* In *microscopy*, a micrometer attached to the stage, and used to measure the size of an object under examination.

**stage-plate** (stāj'plāt), *n.* A glass plate with a narrow ledge along one edge, used on the stage of a microscope to hold an object when the microscope is inclined, and sometimes as the bottom plate of a growing-slide. *E. H. Knight.*

**stage-play** (stāj'plā), *n.* Originally, a dramatic performance; hence, a play or drama adapted for representation on the stage, as distinguished from a reading- or closet-play.

If the devil, or his instruments, should then tell him [a dying man] of a cup of sack, of merry company, of a *stage-play*, or a morris-dance, do you think he would then be so taken with the motion? *Baxter*, Saints' Rest, iv. 3.

**stage-player** (stāj'plā″ėr), *n.* An actor on the stage; one whose occupation is to represent characters on the stage.

Among slaves who exercised polite arts none sold so dear as *stageplayers* or actors. *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins.

**stager** (stā'jėr), *n.* [< *stage* + *-er*[1].] **1**†. A player.

Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The *stagers* and the stage-wrights too (your peers).
*B. Jonson*, Just Indignation of the Author.

**2.** One who has long acted on the stage of life; a person of experience, or of skill derived from long experience: usually with *old*.

Here let me, as an *old stager* upon the theatre of the world, suggest one consideration to you.
*Chesterfield*, To his Son, Dec. 20, O. S. 1748.

**3.** A horse used for drawing a stage-coach.

**stage-right** (stāj'rīt), *n.* The proprietary right of the author of a dramatic composition in respect to its performance; the exclusive right to perform or authorize the performance of a particular drama. Compare *copyright*.

**stageritet**, *n.* [< *stager* + *-ite*[2]; with a pun on *Stagirite*.] A stage-player. [Humorous.]

Thou hast forgot how thou amblest . . . by a play-wagon, in the high way, and took'st mad Jeronimoes part, to get service among the Mimickes; and when the *Stagerites* banish't thee into the Isle of Dogs, thou turn'dst Bandog. *Dekker*, Satiromastix, I. 229 (ed. Pearson).

**stagery**† (stā'jėr-i), *n.* [< *stage* + *-cry*.] Exhibition on the stage.

Likening those grave controversies to a piece of *Stagery*, or Scene-worke. *Milton*, An Apology, etc.

**stage-setter** (stāj'set″ėr), *n.* One who attends to the proper setting of a play on the stage.

M. Sardou is a born *stage-setter*, but with a leaning to "great machines," numbers of figurants, and magnificence.
*The Century*, XXXV. 544.

**stage-struck** (stāj'struk), *a.* Smitten with a love for the stage; possessed by a passion for the drama; seized by a passionate desire to become an actor.

"You are a precious fool, Jack Bunce," said Cleveland, half angry, and, in despite of himself, half diverted by the false tones and exaggerated gesture of the *stagestruck* pirate. *Scott*, Pirate, xxxix.

**stag-evil** (stag'ē″vl), *n.* Tetanus or lockjaw of the horse.

**stage-wagon** (stāj'wag″ọn), *n.* **1.** A wagon for conveying goods and passengers, by stages, at regularly appointed times.—**2**†. A stage-coach.

**stage-wait** (stāj'wāt), *n.* A delay in a theatrical performance, due to dilatoriness of an actor or carpenter, or to any like cause. [Colloq.]

**stage-whisper** (stāj'hwis″pėr), *n.* A loud whisper used in by-play by an actor in a theater; an aside; hence, a whisper meant to be heard by those to whom it is not professedly addressed.

**stagewright** (stāj'rīt), *n.* A dramatic author; a playwright. See the quotation under *stager*, 1. [Rare.]

**stagey, stageyness.** See *stagy*, *staginess*, 1.

**staggard**[1], **staggart** (stag'ärd, -ärt), *n.* [Formerly also *stagart*; < *stag* + *-ard*, *-art*.] A stag in his fourth year, and therefore not quite full grown.

**staggard**[2] (stag'ärd), *n.* Same as *staggarth*.

**staggarth** (stag'ärth), *n.* [Also *staggard*; a reduction of **stack-garth*, < *stack* + *garth*[1]. Cf. equiv. dial. *haggarth*, *haggard*, 'hay-garth'.] An inclosure within which stacks of hay and grain are kept. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 358. [Prov. Eng.]

**stagger** (stag'ėr), *v.* [A var. of *stacker*, after MD. *staggeren*, stagger as a drunken man (appar. a var. of **stackeren* = Icel. *stakra*, stagger): see *stacker*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To walk or stand unsteadily; reel; totter.

A violent exertion, which made the King *stagger* backward into the hall. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, x.

My sight *staggers*; the walls shake; he must be—do angels ever come hither?
*Landor*, Imag. Conv., Galileo, Milton, and a Dominican.

2. To hesitate; begin to doubt or waver in purpose; falter; become less confident or determined; waver; vacillate.

He *staggered* not at the promise of God through unbelief. Rom. iv. 20.

It was long since resolved on,
Nor must I *stagger* now in 't.
*Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, ii. 1.

The enterprise of the . . . newspapers stops at no expense, *staggers* at no difficulties.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 687.

=Syn. 1. *Totter*, etc. See *reel*[2].

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to reel, totter, falter, or be unsteady; shake.

I have seen enough to *stagger* my obedience.
*Fletcher*, Valentinian, iii. 1.

Strikes and lock-outs occur, which *stagger* the prosperity, not of the business merely, but of the state.
*N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 515.

2. To cause to hesitate, waver, or doubt; fill with doubts or misgivings; make less steady, determined, or confident.

The question did at first so *stagger* me.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 212.

'Tis not to die, sir,
But to die unreveng'd, that *staggers* me.
*Fletcher*, Double Marriage, iv. 1.

3. To arrange in a zigzag order; specifically, in *wheel-making*, to set (the spokes) in the hub alternately inside and outside (or more or less to one side of) a line drawn round the hub. The mortise-holes in such a hub are said to be *dodging*. A wheel made in this manner is called a *staggered wheel*. The objects sought in this system of construction are increased strength and stiffness in the wheel.

**stagger** (stag'ėr), *n.* [< *stagger*, *v.*] 1. A sudden tottering motion, swing, or reel of the body as if one were about to fall, as through tripping, giddiness, or intoxication.

Their trepidations are more shaking than cold ague-fits; their *staggers* worse than a drunkard's.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 127.

The individual . . . advanced with a motion that alternated between a reel and a *stagger*.
*G. A. Sala*, Dutch Pictures, The Ship-Chandler. (*Latham.*)

2. *pl.* One of various forms of functional and organic disease of the brain and spinal cord in domesticated animals, especially horses and cattle: more fully called *blind staggers*. A kind of staggers (see also *gid*[1] and *sturdy*[2]) affecting sheep is specifically the disease resulting from a larval brain-worm. (See *cœnure* and *Tænia*.) Other forms are due to disturbance of the circulation in the brain, and others again to digestive derangements. See *stomach-staggers*.

How now! my galloway nag the *staggers*, ha!
*B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

Hence—3. *pl.* A feeling of giddiness, reeling, or unsteadiness; a sensation which causes reeling.

*Johp.* And a kind of whimsie—
*Mere.* Here in my head, that puts me to the *staggers*.
*B. Jonson*, Fortunate Isles.

4. *pl.* Perplexities; doubts; bewilderment; confusion.

I will throw thee from my care for ever,
Into the *staggers* and the careless lapse
Of youth and ignorance.
*Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3. 170.

**Blind staggers.** See def. 2, above.—**Grass-staggers**, the loco-disease in horses. See *loco*, 2, and *loco-weed*.

Stagger-bush (*Andromeda Mariana*). 1, flowering branch; 2, the fruits.

**stagger-bush** (stag'ėr-bůsh), *n.* The shrub *Andromeda* (*Pieris*) *Mariana* of the middle and southern United States, whose leaves have been supposed to give the staggers to animals. Its fascicles of waxy pure-white or pinkish urn-shaped flowers are very beautiful, the habit of the bush less so. See cut in preceding column.

**staggerer** (stag'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *stagger* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which staggers.—2. A statement or argument that staggers; a poser; whatever causes one to stagger, falter, hesitate, or doubt. [Colloq.]

This was a *staggerer* for Dive's literary "gent," and it took him nearly six weeks to get over it and frame a reply.
*Athenæum*, Oct. 26, 1889, p. 560.

**stagger-grass** (stag'ėr-gràs), *n.* The atamascolily, *Zephyranthes Atamasco*: so called as supposed to cause staggers in horses.

**staggeringly** (stag'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a staggering or reeling manner; with hesitation or doubt. *Imp. Dict.*

**staggerwort** (stag'ėr-wėrt), *n.* Same as *staverwort*: so called as supposed to cure the staggers, or, as Prior thinks, from its application to newly castrated bulls, called *stags*.

**staggon**† (stag'ǫn), *n.* [Also staggan (ML. *staggon*); < *stag* + *-on*, a suffix of F. origin.] A staggard. *Holinshed.*

Called in the fourth [year] a *stagon*.
*Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Eng., iii. 4.

**stag-headed** (stag'hed″ed), *a.* Having the upper branches dead: said of a tree.

They were made of particular parts of the growth of certain very old oaks, which had grown for ages, and had at length become *stag-headed* and half-dead.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 787.

**stag-horn** (stag'hôrn), *n.* 1. A common clubmoss, *Lycopodium clavatum*. Also *stag's-horn*.

Or with that plant which in our dale
We call *stag-horn*, or fox's tail.
*Wordsworth*, Idle Shepherd-Boys.

2. A madrepore coral, *Madrepora cervicornis* and related species, used for ornament. See cut under *Madrepore*.—**Stag-horn fern**, a fern of the genus *Platycerium*, but especially *P. alcicorne*: so called from the fact that the fertile fronds are dichotomously forked like a stag's horn. The genus is small but widely diffused. The name is also sometimes applied to certain species of *Ophioglossum*.—**Stag-horn moss.** Same as *stag-horn*, 1.—**Stag-horn sumac.** See *sumac*.

**stag-horned** (stag'hôrnd), *a.* Having long serrate antennæ, as the longicorn beetle *Acanthophorus serraticornis*.

**staghound** (stag'hound), *n.* A hunting-dog able to overtake and cope with a stag. (*a*) The Scotch deerhound or wolf-dog, of great speed, strength, and courage, standing 28 inches or more, with a shaggy or wiry coat, usually some shade of gray. They hunt chiefly by sight, and are used in stalking the red deer, for running down the game. (*b*) A large kind of fox-hound, about 25 inches high, trained to hunt deer by scent.

**staginess** (stā'ji-nes), *n.* [< *stagy* + *-ness*.] 1. Stagy or exaggerated character or style; conventional theatricality. Also *stageyness*.—2. A certain stage or state of an animal; by implication, that stage when the animal is out of condition, as when a fur-bearing animal is shedding. [Colloq.]

Those signs of shedding and *staginess* so marked in the seal.
*Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 488.

**staging** (stā'jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stage*, *v.*] 1. A temporary structure of posts and boards for support, as in building; scaffolding.—2. The business of running or managing stage-coaches, or the act of traveling in them.

**stagiont**, *n.* [Appar. an altered form of *staging*, simulating *station* (ME. *stacion*, < OF. *stacion*, *estaçon*, *estachon*, *estagon*, etc.): see *station*.] Stage; a staging; a pier.

In these tydes there must be lost no lot of time, for, if you arrive not at the *stagions* before the tyde be spent, you must turne backe from whence you came.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 234.

**Stagirite** (staj'i-rit), *n.* [Also, erroneously, *Stagyrite*; = F. *Stagyrite* = Sp. Pg. *Estagirita* = It. *Stagirita*, < L. *Stagirites*, *Stagerites*, < Gr. Σταγειρίτης, an inhabitant or a native of Stagira (applied esp. to Aristotle), < Στάγειρα, Στάγιρος (L. *Stagira*), a city of Macedonia.] A native or an inhabitant of Stagira, a city of Macedonia (Chalcidice), situated on the Strymonic Gulf; specifically, Aristotle, the "prince of philosophers" (384–322 B. C.), who was born there, and is frequently referred to as "the Stagirite."

The mighty *Stagyrite* first left the shore,
Spread all his sails, and durst the deep explore;
He steer'd securely, and discover'd far,
Led by the light of the Maeonian star.
*Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 645.

**stagnancy** (stag'nan-si), *n.* [< *stagnan*(*t*) + *-cy*.] 1. The state of being stagnant or without motion, flow, or circulation, as a fluid; stagnation.

There is nowhere stillness and *stagnancy*.
*The Century*, XXVII. 174.

2. Pl. *stagnancies* (-siz). Anything stagnant; a stagnant pool.

Though the country people are so wise
To call these rivers, they're but *stagnancies*,
Left by the flood.
*Cotton*, Wonders of the Peaks (1681), p. 55.

**stagnant** (stag'nant), *a.* [< F. *stagnant* = It. *stagnante*, < L. *stagnan*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *stagnare*, form a pool of standing water, cause to stand: see *stagnate*.] 1. Standing; motionless, as the water of a pool or lake; without current or motion, ebb or flow: as, *stagnant* water; *stagnant* pools.

Where the water is stopped in a *stagnant* pond
Danced over by the midge.
*Browning*, By the Fireside.

2. Inert; inactive; sluggish; torpid; dull; not brisk: as, business is *stagnant*.

The gloomy slumber of the *stagnant* soul. *Johnson.*

**stagnantly** (stag'nant-li), *adv.* In a stagnant or still, motionless, inactive manner.

**stagnate** (stag'nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *stagnated*, ppr. *stagnating*. [< L. *stagnatus*, pp. of *stagnare* (> It. *stagnare* = F. *stagner*), form a pool of standing water, stagnate, be overflowed, < *stagnum*, a pool, swamp. Cf. *stank*[1].] 1. To cease to run or flow; be or become motionless; have no current.

I am fifty winters old;
Blood then *stagnates* and grows cold.
*Cotton*, Anacreontic.

In this flat country, large rivers, that scarce had declivity enough to run, crept slowly along, through meadows of fat black earth, *stagnating* in many places as they went.
*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 372.

2. To cease to be brisk or active; become dull, inactive, or inert: as, business *stagnates*.

Ready-witted tenderness . . . never *stagnates* in vain lamentations while there is room for hope. *Scott.*

**stagnate**† (stag'nāt), *a.* [< L. *stagnatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Stagnant.

To drain the *stagnate* fen.
*Somerville*, The Chase, iii. 440.

**stagnation** (stag-nā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *stagnation*; as *stagnate* + *-ion*.] 1. The condition of being stagnant; the cessation of flow or circulation in a fluid; the state of being without flow, or of being motionless.

Th' icy touch
Of unprolific winter has impress'd
A cold *stagnation* on th' intestine tide.
*Cowper*, Task, vi. 139.

In . . . [suffocation] life is extinguished by *stagnation* of non-arterialized blood in the capillaries of the lungs, and by the changes that result from the failure of the function of the pulmonic system.
*J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 396.

2. Lack or absence of briskness or activity; inertness; dullness.

The decay of my faculties is a *stagnation* of my life.
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 260.

**stagnicolous** (stag-nik'ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *stagnum*, a pool, + *colere*, inhabit.] Living in stagnant water; inhabiting swamps or fens; paludicole, as a bird.

**stagont**, *n.* See *staggon*.

**stag-party** (stag'pär″ti), *n.* A party or entertainment to which men only are invited. [Slang, U. S.]

**stag's-horn** (stagz'hôrn), *n.* Same as *stag-horn*, 1.

**stag-tick** (stag'tik), *n.* A parasitic dipterous insect, *Leptoptena cervi*, of the family *Hippoboscidæ*, which infests the stag and other animals, and resembles a tick in being usually wingless.

**stag-worm** (stag'wėrm), *n.* The larva of one of several bot-flies which infest the stag. There are 12 species, 6 of which (all of the genus *Hypoderma*) inhabit the subcutaneous tissue of the back and loins; the others (belonging to the genera *Cephenomyia* and *Pharyngomyia*) infest the nose and throat.

**stagy** (stā'ji), *a.* [Also *stagey*; < *stage* + *-y*[1].] Savoring of the stage; theatrical; conventional in manner: in a depreciatory sense.

Mr. Lewes . . . is keenly alive to everything *stagey* in physiognomy and gesture.
*George Eliot*, in Cross's Life, II. xiii.

The general tone of his thought and expression never rose above the ceremonious, *stagy*, and theatrical character of the 18th century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 97.

**Stagyrite**, *n.* An erroneous spelling of *Stagirite*.

**Stahlian** (stä'lian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stahl* (see def.) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to G. E. Stahl, a German chemist (1660–1734), or his doctrines.

II. *n.* A believer in or supporter of Stahlianism or animism.

**Stahlianism** (stä'liạn-izm), *n.* [< *Stahlian* + *-ism.*] Same as *animism*, 2.

**Stahlism** (stä'lizm), *n.* [< *Stahl* (see *Stahlian*) + *-ism.*] Same as *animism*, 2.

**stahlspiel** (stäl'spēl), *n.* [G., < *stahl*, steel, + *spiel*, play.] Same as *lyre*[1], 1 (*c*).

**staid** (stād). A mode of spelling the preterit and past participle of *stay*[2].

**staid** (stād), *a.* [Formerly also *stayed;* an adj. use of *staid, pp.*] Sober; grave; steady; sedate; regular; not wild, volatile, flighty, or fanciful: as, a *staid* elderly person.

> Put thyself
> Into a haviour of less fear, ere wildness
> Vanquish my *staider* senses.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 10.
>
> The tall fair person, and the still *staid* mien.
> *Crabbe*, Works, IV. 143.

**staidly** (stād'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *stayedly.*] In a staid manner; calmly; soberly.

> 'Tis well you have manners.
> That curt'sy again, and hold your countenance *staidly.*
> *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 2.

**staidness** (stād'nes), *n.* [Formerly also *stayedness;* < *staid* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being staid; sobriety; gravity; sedateness; steadiness: as, *staidness* and sobriety of age.

> The love of things ancient doth argue *stayedness*, but levity and want of experience maketh apt unto innovations. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 7.
>
> Brought up among Quakers, although not one herself, she admired and respected the *staidness* and outward peacefulness common among the young women of that sect.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxii.

**staig** (stāg), *n.* [A var. of *stag.*] A young horse; a stallion. [Scotch.]

**stail** (stāl), *n.* A spelling of *stale*[2].

**stain** (stān), *v.* [< ME. *steinen, steynen* (> Icel. *steina*), by aphæresis from *disteinen, disteignen, disteynen, desteinen*, E. *distain:* see *distain.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To discolor, as by the application of some foreign matter; make foul; spot: as, to *stain* the hand with dye, or with tobacco-juice; to *stain* the clothes.

> An image like thyself, all *stain'd* with gore.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 664.

2. To soil or sully with guilt or infamy; tarnish; bring reproach on; corrupt; deprave: as, to *stain* the character; *stained* with guilt.

> Never believe, though in my nature reign'd
> All frailties that besiege all kinds of blood,
> That it could so preposterously be *stain'd*,
> To leave for nothing all my sum of good.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cix.

3†. To deface; disfigure; impair, as shape, beauty, or excellence.

> But he 's something *stain'd*
> With grief that 's beauty's canker, thou mightst call him
> A goodly person. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 414.
>
> We were all a little *stained* last night, sprinkled with a cup or two. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

4. To color by a process other than painting or coating or covering the surface. (*a*) To color (as glass) by something which combines chemically with the substance to be colored. (*b*) To color by the use of a thin liquid which penetrates the material, as in dyeing cloth or staining wood. (*c*) In *microscopy*, to impregnate with a substance whose chemical reaction on the tissue so treated gives it a particular color. The great value of staining for this purpose results from the fact that some tissues are stainable by a certain reagent to which others respond but feebly or not at all, so that some points, as the nucleus of cells, etc., may be more distinctly seen by the contrast in color. Many different preparations are used for the purpose in different cases.

5. To print colors upon (especially upon paper-hangings). [Eng.]—6†. To darken; dim; obscure.

> Clouds and eclipses *stain* both moon and sun.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxxv.

Hence—7†. To eclipse; excel.

> O voyce that doth the thrush in shrilness *stain.*
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.
>
> Her beauty shin'd most bright,
> Far *staining* every other brave and comely dame
> That did appear in sight.
> *Patient Grissel* (Child's Ballads, IV. 209).

**Stained cloth.** Same as *painted cloth* (which see, under *cloth*).—**Stained glass.** See *glass.*

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To cause a stain or discoloration.

> As the berry breaks before it *staineth.*
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 460.

2. To take stains; become stained, soiled, or sullied; grow dim; be obscured.

> The only soil of his fair virtue's gloss,
> If virtue's gloss will *stain* with any soil,
> Is a sharp wit match'd with too blunt a will.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1. 48.

**stain** (stān), *n.* [< *stain, v.*] 1. A spot; a discoloration, especially a discoloration produced by contact with foreign matter by external causes or influences: as, mildew-*stains.*

> You do remember
> This *stain* [a mole] upon her?
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 4. 139.
>
> Swift trouts, diversified with crimson *stains.*
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 145.

2. A blot; a blemish; a cause of reproach or disgrace: as, a *stain* on one's character.

> Hereby I will lead her that is the praise and yet the *stain* of all womankind. *Sir P. Sidney.*
>
> I say you are the man who denounced to my uncle this miserable *stain* upon the birth of my betrothed.
> *L. W. M. Lockhart*, Fair to See, xxii.

3. In *entom.*, a well-defined spot of color which appears to be semi-transparent, so that it merely modifies the ground-color: it may be produced by very fine dots, as on a butterfly's wing. —4. Taint; tarnish; evil or corrupting effect: as, the *stain* of sin.—5†. Slight trace; tinge; tincture.

> You have some *stain* of soldier in you; let me ask you a question. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 122.

6. Coloring matter; a liquid used to color wood, ivory, etc., by absorption.

> The ivory is invariably again placed in cold water that has been boiled, before it is transferred to the *stain.*
> *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 234.

**Diffuse stains**, those dyes which stain all parts of the tissue more or less uniformly.—**Nuclear stains**, those stains which act upon the nuclei, and which stain not at all or feebly the protoplasm of the cells.—**Oyster-shell stains**, in *photog.* See *oyster-shell.*

**stainable** (stā'na-bl), *a.* [< *stain* + *-able.*] Capable of being stained, as objects for the microscope. See *stain, v.*, 4 (*c*). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 833.

**stainchel** (stān'chel), *n.* A Scotch form of *stanchel*[1].

**stainer** (stā'nėr), *n.* [< *stain* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which stains, blots, or tarnishes.—2. One who stains or colors; especially, in the trades, a workman whose employment is staining wood, etc. See *paper-stainer.*—3. A tincture or coloring matter used in staining.

**stainless** (stān'les), *a.* [< *stain* + *-less.*] Free from spot or stain, whether physical or moral; unblemished; immaculate; untarnished: literally or figuratively.

**stainlessly** (stān'les-li), *adv.* In a stainless manner; with freedom from stain.

**stair** (stār), *n.* [< ME. *staire, stayre, stayer, steir, steire, steyre, steyer,* < AS. *stǣger*, a step, stair (= MD. *steygher, steegher, stegher*, D. *steiger*, a stair, step, quay, pier, scaffold), < *stīgan* = D. *stijgen*, etc., mount, climb: see *sty*[1], *v.*, and cf. *stile*[1], *sty*[1], *n.*, from the same verb.] 1†. A step; a degree.

> He [Mars] passeth but oo *steyre* in dayes two.
> *Chaucer*, Complaint of Mars, l. 129.
>
> Forthy she standeth on the highest *stayre*
> Of th' honorable stage of womanhead.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. v. 54.

2. One of a series of steps to mount by: as, a flight of *stairs.*

> The qween bar furst the cros afturward,
> To fecche folk from helleward,
> On holy *stayers* to steyen vpward
> And regne with God vr lorde.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.
>
> The *stairs*, as he treads on them, kiss his feet.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 330.

3. A flight or succession of flights of steps, arranged one behind and above the other in such a way as to afford passage from a lower to a higher level, or vice versa: as, a winding *stair;* the back *stair:* often used in the plural in the same sense.

> Romynge outward, fast it gonne biholde,
> Downward a *steyre*, into an herber grene.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1705.

**Below stairs**, in the basement or lower part of a house.—**Close-string stairs**, a dog-legged stairs without an open newel, and with the steps housed into the strings.—**Down stairs**, in the lower part of a house.—**Flight of stairs**, a succession of steps in a continuous line or from one landing to another.—**Geometrical stairs.** See *geometric.*—**Pair of stairs**, a set or flight of steps or stairs. See *pair*[1], 5.—**Up stairs**, in the upper part of a house.

**stairbeak** (stār'bēk), *n.* A bird of the genus *Xenops*, having the upper mandible straight and the gonys ascending to the tip. See cut under *Xenops.*

**staircase** (stār'kās), *n.* [< *stair* + *case*[2].] The part of a building which contains the stairs: also often used for *stairs* or *flight of stairs.* Staircases are straight or winding. The straight are technically called *fliers* or *direct fliers.*

> Though the figure of the house without be very extraordinary good, yet the *stayre-case* is exceeding poor.
> *Pepys*, Diary, III. 267.

**Corkscrew staircase** or **stair**, a winding staircase having a solid newel.

> From her warm bed, and up the *corkscrew stair*,
> With hand and rope we haled the groaning sow.
> *Tennyson*, Walking to the Mail.

**staircase-shell** (stār'kās-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Solarium;* any member of the *Solariidæ.* See cut under *Solarium.*

**stair-foot** (stār'fůt), *n.* The bottom of a stair. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 123.

**stair-head** (stār'hed), *n.* The top of a stair.

> I lodge with another sweep which is better off nor I am, and pay him 2*s.* 9*d.* a week for a little *stair-head* place with a bed in it.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 428.

**stair-rod** (stār'rod), *n.* A rod or a strip of thin metal, sometimes folded and corrugated to give it stiffness, used to hold a stair-carpet in place. It is secured across the width of the step by rings or staples into which it is slipped, and in other ways; by extension, something not a rod answering the same purpose.

**stairway** (stār'wā), *n.* A staircase. *Moore.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**stair-wire** (stār'wīr), *n.* A slender stair-rod of metal.

> The banisters were beeswaxed, and the very *stair-wires* made your eyes wink, they were so glittering.
> *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, i. 1.

**stairy**† (stār'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *stayry;* < *stair* + *-y*[1].] Stair-like. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe. (*Davies.*)

**staith, staithman.** See *stathe, statheman.*

**staithwort** (stāth'wėrt), *n.* Same as *colewort.*

**staiver,** *v. i.* See *staver.*

**stak**†. An obsolete preterit of *stick*[1], *stick*[2].

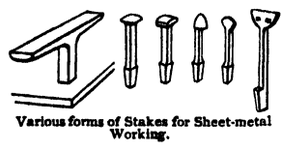
**stake**[1] (stāk), *n.* [< ME. *stake,* < AS. *staca*, a stake, a pin, = OFries. *stake* = MD. *stake, staecke, staeck*, D. *staak*, a stake, post, = MLG. *stake*, a stake, post, pillory, prison, LG. *stake*, > G. *staken*, a stake, = Icel. *stjaki*, a stake, pole, candlestick, = Sw. *stake*, a stake, a candlestick, = Dan. *stage*, a stake (Scand. forms appar. < LG.); cf. OHG. *stachulla, stacchulla*, MHG. G. *stachel*, a sting; from the root of *stick* (AS. **stecan*, pret. **stæc*): see *stick*[1], *v.*, and cf. *stick*[3], *n.*, *stack.* Cf. OF. *estake, estaque, estacke, estacque, stake*, also *estache, estaiche, stache*, etc., a stake, prop, bar, etc., = Sp. Pg. *estaca*, a stake, = It. *stacca*, a hook, < Teut.] 1. A stick of wood sharpened at one end and set in the ground, or prepared to be set in the ground, as part of a fence, as a boundary-mark, as a post to tether an animal to, or as a support for something, as a hedge, a vine, a tent, or a fishing-net.

> Here hefd and here kyng haldyng with no partie,
> Bote stande as a *stake* that styketh in a muyre
> By-twyne two londes for a trewe marke.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 384.
>
> Sharp *stakes* pluck'd out of hedges
> They pitched in the ground.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 117.
>
> Was never salmon yet that shone so fair
> Among the *stakes* on Dee.
> *Kingsley*, The Sands of Dee.

Specifically—2. The post to which a person condemned to death by burning is bound: as, condemned to the *stake;* burned at the *stake;* also, a post to which a bear to be baited is tied.

> Have you not set mine honour at the *stake*,
> And baited it with all the unmuzzled thoughts
> That tyrannous heart can think?
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1. 129.

3. In *leather-manuf.*, a post on which a skin is stretched for currying or graining. *E. H. Knight.*—4. A vertical bar fixed in a socket or in staples on the edge of the bed of a platform railway-car or of a vehicle, to secure the load from rolling off, or, when a loose substance, as gravel, etc., is carried, to hold in place boards which retain the load.—5. A small anvil used for working in thin metal, as by tinsmiths: it appears to be so called because stuck into the bench by a sharp vertical prop pointed at the end.



Various forms of Stakes for Sheet-metal Working.

> The *stake* is a small anvil, which stands upon a small iron foot on the workbench, to remove as occasion offers.
> *J. Moxon*, Mechanical Exercises.

**Stake-and-rider fence.** Same as *snake fence* (which see, under *fence*).

**stake**[1] (stāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staked*, ppr. *staking.* [< ME. *staken* = MD. MLG. *staken* (= OF. *estachier* = Sp. *estacar*), stake; from the noun.] 1. To fasten to a stake; tether; also, to impale.

> *Stake* him to the ground, like a man that had hang'd himself. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, ii. 1.

'Twas pitty that such a delicate inventive witt should be *staked* in an obscure corner.
*Aubrey*, Lives (Francis Potter).

His mind was so airy and volatile he could not have kept his chamber, if he must needs be there, *staked* down purely to the drudgery of the law.
*Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 15. (*Davies.*)

**2.** To support with stakes; provide with supporting stakes or poles: as, to *stake* vines.— **3.** To defend, barricade, or bar with stakes or piles.

Then caus'd his ships the river up to *stake*,
That none with victual should the town relieve.
*Drayton*, Battle of Agincourt, st. 89.

**4.** To divide or lay off and mark with stakes or posts: with *out* or *off*: as, to *stake off* a site for a school-house; to *stake out* oyster-beds.

The modest Northerners who have got hold of it [Florida], and *staked* it all *out* into city lots, seem to want to keep it all to themselves.
*C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 49.

When, therefore, M. Naville disbanded his men at the close of the fourth week, he had not only found a large number of very precious monuments in a surprisingly short space of time, but he left the ground chronologically *staked out*.
*The Century*, XXXIX. 333.

**5.** To stretch, scrape, and smooth (skins) by friction against the blunt edge of a semicircular knife fixed to the top of a short beam or post set upright.

The [calf-]skins . . . are *staked* by drawing them to and fro over a blunt knife fixed on the top of a post.
*Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 367.

**stake**[2] (stāk), *n.* [= MD. *staeck*, a stake for which one plays; a particular use of *stake*, a stake, pole, appar. as 'that which is fixed or put up': see *stake*[1], *stick*[3].] **1.** That which is placed at hazard as a wager; the sum of money or other valuable consideration which is deposited as a pledge or wager to be lost or won according to the issue of a contest or contingency.

'Tis time short Pleasures now to take,
Of little Life the best to make,
And manage wisely the last *Stake*.
*Cowley*, Anacreontics, v.

Whose game was empires, and whose *stakes* were thrones.
*Byron*, Age of Bronze, iii.

**2.** The prize in a contest of strength, skill, speed, or the like.

From the king's hand must Douglas take
A silver dart, the archer's *stake*.
*Scott*, L. of the L., v. 22.

**3.** An interest; something to gain or lose.

Both had the air of men pretending to aristocracy — an old world air of respectability and *stake* in the country, and Church-and-Stateism.
*Bulwer*, My Novel, xi. 2.

**4.** The state of being laid or pledged as a wager; the state of being at hazard or in peril: preceded by *at*: as, his honor is *at stake*.

Now begins the Game of Faction to be play'd, wherein the whole State of Queen Elizabeth lies *at stake*.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 329.

I have more than Life *at Stake* on your Fidelity.
*Steele*, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

**5.** The see or jurisdiction of a Mormon bishop. [A forced use.]

Inasmuch as parents have children in Zion, or in any of her *stakes* which are organized, that teach them not, . . . the sin be upon the heads of the parents.
*Doctrine and Covenants*, lxviii. 25.

**Maiden stakes.** See *maiden*.— **The Oaks stakes.** See *oak*.

**stake**[2] (stāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staked*, ppr. *staking*. [< *stake*[2], *n.*] To wager; put at hazard or risk upon a future contingency; venture.

'Tis against all Rule of Play that I should lose to one who has not wherewithal to *stake*.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 18.

Like an inspired and desperate alchemist,
*Staking* his very life on some dark hope.
*Shelley*, Alastor.

**stake**[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stack*.

**stake**[4] (stāk), *n.* The ling. [Prov. Eng.]

**stake-boat** (stāk'bōt), *n.* A moored boat used to mark the end of a course or a turning-point in a regatta or boat-race.

Each boat to go fairly round the *stake-boats* or mark-buoys without touching the same.
*Qualtrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 141.

**stake-driver** (stāk'drī′vėr), *n.* The American bittern, *Botaurus mugitans* or *lentiginosus*: so called from its cry, which is likened to driving a stake into the ground with a mallet. Also *pile-driver*, *pump-thunder*, *thunder-pumper*, etc.

**stake-head** (stāk'hed), *n.* In *rope-making*, one of several cross-bars set on stakes, used in a rope-walk to support the cords while twisting.

**stake-holder** (stāk'hōl′dėr), *n.* **1.** One who holds the stakes, or with whom the bets are deposited when a wager is laid.— **2.** In *law*, one holding a fund which two or more claim adversely to each other.

**stake-hook** (stāk'hůk), *n.* On a railway platform-car, a hook, loop, or clevis on the side of the bed, to receive an upright stake.

**stake-iron** (stāk'ī′ėrn), *n.* The metallic strap or armature of a railway- or wagon-stake.

**stake-net** (stāk'net), *n.* A kind of fishing-net, consisting of netting vertically hung on stakes driven into the ground, usually with special contrivances for entrapping or securing the fish. See *gill-net*, and cut under *pound-net*.

**stake-netter** (stāk'net′ėr), *n.* One who uses a stake-net or pound; a pounder.

**stake-pocket** (stāk'pok′et), *n.* A socket of cast-iron fixed to the side of the bed of a flat or platform-car to receive the end of a stake.

**stake-puller** (stāk'půl″ėr), *n.* A machine, consisting of a hinged lever with a gripping device, for pulling stakes or posts from the ground; a post-puller.

**staker**[1]†, *v. i.* A Middle English spelling of *stacker*[1].

**staker**[2] (stā'kėr), *n.* [< *stake*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who stakes money, or makes a wager or bet.

**stake-rest** (stāk'rest), *n.* On a railway platform-car, a device for supporting a stake when turned down horizontally.

**stakket**, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *stack*.

**stakkert**, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *stacker*[1].

**staktometer**, *n.* See *stactometer*.

**stal**†. An obsolete preterit of *steal*[1].

**stalactic** (stā-lak'tik), *a.* [< Gr. σταλακτικός, dropping, dripping, < σταλακτός, verbal adj. of σταλάσσειν, σταλάζειν, σταλᾶν, drop, drip, let fall drop by drop, appar. extended forms of στάζειν, drop, let fall by drops.] Pertaining to or resembling stalactite or a stalactite; stalactitic.

**stalactical** (stā-lak'ti-kal), *a.* [< *stalactic* + *-al*.] Same as *stalactic*.

This sparry, *stalactical* substance.
*Derham*, Physico-Theology, iii. 1.

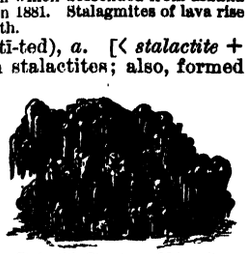
**stalactiform** (stā-lak'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< *stalact(ite)* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of a stalactite; like stalactite; stalactical.

**stalactite** (stā-lak'tīt), *n.* [= F. *stalactite*, < NL. *stalactites*, < Gr. σταλακτός, dropping, oozing out in drops: see *stalactic*.] **1.** A deposit of carbonate of lime, usually resembling in form a huge icicle, which hangs from the roof of a cave or subterranean rock-opening, where it has been slowly formed by deposition from calcareous water trickling downward through cracks or openings in the rocks above. Water containing carbonic acid in solution, which it has gained in filtering through the overlying soil, has the power of dissolving carbonate of lime, which it deposits again upon evaporation; stalactites are hence common in regions of limestone rocks. They are sometimes white, and nearly transparent, showing the broad cleavage-surfaces of the calcite, as those of the cave near Matanzas in Cuba; but commonly they have a granular structure with concentric bands of pale-yellow to brown colors. In some caverns the stalactites are very numerous and large, and of great beauty in their endless variety of form, especially in connection with the stalagmites, the corresponding depositions accumulated beneath the stalactites upon the floor of the caverns. The caves of Adelsberg in Carniola and of Luray in Virginia are among the most celebrated for the beauty of their stalactites.

The grotto is perfectly dry, and there are no petrifications or *stalactites* in it.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 41.

**2.** A similar form of some other mineral species, such as are occasionally observed, for example, of chalcedony, limonite, etc., but only sparingly and on a small scale.— **3.** A like form of lava sometimes observed in connection with volcanic outflows. Lava stalactites have been noted hanging from the roofs of lava caverns in the crater of Kilauea in Hawaii; and slender forms of a nearly uniform diameter of one fourth of an inch, and from a few inches to 20 or 30 inches in length, ornament the roofs of caverns in the lava stream which descended from Mauna Loa in the same island in 1881. Stalagmites of lava rise from the lava floor beneath.

**stalactited** (stā-lak'tī-ted), *a.* [< *stalactite* + *-ed*[2].] Covered with stalactites; also, formed in more or less semblance of stalactites. — **Stalactited work.** See *rustic work*, under *rustic*.



Stalactitic Structure of Limonite.

**stalactitic** (stal-ak-tit'ik), *a.* [< *stalactite* + *-ic*.] Containing stalactites; having the form of stalactites: as, in mineralogy, the *stalactitic* structure of limonite, chalcedony, and other species.

**stalactitical** (stal-ak-tit'i-kal), *a.* [< *stalactitic* + *-al*.] Same as *stalactitic*.

**stalactitiform** (stā-lak'tī-ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *stalactites* + L. *forma*, form.] Same as *stalactiform*.

**stalagmite** (stā-lag'mīt), *n.* [< F. *stalagmite*, < Gr. σταλαγμός, dropping or dripping, σάλαγμα, that which drops, < σταλάζειν, drop, let fall drop by drop: see *stalactic*.] Carbonate of lime deposited on the floor of a cavern. See *stalactite*.

**stalagmitic** (stal-ag-mit'ik), *a.* [< *stalagmite* + *-ic*.] Composed of stalagmite, or having its character.

**stalagmitical** (stal-ag-mit'i-kal), *a.* [< *stalagmitic* + *-al*.] Stalagmitic in character or formation.

**stalagmitically** (stal-ag-mit'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the form or manner of stalagmite.

**stalagmometer** (stal-ag-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. σταλαγμός, a dropping or dripping (see *stalagmite*), + μέτρον, a measure.] Same as *stactometer*.

**stalder**† (stâl'dėr), *n.* [Prob. < Icel. *stallr*, a stall, pedestal, shelf, = Dan. *stald*, a stall: see *stall*[1].] A wooden frame to set casks on.

**stale**[1] (stāl), *n.* [Sc. also *staill*, *steill*, *stall*; < ME. *stale*, theft, a trap, < AS. *stalu*, theft (in comp. *stæl-*, as in *stæl-hrān*, a decoy reindeer, *stælgæst*, a thievish guest, *stælhere*, a predatory army) (= D. **stal*, in *dief-stal*, theft, = G. **stahl*, in *dieb-stahl*, theft), < *stelan* (pret. *stæl*), steal: see *steal*[1]. Cf. *stalk*[1].] **1**†. Theft; stealing; pilfering.

Ine these heste is uorbode roberie, thiefthe, *stale* and gauel, and bargayn wyth othren.
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

**2**†. Stealth; stealthy movement. *Old Eng. Homilies*, I. 249.— **3**†. Concealment; ambush.

He stode in a *stale* to lie in waite for the releefe that myght come from Calleis. *Hall*, Chron., Hen. IV., an. 12.

**4**†. A trap, gin, or snare.

Still as he went he crafty *stales* did lay,
With cunning traynes him to entrap unwares.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 4.

**5**†. An allurement; a bait; a decoy; a stool-pigeon: as, a *stale* for a foist or pickpocket.

Her ivory front, her pretty chin,
Were *stales* that drew me on to sin.
*Greene*, Penitent Palmer's Ode.

Why, thou wert but the bait to fish with, not
The prey; the *stale* to catch another bird with.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 2.

They [the Bishops] suffer'd themselvs to be the common *stales* to countenance with their prostituted Gravities every Politick Fetch that was then on foot.
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

**6.** An object of deception, scorn, derision, merriment, ridicule, or the like; a dupe; a laughing-stock. [Obsolete or archaic.]

You have another mistresse, go to her,
I will not be her *stale*.
*The Shepheards Holyday*, sig. G. i. (*Halliwell.*)

I pray you, sir, is it your will
To make a *stale* of me amongst these mates?
*Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 1. 58.

A subject fit
To be the *stale* of laughter!
*Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

**stale**[2] (stāl), *n.* [Also *stail*; also, with a pron. now different, *steal*, rarely *steel*, early mod. E. *stele*; < ME. *stale*, *stele*, < AS. *stæl*, *stel*, stalk, stem, = MD. *stele*, *steel*, *stael*, D. *steel*, stalk, stem, handle, = MLG. *stel*, *stēl*, a stalk, handle, LG. *stale*, a round of a ladder, = OHG. MHG. *stil*, G. *stiel*, a handle, broomstick, stalk; cf. L. *stilus*, a stake, pale, pointed instrument, stalk, stem, etc. (see *style*[2]); Gr. στελεόν, στελιόν, a handle or helve of an ax, σταλίς, στήλη, an upright or standing slab (see *stele*[3]); akin to στέλλειν, set, place, and ult. to *stall*[1] and *still*[1], from the root of *stand*: see *stand*. Hence *stalk*[1].] **1**†. A stalk; stem.

Weede hem wel, so wol thai wex(en) fele.
But forto hede hem greet trede downe the *stele*.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 209.

The stalke or *steale* thereof [of barley] is smaller than the wheat stalk, taller and stronger.
*B. Gouge's Heresbachius*, fol. 28.

**2.** The stem of an arrow.

A shaft [in archery] hath three principal parts, the *stele*, the feathers, and the head.
*Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 117.

**3.** A handle; especially, a long handle, as that of a rake, ladle, etc. [Prov. Eng.]

A ladel bygge with a long *stele*.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 279.

"Thereof," quod Absolon, "be as be may," . . .
And caughte the kultour by the colde *stele*.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 599.

**4**†. A round or rung of a ladder; a step.

This like laddre (that may to hevene leste) is charite,
The *stales* gode theawis.
Quoted in *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 196.

Wymmen vnwytté that wale ne couthe
That on hande fro that other, for alle this hyge worlde,
Bitwene the *stele* and the stayre disserne nogt cunen.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 513.

**stale**[3] (stāl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *stale*, stale (applied to ale and beer); < OF. *estale* (Kilian), < MD. *stel*, old, ancient, applied to old and purified beer and to old urine (*stel bier*, *stele pisse*, Kilian; later written as compound, *stel-bier*, *stel-pisse*, Hexham); origin uncertain; perhaps lit. 'still,' same as MD. *stel*, var. of *stil*, still (cf. *still wine*, etc.): see *still*[1]. According to Skeat, who associates the adj. with *stale*, urine, "*stale* is that which reminds one of the stable, tainted, etc."; he also suggests that *stale* in one sense may be 'too long exposed to sale,' < OF. *estaler*, display wares on stalls, < *estal*, a stall: see *stall*[1]. This explanation, however, fails to satisfy the conditions.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Old (and therefore strong): said of malt liquors, which in this condition were more in demand.

And notemuge to putte in ale,
Whether it be moyste or *stale*.
*Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 53.

Nappy ale, good and *stale*, in a browne bowle.
*The King and Miller of Mansfield* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 36).

Two barrels of ale, both stout and *stale*,
To pledge that health was spent.
*The Kings Disguise* (Child's Ballads, V. 379).

**2.** Old and lifeless; the worse for age or for keeping; partially spoiled. (*a*) Insipid, flat, or sour; having lost its sparkle or life, especially from exposure to air: as, *stale* beer, etc. (*b*) Dry and crumbling; musty: as, *stale* bread.

That *stale* old mouse-eaten dry cheese.
*Shak.*, T. and C., v. 4. 11.

**3.** Old and trite; lacking in novelty or freshness; hackneyed: as, *stale* news; a *stale* jest.

Fast bind, fast find;
A proverb never *stale* in thrifty mind.
*Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 5. 55.

Your cold hypocrisy s a *stale* device.
*Addison*, Cato, i. 3.

**4.** In *athletics*, overtrained; injured by overtraining: noting the person or his condition.
=**Syn. 3.** Time-worn, threadbare.

**II.** *n.* **1**†. That which has become flat and tasteless, or spoiled by use or exposure, as stale beer. Hence—**2**†. A prostitute.

I stand dishonour'd, that have gone about
To link my dear friend to a common *stale*.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1. 67.

**3.** A stalemate.

Doe you not foresee, into what importable head-tearings and heart-searchings you will be ingulfed, when the Parliament shall give you a mate, though but a *Stale*?
*N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 61.

**stale**[3] (stāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staled*, ppr. *staling*. [ME. *stalen*; < *stale*[3], *a.*] To render stale, flat, or insipid; deprive of freshness, attraction, or interest; make common or cheap.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom *stale*
Her infinite variety. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 240.

I'll go tell all the argument of his play afore-hand, and so *stale* his invention. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, Ind.

Not content
To *stale* himself in all societies,
He makes my house here common as a mart.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

An imperial abdication was an event which had not, in the sixteenth century, been *staled* by custom.
*Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 96.

**stale**[4] (stāl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *staled*, ppr. *staling*. [Appar. < D. G. *stallen* = Sw. *stalla* = Dan. *stalle*, urinate (said of horses and cattle); appar. a neuter use, lit. 'stand in stall,' parallel with the trans. use, D. G. *stallen* = Sw. *stalla* = Dan. *stalle*, put into a stall; from the noun, D. *stal* = G. *stall* = Sw. *stall* = Dan. *stald*, stall: see *stall*[1], *n.* The form is appar. irreg. (for **stall*), and is perhaps due to confusion with *stale*[3], *a.*, as applied to urine.] To make water; urinate: said of horses and cattle.

In that Moschee or Temple at Theke Thioi is a fountaine of water, which they say sprang vp of the *staling* of Chederles horse. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 311.

**stale**[4] (stāl), *n.* [See *stale*[4], *v.*] Urine of horses and cattle.

**stale**[5]†. An old preterit of *steal*[1].

**stalely** (stāl'li), *adv.* [< *stale*[3] + *-ly*[2].] In a stale, commonplace, or hackneyed manner; so as to seem flat or tedious.

Come, I will not sue *stalely* to be your servant,
But, a new term, will you be my refuge?
*B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, ii. 3.

**stalemate** (stāl'māt), *n.* [Prob. < *stale*[3] (but the first element is doubtful) + *mate*[3].] In *chess*, a position in which a player, having to move in his turn, and his king not being in check, has no move available with any piece: in such a case the game is drawn; figuratively, any position in which no action can be taken.

It would be disgraceful indeed if a great country like Russia should have run herself into such a *stale-mate* position. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 444.

**stalemate** (stāl'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stalemated*, ppr. *stalemating*. [< *stalemate*, *n.*] **1.** In *chess*, to subject to a stalemate: usually said of one's self, not of one's adversary: as, white is *stalemated*. Hence—**2.** To bring to a standstill; nonplus.

I had regularly *stalemated* him.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xviii.

"I beg your pardon, sir," said Fred, . . . "I like neither Bulstrode nor speculation." He spoke rather sulkily, feeling himself *stalemated*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xii.

**staleness** (stāl'nes), *n.* The state of being stale, in any sense.

**stalk**[1] (stâk), *v.* [< ME. *stalken*, < AS. *stælcan*, *stealcian*, walk warily, = Dan. *stalke*, stalk: (*a*) lit. walk stealthily, steal along; with formative *-k*, from the root of *stelan* (pret. *stæl*), steal: see *steal*[1], and cf. *stalc*[1], *n.* (*b*) In another view the AS. *stælcan*, *stealcian*, is connected with *stealc*, high, and means 'walk high,' i. e. on tiptoe, being referred ult. to the same source as *stalk*[2], and perhaps *stilt*. For the form *stalk* as related to *stale*[1] (and *steal*[1]), cf. *talk* as related to *tale* (and *tell*).] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To walk cautiously or stealthily; steal along; creep.

In the night ful theefly gan he *stalke*.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1781.

The shadows of familiar things about him *stalked* like ghosts through the haunted chambers of his soul.
*Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 3.

**2.** To steal up to game under cover of something else; hunt game by approaching stealthily and warily behind a cover.

The king [James] alighted out of his coach, and crept under the shoulder of his led horse. And when some asked his Majesty what he meant, I must *stalk* (said he), for yonder town is shy and flies me.
*Bacon*, Apophthegms, published by Dr. Tenison in the [Baconiana, xi.

Dull stupid Lentulus,
My stale, with whom I *stalk*.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

**3.** To walk with slow, dignified strides; pace in a lofty, imposing manner.

Here *stalks* me by a proud and spangled sir,
That looks three handfuls [palms] higher than his foretop.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 4.

**II.** *trans.* In *sporting*, to pursue stealthily, or behind a cover; follow warily for the purpose of killing, as game.

When a lion is very hungry, and lying in wait, the sight of an animal may make him commence *stalking* it.
*Livingstone.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

There came three men outside the hedge, . . . not walking carelessly, but following down the hedge-trough, as if to *stalk* some enemy.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxviii.

**stalk**[1] (stâk), *n.* [< *stalk*[1], *v.*] **1.** The pursuit of game by stealthy approach or under cover.

I took up the trail of a large bull elk, and, though after a while I lost the track, in the end I ran across the animal itself, and after a short *stalk* got a shot at the noble-looking fellow. *The Century*, XXX. 224.

**2.** A high, proud, stately step or walk.

Twice before, and jump at this dead hour,
With martial *stalk* hath he gone by our watch.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 66.

But Milton next, with high and haughty *stalks*,
Unfettered in majestic numbers walks.
*Addison*, The Greatest English Poets, l. 56.

**stalk**[2] (stâk), *n.* [< ME. *stalke*; prob. a var. (due to association with the related *stale*[2]?) of **stelk*, < Icel. *stilkr* = Sw. *stjelk* = Dan. *stilk*, a stalk (cf. Gr. *στέλεχος*, the stem of a tree); with formative *-k*, from the simple form appearing in AS. *stæl*, *stel*, a handle, stale: see *stale*[2].] **1.** The stem or main axis of a plant; that part of a plant which rises directly from the root, and which usually supports the leaves, flowers, and fruit: as, a *stalk* of wheat or hemp.

I had sometimes the curiosity to consider beans and peas pulled up out of the ground by the *stalks*, in order to an inquiry into their germination. *Boyle*, Works, III. 310.

Some naked *Stalk*, not quite decay'd,
To yield a fresh and friendly Bud essay'd.
*Congreve*, Tears of Amaryllis.

**2.** The pedicel of a flower or the peduncle of a flower-cluster (flower-stalk), the petiole of a leaf (leafstalk), the stipe of an ovary, etc., or any similar supporting organ; in mosses, a seta. —**3**†. A straw.

He kan wel in myn eye seen a *stalke*,
But in his owene he kan nat seen a balke.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 65.

**4.** In *arch.*, an ornament in the Corinthian capital which resembles the stalk of a plant, and is sometimes fluted. From it the volutes or helices spring. Compare *caulis* and *cauliculus*. —**5**†. One of the upright side-pieces of a ladder, in which the rounds or steps are placed.

His owene hande made laddres thre
To clymben by the ronges and the *stalkes*
Into the tubbes, hangynge in the balkes.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 439.

**6.** The shaft or handle of anything, especially when slender, likened to the stalk of a plant; the stem: as, the *stalk* of a wine-glass; the *stalk* of a tobacco-pipe.—**7.** In *zoöl.*, some part or organ like a stalk; a stem; a stipe. (*a*) A pedicel or peduncle; a footstalk; a supporting part: as, the *stalk* of some barnacles. (*b*) An eyestalk, as of various crustaceans and molluska; an ophthalmite or ommatophore. (*c*) The petiole of the abdomen of many insects, especially hymenopters, as wasps and ants. (*d*) The stem, shaft, or rachis of a feather. (*e*) The stem of a fixed crinoid and of various other animals of plant-like habit, as rooted zoöphytes.

**8.** A tall chimney, as of a furnace, factory, or laboratory.

Twisted *stalks* of chimneys of heavy stonework.
*Scott*, Kenilworth, iii.

**9.** In *founding*, an iron rod armed with spikes, used to form the nucleus of a core. *E. H. Knight.*—**Optic stalk.** See *optic*.

**stalk-borer** (stâk'bōr″ėr), *n.* The larva of *Gortyna nitela*, a noctuid moth of North America, which is noted as a pest to potato, corn, tomato, and a number of other plants. The larvæ bore into the stalks, killing them, and when full-grown leave the plant and pupate below ground.

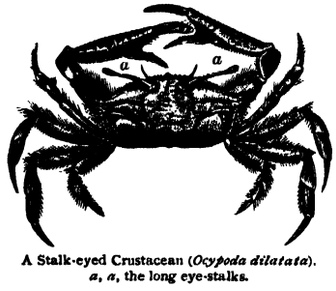
**stalk-cutter** (stâk'kut″ėr), *n.* In *agri.*, a horse-power machine for cutting off old corn-stalks in the field preparatory to plowing. It consists of a series of revolving cylindrical cutters mounted in a suitable frame on wheels, and operated by means of gearing from the axles.

**stalked** (stâkt), *a.* [< *stalk*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having a stalk or stem: as, a *stalked* barnacle or crinoid.

Innumerable crabs make a sound almost like the murmuring of water. Some are very large, with prodigious *stalked* eyes, and claws white as ivory.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 628.

**stalker** (stâ'kėr), *n.* [< *stalk*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who stalks: as, a deer-*stalker*.—**2.** A kind of fishing-net.—**3.** *pl.* In *ornith.*, specifically, the *Gradatores*.

**stalk-eyed** (stâk'īd), *a.* Having stalked eyes; podophthalmous, as a crustacean: opposed to



A Stalk-eyed Crustacean (*Ocypoda dilatata*).
*a*, *a*, the long eye-stalks.

*sessile-eyed*. See also cuts under *Podophthalmia*, *Gelasimus*, *Megalops*, and *schizopod-stage*.

They all have their eyes set upon movable stalks, are termed the Podophthalmia, or *stalk-eyed* Crustacea.
*Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 279.

**stalking** (stâ'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stalk*[1], *v.*] In *sporting*, the act or method of approaching game quietly and warily or under cover, taking advantage of the inequalities of the ground, etc., as in deer-stalking.

**stalking-horse** (stâ'king-hôrs), *n.* **1.** A horse, or a horse-like figure, behind which a fowler conceals himself on approaching game.

The *stalking-horse*, originally, was a horse trained for the purpose and covered with trappings, so as to conceal the sportsman from the game he intended to shoot at.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 98.

Hence—**2.** Anything put forward to conceal a more important object; a mask; a pretense.

Flattery is
The *stalking-horse* of policy.
*Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, ii. 3.

France suffered all the evils which exist when a despotic ruler is but the *stalking-horse* behind which stands the irresponsible power. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 826.

**stalkless** (stâk'les), *a.* [< *stalk*[2] + *-less*.] Having no stalk.

**stalklet** (stâk'let), *n.* [< *stalk*[2] + *-let*.] A diminutive stalk; especially, in *bot.*, a secondary stalk; a pedicel or petiolule.

**stalkoes** (stâ'kōz), *n. pl.* [Cf. Ir. *stalcaire*, a lusty, robust fellow, a bully, also a fowler.] See the quotation.

Soft Simon had reduced himself to the lowest class of *stalkoes*, or walking gentlemen, as they are termed; men who have nothing to do, and no fortune to support them, but who style themselves esquire.
*Miss Edgeworth*, Rosanna, iii. (*Davies.*)

**stalky** (stâ'ki), *a.* [< *stalk*[2] + *-y*[1].] Formed like a stalk; resembling a stalk. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

At the top [it] bears a great *stalky* head. *Mortimer.*

**stall**[1] (stâl), *n.* [< ME. *stal, stall, stalle, stale, steal,* < AS. *steal* (*steall-*), *stæl*, a station, stall, = OFries. *stal*, MD. D. MLG. *stal* = OHG. MHG. *stal* (*stall-*), G. *stall* = Icel. *stallr* = Sw. *stall* = Dan. *stald* (cf. It. *stallo*, *stalla* = OSp. *estalo* = OF. *estal*, F. *étal*, a stall, *étau*, a vice, = Pr. *estal*, < ML. *stallum*, a stall, < Teut.), a place, stall; akin to *stool*, *stale*[1], etc., and to Gr. στέλλειν, place, set, ult. from the root of *stand*, L. *stare*, Gr. ἱστάναι, Skt. √ *sthā*, stand: see *stand*. Hence *stall*[1], *v.*, and ult. *stale*[4], *stallion*, etc., as well as *stell:* see these words.] **1†.** A standing-place; station; position; place; room.

Gaheries . . . throwe down and slowgh and kepte at *stall* [kept his ground] a longe while, but in the fyn he mote yeve grounde a litill, ffor than the saisnes be-gonne to recover londe vpon hem. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 286.

Robyne Hode is cuer bond to him,
Bothe in strete and *stalle* [that is, both outdoors and in].
*Robin Hood and the Monk* (Child's Ballads, V. 16).

**2.** A standing-place for horses or cattle; a stable or cattle-shed; also, a division of a stable, cow-house, or cattle-shed, for the accommodation of one horse or ox; the stand or place in a stable where a horse or an ox is kept and fed: as, the stable contains eight *stalls*.

But hye God som tyme senden can
His grace into a litel oxes *stall*.
*Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 251.

At last he found a *stall* where oxen stood.
*Dryden*, Cock and Fox, l. 223.

They bind their horses to the *stall*,
For forage, food, and firing call,
And various clamour fills the hall.
*Scott*, Marmion, iii. 2.

**3.** A booth, either in the open air or in a building, in which merchandise is exposed for sale, or in which some business or occupation is carried on: as, a butcher's *stall*.

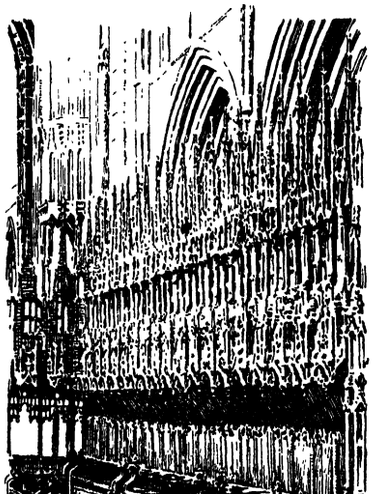
"Vnkynde and vnknowing!" quath Crist, and with a rop smot hem,
And ouer-turnede in the temple here tables and here *stalles*. *Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 157.

**4.** A bench or table on which things are exposed for sale: as, a book-*stall*.

They are nature's coarser wares that lie on the *stall*, exposed to the transient view of every common eye.
*Glanville.*

**5†.** A seat or throne; a bench.

Thar als a god he sat in *stall*,
And so he bad men suld him call.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.



Stalls.—Choir of Chester Cathedral, England.

**6. One of a range of fixed seats inclosed either wholly or in part at the back and sides, in the choir or chancel of a cathedral or church, and often surmounted by a richly sculptured canopy (see cut in preceding column): mostly appropriated for the clergy: as, a canon's *stall;* a dean's *stall;* hence, the position or dignity of canon.**

New figures sat in the oaken *stalls*,
New voices chanted in the choir.
*Longfellow*, Golden Legend.

The choir is fitted up with a range of splendid cinquecento *stalls*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 129.

**7.** In a theater, originally, a seat separated from others by arms or rails; now, usually, one of the seats in the front division of the parquet (sometimes called *orchestra stalls*); but the application of the term is variable. [Eng.]

The price of seats has enormously gone up. Where there were two rows of *stalls* at the same price as the dress circle—namely, four shillings—there are now a dozen at the price of half a guinea.
*W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 126.

**8.** In *metal.*, a chamber or compartment in which ores are roasted. See *roast-stall.*—**9.** A working-place in a coal-mine, varying in size and shape according to the system adopted. Also called *chamber*, *room*, *breast*, etc.—**Post and stall, pillar and stall.** Same as *pillar and breast* (which see, under *pillar*).—**Prebendal stall.** See *prebendal.*

**stall**[1] (stâl), *v.* [< ME. *stallen*, < AS. *steallian*, place, set, = Sw. *stalla*, put into a stall, = Dan. *stalle*, stall-feed, fatten, = MHG. G. *stallen*, stable, stall; from the noun. Cf. *stell.* Hence *forestall*, *install*, *installation*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To place; set; fix; install.

Among foles of rigt he may be *stallyd*.
*Book of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 83.

*Stall* this in your bosom. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3. 131.

**2.** To place in an office with the customary formalities; induct into office; install.

And see another, as I see thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art *stall'd* in mine.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3. 206.

But in his State yer he [Josua] be *stall'd* (almost),
Set in the midst of God's beloved Hoast,
He thus dilates.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

**3.** To put into or keep in a stall or stable: as, to *stall* a horse.

Where king Latinus then his oxen *stall'd*.
*Dryden*, Æneid, ix 526.

**4.** To set fast in the mire; cause to stick in the mud; mire: as, to *stall* horses or a carriage.

Yet many times in many wordes haue been so *stall'd* and stabled as such sticking made me blushingly confesse my ignorance. *Florio*, Ital. Dict., Epis. Ded., p. [5]

To pray alone, and reject ordinary meanes, is to do like him in Æsop, that when his cart was *stalled*, lay flat on his back, and cried aloud, Help, Hercules.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 222.

Mathematics he [the general artist] moderately studieth, to his great contentment.—Using it as ballast for his soul; yet to fix it, not to *stall* it.
*Fuller*, Holy State, II. vii. 6.

**5.** To corner; bring to bay; secure.

When as thine eye hath chose the dame,
And *stall'd* the deer that thou shouldst strike.
*Shak.*, Passionate Pilgrim, l. 300.

**6†.** To forestall.

We are not pleased in this sad accident,
That thus hath *stalled* and abused our mercy,
Intended to preserve thee. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

**7†.** To fatten; fatten with stall-feeding.

It is tyme to *stall* your oxyn that you entend to sel after Ester. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a *stalled* ox and hatred therewith. Prov. xv. 17.

**8†.** To postpone the payment of; forbear to claim payment for a time; allow to be paid by instalments.

That he might not be stuck on ground, he petition'd that his Majesty would *stall* his fine, and take it up, as his estate would bear it, by a thousand pounds a year.
*Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 128. (*Davies.*)

**To be stalled to the rogue†**, to be formally received into the order of rogues; be installed or initiated as a rogue.

This done, the Grand Signior called for a Gage of Bowse, which belike signified a quart of drinke, for presently, a pot of Ale being put into his hand, hee made the yong Squire kneele downe, and powring the full pot on his pate, vttered these wordes: I doe *stall thee to the Rogue* by vertue of this soueraigne English liquor, so that henceforth it shall be lawfull for thee to Cant—that is to say, to be a Vagabond and Beg. *Dekker*, Belman of London (1608).

**II.** *intrans.* **1†.** To come to a stand; take up a position.

And ther thei *stalleden* and foughten vhe ton vpon the tother till thei were bothe wery for travaile.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii 161.

**2†.** To live as in a stall; dwell; inhabit.

We could not *stall* together
In the whole world. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 1. 39.

**3.** To stick or be set fast in the mire.—**4.** To kennel, as dogs. *Johnson.*—**5.** To be tired of eating, as cattle. *Imp. Dict.*

**stall**[2] (stâl), *n.* [A var. of *stale*[1], a decoy, etc., appar. confused with *stall*[1].] **1†.** An ambush.

The great Prince Bias, . . . when he happened to fall into the *stall* of his enimies, and his souldiours beganne to crie What shall we doe? he made aunswere: that you make reporte to those that are alive that I die fighting, and I will say there to the dead that you scapte flying.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 42.

**2†.** A stale; a stalking-horse; cover; mark; pretext.

This tyranny
Is strange, to take mine ears up by commission
(Whether I will or no), and make them *stalls*
To his lewd solecisms and worded trash.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

**3.** A stool-pigeon; a thief's (especially a pickpocket's) assistant, whose rôle it is to divert the attention of the victim while the thief operates, to conceal the crime, assist the escape of the thief, make off with the booty, or perform similar offices. He is called *fore-stall* or *back-stall* according to his position before or behind the victim.

**stallage** (stâ'lāj), *n.* [Formerly also (Sc.) *stallenge*, < ME. *stallage* (?) (ML. *stallagium*, *estallagium*), < OF. *estallage*, *estalage*, < *estal*, stall: see *stall*[1], *n.*, and *-age*. Cf. *stallinger.*] **1.** The right of erecting stalls at fairs; rent paid for a stall.

The citizens of Hereford fined, in the second year of Henry III., in a hundred marks and two palfreys, to have the king's charter, . . . that they might be quit throughout England of toll and lastage, of passage, pontage, and *stallage*, and of leve, and danegeld, and gaywite, and all other customs and exactions.
*S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 26.

**2†.** Laystall; dung; compost.

**stallandt, stallantt,** *n.* Early modern English forms of *stallion.*

**stallangert,** *n.* Same as *stallinger.*

**stallationt** (stâ-lā'shon), *n.* [< ML. **stallatio(n-)*, < *stallare*, install, < *stallum*, place, stall: see *stall*[1], *n.* Cf. *installation.*] Installation.

As for dilapidacion, I vnderstond the house [Abbey of Hulme] was endotted at the tyme of his *stallacion* in grete somes of mony.
*Duke of Suffolk*, To Cardinal Wolsey, in Ellis's Hist. Letters, 3d ser., I. 201.

**stall-board** (stâl'bōrd), *n.* One of a series of floors upon which soil or ore is pitched successively in excavating.

**staller** (stâ'lėr), *n.* [< OF. *estallier*, *estalier*, *estallier*, one who keeps a stall, < *estal*, a stall: see *stall*[1].] **1.** A hostler; a master of the horse.

The King's dish-thegn, his bower-thegn, his horse-thegn or *staller*, all became great dignitaries of the Kingdom. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, I. 60.

**2†.** A standard-bearer.

Tovy, a man of great wealth and authority, as being the king's *staller* (that is, standard-bearer), first founded this town. *Fuller*, Waltham Abbey, i. § 5.

**stall-fed** (stâl'fed), *a.* Fattened, as oxen, by feeding in a stable or on dry fodder.

You shall have *stall-fed* doctors, crammed divines.
*B. Jonson*, Staple of News, i. 2.

**stall-feed** (stâl'fēd), *v. t.* To feed and fatten in a stall or stable, or on dry fodder.

If you were for the fair, you should be *stall-fed*, and want no weal.
*J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 112.

**stalling** (stâ'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stall*[1], *v.*] Stabling.

Hire us some fair chamber for the night,
And *stalling* for the horses. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

**stallinger** (stâ'lin-jėr), *n.* [Formerly also *stallanger* (ML. *stallangiarius*); with intrusive *n*, < *stallage* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *passenger*, *messenger*, *wharfinger*, etc.] One who keeps a stall. [Local, Eng. or Scotch.]

Vacancies among the *Stallingers* are filled up in like manner from the inhabitants of the town.
*Municip. Corp. Report*, 1835, p. 1734.

**stalling-kent** (stâ'ling-ken), *n.* A house for receiving stolen goods. *Dekker.* [Old slang.]

A *Stawling-ken* that is knowne of purpose to be trusty, yea and that in the night too, least they be notified and suspected to be scandallizing of the profession.
*Rowlands*, Hist. Rogues, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 585.

**stallion** (stal'yon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stalion*, **stallon*, *stalland*, *stallant*, *stalant*, *stalon;* < ME. *stalyone*, *stalon*, *stalun*, < OF. *estalon*, F. *étalon* = It. *stallone* (ML. reflex *stallonus*), a stallion, in ML. also called *equus ad stallum*, 'a horse at stall,' so called because kept in a stall, < *stallum*, a stall, stable: see *stall*[1].] The male of the horse; an entire horse; a horse kept for breeding purposes.

**stallman** (stâl'man), *n.*; pl. *stallmen* (-men). [< *stall*[1] + *man*.] A man who keeps a stall, as for the sale of meat, books, or other commodities.

The *stallman* saw my father had [a strong fancy] for the book the moment he laid his hands upon it.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 35. (*Latham.*)

**stallon**†, *n.* [< ME. *stalon*, < OF. *estalon, estallon, estelon, estolon*, a stick, post, staddle, standard, appar. < L. *stolo*(*n*-), a shoot, twig, branch, scion, sucker.] A slip; a cutting; a scion. *Holinshed.*

In *stalons* forth thei sette
Her seede, and best for hem is solute lande.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.

**stall-plate** (stâl'plāt), *n.* A plate of gilded copper upon which are engraved the arms of a Knight of the Garter (see *garter-plate*), or of a Knight or Esquire (Companion) of the Bath. The stall-plates of the Knights of the Bath are fixed in the upper row of stalls in the Chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster, and those of the Esquires of the Bath in the lower row.

**stall-reader** (stâl'rē″dėr), *n.* One who reads books at the stall where they are sold.

Cries the *stall-reader*, "Bless us! what a word on
A title page is this!" *Milton*, Sonnets, vi.

**stalon**[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stallion*.

**stalon**[2]†, *n.* An old spelling of *stallon*.

**stalwart** (stâl'wart), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. a Sc. form of *stalworth*, with assimilation of the vowel of the second element to that of the first, and an alteration, perhaps orig. dialectal, of the orig. final sequence *-rth* to *-rt* (as, conversely, orig. *-rt* changes to *-rth* in *swarth, swarthy*): see *stalworth*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Stout; strong: applied to inanimate objects. [Scotch.]—**2.** Hard; severe. [Scotch.]—**3.** Stormy; tempestuous. [Scotch.]—**4.** Stout; sturdy; strong; bold; brave. See *stalworth*. [Scotch; now also the form regularly used in Eng. and U. S.]

It's neer be said, my *stalwart* feres,
We kill'd him whan a sleiping.
*Sir James the Rose* (Child's Ballads, III. 75).

Of the European sailors, by far the most reliable were five *stalwart* A. B.s. *Chambers's Journal*, No. 627.

**5.** Sturdy and steadfast in partizanship: in *U. S. politics* [*cap.*], noting various sections of the Republican party. See the phrase.

The epithet *Stalwart* as applied to a class of politicians was first used by Mr. Blaine in 1877 to designate those Republicans who were unwilling to give up hostility and distrust of the South as a political motive. In the present contest at Albany it has by a curious transformation been appropriated by the followers of Mr. Conkling to distinguish politicians faithful to his Machine
*The Nation*, June 16, 1881.

**Stalwart Republican**, in *U. S. hist.*, a decided or thorough-going member of the Republican party; specifically, a member of that wing of the Republican party in the State of New York which in 1880 advocated the renomination of Grant as President for a third term and in 1881 supported Roscoe Conkling in his opposition to the administration of Garfield, and antagonized the "Half-Breeds" in 1881 and following years. = **Syn. 4.** *Stout, Sturdy*, etc. (see *robust*), sinewy, brawny, muscular, strapping, powerful, valorous, resolute.

**II.** *n.* **1.** A strong or sturdy person.

His opinion is not favourable, Emin's *stalwarts*, whose praises had been so loudly trumpeted in Europe, proving to be for the most part brutal ruffians and abject cravens in the presence of danger. *The Academy*, Jan. 3, 1891.

**2.** A stout and steadfast partizan; specifically [*cap.*], same as *Stalwart Republican*. See above.

**stalwarth**†, *a.* Same as *stalworth, stalwart*.

**stalwartism** (stâl'wart-izm), *n.* [< *stalwart* + *-ism*.] In *U. S. politics*, the principles or policy of the Stalwarts; partizan devotion. *The Nation*, Nov. 27, 1879, p. 355.

**stalwartly** (stâl'wart-li), *adv.* [< *stalwart* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *stalworthly*.] In a stalwart manner; stoutly; bravely.

**stalwartness** (stâl'wart-nes), *n.* Stalwart character or quality; sturdiness; stoutness; strength. *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 57.

**stalworth** (stâl'wėrth), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stalwoorth, stalworthe*; < ME. *stalworth, stalword, stalworthe, stalwurthe, stalewerthe, stalewurthe, stelewurthe, stealewurthe*, also *stalworthy, stawurthy* (see *stalworthy*), < AS. *stælwyrthe*, found only once, in pl. *stælwyrthe*, in the sense 'good' or 'serviceable,' applied to ships; a compound peculiar to AS.: (*a*) prob. a contraction of **statholwyrthe*, lit. 'steadfast,' 'well-based,' 'firm-set,' etc., hence 'stout,' < *stathol, stathel*, foundation, base, seat, site, position, E. *staddle*, Sc. also contracted *stale, stail* (cf. AS. *stǣlan*, contracted from *statholian*, found, establish), + *wyrthe, weorth, wurth*, good, excellent, worth: see *staddle* and *worth*[2]. Cf. the equiv. *statholfæst*, steadfast, firm, stable (< *stathol*, foundation, + *fæst*, firm, fast), and *stedefæst*, E. *steadfast* (the AS. *weorth* and *fæst* as the second element of adj. compounds being used rather as adj. formatives than as independent words). Such contraction is not common in AS., and the form *stælwyrthe* has generally been otherwise explained: (*b*) < *stalu* (in comp. *stæl-*), stealing, theft, + *weorth, wurth*, worth, worthy (see *stale*[1] and *worth*[2]), but the sense 'worthy of theft,' 'worth stealing,' hence 'worth taking for use' ("captu dignæ," Gibson), cannot apply to men, and the sense 'good at stealing,' suggested by some, even if it were etymologically admissible, could not apply to ships. (*c*) In another view, lit. 'worthy of place,' i. e. fit for its place or use, serviceable, < AS. *steal, steall*, also sometimes, esp. in comp., *stæl*, a place, stall, + *weorth, wurth*, worth, worthy (see *stall*[1] and *worth*[2]). The full form *stall-* occurs in ME. *stallworthely*, a var. of *stalworthly*, and in the mod. surname *Stallworthy*. In any view, the ME. forms *staleworth, stalewurthe, stelewurthe, stealewurthe*, with medial *e*, must be regarded as irregular. In fact the orig. meaning of the compound appears to have been lost, and the ME. variations must be due to simulation of one or other of the words above considered. Hence, by further variation, *stalwarth*, and now *stalwart*, which is no longer regarded as a compound.] **1**†. Steadfast; firm-based.

That *stalworthe* sted [Constantinople] so strong was founded
Philip hoped that holde with his help to wynne.
*Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1230.

Steken the 3ates stonhardo with *stalworth* barrez.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 884.

**2.** Stout; strong; sturdy: used of things and men or animals, in a merely physical sense. [Archaic.]

A hoge hathel for the nonez & of hyghe elde; . . .
Sturne stif on the strythe on *stalworth* schonkez [shanks].
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 847.

And his strengthe schal be maad *stalworthe* [et roborabitur fortitudo ejus, Vulg.]. *Wyclif*, Dan. viii. 24.

His *stalworth* steed the champion stout bestrode.
*Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, vii. 27. (*Nares.*)

**3.** Stout; sturdy; brave; bold: noting men, with reference to strength and courage. [Archaic.]

A man that es yhung and light,
Be he never swa *stalworth* and wyght.
*Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 689.

Well by his visage you might know
He was a *stalworth* knight, and keen.
*Scott*, Marmion, i. 5.

**stalworthhead**†, *n.* [ME. *stalworthhede*; < *stalworth* + *-head*.] Same as *stalworthness*.

**stalworthly**†, *adv.* [< ME. *stalworthly, stallworthly, stalwurthly*; < *stalworth* + *-ly*[2].] Stoutly; sturdily; strongly.

Scho strenyde me so *stallworthely* [var. *stalleworthely*, Halliwell] that I had no mouthe to speke, ne no hande to styrre. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

I rede we ryde to Newe Castell,
So styll and *stalwurthlye*.
*Battle of Otterbourne* (Percy's Reliques, I. i. 2).

**stalworthness**† (stâl'wėrth-nes), *n.* [< ME. *stalworthnes*; < *stalworth* + *-ness*.] Sturdiness; stalwartness.

The sexte vertue es strengthe or *stalworthness* noghte onely of body but of herte, and wille evynly to suffre the wele and the waa, welthe or wandrethe, whethire so betyde. *MS. Lincoln*, A. i. 17, f. 217. (*Halliwell*, s. v. *wandrethe*.)

**stalworthy**†, *a.* [< ME. *stalworthy, stawurthy*: see *stalworth*.] Same as *stalworth*.

**stalwurthet, stalwurthly**†. See *stalworth, stalworthly*.

**stam**[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stem*[1].

**stam**[2] (stam), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stammed*, ppr. *stamming*. [Cf. *stem*[3].] To amaze; confound. [Prov. Eng.]

**stam**[2] (stam), *n.* [< *stam*[2], *v.*] Confusion.

O, then, in what a *stam*
Was theevish, barb'rous, love-sicke, angrie minde.
*Lisle's Historie of Heliodorus* (1638). (*Nares.*)

**stamber** (stam'bėr), *v.* A dialectal form of *stammer*.

**stambha** (stam'bä), *n.* [Skt., a prop, post, column, < √ *stambh*, make firm, prop: see *stamp*.] Same as *lat*[6].

One or two *stambhas* stood in front of or beside each gateway of every great tope, and one or two in front of each chaitya hall. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 55.

**stamel**†, *n.* Same as *stammel*.

**stamen** (stā'men), *n.*; pl. *stamens* (stā'menz) (only, in the fourth sense) or (in the other three senses) *stamina* (stam'i-nạ). [< L. *stamen*, the warp in the (upright) loom, a thread hanging from the distaff, in gen. a thread, string, fiber, a stamen of a flower (cf. MGr. *στῆμα*, a stamen, Gr. *στήμων*, the warp in the loom, a thread as spun); < *staro* = Gr. *ἱστασθαι* (*στῆναι*), stand: see *stand*. Cf. *stamen*[2], *stamin*.] **1.** The warp in the ancient upright loom at which the weaver stood upright instead of sitting; a thread of the warp; a thread.—**2.** *pl.* The supports or mainstays of a body; the fixed, firm part of a body, which supports it or gives it its strength and solidity: as, the bones are the *stamina* of animal bodies; the ligneous parts of trees are *stamina* which constitute their strength.

Some few of the main *stamina*, or chief lines, were taken care of from the first, and made up the first creeds.
*Waterland*, Works, IV. 309.

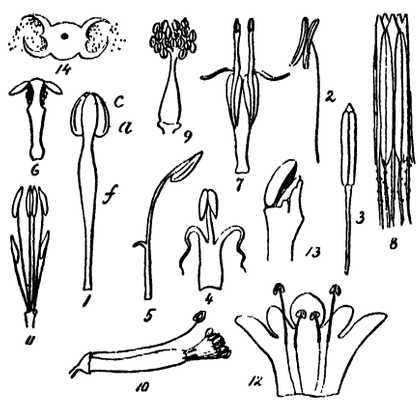
Hence—**3.** [Pl. *stamina*, now sometimes used as sing.] Whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of anything; power of endurance; staying power; lasting strength or vigor.

I indeed think her *stamina* could not last much longer; when I saw her she could take no nourishment.
*Swift*, To Dr. Sheridan, July 27, 1726.

Old English half pint bumpers, my dear—Zounds, sir! they try a fellow's *stamina* at once.
*Macklin*, Man of the World, iii. 1.

She had run through all the *stamina* of constitution nature had allotted her, and died of old-age, in youth.
*Sydney Smith*, To Lady Holland, Feb. 2, 1816.

**4.** In *bot.*, the male or fertilizing organ of flowering plants. It is situated immediately within the inner circle of floral envelops, or petals when they are present, and consists of two parts, the filament, which is the stalk or support, and the anther, which is a double



Stamens.

1 Of *Isopyrum biternatum* (*a*, the anther; *c*, the connective; *f*, the filament). 2. Of *Oryza sativa*. 3. Of *Liriodendron Tulipifera*. 4. Of *Allium Porrum*. 5. Of *Rosmarinus officinalis*. 6. Of *Berberis Canadensis*. 7. Of *Vaccinium Myrtillus*. 8 Syngenesious stamens of *Cardnus crispus*. 9. Monadelphous stamens of *Nupæa dioica*. 10. Diadelphous stamens of *Genista tinctoria*. 11. Tetradynamous stamens of *Erysimum cheiranthoides*. 12. Didynamous stamens of *Thymus Serpyllum*. 13. Stamen in gynandrous flower of *Epipactis palustris*. 14 Transverse section of the anther of *Isopyrum*, showing the dehiscence and the pollen-grains.

sac or body of two cells placed side by side and filled with a powdery substance, the pollen. This pollen, when mature, is discharged from the anther through various openings or pores. Theoretically the stamen is the homologue of a leaf, in which the two cells of the anther represent the infolded halves of the blade, while the connective represents the midrib and the filament the petiole of the leaf. The pollen represents the parenchyma of the leaf. The stamens of a flower are collectively called the *androecium*. When both stamens and pistils are present in the same flower it is said to be hermaphrodite or perfect; when only stamens are present the flower is said to be staminate or male. The number of stamens varies in different plants from one to one hundred or more, but is generally constant for the same species, and forms an important element in the system of classification. The classes in the Linnean sexual system were based upon the number and position of the stamens; and in the natural system they are still an important factor. In regard to their insertion, stamens may be hypogynous, epigynous, or perigynous, or the flower may be gynandrous (see these words). See also cuts under *anther, anthophore, diadelphous, epigynous, extrorse, introrse*, and many plant-names.—**Barren stamen.** Same as *sterile stamen*.—**Included stamens.** See *include*.—**Stamina of reason**, first truths.—**Sterile stamen**, in *bot.*, an organ or body which belongs to the series of stamens, or androecium, but which does not produce pollen; an imperfect stamen, as that produced by certain plants of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*; a staminodium.

The Unequal Stamens of *Lagerstræmia Indica*, the flower cut longitudinally.

**stamened** (stā'mend), *a.* [< *stamen* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with stamens.

**stamin**[1]†, **stamine**† (stam'in), *n.* [< ME. *stamin, stamyn*, < OF. *estamine*, F. *étamine*, < ML. *stamina, staminea, stamineum* (also *stamina*, after OF.), a woolen cloth, bolting-cloth, < L. *stamineus*, consisting of threads, < *stamen*, a thread, fiber (> OF. *estame* = It. *stame*, yarn, worsted): see *stamen*. Hence, by irreg. variation, *stammel, tamin, tamine, taminy, tammy, tamis*.] A woolen

cloth, or linsey-woolsey. It is mentioned as a cloth for common wear; but its cost was not so low as to indicate the coarsest kind of cloth. In the quotation apparently a tapestry.

She had ywoven in a *stamin* [var. *stames*] large
How she was broght from Athenes in a barge.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2360.

**stamin**[2]†, *n.* [ME. *stamyne*, appar. a var. of *stem*[1], < AS. *stemn* = Icel. *stafn*, *stamn*, a post, post of the prow or stem; cf. It. *stamine*, the upright ribs or pieces of timber of the inside of a ship; perhaps < L. *stamen* (*stamin-*), the warp of a loom, etc. (see *stamen*, *stamin*[1]), otherwise < G. *stamm*, etc., stem: see *stem*[1].] The stem of a vessel. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3659.

**stamina**, *n.* Latin plural of *stamen*, sometimes used as a singular (see *stamen*, 3).

**staminal** (stam'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *stamen* (*-in-*), a stamen, + *-al*.] Same as *stamineous*.

**staminate** (stam'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *staminatus*, consisting of threads (NL. furnished with stamens), < *stamen*, a thread, stamen: see *stamen*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Furnished with or producing stamens. (*b*) Producing stamens, but no pistils: said of certain flowers.

**staminate** (stam'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staminated*, ppr. *staminating*. [< L. *stamen* (*stamin-*), fiber (see *stamen*), + *-ate*[2].] To endue with stamina.

**staminet**, *n.* See *stamin*[1].

**stamineal** (stā-min'ē-al), *a.* [< L. *stamineus*, full of threads (see *stamineous*), + *-al*.] Same as *stamineous*.

**stamineous** (stā-min'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *stamineus*, full of threads, thready, < *stamen* (*-in-*), a thread, stamen: see *stamen*.] Consisting of, bearing, or pertaining to a stamen or stamens.

**staminidium**† (stam-i-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *staminidia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *stamen* (*-in-*), a thread, stamen, + Gr. dim. *-ίδιον*.] The antheridium, an organ in cryptogamic plants corresponding to a stamen.

**staminiferous** (stam-i-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *stamen* (*-in-*), a thread, stamen, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or having stamens. A *staminiferous flower* is one which has stamens without a pistil. A *staminiferous nectary* is one that has stamens growing on it.

**staminigerous** (stam-i-nij'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *stamen* (*-in-*), a thread, stamen, + *gerere*, carry.] Same as *staminiferous*.

**staminode** (stam'i-nōd), *n.* [< NL. *staminodium*.] Same as *staminodium*.

**staminodium** (stam-i-nō'di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *stamen* (*-in-*), a thread, stamen, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A sterile or abortive stamen, or an organ resembling an abortive stamen. Also called *parastemon*.

The Flower of *Scrophularia nodosa*, laid open to show the staminodium (*St*). *a*, the staminodium.

**staminody** (stam'i-nō-di), *n.* [< NL. **staminodia*, < L. *stamen*, a thread, stamen, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, a condition, frequent in flowers, in which various organs are metamorphosed into stamens. Bracts, sepals, petals, and pistils may be thus transformed. Compare *sepalody*, *petalody*, *pistilody*. See *metamorphosis*, 4.

**stamm** (stam), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In the game of solo, a pool of sixteen chips. *The American Hoyle.*

**stammel**[1]† (stam'el), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stamel*, *stamell*; a var. of *stamin*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. A kind of woolen cloth, of a red color: red linsey-woolsey: probably same as *stamin*[1].

In sommer vse to were a scarlet petycote made of *stamell* or lynse wolse. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 248.

Now in satin,
To-morrow next in *stammel*.
*Chapman*, Monsieur D'Olive, ii. 1.

Hence—2. The color of stammel: a red inferior in brilliancy to scarlet.

Karsies of all orient colours, specially of *stamell*.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 440.

The Violet's purple, the sweet Rose's *stammell*,
The Lillie's snowe, and Pansey's various ammell.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to stammel or its hue; red; made of stammel.

But the wench in the *stammel* waistcoat is stopping too, Adam . . . they are going to dance! Frieze-jacket wants to dance with *stammel*-waistcoat, but she is coy and recusant. *Scott*, Abbot, xix.

**stammel**[2] (stam'el), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A large, clumsy horse. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stammer** (stam'ėr), *v.* [E. dial. also *stamber*; < ME. *stameren* = D. *stameren*, *stamelen* = OHG. *stammalōn*, *stamalōn*, MHG. *stameln*, *stammeln*, G. *stammern*, *stammeln*, stammer; a freq. verb, associated with AS. *stamer*, *stamor*, *stamur*, *stomer* = OHG. *stamal*, *stammal*, adj., stammering, and equiv. to the simple verb, Icel. Sw. *stamma*, Dan. *stamme*, stammer, from the adj. appearing in OHG. *stam*, G. *stumm*, mute, = Icel. *stamr* = Goth. *stamms*, stammering; perhaps connected with *stem*[3], obstruct, etc.: see *stem*[3], and cf. *stam*[2]. Cf. also *stumble*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To hesitate or falter in speaking; hence, to speak with involuntary breaks and pauses.

His hew shal falewen,
& his tonge shal *stameren*, other famelen.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 224.

The Psythian grape we dry: Lagean juice
Will *stammering* tongues and staggering feet produce.
*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii. 133.

The new strong wine of love,
That made my tongue so *stammer* and trip.
*Tennyson*, Maud, vi.

2. To stumble or stagger. [Prov. Eng.]

*Stamerynge* in goyng, idem quod stakerynge, waverynge.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 472.

=**Syn. 1.** *Falter*, *Stammer*, *Stutter*. He who *falters* weakens or breaks more or less completely in utterance; the act is occasional, not habitual, and for reasons that are primarily moral, belong to the occasion, and may be various. He who *stammers* has great difficulty in uttering anything; the act may be occasional or habitual; the cause is confusion, shyness, timidity, or actual fear; the result is broken and inarticulate sounds that seem to stick in the mouth, and sometimes complete suppression of voice. He who *stutters* makes sounds that are not what he desires to make; the act is almost always habitual, especially in its worst forms; the cause is often excitement; the result is a quick repetition of some one sound that is initial in a word that the person desires to utter, as c-c-c-c-catch.—**Stammering bladder**, a bladder whose muscles act irregularly and spasmodically, causing painful urination. *Paget.*

**II.** *trans.* To utter or pronounce with hesitation or imperfectly; especially, to utter with involuntary breaks or catches: frequently with *out*.

His pale lips faintly *stammered out* a "No."
*Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxiii.

**stammer** (stam'ėr), *n.* [< *stammer*, *v.*] Defective utterance; a stutter: as, to be troubled with a *stammer*. See *stammering*.

**stammerer** (stam'ėr-er), *n.* [< *stammer* + *-er*[1].] One who stammers or stutters in speaking.

**stammering** (stam'ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *stameryngе*; verbal *n.* of *stammer*, *v.*] Hesitating speech; imperfect articulation; stuttering.

**stammeringly** (stam'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With stammering; with stops or hesitation in speaking.

**stamnos** (stam'nos), *n.*; pl. *stamnoi* (-noi). [< Gr. *στάμνος* (see def.), < *ἱστάναι*, cause to stand, *ἵστασθαι*, stand: see *stand*.] In *Gr. archæol.*, a large water- or wine-vase closely resembling the hydria, but generally with a shorter neck, and provided merely with the two small handles on the sides of the paunch, the larger handle behind being absent. Sometimes called *olla*.—**Apulian stamnos**, in *Gr. archæol.*, a type of stamnos of peculiar shape, having the handles on the shoulders prolonged upward in large volutes, and the cover often surmounted by a vase of the same shape. It is called *Apulian* from the province or region where most examples are found. Often called, less correctly, *Apulian crater*.

Typical form of Stamnos

Apulian Stamnos, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples

**stamp** (stamp), *v.* [Also dial. *stomp*; < ME. *stampen*, a var. (due to LG. or Scand. influence) of **stempen*, < AS. *stempan* = MD. *stempen*, *stampen*, D. *stampen* = MLG. *stampen* = OHG. *stampfōn*, MHG. *stampfen*, G. *stampfen* = Icel. *stappa* (for **stampa*) = Sw. *stampa* = Dan. *stampe* (cf. It. *stampare* = Sp. Pg. *estampar* = OF. *estamper*, F. *étamper*, < Teut.), stamp, = Gr. *στέμβειν*, stamp, shake, agitate, misuse (akin to *στείβειν*, stamp on, tread, *στέμφυλον*, olives or grapes from which the oil or juice has been pressed). = Skt. √*stambh*, make firm or steady, prop.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To crush or bruise with or as with a pestle; pound or bray as in a mortar; pound; bruise; crush: as, to *stamp* ores in a stamping-mill.

Thise cokes, how they *stampe* and streyne and grynde!
*Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 76.

They put the water into large jarres of stone, stirring it about with a few *stampt* Almonds.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 78.

2. To strike or beat with a forcible downward thrust of the foot.

Under my feet I *stamp* thy cardinal's hat.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 3. 49.

He frets, he fumes, he stares, he *stamps* the ground.
*Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., i. 446.

3. To cause to strike the ground with a sudden or impetuous downward thrust.

Red Battle *stamps* his foot, and nations feel the shock.
*Byron*, Childe Harold, i. 38.

4. To impress a design or distinctive mark or figure upon; mark with an impression or design: as, to *stamp* plate with arms; to *stamp* letters; to *stamp* butter.

The Romanes were wont heretofore to *stampe* their coynes of gold and silver in this city.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 59.

Egmont dined at the Regent's table, . . . in a camlet doublet, with hanging sleeves, and buttons *stamped* with the bundle of arrows. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 403.

Hence—5. To certify and give validity or currency to by marking with some mark or impression; coin; mint.

We pay . . . for it with *stamped* coin, not stabbing steel.
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 747.

6. Figuratively, to brand or stigmatize as being of a specined character; declare to be.

Dares *stamp* nothing false where he finds nothing sure.
*M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna.

7. To imprint; impress; fix deeply: as, to *stamp* one's name on a book; an event *stamped* on one's memory.

If ever I an Hope admit
Without thy Image *stampt* on it.
*Cowley*, The Mistress, The Soul.

God has *stamped* no original characters on our minds wherein we may read his being. *Locke.*

8. To characterize; mark.

They [Macaulay's articles] are characterized by many of the qualities of heart and mind which *stamp* the productions of an Edinburgh reviewer.
*Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 12.

9. To affix a stamp (as a postage- or receipt-stamp) to: as, to *stamp* a letter or a newspaper. —10. To cut, or cut into various forms, with a stamp: in this sense often with *out*: as, to *stamp out* circles and diamonds from a sheet of metal. —**Stamped envelop.** See *envelop*.—**Stamped in the blind.** See *blind*[1].—**Stamped velvet**, velvet or velveteen upon which a pattern has been impressed by hot irons which leave a surface more or less lowered from the pile according to the amount of pressure applied, etc. In some cases the surface of the impressed pattern is brought to a smooth gloss. This material is used chiefly for upholstery.—**Stamped ware.** Same as *sigillated ware* (which see, under *sigillated*). *Solon*, The Old Eng. Potter, p. xiii. —**Stamped work**, metal-work decorated by means of dies and punches.—**To stamp out**, to extinguish, as fire, by stamping on with the foot; hence, to extirpate; eradicate by resorting to vigorous measures; suppress entirely; exterminate: as, to *stamp out* disease which has broken out among cattle by killing the whole herd; to *stamp out* an insurrection.

**II.** *intrans.* To strike the foot forcibly downward.

A ramping fool, to brag and *stamp* and swear.
*Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 122.

**stamp** (stamp), *n.* [OHG. *stamph*, *stampf*, MHG. *stampf*, a stamping-instrument, a stamp (> F. *estampe* = It. *stampa*, a stamp); in dim. form, MLG. LG. *stempel* = OHG. *stemphil*, MHG. *stempfel*, G. (after LG.) *stempel* = Sw. *stämpel* = Dan. *stempel*, a stamp; from the verb.] 1. An instrument for crushing, bruising, or pounding; specifically, in *metal.*, that part of the machinery of a stamp-mill which rises and falls, and which delivers the blow by which the ore is reduced to the necessary fineness for being further treated for the separation of the valuable portion; by extension, the mill itself. The stamp consists of head and stem, the latter having upon it the tappet by which, through the agency of the cam or wiper which projects from an axis turned by steam- or water power, it is raised.

There are 340 *stamps* in operation at Butte, and the amount of ore treated every day amounts to 500 tons.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 596.

2. An instrument for making impressions on other bodies; an engraved block, die, or the like, by which a mark may be made or delivered by pressure; specifically, a plate upon which is cut the design for the sides or back of a book. —3. A hand-tool for cutting blanks from paper, leather, etc., in various patterns, according to the shape of the cutting-edges. It operates by pressure or a direct blow, or is laid on the material and struck with a hammer. Hand-stamps are used for canceling, bating, embossing, eyeleting, and similar work.

**4.** A forcible or impetuous downward thrust or blow: as, he emphasized his order with a *stamp* of the foot.—**5.** An impression or mark made with a stamp; an impressed or embossed mark or pattern; particularly, an impressed mark used to certify something, or give validity or currency to it: as, the *stamp* on a coin; the *stamp* on a certified check.

> What boots it to be coin'd
> With Heav'n's own *stamp*?
> *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 12.

> That sacred name [the king's] gives ornament and grace;
> And, like his *stamp*, makes basest metals pass.
> *Dryden*, Prol. at Opening of the New House, l. 33.

> The rank is but the guinea's *stamp*. *Burns*, For a' that.

Specifically—(*a*) An official mark set upon a thing chargeable with duty or tax showing that the duty or tax is paid. (*b*) The impression of a public mark or seal required by the British government for revenue purposes to be made by its officers upon the paper or parchment on which deeds, legal instruments, bills of exchange, receipts, checks, insurance policies, etc., are written, the fee for the stamp or stamped paper varying with the nature of the instrument or the amount involved. (See *stamp-duty*.) For receipts, foreign bills of exchange, and agreements, adhesive stamps may be used, but in general the stamp must be embossed or impressed. (*c*) A small piece of paper having a certain figure or design impressed upon it, sold by the government to be attached to goods, papers, letters, documents, etc., subject to duty, or to some charge as for postage, in order to show that such duty or charge has been paid: as, postage-*stamps*; receipt-*stamps*; internal-revenue *stamps*.

**6.** *pl.* Stamp-duties: as, the receiver of *stamps* and taxes. See *stamp-duty*.—**7.** *pl.* Money: so called in allusion to the use of postage-stamps and small paper notes ("shinplasters") as money. [Slang, U. S.]—**8†.** That which is marked; a thing stamped; a medal.

> Hanging a golden *stamp* about their necks.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 153.

**9†.** A coin, especially one of small value.

> *Ric.* Oh, cruel, merciless woman,
> To talk of law, and know I have no money.
> *Val.* I will consume myself to the last *stamp*,
> Before thou gett'st me.
> *Middleton (and others)*, The Widow, ii. 1.

**10†.** A picture cut in wood or metal, or made by impression; an engraving; a plate or cliché.

> He that will not onely reade, but in manner see, the most of these exploits of the Hollanders, with other rarities of the Indies, may resort to Theodoricke and Israel de Bry, who haue in liuely *stampes* expressed these Naui-gations. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 463.

> When I was at Venice, they were putting out very curious *stamps* of the several edifices which are most famous for their beauty or magnificence.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 388).

**11.** Sanction; value derived from suffrage or attestation; authority.

> The common people do not judge of vice or virtue by the morality or the immorality so much as by the *stamp* that is set upon it by men of figure. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**12.** Distinguishing mark; imprint; sign; indication; evidence.

> If ever there was a work which carried with it the *stamp* of originality in all its parts, it is that of John Bunyan's! *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 70.

**13.** Make; cast; form; character; sort; kind; brand.

> Those he hath . . . predestinated to be of our *stamp* or character, which is the image of his own Son, in whom, for that cause, they are said to be chosen.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

> He had wantonly involved himself in a number of small book-debts of this *stamp*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 12.

**14.** In *leather-manuf.*, a machine for softening hides by pounding them in a vat. *E. H. Knight.*—**15.** Same as *nobblin*.

> In the production of "charcoal plates" (for tinplate making), the first rough forged slabs are cut into pieces termed *stamps*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 319.

**16.** *pl.* Legs. [Old slang.]—**Atmospheric stamp.** See *atmospheric*.—**Ball stamp,** a peculiar form of stamp (so named from the inventor) in use at the mines on Lake Superior. It is a direct-action stamp, the stem of the stamp being the continuation of the piston-rod of the steam-engine which is the motive power.—**Leavitt stamp,** an improved form of Ball stamp, used chiefly in the Lake Superior mines. One head is capable of crushing 250 tons of ore in 24 hours. This stamp works like the Nasmyth hammer, the force of gravity being aided by steam-pressure.—**Stamp Act,** an act imposing or regulating the imposition of stamp-duties; in *American colonial history*, an act, also known as *Grenville's Stamp Act*, passed by the British Parliament in 1765, providing for the raising of revenue in the American colonies by the sale of stamps and stamped paper for commercial transactions, real-estate transfers, lawsuits, marriage licenses, inheritances, etc.: it also provided that the royal forces in America should be billeted on the people. The act was to go into effect November 1st, 1765, but it aroused intense opposition, led by the assemblies of Virginia, Massachusetts, and other colonies. A "Stamp Act Congress," with delegates from many of the colonies, met at New York in October, 1765, and a petition against this and other repressive measures was sent to England. The Stamp Act was repealed in March, 1766, but the agitation was one of the leading causes in effecting the revolution.—**To put to stamp†,** to put to press; begin printing. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 25.

**stampage** (stam′pāj), *n.* [< *stamp* + *-age*.] An impression; a squeeze.

> No copy [of the rock inscription] was obtained until October, 1888, when the traveller Masson most carefully and perseveringly made a calico *stampage* and an eye-copy.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 118.

**stamp-album** (stamp′al″bum), *n.* A blank book or album used by collectors for the classification and display of postage- and revenue-stamps.

**stamp-battery** (stamp′bat″ėr-i), *n.* A series of stamps in a machine for comminuting ores. *E. H. Knight.*

**stamp-block** (stamp′blok), *n.* A hollow wooden block in which mealies are pounded before being cooked. [South Africa.]

**stamp-collecting** (stamp′kọ-lek″ting), *n.* The act or practice of collecting postage- or revenue-stamps. See *philately*.

**stamp-collector** (stamp′kọ-lek″tor), *n.* **1.** A collector or receiver of stamp-duties.—**2.** One who collects postage- or revenue-stamps as articles of interest or curiosity; a philatelist.

**stamp-distributer** (stamp′dis-trib″ū-tėr), *n.* An official who issues or distributes government stamps.

**stamp-duty** (stamp′dū″ti), *n.* A tax or duty imposed on the sheets of parchment or paper on which specified kinds of legal instruments are written. Stamp-duties on legal instruments, such as conveyances and deeds, are chiefly secured by prohibiting the reception of them in evidence unless they bear the stamp required by the law. Stamp-duties were first levied in England in the reign of William and Mary.

**stampede** (stam-pēd′), *n.* [Formerly also *stampedo*; < Amer. Sp. *estampida*, a stampede, a particular use of Sp. *estampida*, *estampido* (= Pg. *estampido*), a crack, crash, loud report; connected with *estampar*, stamp: see *stamp*, *v.*] **1.** A sudden fright seizing upon large bodies of cattle or horses, and causing them to run for long distances; a sudden scattering of a herd of cattle or horses; hence, any sudden flight or general movement, as of an army, in consequence of a panic.

> With every herd this *stampede* occurs; and, watching the proceedings, I hold that a drover ought to have rather more patience than Job.
> *Mortimer Collins*, Thoughts in my Garden, II. 131.

**2.** Any sudden unconcerted movement of a number of persons actuated by a common impulse: as, a *stampede* in a political convention for a candidate who seems likely to win. Stampedes in American politics have been common since the Democratic convention of 1844.

> At the first ring of the bell a general *stampede* took place; some twenty hungry souls rushed to the dining-room. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 63.

**stampede** (stam-pēd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stampeded*, ppr. *stampeding*. [< *stampede*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become generally panic-stricken; take suddenly to flight, as if under the influence of a panic; scamper off in fright: said of herds or droves.—**2.** To move together, or take the same line of conduct, under the influence of any sudden and common impulse. See *stampede*, *n.*, 2.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to break and run as if panic-stricken; disperse or drive off suddenly through panic or terror.

> Those most trying times when . . . the cattle are *stampeded* by a thunder-storm at night.
> *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 7.

**2.** To cause to move or act in a mass through some sudden common impulse: as, to *stampede* a political convention for a candidate.

**stampedo†** (stam-pē′dō), *n.* Same as *stampede*.

> A sudden *stampedo* or rush of horses. *Irving.*

**stamper** (stam′pėr), *n.* [< *stamp* + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who stamps: as, a *stamper* in the post-office.—**2.** An instrument for stamping; a stamp.—**3.** *pl.* The feet; also, shoes. [Old slang.]

> Strike up, Piper, a merry, merry dance,
> That we on our *stampers* may foot it and prance.
> *Brome*, Jovial Crew, i.

**4.** A stamping-machine. (*a*) A machine for cleaning textile fabrics, consisting of a tub revolving horizontally, and a series of wooden stamps or pestles operated by suitable machinery. (*b*) In *gunpowder-manuf.*, a machine used in small mills, consisting of ten or twelve stamps of hard wood, arranged in a row, each stamp having a bronze shoe. The material to be pulverized is placed in cavities in a block of solid oak. (*c*) In *porcelain-manuf.*, a mill for pulverizing calcined flints preparatory to treatment in the grinding-vat.

**5.** *pl.* In *ornith.*, the *Calcatores*.

**stamp-hammer** (stamp′ham″ėr), *n.* A direct-acting hammer where the hammer-block is lifted vertically, either by cams or friction-rollers, or, as is more commonly the case, by steam- or water-pressure acting on a piston in a closed cylinder. *Percy.*

**stamp-head** (stamp′hed), *n.* In a stamp, the rectangular or cylindrical mass of iron at the end of the stamp-stem, which by its weight gives force to the blow. To the lower end of the stamp-head is attached the shoe, a thinner piece of chilled iron or steel, which can easily be replaced, when too much worn for service, without the necessity of replacing the whole stamp-head.

**stamping** (stam′ping), *n.* [< ME. *stampynge*; verbal n. of *stamp*, *v.*] **1.** The act of pounding, beating, or impressing as with a stamp.—**2.** Something stamped, or made by stamping-machinery.

> Groups of U-shaped soft iron *stampings*.
> *Electrical Rev.*, XXII. 174.

**3.** Same as *blocking*, 1 (*a*).

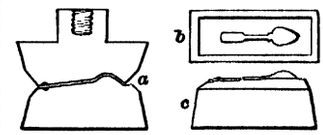
**stamping-ground** (stam′ping-ground), *n.* A place of habitual resort; a customary haunt. [Slang, U. S.]

> It's with them fellows as it is with wild animals. You can just keep clear of them if you want, stay far out of their *stamping-ground*, hold yourself aloof all the time.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 176.

**stamping-machine** (stam′ping-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine for forming articles of hard materials, as metal, whether for the first rough shaping, or for decorative finishing.

**stamping-mill** (stam′ping-mil), *n.* Same as *stamp-mill*, 1.

**stamping-press** (stam′ping-pres), *n.* **1.** In *sheet-metal work*, a power-machine for making hollow ware, as pans, bowls, kitchen-utensils, etc. Machines of this class are a development of the earlier stamping-machines, the direct blow or stamp having been replaced in many instances by a continuous pressure. The essential features of the machine are two dies brought one over the other by a direct blow or by pressure. Where a continuous pressure is used by the employment of a screw, cam, toggle-joint, or eccentric, forcing one die slowly upon the other, the sheet of metal is pressed and stretched into shape. The dies are often compound—one part cutting out the blank from the sheet and another part compressing it gradually into shape—or so arranged that one part takes the blank, and holds it firmly by the edges, while a central part stretches it to the required shape. In some forms of these machines a series of dies are used successively, the blanks being pressed in part, then annealed and re-pressed until the final shape is secured. Also called *stamping-machine*.

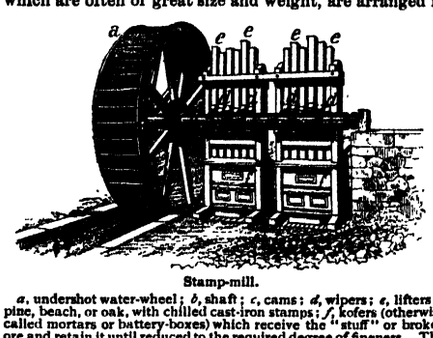


Die used in a Stamping-press.
*a*, vertical section of die for forming a spoon; *b*, plan of upper die; *c*, side view of lower die.

**2.** A small hand-press or seal-press used by public officials and others for impressing stamps upon or affixing them to documents, either in obedience to legal requirement or as a matter of convenience or custom. Compare *seal-press*.—**3.** Same as *blocking-press*. See also *arming-press*.

**stamp-machine** (stamp′ma-shēn′), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine for beating rags, etc., into pulp. It consists of a number of rods fixed into a stout oak beam, and working alternately with a set below, the water passing off through an opening covered with a fine sieve. The machine is of German origin, and is used only in small factories.

**stamp-mill** (stamp′mil), *n.* **1.** In *metal.*, a crushing-mill employing stamps or pestles to crush ores or rock to powder preparatory to treatment for extracting metals. The stamps, which are often of great size and weight, are arranged in a row, and are usually raised by means of wipers and cams on a revolving shaft turned by steam- or water-power. The cams release the stamps in turn, and they fall on the ore placed in chambers below, the sides of these chambers being perforated to allow the escape of the crushed mate-



Stamp-mill.
*a*, undershot water-wheel; *b*, shaft; *c*, cams; *d*, wipers; *e*, lifters of pine, beach, or oak, with chilled cast-iron stamps; *f*, kofers (otherwise called mortars or battery-boxes) which receive the "stuff" or broken ore and retain it until reduced to the required degree of fineness. The ore is fed to the stamps from an inclined platform at the rear of the kofers.

rial as soon as reduced to the required fineness, while a stream of water sweeps the slimes away as they are produced. Such a row of stamps is also called a *stamp-battery*. In another form of stamp-mill the stamp is placed at the end of the piston-rod of a steam-cylinder, on the principle of the steam-hammer. Also called *stamping-mill*.

2. An oil-mill employing a pestle or pestles to crush seeds and fruits.

**stamp-note** (stamp'nōt), *n.* In *com.*, a memorandum delivered by a shipper of goods to the searcher, which, when stamped by him, allows the goods to be sent off by lighter to the ship, and is the captain's authority for receiving them on board. *Simmonds.*

**stamp-office** (stamp'of″is), *n.* An office where government stamps are issued, and stamp-duties and taxes are received.

**stance** (stans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *staunce;* < OF. *stance, estance,* a station, situation, condition, also a stanchion, = Pr. *estansa,* station, condition, = Sp. Pg. *estancia,* a dwelling, = It. *stanza,* a station, stanza, etc., < ML. *stantia,* a chamber, a house, lit. a standing, < L. *stan(t-)s,* ppr. of *stare,* stand: see *stand*. Cf. *stanza*.] 1. A station; a site; an area for building; a position; a stand. [Scotch.]

He fetched a gambol upon one foot, and, turning to the left hand, failed not to carry his body perfectly round, just into its former *stance*.
*Urquhart,* tr. of Rabelais, i. 35. (*Davies.*)

The boy answered his invitation with the utmost confidence, and danced down from his *stance* with a galliard sort of step. *Scott,* Kenilworth, x.

2†. Space; gap; distance.

Since I can do no better, I will set such a *staunce* between him and Pasiphalo that all this town shall not make them friends.
*Gascoigne,* tr. of Ariosto's Supposes, ii. 3.

3†. A stave or stanza.

The other voices sung to other music the third *stance*.
*Chapman,* Mask of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

**stance**† (stans), *v. t.* [< *stance, n.*] To station; place.

He ne'er advanc'd from the place he was *stanc'd*.
*Battle of Sheriff-Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 162).

**stanch**[1], **staunch**[1] (stänch, stänch), *v.* [< ME. *stanchen, staunchen, stawnchen, stonchen,* < OF. *estanchier, estanchier, stanchier,* etc., cause to cease flowing, stop, stanch, F. *étancher,* stanch, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *estancar* = It. *stancare* (ML. *stancare*), stanch, < L. *stagnare,* stagnate, cause to cease flowing, make stagnant, ML. also stanch (blood), L. *stagnare,* cease flowing, become stagnant, < *stagnum,* a pool, standing water: see *stagnant, stagnate*. Cf. *stank*[1], *staunch*[2], *stanchion*.] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to cease flowing; check the flow of.

I will *staunche* his floudes, and the great waters shal be restrayned. *Bible of* 1551, Ezek. xxxi.

Over each wound the balm he drew,
And with cobweb lint he *stanched* the blood.
*J. R. Drake,* Culprit Fay, p. 34.

2. To stop a flow from; dry, as a wound, by the application of a styptic.

Then came the hermit out and bare him in,
There *stanch'd* his wound.
*Tennyson,* Lancelot and Elaine.

3. To quench; allay; assuage. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Al weere it that a riche coveytos man hadde a ryver fletynge al of gold, yit sholde it never *staunchen* his coveytise. *Chaucer,* Boethius, iii. meter 3.

Let my tears *stanch* the earth's dry appetite.
*Shak.,* Tit. And., iii. 1. 14.

I *stanch* with ice my burning breast,
With silence balm my whirling brain.
*M. Arnold,* Saint Brandan.

4†. To free; relieve: with *of*.

Yf two brether be at debate,
Loke nother thou forther in hor hate,
But helpe to *staunche* hom *of* malice.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 307.

II. *intrans.* 1. To stop flowing; be stanched. [Rare.]

Immediately her issue of blood *stanched*. Luke viii. 44.

2†. To stop; cease.

And the wynde *stonchede* and blew no more,
And the meyst trunde into a bryȝt cloude.
*Chron. Vilodun.,* p. 127. (*Halliwell.*)

**stanch**[1]†, **staunch**[1]† (stänch, stänch), *n.* [< *stanch*[1], *staunch*[1], *v.*] That which stanches; that which quenches or allays.

O frendship, flour of flowers, O liuely sprite of lyfe,
O sacred bond of blissful peace, the stalworth *stanch* of strife.
*Poems of Vncertaine Auctors,* On Frendship. (*Richardson.*)

**stanch**[2] (stänch), *n.* [An assibilated form of *stank*[1]; < OF. *estanche,* a pool, fish-pond, etc: see *stank*[1].] A flood-gate in a river for accumulating a head of water to float boats over shallows; a weir. See *stank*[1]. *E. H. Knight.*

Formerly rivers used to be penned in by a series of *stanches* near shoal places, which held up the water, and, when several boats were collected in the pool above a *stanch*, it was suddenly opened, and the sudden rush of water floated the boats over the shallows below.
*Encyc. Brit.,* XX. 573.

**stanch**[3], **staunch**[2] (stänch, stänch), *a.* [< ME. *staunche,* < OF. *estanc,* fem. *estanche, estenc, estenk, estain,* dried, dry, exhausted, wearied, tired, vanquished, F. *étanche,* stanch, watertight, = Pr. *estanc,* still, unchangeable, = Sp. *estanco* = Pg. *estanque,* stanch, water-tight, = It. *stanco,* tired; from the verb shown under *stanch*[1], *staunch*[1]. Cf. *stank*[2], the same word.] 1. Dry; free from water; water-tight; sound: said of a vessel.

Now, good son, thyne ypocras is made parfite & welle;
y wold than ye put it in *staunche* & a clene vesselle.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

If I knew
What hoop should hold us *stanch*, from edge to edge
O' the world I would pursue it.
*Shak.,* A. and C., ii. 2. 117.

Our provisions held out well, our ship was *stanch*, and our crew all in good health. *Swift,* Gulliver's Travels, ii. 1.

2. Strong; firm.

You will lose their love. This is to be kept very *staunch* and carefully to be watched. *Locke,* Education, § 107.

3. Sound and trustworthy; true: applied to hounds with reference to their keeping the scent.

If some *staunch* hound, with his authentic voice,
Avow the recent trail, the justling tribe
Attend his call. *Somerville,* The Chase, ii. 125.

4. Sound or firm in principle; loyal; hearty; trustworthy.

Standing absurdities, without the belief of which no man is reckoned a *stanch* churchman, are that there is a calves-head club; . . . and that all who talk against Popery are Presbyterians in their hearts. *Addison,* Freeholder, No. 7.

You are *staunch* indeed in learning's cause.
*Cowper,* Tirocinium, l. 492.

=Syn. 4. Stout, steadfast, resolute, stable, unwavering.

**stanchel**[1] (stan'chel), *n.* [Formerly also *stanchell, stanchil,* Sc. *stainchel, stenchil,* etc.; cf. *stanchion.*] Same as *stanchion*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

Round about the said tomb-stone, both at the sides and at either end, were set up neat *stanchells* of wood, joyned so close that one could not put in his hand betwixt one and the other.
*Davies,* Ancient Rites (ed. 1672), p. 118. (*Halliwell.*)

**stanchel**[2] (stan'chel), *n.* Same as *staniel*.

**stancher, stauncher** (stän'chèr, stän'cher), *n.* [< *stanch*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which stanches; specifically, a styptic.

**stanchion** (stan'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stancheon, stanchon, staunchon;* < OF. *estançon, estanson,* F. *étançon,* a prop, staff, dim. of OF. *estance,* a stanchion, prop, support, lit. a station: see *stance*. Cf. *stanchel*[1].] A post, pillar, or beam used for a support, as a piece of timber supporting one of the main parts of a roof; a prop. Specifically—(*a*) One of the upright iron bars passing through the eyes of the saddle-bars and forming part of the armature steadying the lead lights of a large window-bay.

He did him to the wire-window,
As fast as he could gang;
Says, "Wae to the hands put in the *stancheons*,
For out we'll never win"
*Fire of Frendraught* (Child's Ballads, VI. 180).

(*b*) One of the upright bars in a stall for cattle. (*c*) In *ship-building,* an upright post or beam of different forms, used to support the deck, the rails, the nettings, awnings, etc. (*d*) *pl.* In *milit. engin.,* one of the upright side-pieces of a gallery-frame.

**stanchion** (stän'shon), *v. t.* [< *stanchion, n.*] To fasten to or by a stanchion.

The cows tied, or *stanchioned,* as in their winter feeding.
*New Amer. Farm Book,* p. 380.

**stanchion-gun** (stan'shon-gun), *n.* A pivot-gun; a boat-gun for wild-duck shooting.

**stanchless, staunchless** (stänch'les, stänch'les), *a.* [< *stanch*[1] + *-less.*] Incapable of being stanched or stopped; unquenchable; insatiable.

There grows
In my most ill-composed affection . . .
A *stanchless* avarice. *Shak.,* Macbeth, iv. 3. 78.

And thrust her down his throat into his *stanchless* maw.
*Drayton,* Polyolbion, vii. 791. (*Nares.*)

**stanchly, staunchly** (stänch'li, stänch'li), *adv.* In a stanch manner; soundly; firmly.

**stanchness, staunchness** (stänch'nes, stänch'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being stanch, in any sense. *Boyle,* Works, III. 184.

**stanck**†. See *stank*[1], *stank*[2].

**stand** (stand), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stood,* ppr. *standing.* [< ME. *standen, stonden* (pres. ind. 3d pers. *standeth, stondeth,* contr. *stant, stont,* pret. *stood, stod,* pp. *stonden, standen*), < AS. *standan, stondan* (pret. *stōd* (for **stond*), pp. *standen, stonden*) = OS. *standan* = OFries. *stonda* = OHG. *stantan,* MHG. *standen* (rare) = Icel. *standa* = Sw. *stanna, stadna* = Goth. *standan* (pret. *stōth,* pp. *stōthans* for **standans*), stand; a secondary or extended form, Teut. √ *stand* (perhaps orig. based on the orig. ppr., OHG. *stānt-er, stēnt-er,* etc., = L. *stan(t-)s,* standing), parallel with a simpler form, namely, OS. *stān* = OFries. *stān* = MD. *staen,* D. *staan* = MLG. *stān,* LG. *staan* = OHG. MHG. *stān* (also with altered vowel (prob. due to association with the contrasted verb OHG. *gēn,* G. *gehen,* go), OHG. MHG. (and OS.) *stēn,* G. *stehen*) = Sw. *stå* = Dan. *staae,* stand (whence E. dial. *staw,* stand), Teut. √ *stai* (not found in AS., Icel., or Goth., and not found at all in pret. and pp., which are supplied by the pret. and pp. of *standan,* √ *stand*), orig. √ *stā* = L. *stare* (redupl. perf. *steti,* pp. *status*) = Gr. *ἱστάναι,* cause to stand, set up, mid. and pass. *ἱστασθαι,* stand, 2d aor. *στῆναι,* stand, = OBulg. *stati* = Serv. *stati* = Russ. *stati,* etc., also OBulg. *stoyati* = Serv. *stayati* = Bohem. *státi* = Russ. *stoyatĭ,* etc. (Slavic √ *sta* and √ *sti,* with numerous derivatives), = Skt. √ *sthā,* stand. By reason of the fundamental nature of the notion 'stand' and its innumerable phases, and of the phonetic stability of the syllable *sta,* this root has produced an immense number of derivatives, which are in E. chiefly from the L. source—namely, from the E., *stand, n., perstand,* etc., *understand, withstand,* etc.; from Scand., *staw*[1]; from the L. (from inf. *stare*), *stable*[1] (with *constable,* etc.), *stable*[2], *stablish, establish, stage, stamen, stamin* (*tamin,* etc.), *stay*[2] (*staid,* etc.), *cost*[2], *rest*[2], *contrast, obstacle, obstetric,* etc.; (from the pp. *status*) *state, estate, status, station, statist, statue, statute, armistice, interstice, solstice,* etc.; *constitute, substitute,* etc., *superstition;* (from the ppr. *stan(t-)s*) *stance, stanchion, stanza, circumstance, constant, distant, extant, substantive,* etc.; (from *sistere,* causal of *stare*) *sist, assist, consist, desist, exist, insist, persist, subsist,* etc.; while from various derivatives or extensions of the L. √ *sta* are ult. E. *stagnate, stanch, stank*[1], *tank, stank*[2], *stolid, sterile, destine, obstinate,* etc.; from the Gr., *stasis, static, apostate, ecstasy, metastasis, system, epistle, apostle,* etc. To the same ult. √ *sta,* Teut. or other, may be referred, with more or less plausibility, many E. words having a root or base appar. extended from *sta,* namely (< √ *stap* or *staf*), *staff, stare, stem*[1], *stem*[2], *stop, stope, stoop*[3], *stamp, stub, stump, stiff, stifle;* (< √ *stal*) *stall*[1], *stale*[2], *steal*[2], *stalk*[2], *stell, still*[1], *stilt, stool, stout,* etc.; (< √ *stam*) *stammer, stumble, stem*[3]; (< √ *stad*) *stead, stud*[1], *steed, stithy, stathe,* etc.; and see also *standard, stare*[1], *steer*[1], *steer*[2], *stud*[2], *steel, stow, store*[3], *story*[2], etc. The list, however, is elastic, and may be indefinitely increased or diminished. See the words mentioned. The L. verb has also passed into Sp. Pg. as the substantive verb *estar,* be.] I. *intrans.* 1. To be upright; be set upright; take or maintain an upright position. (*a*) To place one's self or hold one's self in an upright position on the feet with the legs straight, as distinguished from sitting, lying, or kneeling: said of men or beasts.

And thanne commandothe the same Philosophre azen *Stondethe* up. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 235.

*Stands* he, or sits he?
Or does he walk? *Shak.,* A. and C., i. 5. 19.

Ida, . . . rising slowly from me, *stood*
Erect and silent. *Tennyson,* Princess, vi.

(*b*) To be set on end; be or become erect or upright.

Fro the erthe up til neuene bem,
A ledre *stonden,* and thor-on
Angeles dun-cumen and up-gon.
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1607.

Comb down his hair; look, look! it *stands* upright.
*Shak.,* 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3 15.

To the south of the church *stand* up two great pillars.
*E. A. Freeman,* Venice, p. 66.

2. To stop moving; come to or be at a standstill; halt; alight; more generally, to cease action of any kind; be or become motionless, inactive, or idle; be or become stagnant.

Foulis fayre and bright, . . .
With fedrys fayre to frast ther flight fro stede to stede where thai will *stande*. *York Plays,* p. 12.

Deepe was the wey, for whiche the carte *stood*.
*Chaucer,* Friar's Tale, l. 261.

I'll tell you who Time ambles withal, . . . who Time gallops withal, and who he *stands* still withal.
*Shak.,* As you Like it, iii. 2. 329.

*Stand!*
If thou advance an inch, thou art dead.
*Fletcher (and another?)*, Prophetess, ii. 2.

**3.** Specifically, in *hunting*, to point: said of dogs. See *pointer*, *setter*[1].

To point, set, or *stand* (which are different names for the same act). *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 234.

**4.** To rest as on a support; be upheld or sustained, literally or figuratively; depend: followed by *on*, *upon*, or rarely *by*.

This Ymage *stont upon* a Pylere of Marble at Costantynoble. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 9.

This reply *standeth* all *by* conjectures. *Whitgift.*

They *stood upon* their own bottom, without their main dependance on the royal nod.
*Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Concl.

No friendship will abide the test,
That *stands on* sordid interest,
Or mean self-love erected.
*Cowper*, Friendship.

**5.** To be placed; be situated; lie.

"Now," quod Seigramor, "telle vs what wey *stondeth* Camelot." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 260.

In this King's [William I.] sixteenth Year, his Brother Duke Robert, being sent against the Scots, builded a Fort, where at this Day *standeth* New-Castle upon Tyne.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 29.

A nest of houses and trees at the mountain's foot, *standing* so invitingly as to make the traveller wish for a longer sojourn. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 191.

**6.** To continue in place; maintain one's position or ground; hold one's own; avoid falling, failing, or retreating.

The Saisnes were so many that they myght not be perced lightly thourgh, but *stode* stiffly a gein the Crysten.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 215.

Take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and, having done all, to *stand*. Eph. vi. 13.

Who, not content that former worth *stand* fast,
Looks forward, persevering to the last.
*Wordsworth*, The Happy Warrior.

**7.** To continue in being; resist change, decay, or destruction; endure; last.

He tolde vs also that the clerkes ne knew not the cause why that youre tour may not *stonde;* but he shall telle yow apertly. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 35.

His living temples, built by faith to *stand*.
*Milton*, P. L., xii. 527.

I reach into the dark,
Feel what I cannot see, and still faith *stands*.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 209.

It [most of the black Indian ink] blots when a damp brush is passed over it; or, as draughtsmen say, "it does not *stand*." *Workshop Receipts*, 2d scr., p. 336.

**8.** To continue in force; remain valid; hold good.

The resumpsion, men truste, shall forthe, and my Lordes of Yorkes first power of protectorship *stande*.
*Paston Letters*, I. 378.

My covenant shall *stand* fast with him. Ps. lxxxix. 28.

No conditions of our peace can *stand*.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 184.

**9.** To take a particular attitude with respect to others or to some general question; adopt a certain course, as of adherence, support, opposition, or resistance; take sides; specifically, to make a stand.

Y tryste in God that he schalle me spede,
He *standyth* wyth the ryght.
*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 79. (*Halliwell.*)

I'll *stand* to-day for thee and me and Troy.
*Shak.*, T. and C., v. 3. 36.

Godwin Earl of Kent, and the West-Saxons with him, *stood* for Hardecnute. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Instructed by events, after the quarrel began, the Americans took higher ground, and *stood* for political independence. *Emerson*, Address, Soldiers' Monument, Concord.

**10.** To become a candidate for office or dignity: usually with *for*.

How many *stand for* consulships? *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 2.

The Town of Richmond in Richmondshire hath made choice of me for their Burgess, tho' Master Christopher Wandesford, and other powerful Men, and more deserving than I, *stood for* it. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 3.

It had just been suggested to him at the Reform Club that he should *stand for* the Irish borough of Loughshane. . . . What! he *stand for* Parliament, twenty-four years old! *Trollope*, Phineas Finn, i.

**11.** To continue in a specified state, frame of mind, train of thought, course of action or argument, etc.; keep on; persevere; persist.

But this so plain to be lawful by God's word, and examples of holy men, that I need not to *stand* in it.
*Ridley*, Works (Parker Soc.), p. 63.

One that *stands* in no opinion because it is his owne, but suspects it, rather, because it is his owne, and is confuted, and thankes you.
*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Modest Man.

Never lie before a king, or a great person; nor *stand* in a lie when thou art accused; but modestly be ashamed of it, ask pardon, and make amends.
*Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. § 5.

**12.** To be pertinacious or obstinate; be insistent or punctilious; hence, to be overexacting: generally followed by *on* or *upon*, rarely by *in* or *with*. Compare *to stand upon* (*e*).

*Stand* not *in* an evil thing. Eccles. viii. 3.

Well, I will not *stand with* thee; give me the money.
*Marlowe*, Faustus, iv. 5.

**13.** To hold back; scruple; hesitate; demur.

To have his will, he *stood* not to doe things never so much below him. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, iii.

An I had asked him to oblige me in a thing, though it had been to cost his hanging, he wadna hae *stude* twice about it. *Scott*, Old Mortality, x.

**14.** To be placed relatively to other things; have a particular place as regards class, order, rank, or relations.

Amongst Liquids endued with this Quality of relaxing, warm Water *stands* first.
*Arbuthnot*, Aliments, v. prop. 4, § 9.

Amphioxus *stands* alone among vertebrated animals in having a cæcal diverticulum of the intestine for a liver.
*Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 79.

Faith and scepticism *stand* to each other much in the relation of poetry and criticism.
*H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 263.

**15.** To be at a certain degree, as in a scale of measurement or valuation: as, the mercury (or the thermometer) *stands* at 80°.

In 1791 the corn law was changed by Pitt. When the price of wheat *stood* at 54s. the quarter, or above that price, wheat might be imported at a duty of 6d.
*S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 10.

**16.** To have a specified height when standing.

He . . . *stood* four feet six inches and three-quarters in his socks. *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, x. 1.

**17.** To be in a particular position of affairs; be in a particular state or condition: often in the sense of *be*, as a mere copula or auxiliary verb: as, to *stand* prepared; to *stand* in awe of a person; to *stand* one's friend.

Alas, Fadyr, how *standis* this case,
That ye bene in this peynes stronge?
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 99.

In pity I *stand* bound to counsel him.
*Massinger*, Bashful Lover, i. 1.

He *stood* in good terms with the state of France, and also with the company. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 130.

I do not know how the laws *stand* in this particular.
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 135.

Wonder not that the great duke [Buckingham] bore him out, and all *stood* mum.
*Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 96.

**18.** To occupy the place of another; be a representative, equivalent, or symbol: followed by *for*.

I speak this to you in the name of Rome,
*For* whom you *stand*. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 6.

Definition being nothing but making another understand by words what idea the term defined *stands for*.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, III. iii. 10.

The ideal truth *stands for* the real truth, but expresses it in its own ideal forms.
*G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 56.

**19†.** To consist; be comprised or inherent: with *in*.

No man's life *standeth in* the abundance of the things which he possesseth.
*Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Faith *standeth* not *in* disputing.
*J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 121.

**20.** To be consistent; be in accordance; agree: followed by *with*, except in the phrases *to stand to reason* and *to stand together*.

It cannot *stand with* God's mercy that so many should be damned. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 634.

The great Turke hearing Musitians so long a tuning, he thought it *stood* not *with* his state to wait for what would follow. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 40.

How an evasive indirect reply will *stand with* your reputation . . . is worth your consideration.
*Junius*, Letters, No. 68.

**21.** With an implication of motion (from or to a certain point) contained in an accompanying adverb or preposition, to step, move, advance, retire, come or go, in a manner specified: noting actual motion, or rest after motion: as, to *stand back;* to *stand aside;* to *stand off;* to *stand out*.

The place also liked . . . me wondrously well, it being a point of land *standing into* a cornfield.
*R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 386).

As things stood, he was glad to have his money repayed him and *stand out*.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 280.

So he was bid *stand by*.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 158.

Our nearest friends begin to *stand aloof*, as if they were half-ashamed to own us. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, i.

*Stand off*, approach not, but thy purpose tell
*Pope*, Iliad, x. 93.

The flowerage
That *stood from out* a stiff brocade.
*Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

Trieste *stands forth* as a rival of Venice.
*E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 71.

**22.** Specifically (*naut.*), to hold a course at sea; sail; steer: said of a ship or its crew: followed by an adverb or preposition of direction.

No sooner were they entered into that resolution but they descried a saile *standing in* for the shore.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 125.

We did not *stand over* towards Sumatra, but coasted along nearest the Malacca shore.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 171.

They tacked about, and *stood* that way so far that they were faln to *stand off* again for fear of the shore.
*Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 266.

The ship . . . filled away again, and *stood out*, being bound up the coast to San Francisco.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 68.

**23†.** To put up with something; forbear.

But *stonde* he moste unto his owene harm,
For when he spak he was anon bore doun
With hende Nicolas and Alisoun.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 644.

**Covenant to stand seized to uses.** See *covenant*.—**To stand abeigh.** See *abeigh*.—**To stand bluff†.** See *bluff*[1].—**To stand by.** (*a*) [*By*, prep.] (1) To side with; aid; uphold; sustain.

I would *stand by* him against her and all the world.
*Swift*, Story of the Injured Lady.

Well said, Jack, and I'll *stand by* you, my boy.
*Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

(2) To adhere to; abide by; maintain: as, to *stand by* an agreement or a promise.

Thy lyf is sauf, for I wol *stonde* therby,
Upon my lyf, the queene wol seye as I.
*Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 159.

If Tom did make a mistake of that sort, he espoused it, and *stood by* it. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 7.

(3) *Naut.*, to take hold or be ready to take hold of, or to act in regard to: as, to *stand by* a halyard; to *stand by* the anchor. (*b*) [*By*, adv.] To make ready; stand in a position of readiness to seize upon something; be ready to perform some act when a subsequent command or signal is given: used principally in the imperative, as a word of command. Originally a nautical term, it has come to be used quite commonly in its original sense.—**To stand for, from, in, off,** or **over** (*naut.*). See def. 22.—**To stand forth†,** to persist.

To *stonde forth* in such duresse
Is cruelte and wikkidnesse.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3547.

**To stand from under,** to beware of objects falling from aloft.—**To stand good.** See *good*.—**To stand high,** in *printing*, to exceed the standard height of eleven twelfths of an inch: said of a type or an engraving.—**To stand in.** (*a*) To cost: followed by a personal object in the dative: sometimes used without *in:* as, it *stood* me [*in*] five dollars.

As every bushel of wheat-meal *stood* us *in* fourteen shillings. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 55.

His wife is more zealous, and therefore more costly, and he bates her in tyres what she *stands* him in Religion.
*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Church Papist.

(*b*) To be associated; make terms: as, to *stand in* with the politicians; the police *stand in* with them for the profits. [Slang, U. S.]—**To stand in hand,** to be on hand; be ready for use or service; be of advantage: usually with an indirect personal object: as, it will *stand* us *in hand* to be cautious.

Well, my Lady, I *stand in hand* to side with you always. *A. E. Barr*, Friend Olivia, xvii.

**To stand in one's own light.** See *light*[1].—**To stand in stead,** to be serviceable; serve one's turn: with an indirect personal object.

My legs and arms *stood me in* more *stead* than either my gentle kin or my book-lear.
*Scott*, Legend of Montrose, ii.

**To stand in the gap.** See *gap*.—**To stand in the gate.** See *gate*[1].—**To stand low,** in *printing*, to fall short of the standard height of eleven twelfths of an inch: said of a type or an engraving.—**To stand mute.** See *mute*[1].—**To stand off.** (*a*) See def. 21. (*b*) To stand out; show.

The truth of it *stands off* as gross
As black and white. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2. 103.

Picture is best when it *standeth off* as if it were carved.
*Sir H. Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture, ii.

**To stand off and on,** to sail away from the shore and then toward it, repeatedly, so as to keep a certain point in sight.—**To stand on.** (*a*) See *to stand upon*. (*b*) *Naut.*, to continue on the same course or tack.—**To stand on compliment, on scruple,** etc. See the *nouns*.—**To stand out.** (*a*) To hold out, especially in a struggle; persist in opposition or resistance; refuse to yield.

His spirit is come in,
That so *stood out* against the holy church.
*Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 71.

Of their own Accord the Princes of the Countrey came in, and submitted themselves unto him, only Rodorick King of Connaught *stood out*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 56.

(*b*) To project, or seem to project; be prominent or in relief; show conspicuously. See def. 21.

Their eyes *stand out* with fatness. Ps. lxxiii. 7.

In the history of their [the princes'] dynasty the name of the city chiefly *stands out* as the chosen place for the execution of princes whom it was convenient to put out of the way. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 111.

The heavy, irregular arches of the bridge, and the tall, square mass of the tower, *stand out* against the red sky, and are reflected in the rapid water.
*C. E. Norton*, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 11.

**To stand sam for one.** See *sam*2.—**To stand to.** (*a*) [*To*, adv.] To fall to; work.

I will *stand to* and feed,
Although my last. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3. 49.

(*b*) [*To*, prep.] (1) To stand by; sustain; help.

Give them leave to fly that will not stay;
And call them pillars that will *stand to* us.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 51.

(2) To adhere to; abide by; uphold.

*Stand* strongly *to* your vow, and do not faint.
*Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

(3) To await and submit to; take the chance or risk of; abide.

Troilus will *stand to* the proof.
*Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2. 142.

[They] fled into the woods, and there rather desired to end their daies then *stand to* their trials and the ouent of Iustice. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 122.

(4) To take to; have recourse to; keep to; apply one's self to resolutely.

Their sentinell caled, "Arme, arme"; so they bestired them & *stood to* their armes.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 84.

But Mr. Sampson *stood to* his guns, notwithstanding, and fired away, now upon the enemy, and now upon the dust which he had raised. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xlvi.

**To stand to a child**, to be sponsor for a child. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To stand together**, to be consistent; agree.—**To stand to it.** (*a*) To stand one's ground; hold one's own, as in a struggle; hold out.

Their lives and fortunes were put in safety, and protected, whether they *stood to it* or ran away.
*Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 145.

I do not think . . . that my brother *stood to it* so lustily as he makes his brags for.
*Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, i. 1.

(*b*) To persist, as in an opinion; maintain.

Now I'll *stand to it*, the pancakes were naught.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2. 69.

**To stand to reason**, to be reasonable.

This *stands to reason* indeed.
*Brome*, Sparagus Garden, ii. 3.

**To stand under**, to bear the weight or burden of: as, I *stand under* heavy obligations.—**To stand up for**, to defend the cause of; contend for; support; uphold.

He meant to *stand up for* every change that the economical condition of the country required.
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, viii.

Ye see I *stood up for* ye, Mr. Avery, but I thought 't would n't do no harm to kind o' let ye know what folks is sayin'. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 483.

**To stand upon or on.** (*a*) To rely upon; trust to.

We *stand upon* the same defence that St. Paul did; we appeal to Scripture, and the best and purest Antiquity.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

So, *standing* only *on* his good Behaviour,
He 's very civil, and entreats your Favour.
*Congreve*, Old Batchelor, Prol.

(*b*) To be dependent or contingent upon; hinge upon.

Your fortune *stood upon* the casket there.
*Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2. 203.

(*c*) To concern; affect; involve.

Consider how it *stands upon* my credit.
*Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1. 68.

I pray God move your heart to be very careful, for it *stands upon* their lives.
Quoted in *Winthrop's* Hist. New England, I. 56.

(*d*) To dwell on; linger over, as a subject of thought.

Since the Authors of most of our Sciences were the Romans, and before them the Greekes, let vs a little *stand vppon* their authorities. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

The third point . . . deserveth to be a little *stood upon*, and not to be lightly passed over.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i.

(*e*) To insist upon; make much of; hence, to pride one's self upon; presume upon.

This widow is the strangest thing, the stateliest,
And *stands* so much *upon* her excellencies!
*Fletcher*, Wit without Money, ii. 2.

Nor *stand* so much *on* your gentility.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

*Stand* not *upon* the order of your going,
But go at once. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 119.

I must say that of you Women of Quality, if there is but Money enough, you *stand* not *upon* Birth or Reputation in either Sex. *Mrs. Centlivre*, The Basset-Table, ii.

(*f*†) To be incumbent upon: in the form *to stand one upon.*

It *stands me* much *upon*,
To stop all hopes whose growth may damage me.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 2. 59.

Does it not *stand them upon* to examine upon what grounds they presume it to be a revelation from God?
*Locke.*

**To stand upon one's pantables†, to stand upon points**, etc. See *pantable*, *point*1, etc.—**To stand upon one's rest†.** See *to set up one's rest* (*a*), under *set*1.—**To stand up to**, to make a stand against; confront or face boldly.

He *stood up to* the Banbury man for three minutes, and polished him off in four rounds.
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

**To stand up with.** (*a*) To take one's place with (a partner) for a dance; hence, to dance with. [Colloq.]

If you want to dance, Fanny, I will *stand up with* you.
*Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xii.

(*b*) To act as groomsman or bridesmaid to: as, I *stood up with* him at his wedding. [Colloq.]—**To stand with.** See def. 20.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To cause to stand; specifically, to set upright.

"And as concerning the nests and the drawers," said Sloppy, after measuring the handle on his sleeve, and softly *standing* the stick aside against the wall, "why, it would be a real pleasure to me."
*Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 16.

2†. To abide by; keep to; be true to.

These men, *stondynge* the charge and the bonde which thei haue takene, wille leve vtterly the beaynes of the world, . . . and hooly yeve hem to contemplatife liffe.
*Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.

3. To undergo; endure; bear; more loosely, to endure without succumbing or complaining; tolerate; put up with; be resigned to; be equal to.

I am sorry you are so poor, so weak a gentleman,
Able to *stand* no fortune.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

I should never be able to *stand* Noll's jokes; so I'd have him think, Lord forgive me! that we are a very happy couple. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 2.

The business of their dramatic characters will not *stand* the moral test. *Lamb*, Artificial Comedy.

She did not mind death, but she could not *stand* pinching.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 271.

4. To await and submit to; abide: as, to *stand* trial.

Bid him disband his legions, . . .
And *stand* the judgment of a Roman senate.
*Addison*, Cato, ii. 2.

5†. To withstand; resist; oppose; confront.

Valiant Talbot above human thought
Enacted wonders with his sword and lance;
Hundreds he sent to hell, and none durst *stand* him.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 123.

Not for Fame, but Virtue's better end,
He *stood* the furious foe.
*Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 343.

The rebels, who fled from him after their victory, and durst not attack him when so much exposed to them at his passage of the Spey, now *stood* him, they seven thousand, he ten. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 19.

6. To be important or advantageous to; be incumbent upon; behoove.

He knew that it depended solely on his own wit whether or no he could throw the joke back upon the lady. He knew that it *stood* him to do so if he possibly could.
*Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xlvi.

7. To be at the expense of; pay for: as, to *stand* treat. [Colloq.]

Asked whether he would *stand* a bottle of champagne for the company, he consented.
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, liii.

**To stand a watch** (*naut.*), to perform the duties of a starboard or port watch for a specified time.—**To stand buff†.** See *buff*3.—**To stand fire**, to receive the fire of an enemy without giving way.—**To stand off**, to keep off; hold at a distance: as, to *stand off* a creditor or a dun.—**To stand one's ground.** See *ground*1.—**To stand out.** (*a*) To endure or suffer to the end.

Jesus fled from the persecution; as he did not *stand* it *out*, so he did not stand out against it.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 78.

(*b*) To persist; insist; maintain; contend.

It were only yesterday at e'en she were *standing out* that he liked her better than you.
*Mrs. Gaskell* Sylvia's Lovers, xxxix.

**To stand pad.** See *pad*1.—**To stand shot.** See *shot*2.

**stand** (stand), *n.* [< ME. *stand* = D. *stand* = MLG. *stant*, *stānt* = MHG. *stant* (*stand-*), G. *stand* = Dan. (> Icel.) *stand*, standing, stand, station, etc.; also, in some mechanical senses, E. dial. *stond*, *stound*, < ME. *stonde*, < AS. *stand* = MD. *stande* = MLG. LG. *stande*, a tub, = OHG. *stante*, MHG. G. *stande*, a tub, *stand*, a stand, jack, support, etc. (the Gael. *stanna*, a tub, vat, is from E.); all from the verb.] 1. The act of standing. (*a*) A coming to a stop; a cessation from progress, motion, or activity; a halt; a rest; stoppage.

He stalks up and down like a peacock—a stride and a *stand*. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 252.

Lead, if thou think'st we are right.
Why dost thou make
These often *stands?* thou said'st thou knew'st the way.
*Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, v. 1.

(*b*) The act of taking a decided attitude, as in aid or resistance; a determined effort for or against something; specifically, *milit.*, a halt for the purpose of checking the advance of an enemy.

Breathe you, my friends; well fought; we are come off
Like Romans, neither foolish in our *stands*,
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 6. 2.

All we have to ask is whether a man 's a Tory, and will make a *stand* for the good of the country?
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, vii.

2. A state of rest or inaction; a standstill; hence, a state of hesitation, embarrassment, or perplexity.

The sight of him put me to a *stand* in my mind whether I should go on or stop.
*T. Ellwood*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 256.

Here, then, poor Rip was brought to a *stand*.
*Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 56.

3. The place where a person or an object stands; a position, site, or station; a post or place.

At every halfe houre one from the Corps du guard doth hollow, shaking his lips with his finger betweene them; vnto whom every Sentinell doth answer round from his *stand*. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 143.

The knight then asked me if I had seen Prince Eugene, and made me promise to get him a *stand* in some convenient place where he might have a full sight of that extraordinary man. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 269.

Amid that area wide they took their *stand*.
*Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 27.

A salmon is said to be swimming when he is moving up the river from pool to pool. At other times he is usually resting in his "*stand*" or "lie," or at most shifting from one *stand* in a pool to another.
*Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 359, note.

Specifically—(*a*) The place where a witness stands to testify in court. (*b*) A rostrum; a pulpit.

Sometimes, indeed, very unseemly scenes take place, when several deputies [in the French Chamber], all equally eager to mount the coveted *stand*, reach its narrow steps at the same moment and contest the privilege of precedence. *W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., ii.

(*c*) A stall in a stable. *Halliwell.*

4. Comparative position; standing, as in a scale of measurement; rank.

Nay, father, since your fortune did attain
So high a *stand*, I mean not to descend.
*Daniel*, Civil Wars, iv. 90.

5. A table, set of shelves, or the like, upon which articles may be placed for safety or exhibition; also, a platform on which persons may place themselves. Specifically—(*a*) A small light table, such as is moved easily from place to place.

A *stand* between them supported a second candle.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxviii.

(*b*) A stall for the sale of goods; any erection or station where business is carried on: as, a *fruit-stand;* a *news-stand;* a carriage-*stand.*

The Chief of Police [of Racine, Wisconsin], acting under instructions from the Mayor, has notified the proprietors of every cigar store, soda-fountain, ice-cream *stand*, and confectionery shop to close on Sunday.
*New York Evening Post*, June 28, 1889.

(*c*) A rack, as for umbrellas and canes. (*d*) In museums, the support for a mounted specimen of natural history; especially, a perch for mounted birds, consisting of an upright and cross-bar of turned wood, usually painted or varnished. Stands are also made in many ways, in imitation of natural objects upon which birds perch or rest. Stands for mammals are usually flat boards of suitable size, rectangular or oval, and with turned border. (*e*) In a microscope, the frame or support which holds the essential parts of the instrument as well as the object under examination. It includes the tube with the coarse and fine adjustments, the stage and its accessories, the mirror, etc. See *microscope.* (*f*) In *printing*, same as *composing-stand.* (*g*) A platform or other structure, usually raised, as for spectators at an open-air gathering, or for a band or other group of performers: as, the grand *stand* on a race-course.

A large wooden shed, called "The *Stand*," without floor or weather-boarding, capable of covering, say, four thousand persons, stood near the centre [of a camp-meeting ground]. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 902.

The *stand*-buildings for the accommodation of the patrons of the course are four or five in number, and are three stories high. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 28.

6. A standing growth, as of grass, wheat, Indian corn, etc.

By the middle of April there should be a good *stand* of the young sprouts [of sugar-cane].
*The Century*, XXXV. 111.

7. (*a*) A tree growing from its own root, in distinction from one produced from a scion set in a stock of either the same or another kind of tree. (*b*) A young tree, usually one reserved when other trees are cut. See *standel.*—8. Ductility; lack of elasticity.

Leather may have the quality known as *Stand*—that is to say, may be strongly stretched in either length or breadth without springing back.
*Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 372.

9. In *com.*, a weight of from 2½ to 3 cwt. of pitch.—10†. A company; a troop.

A *stand* of six hundred pikes, consisting of knights and gentlemen as had been officers in the armies of his late Majesty. *England's Joy* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 30).

11. A complete set or suit; an outfit. See *stand of arms*, below.

Proclamation was made . . . to furnish out to General Lesly's army, and to ilk soldier thereof, their share of a *stand* of gray cloaths, two shirts, and two pair of shoes.
*Spalding*, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 289. (*Jamieson.*)

A *stand o'* claes was nae great matter to an Osbaldistone (be praised for 't!). *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxvi.

12. A tub, vat, or cask, or the quantity it contains. A stand of ale is said in the seventeenth century to correspond with a hogshead of beer.

First dip me in a *stand* o' milk,
And then in a *stand* o' water.
*The Young Tamlane* (Child's Ballads, I. 122).

Here, Will Perkins, take my purse, fetch me
A *stand* of ale, and set in the market-place,
That all may drink that are athirst this day.
*Greene*, George-a-Greene (Works, ed. Dyce, II. 200).

**Band-stand**, a balcony or raised platform in a hall or park for the accommodation of a band or company of musicians.—**Brazier-stand**, a stand, usually consisting of a ring mounted on three feet, to support a brazier.—**Conducting-stand**, a rack or frame of wood or metal for holding a score for the conductor of a chorus or an orchestra.—**Grand stand**, in any place of public resort, the principal stand from which spectators view races, games, or any other spectacle.

We . . . will follow Mr. Egremont to the *grand stand*, where ladies now sit in their private boxes much as they sat some eighteen hundred years ago to smile on the dying gladiator in the amphitheatres.
*Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. iv.

**Stand of ammunition.** See *ammunition*.—**Stand of armor, stand of arms**, a suit of armor and weapons taken together, or, in modern times, the arms and accoutrements sufficient for one man. See *arm*², *n.*—**Stand of colors**, a single color or flag. *Wilhelm.*—**To be at a stand**, to be brought to a standstill; be checked and prevented from motion or action.—**To get a stand.** See the quotation.

Occasionally these panic fits . . . make them [buffalo] run together and stand still in a stupid, frightened manner. . . . When they are made to act thus it is called in hunters' parlance *getting a stand* on them; and often thirty or forty have been killed in one such stand, the hunter hardly shifting his position the whole time.
*T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 274.

**To make a stand.** (*a*) To come to a stop; stand still.

When I beheld this hill, and how it hangs over the way, I suddenly *made a stand*, lest it should fall on my head.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 95.

(*b*) To take a position for defense or resistance; stop and fight.—**To put to a stand**, to stop; arrest by obstacles or difficulties: as, he was *put to a stand* for want of men and money.

**standage**† (stan′dāj), *n.* [< *stand* + *-age.*] 1†. A stall.

Such strawe is to bee given to the draughte oxen and cattell at the *standaxe* [read *standage*] or the barnedores.
*Archæologia*, XIII. 383.

2. In *mining*, a place underground for water to stand or accumulate in; a lodge or sump.

**standard**¹ (stan′därd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *standerd*; < ME. *standard, standerd, stondard*, < late AS. *standard* (= MD. *standaerd*, D. *standaard* = MLG. *stanthart*, LG. *standare* = MHG. *standert, stanthart*, G. *standarte* (perhaps < It.) = Sw. *standar* = Dan. *standart*), < OF. *estandart, estendard*, an ensign, standard, a point of rallying, F. *étendard*, an ensign, standard, flag, = Pr. *estandard, estandart* = Sp. *estandarte* = It. *stendardo*, an ensign, standard (cf. OF. *estandal, estandeille, standale* = It. *stendale*, an ensign); ML. *standardum*, an ensign, standard (cf. *standardus*, a stronghold, a receptacle of water): (*a*) either < OHG. *stantan* (MHG. *standen*), stand, = E. *stand*, etc., + *-art*, or (*b*) < ML. **stendere* (It. *stendere* = OF. *estendre*, etc.), < L. *extendere*, spread out, extend: see *extend*. The connection with *stand* is certain in the other uses: see *standard*², *standard*³.] 1. *Milit.*, a distinctive flag; an ensign. Specifically—(*a*) The principal ensign of an army, of a military organization such as a legion, or of a military chieftain of high rank. In this sense it may be either a flag or a solid object carried on a pole, as the Roman eagle, or the dragon shown in the Bayeux Tapestry, or a combination of a flag with such an object. (*b*) A large flag, long in the fly in proportion to its hoist, carried before princes and nobles of high rank, especially when in military command or on occasions of ceremony. A standard of Edward III. was shaped like a long pennon, swallow-tailed, and bearing the royal arms at the hoist, the rest of the pennon being covered with fleurs-de-lis and lions semé. A standard of the Earl of Warwick, carried during the Wars of the Roses, had a cross of St. George, with the rest of the flag covered with small copies of the badge of the Nevilles, a bear and ragged staff. At the present time the word is used loosely. The so-called royal standard of Great Britain, though a standard in function, is properly a banner in form. The flags of the British cavalry regiments are called *standards*, to distinguish them from the *colors* of the infantry regiments. In the United States army a silk standard goes to every mounted regiment; it bears the national arms on a blue ground, with the number and name of the regiment underneath the eagle. See cut under *laburnum*.

2. In *bot.*, same as *banner*, 5.—3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Same as *vexillum*. (*b*) A feather suggesting a standard by its shape or position. See cuts under *Semioptera* and *standard-bearer*.—4†. A standard-bearer; an ensign or ancient. [Rare.]

Thou shalt be my lieutenant, monster, or my *standard*.
*Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2. 18.

**To slope the standard.** See *slope*.

**standard**² (stan′därd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **standard*, < OF. *estandart, estendard*, also (AF.) *estander*, ML. (AL.) *standardum*, standard of weight and measure; appar. a particular use in England of OF. *estandart*, etc., an ensign, standard, as 'that to which one turns,' or, as in *standard*³, 'that which is set up': see *standard*¹, *standard*³.] I. *n.* 1. A weight, measure, or instrument by comparison with which the accuracy of others is determined; especially, an original standard or prototype, one the weight or measure of which is the definition of a unit of weight or measure, so that all standards of the same denomination are copies of it. The only original standard of the United States is a troy pound. See *pound, yard, meter*.

It is . . . necessary to have recourse to some visible, palpable, material *standard*, by forming a comparison with which all weights and measures may be reduced to one uniform size. *Blackstone*, Com., I. vii.

2. In coinage, the proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy established by authority. The standard of gold coins in Great Britain is at present 22 carats—that is, 22 parts of fine gold and 2 of alloy; and the sovereign should weigh 123.274 grains troy. The standard of silver coins is 11 ounces 2 pennyweights of pure silver and 18 pennyweights of alloy, making together 1 pound troy; and the shilling should weigh 87.273 grains. The gold and silver coins in current use in the United States are all of the fineness 900 parts of the precious metal in 1,000, the gold dollar weighing 25.8 grains, and the silver dollar 412.5 grains.

That precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the *standard*. *Locke*, Considerations concerning Raising [the Value of Money.

3. That which is set up as a unit of reference; a form, type, example, instance, or combination of conditions accepted as correct and perfect, and hence as a basis of comparison; a criterion established by custom, public opinion, or general consent; a model.

Let the judgment of the judicious be the *standard* of thy merit. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 8.

Let the French and Italians value themselves on their regularity; strength and elevation are our *standard*.
*Dryden*, Epic Poetry.

The degree of differentiation and specialization of the parts in all organic beings, when arrived at maturity, is the best *standard* as yet suggested of their degree of perfection or highness. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 313.

[The respiratory act] ranging, during the successive periods of life, from 44 respirations per minute in the infant soon after birth, to the average *standard* of 18 respiratory acts in the adult aged from thirty to sixty years.
*J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 126.

Measuring other persons' actions by the *standards* our own thoughts and feelings furnish often causes misconstruction. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 114.

4. A grade; a rank; specifically, in British elementary schools, one of the grades or degrees of attainment according to which the pupils are classified. The amount of the parliamentary grant to a school depends on the number of children who pass the examination conducted by government inspectors - the rate per pupil differing in the different standards.

Every boy in the seventh and sixth *standards* would have held out his hand, as they had been well drilled on that subject. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 51.

**Average standard**, in *copper-mining*. See *average*².—**Double standard**, a monetary standard based upon both gold and silver as the materials of the circulating medium, as distinguished from a *single standard* based upon either gold or silver.—**Dutch standard**, a set of samples of sugar put up in bottles bearing the official seal and label of the Dutch government (whence the name), and recognized as the standard of the commercial world in fixing the quality of sugars. The set comprises 16 different grades, numbered, according to the different colors of the samples, from 5 (the darkest color) to 20 (the most refined) inclusive. The quality of the sugar to be tested is determined by comparison with the samples or the standard, and the sugar is named accordingly as No. 10, 13, etc., Dutch standard.—**Gold standard**, a monetary standard based upon gold as the material of the unit of value.—**Metallic standard**, a gold or silver standard.—**Multiple standard**, a monetary standard representing a considerable number of important articles in frequent use, the fluctuations in their value neutralizing one another and thus causing a substantial uniformity of value among them.—**Mural standard**, any standard set up on a wall, as, for instance, a standard of measurement for convenience in testing rules, tapes, measuring-chains, etc.—**Photometric standard.** See *photometric*.—**Silver standard**, a monetary standard based upon silver as the material of the monetary unit.—**Single standard.** See *double standard*.—**Tabular standard.** Same as *multiple standard*.

II. *a.* Serving as a standard or authority; regarded as a type or model; hence, of the highest order; of great worth or excellence.

In comely Rank call ev'ry Merit forth;
Imprint on every Act its *Standard* Worth.
*Prior*, Carmen Seculare for the Year 1700.

The proved discovery of the forgery of Ingulf's History of Crowland Abbey was a fact that necessitated the revision of every *standard* book on early English History.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 46.

**Latimer-Clark standard cell.** See *cell*, 8.—**Standard arrow**, an arrow used in the latter part of the fifteenth century, and probably the heavier arrow conformed to certain regulations: it is distinguished from the *flight-arrow*.—**Standard battery**, a battery in which the electromotive force is perfectly constant, so that it can be used as a standard.—**Standard compass.** See *compass*.—**Standard pitch.** See *pitch*¹, 8.—**Standard solution**, a standardized solution (which see, under *solution*).—**Standard star**, a star whose position and proper motion is particularly well known, and on that account is recommended for use in determining the positions of other stars, instrumental constants, time, latitude, and the like.—**Standard time**, the reckoning of time according to the local mean time on the nearest or other conventionally adopted meridian just an even number of hours from the Greenwich Royal Observatory. See *time*.

**standard**² (stan′därd), *v. t.* [< *standard*², *n.*] To bring into conformity with a standard; regulate according to a standard.

To *standard* gold or silver is to convert the gross weight of either metal, whose fineness differs from the standard, into its equivalent weight of standard metal.
*Bithell*, Counting-House Dict. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**standard**³ (stan′därd), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *standerd, standert*; < ME. **standard* (†), < MD. *standaerd*, a post, pillar, column, mill-post, trophy (cf. OF. *estandart*, a kind of torch, < D.); a var., conformed to *standaerd*, an ensign, etc., of *stander*, a post, mill-post, etc.: see *stander*. The E. *standard*³ is thus a var. of *stander*, with various senses, mostly modern. It has been more or less confused with *standard*¹ and *standard*².] I. *n.* 1. An upright; a small post or pillar; an upright stem constituting the support or the main part of a utensil. Specifically—(*a*) The upright support or stem of a lamp or candlestick; hence, also, a candlestick; especially, a candelabrum resting on the floor in a church.

*Doppione*, a great torch of waxe, which we call a *standard*, or a quarrier. *Florio* (ed. 1611).

Beneath a quaint iron *standard* containing an oil-lamp he saw the Abbé again. *J. H. Shorthouse*, Countess Eve, iv.

(*b*) In *carp.*, any upright in a framing, as the quarters of partitions, or the frame of a door. (*c*) In *ship-building*, an inverted knee placed on the deck instead of beneath it. (*d*) That part of a plow to which the mold-board is attached. (*e*) In a vehicle: (1) A support for the hammer-cloth, or a support for the footman's board. See cut under *coach*. (2) An upright rising from the end of the bolster to hold the body laterally. *E. H. Knight*.

2. In *hort.*: (*a*) A tree or shrub which stands alone, without being attached to any wall or support, as distinguished from an *espalier* or a *cordon*.

The espaliers and the *standards* all
Are thine; the range of lawn and park.
*Tennyson*, The Blackbird.

(*b*) A shrub, as a rose, grafted on an upright stem, or trained to a single stem in tree form.

*Standards* of little bushes pricked upon their top, . . . the *standards* to be roses, juniper, holly, berberries.
*Bacon*, Gardens (ed. 1887).

3. A stand or frame; a horse. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4†. A large chest, generally used for carrying plate, jewels, and articles of value, but sometimes for linen.

Item, the said Anne shall have two *standard*-chestes delivered unto her for the keeping of the said diaper, the one to keep the cleane stuff, and th' other to keep the stuff that hath been occupied.
*Ordinances and Regulations*, p. 215. (*Halliwell.*)

The *Standard*, which was of mason work, costly made with images and angels, costly gilt with gold and azure, with other colours, and divers sorts of [coats of] arms costly set out, shall there continue and remain; and within the *Standard* a vice with a chime.
*Coronation of Queen Anne, Wife of Henry VIII.*, in Arber's [Eng. Garner, II. 49.

5. A standing cup; a large drinking-cup.

Frolic, my lords; let all the *standards* walk;
Ply it, till every man hath ta'en his load.
*Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

6†. The chief dish at a meal.

For a *standard*, venisoun rost, kyd, fayne, or cony.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 165.

7†. A suit; a set. Compare *stand*, *n.*, 11.

The lady had commanded a *standard* of her own best apparel to be brought down. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, Arg.

8†. One who stands or continues in a place; one who is in permanent residence, membership, or service.

The ficklenesse and fugitivenesse of such servants justly addeth a valuation to their constancy who are *standards* in a family, and know when they have met with a good master. *Fuller*, General Worthies, xi.

**Gas-standard**, a gas-fixture standing erect and of considerable size, as one which stands on the floor, common in the lighting of churches, public halls, etc.

II. *a.* Standing; upright; specifically, in *hort.*, standing alone; not trained upon a wall or other support: as, *standard* roses.

Rich gardens, studded with *standard* fruit-trees, . . . clothe the glacis to its topmost edge.
*Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xxiii.

**Standard lamp.** See *lamp*¹.

**standard-bearer** (stan′därd-bār″ėr), *n.* 1. An officer or soldier of an army, company, or troop who bears a standard: used loosely and rhetorically: as, the *standard-bearer* of a political party.

King James, notwithstanding, maintained a Fight still with great Resolution, till Sir Adam Forman his *Standard-bearer* was beaten down. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 260.

2. An African caprimulgine bird of either of the genera *Macrodipteryx* and *Cosmetornis*; a pennant-winged goatsucker. *M. longipennis* has

one flight-feather of each wing extraordinarily prolonged as a bare shaft bearing a racket at the end. *C. vexillarius*

Standard-bearer (*Macrodipteryx longipennis*)

has a less lengthened lance-linear feather, chiefly white, and in other respects resembles the common night-hawk of the United States. Also called *four-wings*.

**standard-bred** (stan'dărd-bred), *a.* Bred up to some standard of excellence agreed upon by some association.

**standard-grass** (stan'dărd-gràs), *n.* Same as *stander-grass*.

**standardization** (stan″dăr-di-zā'shon), *n.* [< *standardize* + *-ation*.] The act of standardizing, or the state of being standardized. Also spelled *standardisation*.

**standardize** (stan'dăr-dīz), *v. t*; pret. and pp. *standardized*, ppr. *standardizing*. [< *standard*[2] + *-ize*.] To conform to or compare with a standard; regulate by a standard; constitute or recognize as a standard; specifically, in *chemical analysis*, to determine accurately in order to use what is so determined as a standard of comparison: said of the strength of a solution, or the quantity of a certain reagent contained in a given volume of it. Also spelled *standardise*.

They [electrical measuring-instruments] will be useful for *standardizing* the ordinary forms of voltmeter and ammeter. *Science*, XI. 237.

**standardizer** (stan'dăr-dī-zėr), *n.* [< *standardize* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which standardizes. Also spelled *standardiser*.

The absolute values of the polarization . . . should of course have been identical, but according to the *standardizer* they were always markedly different. *Philosophical Mag.*, XXVII. 86.

**standard-knee** (stan'dărd-nē), *n.* Same as *standard*[3], 1 (*c*).

**standardwing** (stan'dărd-wing), *n.* Wallace's bird of paradise. See cut under *Semioptera*.

**stand-by** (stand'bī), *n.* One who or that which stands by one. (*a*) A supporter or adherent. (*b*) That upon which one relies, especially, a ready, timely resource.

The Texan cowboys become very expert in the use of the revolver, their invariable *standby*.
*T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXVI. 840.

(*c*) A nautical signal to be in readiness. See *stand by* (*b*), under *stand*.

**standel**† (stan'del), *n.* [< *stand* + *-el*; equiv. to *stander*.] A tree reserved for growth as timber; specifically, in *law*, a young oak-tree, twelve of which were to be left in every acre of wood at the felling thereof.

**standelwort**† (stan'del-wėrt), *n.* [< *standel*, equiv. to *stander*, + *wort*[1]. Cf. equiv. MD. *standelkruyd*.] Same as *stander-grass*.

**stander** (stan'dėr), *n.* [= MD. *stander*, a post, mill-post, axletree, D. *stander*, an axletree, = OHG. *stanter*, MHG. *stander*, *stender*, G. *ständer*, a tub; as *stand* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *standard*[3] and *standel*.] 1. One who or that which stands. (*a*) One who keeps an upright position, resting on the feet.

They fall, as being slippery *standers*.
*Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 84.

(*b*) One who or that which remains in a specified place, situation, state, condition, etc.; specifically, a tree left for growth when other trees are felled. Compare *standel*.

They [the Dutch] are the longest *standers* here by many years: for the English are but newly removed hither from Hean, where they resided altogether before.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 49.

(*c*) A supporter; an adherent. [Rare.]

Our young proficients . . . do far outgo the old *standers* and professors of the sect. *Berkeley*, Alciphron, ii. § 7.

(*d*) A sentinel; a picket. [Thieves' slang.]

And so was faine to liue among the wicked, sometimes a *stander* for the padder.
*Rowlands*, Hist. Rogues, quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 583.

2. *pl.* In the *early church*, the highest class of penitents: a mistranslation of *consistentes* (*συνιστάμενοι*), properly 'bystanders.'

*Standers*, who might remain throughout the entire rite, but were not suffered to communicate.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 486.

**stander-by** (stan'dėr-bī'), *n.* One who is present; a mere spectator; a bystander.

When a gentleman is disposed to swear, it is not for any *standers-by* to curtail his oaths. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 1. 12.

**stander-grass** (stan'dėr-gràs), *n.* The *Orchis mascula* and various plants of this and allied genera. See *cullion*, 2. Also *standard-grass*, *standelwort*, *standerwort*.

**standerwort** (stan'dėr-wėrt), *n.* Same as *stander-grass*.

**stand-far-off**† (stand'fär-ôf'), *n.* A kind of coarse cloth. Compare *stand-further-off*.

In my childhood there was one [kind of cloth] called *Stand-far-off* (the emblème of Hypocrisy), which seemed pretty at competent distance, but discovered its coarseness when nearer to the eye.
*Fuller*, Worthies, Norwich, II. 488. (*Davies.*)

**stand-further** (stand'fėr″ᵺėr), *n.* A quarrel; a dissension. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stand-further-off**† (stand'fėr″ᵺėr-ôf'), *n.* A kind of coarse cloth. Compare *stand-far-off*.

Certaine sonnets, in praise of Mr. Thomas the deceased; fashioned of divers stuffs, as mockado, fustian, *stand-further-off*, and motly, all which the author dedicates to the immortall memory of the famous Odcombian traveller.
*John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

**stand-gall** (stand'gâl), *n.* Same as *staniel*.

**standing** (stan'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stand*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who stands, in any sense.

I sink in deep mire, where there is no *standing*.
Ps. lxix. 2.

He cursed him in sitting, in *standing*, in lying.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 212

2. The time at, in, or during which one stands. (*a*†) The point in time at which anything comes to a stand; specifically, of the sun, the solstice.

Brasik is sowe atte *standyng* of the Sonne.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

(*b*) The interval during which one keeps, or is supposed to keep, an upright or standing position. Compare *sitting*, *n.*

They [Perch] may be, at one *standing*, all catched one after another. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 157.

Hence—(*c*) Duration; continuance; practice.

One of the commendadors of Alcantara, a gentleman of long *standing*. *Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

I know less geography than a schoolboy of six weeks' *standing*. *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster.

3. A standing-place; a position or post; a stand.

You, sirrah, get a *standing* for your mistress,
The best in all the city.
*Middleton*, Women Beware Women, i. 3.

4. Relative position; degree; rank; consideration; social, professional, or commercial reputation; specifically, high rank: as, a member in full *standing* (of a church, society, club, or other organization); a committee composed of men of good *standing*.

Of all the causes which contribute to form the character of a people, those by which power, influence, and *standing* in the government are most certainly and readily obtained are by far the most powerful.
*Calhoun*, Works, I. 50.

**standing** (stan'ding), *p. a.* 1. Having an erect position; upright; perpendicular; hence, rising or raised; high.

Look how you see a field of *standing* corn, . . .
Rising in waves, how it doth come and go
Forward and backward. *Drayton*, Battle of Agincourt.

Wear *standing* collars, were they made of tin!
*O. W. Holmes*, Urania.

2. Involving the attitude or position of one who stands; performed while standing: as, a *standing* jump.

Wide was spread
That war and various; sometimes on firm ground
A *standing* fight; then, soaring on main wing,
Tormented all the air. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 243.

3. Remaining at rest; motionless; inactive; specifically, of water, stagnant.

And thoughe so be it is called a see, in very dede it is but a *stondynge* water.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 49.

The Garighano had converted the whole country into a mere quagmire, or rather *standing* pool.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

4. Permanent; lasting; fixed; not transient, transitory, or occasional: as, a *standing* rule; a *standing* order.

A *standing* evidence of the care that was had in those times to prevent the growth of errours.
*N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 155.

Yes, yes, I think being a *standing* jest for all one's acquaintance a very happy situation.
*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 2.

5. In *printing*, remaining for further use: noting composed types, printed or unprinted, which are reserved from distribution. — **Standing army.** See *army*[2]. — **Standing bed**†, **standing bedstead**†, the large or high bedstead, as distinguished from the trundle-bed which rolled in and out under it.

There's his chamber, his house, his castle, his *standing-bed* and truckle-bed. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 5. 7.

**Standing bevel** or **beveling.** See *bevel*, 1. — **Standing block.** See *block*[1], 11. — **Standing bowl.** Same as *standing cup*.

Here, say we drink this *standing-bowl* of wine to him.
*Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 3. 65.

**Standing bowsprit, committee, cup, galley, matter.** See the nouns. — **Standing nut,** a cup made of a nutshell mounted in silver or the like: examples remain dating from the sixteenth century or earlier, made most commonly of cocoanut-shells. — **Standing orders.** (*a*) The permanent orders made by a legislative or deliberative assembly respecting the manner in which its business shall be conducted. (*b*) In a military organization, those orders which are always in force. — **Standing panel.** See *panel*. — **Standing part** of a tackle, the part of the rope made fast to the strap of a block or any fixed point. — **Standing piece**†. Same as *standing cup*. *MS. Arundel*, 249, f. 89. (*Halliwell.*) — **Standing rigging** (*naut.*). See *rigging*[2]. — **Standing salt-cellar, shield,** etc. See the nouns. — **Standing stone,** in *archæol*, a translation of the French *pierre levée*, a menhir. *E. B. Tylor.* — **Standing table,** a permanent table, fixed in its place, or of such size and solidity that it cannot easily be moved, as the table for meals in the old English hall.

**standing-cypress** (stan'ding-si″pres), *n.* A common biennial garden-flower, *Gilia coronopifolia* (*Ipomopsis elegans*), native in the southern United States. In its tubular scarlet flowers and finely dissected leaves it resembles the cypress-vine; but it is of an erect wand-like habit.

**standing-ground** (stan'ding-ground), *n.* Place or ground on which to stand; especially, that on which one rests, in a figurative sense; a basis of operations or of argument; a fundamental principle. *W. Wilson*, The State, § 204.

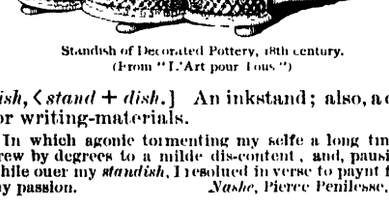
**standing-press** (stan'ding-pres), *n.* See *press*[1].

**standing-room** (stan'ding röm), *n.* Space sufficient only for standing, as in a theater where all the seats have been taken.

**standing-stool** (stan'ding-stöl), *n.* A small frame or machine moving on wheels, used to support a child when learning to walk.

The elf dares peep abroad, the pretty foole
Can wag without a truckling *standing-stoole*.
*Fletcher*, Poems, p. 130. (*Halliwell.*)

**standish** (stan'dish), *n.* [A reduction of **stand-*



Standish of Decorated Pottery, 18th century.
(From "L'Art pour Tous.")

*dish*, < *stand* + *dish*.] An inkstand; also, a case for writing-materials.

In which agonie tormenting my selfe a long time, I grew by degrees to a milde dis-content, and, pausing a while ouer my *standish*, I resolued in verse to paynt forth my passion. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 5.

Here is another letter of Niccolini that has lain in my *standish* this fortnight. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 75.

**stand-off** (stand'ôf), *n.* [< *stand off*: see *stand*, *v.*] A holding or keeping off; a counteraction. [Colloq.]

The preferences of other clients perhaps equal in number and value, who are fighting with Fabian tactics, make a complete *stand-off*. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 672.

**stand-off** (stand'ôf), *a.* [< *stand off*: see *stand*, *v.*] Holding others off; distant; reserved. [Colloq.]

You always talk . . . as if there were no one but Catherine. People generally like the other two much better. Catherine is so *stand-off*.
*Mrs. Humphry Ward*, Robert Elsmere, i. 2.

**stand-offish** (stand'ôf″ish), *a.* [< *stand off* + *-ish*.] Same as *stand-off*. [Colloq.]

If the "landed gentry" were *stand-offish*, and . . . did not put themselves out of the way to cultivate Miss Shaldon's acquaintance, that young lady was all the more grateful for their reserve.
*F. W. Robinson*, Her Face was her Fortune, v.

**stand-offishness** (stand'ôf″ish-nes), *n.* The character of being repellent; the disposition or tendency to hold others at a distance. [Colloq.]

I told him I did not like this pride and *stand-offishness* between man and man, and added that if a duke were to speak to me I should try to treat him civilly.
*D. C. Murray*, Weaker Vessel, xxxii.

**stand-pipe** (stand'pīp), *n.* 1. A vertical pipe erected at a well or reservoir, into which water is forced by mechanical means in order to obtain a head-pressure sufficient to convey it to a distance.—2. A small pipe inserted into an opening in a water-main.—3. An upright gas-pipe connecting the retort and the hydraulic main.—4. In a steam-engine, a boiler supply-pipe elevated enough to cause water to flow into the boiler in spite of the pressure of steam.—5. A pipe on the eduction-pipe of a steam-pump to absorb the concussions due to the pulsation and irregularities caused by the necessary use of bends and changes in the direction of pipes.—6. An upright pipe, open at the top, used in connection with a hot-water heating system to allow room for the expansion of the water when heated; an expansion-pipe.—7. A portable pipe used to afford a high head of water at fires. One section of a pipe is secured to trunnions, while other sections are kept in a rack, and attached when required. When the hose is coupled, the long pipe is raised by means of a wheel, and the lower end is connected with the water-supply. Another more recent form is a derrick, elevated by two cylinders and pistons analogous in construction to these parts in a steam-engine; but the pistons are moved by the pressure of carbonic acid gas, generated, immediately as wanted, from the reaction of sulphuric acid upon a solution of sodium bicarbonate in a suitable generator. The pipe is elevated above the derrick by a wire rope, pulleys, and a hand-winch. A movable butt or nozle, which can be inclined to any desired angle up or down, or turned in any direction horizontally, is controlled by a man on the lower platform of the derrick, and a copious stream can thus be poured into or upon the top of a tall building. Also called *water-tower*.

**standpoint** (stand'point), *n.* [Tr. G. *standpunkt;* as *stand* + *point*[1]: a word objected to by purists.] The point at which one stands; especially, the position from which one's observations are taken and one's opinions formed or delivered; the point of view; the mental situation.

The attraction of different speakers from Sunday to Sunday stimulates thought, each treating his theme from his own *standpoint*. *A. B. Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 91.

The great snare of the psychologist is the confusion of his own *standpoint* with that of the mental fact about which he is making his report.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 196.

**stand-rest** (stand'rest), *n.* A stool, bracket, or the like serving to support a person in an almost upright position, as the miserere in medieval stalls: applied especially to a contrivance like a high stool, but with the top or seat sloping instead of horizontal.

**standstill** (stand'stil), *n.* and *a.* [< *stand still:* see *stand*, *v.*, and *still*[1], *a.*] **I.** *n.* A halt; a pause; a stop, especially in consequence of obstruction, exhaustion, or perplexity.

In consequence of this fancy the whole business was at a *stand-still*. *Greville*, Memoirs, Nov. 29, 1823.

**II.** *a.* Deficient in progress or advancement; unprogressive: as, a *standstill* policy.

**stand-up** (stand'up), *a.* 1. Standing; erect; upright; high.

He was a tall youth now; . . . he wore his tail-coat and his *stand-up* collars, and watched the down on his lip with eager impatience. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 7.

2. Specifically, in *pugilism*, noting a fair boxing-match, where the combatants stand manfully to each other, without false falls: as, a fair *stand-up* fight.

His face marked with strong manly furrows, records of hard thinking and square *stand-up* fights with life.
*O. W. Holmes*, Poet at the Breakfast Table, i.

**stane** (stān), *n.* An obsolete and dialectal (Scotch) form of *stone*.

**stane-raw** (stān'râ), *n.* [Also *staniraw*, *steinraw*, *staney-rag*, rock-liverwort, appar. < *stane*, stone, + *raw* (origin obscure).] A foliaceous lichen, *Parmelia saxatilis*, used in the Scotch Highlands for dyeing brown; black crottles. [Orkney.]

**stang**[1] (stang), *n.* [< ME. *stange* (prob. in part < Scand.), < AS. *stæng*, *steng*, *stenge*, a pole, rod, bar, stick, stake, = MD. *stanghe*, D. *stang* = MLG. *stange* = OHG. *stanga*, MHG. *stange*, G. *stange*, a pole, = Icel. *stöng* (*stang-*) = Sw. *stång* = Dan. *stang*, a pole, stang (cf. It. *stanga*, a bar, spar, < G.); < *stingan* (pret. *stang*), pierce, sting: see *sting*[1]. Cf. *stang*[2].] 1. A wooden bar; a pole. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

He halchez al hole the haluez to-geder,
& sythen on a stif *stange* stoutly hem henges.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1614.

"Ye strake ower hard, Steenie—I doubt ye foundered the chield." "Ne'er a bit," said Steenie, laughing; "he has braw broad shouthers, and I just took the measure o' them wi' the *stang*." *Scott*, Antiquary, xxvi.

2†. The bar of a door. *Florio.*—3. A rod, pole, or perch used in the measurement of land. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 2. [Prov. Eng.]—**Riding the stang**, in Scotland and the north of England, a mode of punishing brutal or unfaithful (or, sometimes, henpecked) husbands, or other offenders, by carrying them mounted on a stang through the town, with an accompaniment of jeers and rough music. The culprits have sometimes suffered by proxy, or, latterly, only in effigy.

**stang**[1] (stang), *v. t.* [< *stang*[1], *n.*] To cause to ride on a stang.

This Word *Stang*, says Ray, is still used in some Colleges in the University of Cambridge, to *stang* Scholars in Christmass Time being to cause them to ride on a Colt-staff or Pole, for missing of Chapel.
*Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 410.

**stang**[2] (stang), *n.* [< ME. *stange*, a sting; < *sting* (pret. *stang*), sting: see *sting*[1].] 1. A sting. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Quen the stanged mugt se
The nedder on the tree ther hange,
Thai ware al warisht of their *stange*.
*Holy Rood* (ed. Morris), p. 117.

My curse upon thy venom'd *stang*,
That shoots my tortured gums alang.
*Burns*, Address to the Toothache.

2. The weever, a fish. Also *stangster*. [Prov.]

**stang**[2] (stang), *v.* [< Icel. *stanga*, sting, goad, < *stöng*, a pole, stake: see *stang*[2], *n.*, and cf. *stang*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To sting.

The nedderes that ware fel
*Stanged* the folk of Israel.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To throb with pain; sting. *Halliwell.*—2. To cause a sharp, sudden pain; inflict a sting.

But for how lang the flee may *stang*,
Let inclination law that.
*Burns*, Jolly Beggars.

[Obsolete or dialectal in all uses.]

**stang**[3]. An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *sting*[1].

**stang**[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stank*[1].

**Stangeria** (stan-jē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (T. Moore, 1853), named after Dr. *Stanger* of Natal, one of the first to collect specimens of the plant.] A genus of gymnospermous plants, of the order *Cycadaceæ* and tribe *Zamieæ*, made by some a tribe *Stangericæ*. It is characterized by a strobile with scales imbricated in alternating series, a thick naked napiform caudex, and leaf-segments with a strong midrib and numerous unbranched or forking nerves. There are one or two species, natives of Natal. They are singular plants with the smooth irregular trunk only about a foot high or nearly subterranean, from which rise a few coarse long-stalked pinnate fern-like leaves, inflexed in the bud, the leaflets straight in the bud, linear-lanceolate, scalloped, spiny-toothed or cleft, and traversed by parallel forking veins. The fruit, a thick downy strobile or cone, is borne on a stalk surrounded by circular concave woolly bracts overlapping in two or three ranks. The male plants bear cylindrical cones with numerous stamens on the under side of their compound scales. *S. paradoxa*, in allusion to its thick, round caudex, is called *Hottentot's-head;* small articles, as necklaces and snuff-boxes, are sometimes made from its seeds.

**stanhope** (stan'hōp), *n.* [So called after a Mr. *Stanhope*, for whom it was orig. contrived.] A light two-wheeled carriage without a top.

When the carriages met again, he stood up in his *stanhope*, . . . ready to doff his hat.
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xix.

**Stanhopea** (stan-hō'pē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Frost, 1829), named after Philip Henry, Earl *Stanhope*, president of the London Medico-botanical Society.] A genus of orchids, of the tribe *Vandeæ*, type of the subtribe *Stanhopieæ*. It is characterized by a loose raceme of a few large flowers with spreading and nearly equal sepals, a thick fleshy lip which is commonly wavy or twisted, a straight erect or incurved column usually prolonged and two-winged above, and pollinia with flattened stalks and scale-shaped glands. The peculiar lip is highly polymorphous and complex, bearing lateral lobes which are often thickened into a solid mass forming a spherical, oblong, or saccate hypochilium, a middle lobe or epichilium which is itself often three-lobed and attached by a distinct joint, and sometimes at its base other appendages, lobes or horns—the metachilium. There are about 20 species, natives of tropical America from Brazil to Mexico. They are epiphytes with very short stems bearing many sheaths and a single large plicate leaf. The stem soon thickens into a fleshy pseudobulb, from the base of which the flower-stem proceeds. The flowers are very remarkable for their structure, size, and rich colorings, usually brown-spotted, yellow, or purple; for their great fragrance, whence the recently introduced perfume called *stanhopea;* and for their growth downward, not upward as in ordinary plants—a habit first discovered by the accidental breaking of a flower-pot in which the blossoms had buried themselves in the earth. They are now cultivated under glass in hard-wood baskets with interstices through which the flowers protrude.

**Stanhope lens, press.** See *lens*, *press*[1].

**stanhoscope** (stan'hō-skōp), *n.* [< *Stanho(pe lens)* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A form of simple magnifying-glass, a modification of the Stanhope lens, in which the surface away from the eye is plane instead of convex.

**staniel** (stan'yel), *n.* [Also *stanyel*, *stannyel*, also (with the consonant *i* or *y* following *n* assimilated to *n*) *stannel*, formerly *stannell*, or assibilated to *ch*, *stanchel*, *stanchil;* < ME. *staniel*, *stanyel*, earlier **stangelle*, < AS. *stängella*, *stängilla*, a kestrel (erroneously used to gloss L. *pellicanus*) (= G. *steingall*, a staniel), < *stän*, stone, rock, + **gella*, **gilla*, < *gellan*, *gillan*, *giellan*, yell, scream, a secondary form related to *galan*, sing: see *stone* and *yell*, *gale*[1]. The word is thus nearly similar in its second element to *nightingale*[1]. The E. form *stone-gall* is partly from the AS. with the long vowel retained, and partly (as to the 2d element) due to the G. form; the form *standgall*, with the same terminal syllable, simulates *stand*, and the form *standgale* (as if equiv. to *windhover*) is a simulated form, as if < *stand* + *gale*[1].] The kestrel or windhover, *Falco tinnunculus* or *Tinnunculus alaudarius*. See cut under *Tinnunculus*.

*Fab.* What a dish o' poison has she dressed him!
*Sir To.* And with what wing the *staniel* checks at it!
*Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 124.

**stanielry** (stan'yel-ri), *n.* [< *staniel* + *-ry*.] The act or practice of hawking with staniels; ignoble falconry. *Lady Alimony*, sig. I. 4. (*Nares.*)

**stank**[1] (stangk), *n.* [E. dial. also assibilated *stanch* (see *stanch*[2]); < ME. *stank*, *stanc*, *staunke*, *stang*, < OF. *estang*, F. *étang* (Walloon *estank*, *stanke*) = Pr. *estanc* = Sp. *estanque* = Pg. *tanque* (ML. *stanca*), a dam to hem in water, < L. *stagnum*, a pool of stagnant water: see *stagnate*, *stagnant*. Cf. *stanch*[1]; also cf. *tank*.] 1. A body of standing water; a pool; a pond. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

And alle be it that men clepen it a See, zit is it nouther See ne Arm of the See; for it is but a *Stank* of fresche Watir, that is in lengthe 100 Furlonges.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 115.

Seint John seith that avowtiers shullen been in helle in a *stank* brennynge of fyr and of brymston.
*Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

2. A tank; a ditch. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

**stank**[1] (stangk), *v. t.* [< *stank*[1], *n.*, or perhaps an unassibilated form of the related verb *stanch*[1], q. v.] To dam up. *Fletcher*, Poems, p. 154. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

**stank**[2]† (stangk), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stanck*, *stanke;* < OF. *estanc*, tired, = Pr. *estanc*, still, immovable, = It. *stanco*, tired; cf. Sp. *estanco*, = Pg. *estanque*, water-tight, stanch: see *stanch*[3], *staunch*[2], a doublet of *stank*[2].] Exhausted; weary. *Florio;* *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

**stank**[3]† (stangk). Old preterit of *stink*.

**stank-hen** (stangk'hen), *n.* [< *stank*[1] + *hen*[1].] The moor-hen or gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus*. [Scotch.]

**stankie** (stang'ki), *n.* Same as *stank-hen*. [Scotch.]

**stannaburrow** (stan'a-bur″ō), *n.* [Prop. *stannerburrow*, < *stanner* + *burrow*[2], 1, 2.] See the quotation (the etymology there suggested is erroneous).

Leaving the stream a little to the right, we shall notice several small heaps of stones placed at intervals along the slope. These little mounds, which are met with in various parts of Dartmoor, are called by the moor-men *stannaburrows*, which name is probably derived from the same root as the word stannary, and they were probably tin bounds set up by the miners.
*W. Crossing*, Ancient Crosses of Dartmoor, p. 69, quoted [in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 45.

**stannary** (stan'ạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Also *stannery;* < ML. *stannaria*, a tin-mine, < L. *stannum*, tin: see *stannum*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to tin, tin-mines, or the working of tin: as, "*stannary* courts," *Blackstone*, Com., III. vi.—**Stannary court**, a court instituted at a very early period in English history for the purpose of regulating the affairs of the tin-mines and tin-miners of Cornwall.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *stannaries* (-riz). A region or district in which tin is mined: the English form of the Latin *stannaria* (or *stammaria*, as written in a charter of the third year of King John, 1201). The miners themselves were called *stannatores* or (rarely) *stammatores*.

For they wrongfully claim all the County of Devon to be their *Stannary*.
*Petition to Parliament*, 1 Ed. III., MS. in Rec. Office. [quoted in De La Beche's Geol. Rep. on Cornwall.

If by public laws the mint were ordained to be onely supplied by our *stannaries*, how currently would they pass for more precious than silver mines!
*Bp. Hall*, Select Thoughts, § 17.

**stannate** (stan'āt), *n.* [< *stann(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of stannic acid.

**stannel** (stan'el), *n.* See *staniel*.

**stanner** (stan'ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small stone; in the plural, gravel. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**stannery**[1], *a.* and *n.* See *stannary.*

**stannery**[2] (stan'ėr-i), *a.* [ME. *stann[e]ry;* < *stanner* + *-y*[1].] Gravelly; stony. *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 86. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

**stannic** (stan'ik), *a.* [= F. *stannique;* < L. *stannum,* tin, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to tin; procured from tin: specifically applied to those compounds in which tin appears as a quadrivalent atom: as, *stannic* acid, $SnO(OH)_2$, a hydrate obtained from stannous oxid, which unites with bases to form salts called *stannates.*

**stanniferous** (sta-nif'ė-rus), *a.* [< L. *stannum,* tin, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing or affording tin.

**stannine** (stan'in), *n.* [< L. *stannum,* tin, + *-ine*[2].] A brittle steel-gray or iron-black ore of tin, of a metallic luster, consisting of the sulphids of tin, copper, and iron, and generally zinc, found in Cornwall; tin pyrites. Also called, from its color, *bell-metal ore.*

**stannite** (stan'īt), *n.* [< L. *stannum,* tin, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *stannine.*

**stannotype** (stan'ō-tīp), *n.* [< L. *stannum,* tin, + Gr. *τύπος,* type.] In *photog.,* a picture taken on a tin plate; a tin-type or ferrotype. *Imp. Dict.*

**stannous** (stan'us), *a.* [< L. *stannum,* tin, + *-ous.*] Of, pertaining to, or containing tin: specifically applied to those compounds in which tin appears as a bivalent atom: as, *stannous* oxid, or protoxid of tin (SnO).

**stannum** (stan'um), *n.* [L. *stannum, stagnum,* tin, also an alloy of silver and lead (> It. *stagno* = Sp. *estaño* = Pg. *estanho* = Pr. *estanh* = F. *étain, tain,* tin); perhaps the same as L. *stagnum,* pool, applied to a mass of fluid metal: see *stank*[1], *stagnate.* Cf. Bret. *steañ* = Corn. *stean* = W. *ystaen* = Gael. *staoin* = Manx *stainny,* tin (< L. ?): see *tin.*] Tin.

**stannyel,** *n.* See *staniel.*

**stant**[1]†. A contracted form of *standeth,* third person singular present indicative of *stand.*

**stant**[2] (stant), *n.* Same as *stent*[3].

**stantion**† (stan'shon), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *stanchion.*] Same as *stemson.*

**stanza** (stan'zȧ), *n.* [Formerly also *stanzo, stanze* (= Sp. *estancia* = G. *stanze* = F. *stance*), in def. 2; < It. *stanza,* Olt. *stantia,* prop. an abode, lodging, chamber, dwelling, stance, also a stanza (so called from the stop or pause at the end of it), < ML. *stantia,* an abode: see *stance.*] 1. Pl. *stanze* (-ze). In *arch.,* an apartment or division in a building; a room or chamber: as, the *stanze* of Raphael in the Vatican.—2. In *versification,* a series of lines arranged in a fixed order of sequence as regards their length, metrical form, or rimes, and constituting a typical group, or one of a number of similar groups, composing a poem or part of a poem. *Stanza* is often used interchangeably with *strophe* — strophe, however, being used preferably of ancient or quantitative, and stanza of modern or accentual and rimed poetry. In the latter the stanza often consists of lines identical in form throughout, the arrangement of rimes alone defining the group of lines. Such a stanza is not properly a strophe. A couplet is not regarded as a stanza, and a triplet is rarely so designated. Compare *verse.* Abbreviated *st.*

> Horace . . . confines himself strictly to one sort of verse, or *stanza,* in every Ode. *Dryden,* Misc., Pref.

**stanzaed** (stan'zȧd), *a.* [< *stanza* + *-ed*[2].] Having stanzas; consisting of stanzas. as, a two-*stanzaed* poem.

**stanzaic** (stan-zā'ik), *a.* [< *stanza* + *-ic.*] Consisting of or relating to stanzas; arranged as a stanza. *E. C. Stedman,* Vict. Poets, p. 381.

**stanzic** (stan'zik), *a.* [< *stanz-a* + *-ic.*] Same as *stanzaic. E. Wadham,* Eng. Versification, p. 92.

**stanzo**† (stan'zō), *n.* An obsolete form of *stanza. Shak.,* As you Like it, ii. 5. 18.

**stapet,** *a.* See *stapen.*

**stapedial** (stā-pē'di-ȧl), *a.* [< NL. *stapedius* + *-al.*] 1. Stirrup-shaped: as, the *stapedial* bone of the ear.—2. Pertaining to the stapes or its representative, whatever its form.—**Stapedial ligament,** the annular ligament of the stapes, connecting the foot or base of the stirrup with the margin of the fenestra ovalis.—**Stapedial muscle,** the stapedius.—**Stapedial nerve,** a tympanic branch of the facial which innervates the stapedial muscle.

**Stapedifera** (stap-ę̄-dif'ę-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Thacher, 1877), neut. pl. of *stapedifer:* see *stapediferous.*] Those animals which have a stapes, as mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians; all vertebrates above fishes.

**stapediferous** (stap-ę̄-dif'ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stapedifer,* < ML. *stapes,* a stirrup, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having a stapes; of or pertaining to the *Stapedifera.*

**stapedius** (stā-pē'di-us), *n.*; pl. *stapedii* (-i). [NL., < ML. *stapes,* a stirrup: see *stapes.*] The stapedial muscle; a muscle of the tympanum actuating the stapes of some animals. In man the stapedius arises from a cavity hollowed out in the pyramid of the petrosal bone; its tendon passes out of a little hole in the apex of the pyramid, and is inserted into the neck of the stapes. Its action draws the head of the stapes backward, and also causes the stapes to rotate a little on a vertical axis drawn through its own center. The name is correlated with *incudius* and *malleāius.* See cut under *hyoid.*

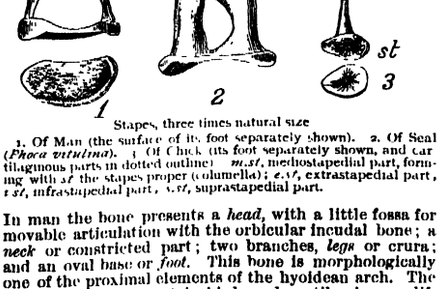
**Stapelia** (stā-pē'li-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after J. B. van *Stapel,* a Dutch physician and botanist (died 1636).] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Asclepiadaceæ,* type of the tribe *Stapelieæ.* It is characterized by flowers with a wheel-shaped or reflexed corolla without appendages between the five valvate lobes, and with the tube short and broadly bell-shaped or almost wanting, and by a double corona, the outer of five horizontally spreading lobes alternate with the anthers, the inner of five scales produced into erect or arching horns. There are over 70 species, natives of South Africa. Their short fleshy leafless stems are produced into four prominent angles, which are coarsely toothed, sometimes bearing transient rudiments of leaves at the apex of the new growths. Numerous dark tubercles give the stems a grotesque appearance. Some are cultivated under glass for their beautiful and varied flowers, which are commonly very large, some reaching 12 inches (*S. gigantea* sometimes 14 inches) in diameter, of singular structure and often exquisitely marbled or dotted. In other species they are dingy or unattractive, usually coarse, thick, fleshy, and short-lived, and in most species exhale transiently a fetid odor as of carrion, attracting flies, which deposit their eggs upon them in large quantities. Their colors are largely the livid-purple and lurid-reddish, yellow, and brownish hues which are associated with disagreeable odors also in *Rafflesia, Aristolochia, Amorphophallus,* and others of the largest flowers. They are sometimes called *carrion-flowers; S. bufonia* is known, from its blotches, as *toad-flower;* and *S. Asterias,* from its spreading narrow-parted corolla, as *starfish-flower.*

*Stapelia variegata.*

**Stapelieæ** (stap-ę̄-lī'ę̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Stapelia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Asclepiadaceæ.* It is characterized by valvate and commonly fleshy corolla-lobes, waxy erect or laterally placed pollen-masses solitary in each anther-cell, and obtuse or retuse unappendaged anthers, closely incumbent over the disk of the stigma or partly immersed in it. The 16 genera are plants commonly with short, thick, fleshy stems, coarsely angled or tuberculed, without leaves except in the East Indian genus *Frerea;* one genus, *Boucerosia,* extends into Europe in Spain and Sicily; the others, as *Stapelia,* the type, are mostly South African.

**stapen**†, **stapet,** *a.* Stepped; advanced. *Chaucer,* Merchant's Tale, l. 270.

**stapes** (stā'pēz), *n.* [NL., < ML. *stapes,* a stirrup, < OHG. *stapf, staph* = D. *stap,* etc., a step: see *step,* and cf. *staffier.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.,* the inmost one of the three auditory ossicles of man and other mammals, situated in the tympanum, or middle ear. The stapes is connected on the one hand with the incus, and on the other with the fenestra ovalis, and is moved by a small muscle called the *stapedius.* The name is derived from the close resemblance in shape of the human stapes to a stirrup.




Stapes, three times natural size

1, Of Man (the surface of its foot separately shown). 2, Of Seal (*Phoca vitulina*). 3, Of Chuck (its foot separately shown, and cartilaginous parts in dotted outline). *m.st,* mechostapedial part, forming with *st* the stapes proper (columella); *e.st,* extrastapedial part; *i.st,* infrastapedial part; *s.st,* suprastapedial part.

In man the bone presents a *head,* with a little fossa for movable articulation with the orbicular incudal bone; a *neck* or constricted part; two branches, *legs* or crura; and an oval base or *foot.* This bone is morphologically one of the proximal elements of the hyoidean arch. The corresponding element in birds and reptiles is very differently shaped, and is sometimes called *stapes,* oftener *columella.* It is rod-like or columellar, with an expanded base fitting the fenestra ovalis, the other end usually showing a cross-bar. Parts of such a stapes are distinguished as *mediostapedial,* the main shaft; *extrastapedial,* the part beyond the cross-bar; *infrastapedial,* the lower arm of the cross-bar; and *suprastapedial,* the upper arm of the cross-bar — the last being supposed to represent the incus of mammals. Some of these parts may be wanting, or only represented by a ligament, or coalesced with a part of the mandibular arch. The stapes or columella furnishes the primitive actual or virtual connection of the hyoidean arch with the periotic capsule. See *stapedial, columella,* 3 (*b*), and cuts under *hyoid, Pythonidæ,* and *tympanic.*—**Annular ligament of the stapes.** See *ligament* and *stapedial.*

**Staphisagria** (staf-i-sag'ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Tragus, 1546), < ML. *staphisagria, staphysagria, stafisagria,* etc.; prop. two words, *staphis agria,* < Gr. as if **σταφὶς ἀγρία: σταφίς,* a dried grape, a raisin, also (in L. *staphis*) the plant staves-acre; *ἀγρία,* fem. of *ἄγριος,* wild, < *ἀγρός,* a field, the country. The E. form of the name is *stavesacre,* q. v.] A former genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Ranunculaceæ.* It is now classed as a section of the genus *Delphinium,* and as such distinguished by a short spur, from three to five ovaries forming bladdery few-seeded capsules, and biennial habit. See *Delphinium* and *stavesacre,* also *ointment of stavesacre* (under *ointment*).

**staphisagric** (staf-i-sag'rik), *a.* [< *Staphisagria* + *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from *Staphisagria. Encyc. Dict.*

**staphisagrine** (staf-i-sag'rin), *n.* [< *Staphisagria* + *-ine*[2].] A poisonous amorphous alkaloid, soluble in ether and in water, obtained from *Delphinium Staphisagria,* or stavesacre.

**staphyle** (staf'i-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σταφυλή,* a bunch of grapes, also the uvula when swollen.] The uvula.

**Staphylea** (staf-i-lē'ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), abridged from *Staphylodendron* (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *staphylodendron,* a shrub thought to have been *S. pinnata;* prob. so named from its clustered fruit, < Gr. *σταφυλή,* a bunch of grapes, + *δένδρον,* a tree.] A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order *Staphyleaceæ.* It is characterized by an ovary which is two- or three-parted to the base, contains numerous biseriate ovules, and ripens into an inflated and bladdery membranous capsule, discharging its few seeds at the apex of the two or three lobes. There are 4 species, natives of Europe, the Himalayas, Japan, and North America. They are shrubs with numerous roundish branches, bearing opposite stipulate leaves, each composed of from three to five leaflets, which are involute in the bud and are furnished with stipels. The white flowers, with five erect petals, hang from nodding panicles or racemes. The large and peculiar fruit is the source of the common name *bladder-nut.* (See cut under *nectary.*) *S. pinnata,* also called *bag-nut,* common in hedgerows and thickets in Europe, bears hard smooth nuts sometimes used for rosaries.

**Staphyleaceæ** (staf"i-lē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), < *Staphylea* + *-aceæ.*] An order of polypetalous plants, of the cohort *Sapindales,* long classed as a suborder of the *Sapindaceæ,* from which it is distinguished by its regular bisexual flowers with the five stamens inserted outside of the base of the disk, by albuminous and sometimes arillate seeds with a straight embryo, and by opposite simple or compound leaves. It includes 16 species, of 4 genera, of which *Staphylea* is the type; of the others, *Turpinia* includes a number of small trees and shrubs with roundish berry-like fruit, mostly of tropical Asia and America, and *Euscaphis* a few Japanese shrubs bearing coriaceous follicles. See cut under *bladder-nut.*

**staphyline** (staf'i-lin), *a.* [< Gr. *σταφύλινος,* of or pertaining to a bunch of grapes, < *σταφυλή,* a bunch of grapes, also the uvula.] 1. Having the form of a bunch of grapes; botryoidal.—2. Pertaining to the uvula or to the entire palate.—**Staphyline glands,** palatine glands.

**staphylinid** (staf-i-lin'id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A rove-beetle, as a member of the *Staphylinidæ.*

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Staphylinidæ;* staphylinine.

**Staphylinidæ** (staf-i-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Staphylinus* + *-idæ.*] A large and important family of brachelytrous clavicorn beetles, commonly called *rove-beetles.* They resemble the *Pselaphidæ* in having short elytra, but differ in having the abdomen flexible and consisting of eight ventral segments. The antennæ are generally eleven-jointed, the labial palpi three-jointed, and the maxillary four-jointed. The short truncate elytra usually leave most of the abdomen exposed, and this, when the beetles are disturbed, is turned up over the back, as if the insects were about to sting. A familiar example is the *Ocypus olens,* known as the *cocktail* and *devil's coach-horse* (See *Goerius,* and cut under *devil.*) Some species discharge an odorous fluid from the tip of the abdomen. The larvæ resemble the adults, and are found under bark, in *fungi,* decaying plants and the excrement of animals, in ants' nests, hornets' nests, and the nests of certain birds. It is one of the largest and most wide-spread of the families of *Coleoptera.* About 1,000 species are known in America north of Mexico, and about 5,000 in the whole world. Also *Staphilinides, Staphylini, Staphylinæ, Staphylinida, Staphylinii, Staphylinites.* See cuts under *Homalium* and *rove-beetle.*

**staphyliniform** (staf-i-lin'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Staphylinus,* q. v., + L. *forma,* form.] Resembling a rove-beetle; related to the *Staphylinidæ.*

**staphylinine** (staf-i-lin'in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Staphylinidæ.*

**Staphylinus** (staf-i-lī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < Gr. *σταφυλῖνος*, a kind of insect, < *σταφυλή*, a bunch of grapes.] The typical genus of the family *Staphylinidæ*, formerly corresponding to that family in a broad sense. Used with various limitations, it is now made type of the restricted family, and characterized by having the maxillary palpi with the fourth joint equal to or longer than the third, the marginal lines of the thorax united near the apex, the ligula emarginate, the middle coxæ slightly separate, and the abdomen narrowed at the tip. The species are numerous, and among them are the largest forms in the family. Twenty-one are known in America north of Mexico, and about 100 in the whole world.

**staphylion** (stā-fil'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σταφύλιον*, dim. of *σταφυλή*, the uvula: see *staphyle*.] The median point of the posterior nasal spine. *Török.*

**staphylitis** (staf-i-lī'tis), *n.* [< *staphyle*, the uvula, + *-itis*.] Uvulitis.

**staphyloma** (staf-i-lō'mä), *n.*; pl. *staphylomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *σταφύλωμα*, a defect in the eye, < *σταφυλή*, a bunch of grapes.] A name given to certain local bulgings of the eyeball. —**Staphyloma corneæ**, a protrusion involving more or less of the cornea, such as may result from preceding ulceration. Also called *anterior staphyloma*.—**Staphyloma corneæ pellucidum**, conical cornea. Also called *staphyloma pellucidum*.—**Staphyloma posticum**, posterior staphyloma; sclerochoroiditis in the back part of the eye, resulting in a thinning of the coats and consequent bulging and progressive myopia.

**staphylomatic** (staf″i-lō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *staphyloma(t-)* + *-ic*.] Characterized or affected by staphyloma.

**staphylomatous** (staf-i-lom'a-tus), *a.* [< *staphyloma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of staphyloma.

**staphyloplasty** (staf'i-lō-plas″ti), *n.* [< Gr. *σταφυλή*, the uvula, + *πλάσσειν*, form, shape: see *plastic*.] In *surg.*, an operation for restoring the soft palate when it is defective.

**staphylorrhaphy** (staf-i-lor'a-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *σταφυλή*, the uvula, + *ῥαφή*, a sewing.] In *surg.*, the plastic operation for cleft palate, consisting in uniting the mucous membrane across the cleft. Also called *cionorrhaphia*, *palatorrhaphy*.

**staphylotome** (staf'i-lō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *σταφυλοτόμον*, a knife for excising the uvula, < *σταφυλή*, the uvula, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, a knife for operating upon the uvula or the palate.

**staphylotomy** (staf-i-lot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σταφυλοτομία*, the excision of the uvula, < *σταφυλή*, the uvula, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut: see *-tomy*.] In *surg.*, amputation of the uvula.

**staple**[1] (stā'pl), *n.* [< ME. *stapel*, *stapil*, *stapylle*, *stapul*, < AS. *stapel*, *stapol*, *stapul*, a prop, post (= OS. *stapal* = OFries. *stapul*, *stapel* = MD. *stapel*, D. *stapel*, a prop, foot-rest, a seat, pile, heap, = MLG. LG. *stapel* (> G. *stapel*), a pile, staple, stocks, = OHG. *staffal*, *staphal*, MHG. *staffel*, *stapfel*, G. *staffel*, a step, = Sw. *stapel*, a pile, heap, stocks, = Dan. *stabel*, a pile, stack, stocks (on which a ship is built), hinge), < *stapan*, step: see *step*. Cf. *staple*[2].] **1†.** A post; a prop; a support.

> Uncer ech *stapel* of his bed,
> That he niste, four thai hid.
> *The Seven Sages*, 201. (*Halliwell.*)

**2.** A loop of metal, or a bar or wire bent and formed with two points, to be driven into wood to hold a hook, pin, or bolt.

> Massy *staples*,
> And corresponsive and fulfilling bolts.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., Prol., l. 17.

**3.** In *founding*, a piece of nail-iron with a flat disk riveted to the head, and pointed below, used in a mold to hold a core in position. *E. H. Knight.*—**4.** Of a lock, same as *box*[2], 13.—**5.** In musical instruments of the oboe class, the metallic tube to which the reeds are fastened, and through which the tone is conveyed from them into the wooden body of the instrument.—**6.** In *coal-mining*, a shallow shaft within a mine. [North. Eng.]—**Seizin by hasp and staple.** See *hasp*.—**Staple of a press**, the frame or uprights of a hand printing-press. *C. T. Jacobi*, Printers' Vocab.

**staple**[1] (stā'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stapled*, ppr. *stapling*. [< *staple*[1], *n.*] To support, attach, or fix by means of a staple or staples. *Elect. Rev.*, XVI. 5.

**staple**[2] (stā'pl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *staple*; < OF. *estaple*, *estape*, F. *étape* (ML. *stapula*), a market, store, store-house, = G. *stapel* (Sw. *stapel*, Dan. *stabel*, in comp.), < MD. *stapel* = MLG. LG. *stapel*, a market, emporium, appar. a particular use of *stapel*, a pile, heap: see *staple*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A settled mart or market; an emporium; a town where certain commodities are chiefly taken for sale. In England, formerly, the king's staple was established in certain ports or towns, and certain goods could not be exported without being first brought to these ports to be rated and charged with the duty payable to the king or the public. The principal commodities on which customs were levied were wool, skins, and leather, and these were originally the staple commodities.

> The first ordination of a *Staple*, or of one onely setled Mart-towne for the vttering of English woolls & woollen fells, instituted by the sayd K. Edward.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

Hence—**2.** A general market or exchange.

> *Tho.* O sir, a *Staple* of News! or the New *Staple*, which you please.
> *P. Jun.* What's that?
> *Fash.* An office, sir, a brave young office set up. . . .
> *P. Jun.* For what?
> *Tho.* To enter all the News, sir, of the time.
> *Fash.* And vent it as occasion serves.
> *B. Jonson*, *Staple of News*, i. 1.

**3.** A commercial monopoly formed by a combination of merchants acting under the sanction of the royal privilege of fairs and markets. *Foreign staple* was the system of trade carried on by this monopoly on the continent; *home staple* was the business organized by it in leading towns in England.

> Their ayme in this edict is, if possible, to draw for the loue of currents the *staple* of diuers merchandise to that citty. *Sir Thomas Roe*, Negotiations (London, 1740).

**4.** The principal commodity grown or manufactured in a locality, either for exportation or home consumption—that is, originally, the merchandise which was sold at a staple or mart.

> The prices of bread-stuffs and provisions, the *staples* of the North, and of cotton and tobacco, the *staples* of the South, were high, not only absolutely, but relatively.
> *Taussig*, Tariff History, p. 19.

**5.** The principal element of or ingredient in anything; the chief constituent; the chief item.

> He has two very great faults, which are the *staple* of his bad side. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, vi.
>
> Politics, theology, history, education, public improvements, personal matters, are conversational *staples*.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 466.

**6.** The material or substance of anything; raw or unmanufactured material.—**7.** The fiber of any material used for spinning, used in a general sense and as expressive of the character of the material: as, wool of short *staple*; cotton of long *staple*, etc.—**Corrector of the staple†.** See *corrector*.—**Merchant of the staple†.** See *merchant*.—**Ordinance of Staple.** Same as *Statute of Staple*.—**Staple of land**, the particular nature and quality of land.—**Statute of Staple**, or **Ordinance of Staple**, an English statute of 1353 (27 Edw. III., st. 2), recognizing the ancient custom of staple, and confirming the rights and privileges of merchants under it.—**Statute staple.** See *statute*.

**II.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or being a mart or staple for commodities: as, a *staple* town.

> Flanders is *Staple*, as men tell mee,
> To all nations of Christianitie.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 189.

**2.** Mainly occupying commercial enterprise; established in commerce: as, a *staple* trade.—**3.** According to the laws of commerce; marketable; fit to be sold.

> Will take off their ware at their own rates, and trouble not themselves to examine whether it be *staple* or no
> *Swift.*

**4.** Chief; principal; regularly produced or made for market: as, *staple* commodities.

**staple**[2] (stā'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stapled*, ppr. *stapling*. [< *staple*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To erect a staple; form a monopoly of production and sale; establish a mart for such purpose. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 437. [Rare.]

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To furnish or provide with a staple or staples.

> Fleeces *stapled* with such wool
> As Lemnster cannot yield more finer stuff.
> *Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

**2.** To sort or classify according to the length of the fiber: as, to *staple* wool.

**staple-house** (stā'pl-hous), *n.* [MD. *stapel-huys*; as *staple*[2] + *house*[1].] A warehouse where commodities chargeable with export duties were stored. See *staple*[2], *n.*, 1.

> In their large *staple-houses* on the Thames . . . were stored the collections of raw produce—wool, tin, and hides the chief of them—which England sent away to foreign countries. *F. Martin*, Hist. of Lloyd's, p. 2.

**staple-punch** (stā'pl-punch), *n.* A bifurcated punch used for pricking holes in blind-slats and rods for the reception of staples.

**stapler** (stā'plėr), *n.* [< *staple*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1†.** A merchant of the staple; a monopolist. See *staple*[2], 3.

> You merchants were wont to be merchant *staplers*.
> *Middleton*, Family of Love, i. 3.

**2.** One employed in assorting wool according to its staple.

> Mr. Glegg retired from active business as a wool-*stapler*.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 12.

**staple-right** (stā'pl-rīt), *n.* A right, possessed by municipalities of the Netherlands, and thence introduced into the New Netherlands (New York), of compelling passing vessels either to stop and offer their merchandise for sale first of all in the market-place of the town, or to pay a duty.

**star**[1] (stär), *n.* [(*a*) < ME. *starre*, *sterre*, *storre*, *steorre* (pl. *starres*, *sterres*, *steores*, *sterren*, *steorren*), < AS. *steorra* = OS. *sterro* = OFries. *stera* = MD. *sterre*, *starre*, D. *ster*, *star* = MLG. *sterre* = OHG. *sterro*, MHG. *sterre*, a star; with formative *-ra* (perhaps orig. *-na*, *-r-na* being assimilated to *-r-ra*, the word being then orig. ult. identical with the next). (*b*) E. dial. *starn*, *stern*, < ME. *stern*, *sterne* (perhaps < Scand.) = MD. *sterne* = MLG. *sterne*, *stern*, LG. *steern* = OHG. *sterno*, MHG. *sterne* (also OHG. MHG. *stern*), G. *stern*, < Icel. *stjarna* = Sw. *stjerna* = Dan. *stjerne* = Goth. *stairno*, a star; with a formative *-na*, *-no* (seen also in the orig. forms of *sun* and *moon*), from a base **ster*; cf. L. *stella* (for **sterula*) (> It. *stella* = Sp. Pg. *estrella* = OF. *estoile*, F. *étoile*), star, = Gr. *ἀστήρ* (*ἀστερ-*), a star, *ἄστρον* (> L. *astrum*), usually in pl. *ἄστρα*, the stars (with prothetic *a-*), = Corn. Bret. *steren* = W. *seren* (for **steren*) = Skt. *tārā* (for **stārā*), a star, *star*, pl., the stars, = Zend *star*, star; root unknown. If, as has been often conjectured, *star* has a connection with √*star*, strew, it must be rather as 'strown' or 'sprinkled' over the sky than as 'sprinkler' of light.] **1.** Any celestial body which appears as a luminous point. In ordinary modern language *star* is frequently limited to mean a fixed star (see below). In astrology the stars, especially the planets, are supposed to exercise an influence upon human destinies.

> Hise eyen twynkled in his heed aryght,
> As doon the *sterres* in the frosty nyght.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 268.
>
> There shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the *stars*. Luke xxi. 25.
>
> The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our *stars*,
> But in ourselves, that we are underlings.
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 140.
>
> You are, thanks to your *stars*, in mighty credit.
> *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 114.

Hence—**2.** Destiny. [Rare.]

> I was not born unto riches, neither is it, I think, my *star* to be wealthy. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 13

**3.** Anything which resembles a star.

> His charger trampling many a prickly *star*
> Of sprouted thistle on the broken stones.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Specifically—(*a*) A star-shaped figure made of silver, gold or both, sometimes set with jewels, worn usually upon the breast as one of the insignia of a higher class of an honorary order. See *insignia*, and cuts under *bath*, *garter*, and *Order of St. Michael* (under *order*).

> While peers, and dukes, and all their sweeping train,
> And garters, *stars*, and coronets appear.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., i. 85

(*b*) The asterisk (*). See *asterisk*. (*c*) In *pyrotechny*, a small piece of inflammable composition, which burns high in air with a colored flame, and presents the appearance of a star. (*d*) A group of cracks or flaws radiating from a center.

> Three times slipping from the outer edge,
> I bump'd the ice into three several *stars*.
> *Tennyson*, The Epic

(*e*) A spot of white or light color on the forehead of an animal.

> Onward, caballito mio,
> With the white *star* in thy forehead!
> *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, iii. 6

(*f*) In *zoöl.*: (1) A star-animal; a starfish, or other echinoderm of obviously radiate figure, as a brittle-star, feather star, lily-star, sand-star, or sun-star. See the compounds. (2) A stellate sponge-spicule; an aster. (*g*) In a copper plate or lithographic printing-press, the radial spokes of the roller, which serve as handles. *E. H. Knight.*

**4.** Figuratively, a person of brilliant or attractive qualities; one who shines preëminently specifically, the chief and preëminent actor or actress of a dramatic or operatic company.

> Sole *star* of all that place and time,
> I saw him—in his golden prime,
> The Good Haroun Alraschid.
> *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

If I were now to receive a message from the planet Mars offering me a *star* engagement, I could not be more astonished than I was on that day. *J. Jefferson*, Autobiog., iii

**5.** In *her.*, same as *estoile*.—**6.** In *fort.*, a small fort having five or more points, or salient and reëntering angles flanking one another. Also called *star-fort*.—**7.** An additional life bough by a player in the game of pool. [Eng.]

> Only one *star* is allowed in a pool; and when there are only two players left in, no *star* can be purchased.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 677

**Aberration of a star.** See *aberration*, 5.—**Apparent place of a star.** See *apparent*.—**Binary star.** See *multiple star*.—**Blazing star.** See *blazing-star* and *Aletris*.—**Circumpolar star.** See *circumpolar*.—**Complement of a star.** See *complement*.—**Diurnal accelera**

tion of the fixed stars. See *acceleration*.—**Double star.** See *multiple star*.—**Equestrian star.** See *Hippeastrum*.—**Evening star.** See *evening*.—**Falling star.** See *falling-star*.—**Fixed star,** a self-luminous body at so vast a distance from the earth as to appear a point of light, almost motionless except for the diurnal revolution of the heavens. To the naked eye the brighter stars appear to have radiating lines of light; but these are due to imperfections of vision, and are different for different observers. All the fixed stars twinkle (see *twinkling*). In a good telescope on a fine night a star shows a minute round disk surrounded by concentric rings; but these phenomena are mere effects of diffraction, and no instrument yet constructed can enable the eye to detect a fixed star's real breadth. The stars differ in brilliancy, and in this respect are said to have different magnitudes (see *magnitude*, 5). These in many cases are changeable (see *variable star*). The number of stars in the whole heavens brighter than a given magnitude $m$ may be approximately calculated by the formula $(3.3)^{1.05+m}$. The stars are very irregularly distributed in the heavens, being greatly concentrated toward the Milky Way. This is particularly true of first-magnitude stars, and again of faint telescopic stars. There are many clusters of stars, among which the Pleiades, the Hyades, Præsepe, Coma Berenices, and the cluster in the sword-handle of Perseus are visible to the naked eye. Other stars are associated in systems of two, three, or more. (See *multiple star*.) To most eyes the stars appear yellow, but some are relatively pale, others chromatic yellow, and still others ruddy. There are many ruddy stars in the part of the Galaxy near Lyra. L. M. Rutherfurd of New York first showed that in reference to their spectral lines the fixed stars fall under several distinct types. Type I, according to the usual nomenclature, embraces spectra showing strong hydrogen-lines, all others being very faint. These belong without exception to pale stars, such as Sirius, Vega, Procyon, Altair, Spica, Fomalhaut, Regulus, Castor. Type II embraces spectra showing many strong metallic lines, like the sun. Almost all such stars are chrome, as Arcturus, Capella, Aldebaran, Pollux; but a few are pale, as Deneb and Elwaid, and a few ruddy. Type III consists of banded spectra, the bands shading away toward the red. These stars are all ruddy, and probably all variable. They embrace Betelgeuze, Antares, Mira Ceti, Sheat, Menkar, Pishpai, Rasalgethi. Type IV consists of spectra having three broad bands shaded away toward the blue end. These all belong to very ruddy stars, of which none are bright, and none seem to be variable. Type V consists of spectra showing bright lines. Such stars are few; their magnitudes and colors are variable. Upon careful comparison of the spectra of stars with those of the chemical elements they contain, it is found that the lines are shifted a little along the spectrum toward one end or the other, according as the star is receding from or approaching the earth. The apparent places of the fixed stars are affected in recognized ways by diurnal motion, precession, nutation, aberration, and refraction. In addition, each star has a very slow motion of its own, called its *proper motion*. There are very few cases in which this is so great as to have carried the star over the breadth of the moon's disk since the beginning of the Christian era. Many stars in one neighborhood of the heavens show, in many cases, like proper motions—a phenomenon first remarked by R. A. Proctor, and termed by him *star-drift*. But the average proper motion of the stars is away from a radiant under the left hand of Hercules, showing that the solar system has a relative motion toward that point. This is sufficient to carry a sixth-magnitude star 4.″4 in a century. The parallax (that is to say, the amount by which the angle at the earth between the star and the sun falls short of 90° when the angle at the sun between the star and the earth is equal to 90°) has been measured only for a few stars, and these few have been selected with a view of finding the largest parallaxes. That of $\alpha$ Centauri, which is the largest, is nearly a second of arc. It is so difficult to measure parallax otherwise than relatively, and to free its absolute amount from variations of latitude, diurnal nutation, refraction, etc., that very little can be said to be known of the smaller parallaxes. It appears, however, that small stars have nearly as great parallaxes as bright ones where the proper motions are not large. The various methods of ascertaining the distances of the stars depend upon three independent principles. The first method is from the parallax, by means of which the distance of the star is calculated by trigonometry. The second method depends on the ascertaining of the speed at which the star is really moving by the shifting of the spectral lines, and then observing its angular motion. In the case of a double star, its motion in the line of sight at elongation can be measured with the spectroscope; and from this, its orbit being known, its rate of motion at conjunction can be deduced. The third method supposes the ratio of the amount of light emitted by the star to that emitted by the sun to be known in some way, whereupon the ratio of apparent light will show the relative distances. All these methods show that even the nearest stars are hundreds of thousands of times as remote as the sun. In order to reach more exact results it may be necessary to combine two methods so as to determine and eliminate the constant of space, or the amount by which the sum of the angles of a triangle of unit area differs from two right angles. For the present, no decisive result has been reached. The distances of stars having been ascertained, the weights of double stars may be deduced from their elongations and periods. These weights seem to be of the same order of magnitude as that of the sun, not enormously greater or smaller.—**French stars,** three asterisks arranged in this form *⁂, used as a mark of division between different articles in print.—**Gloaming, golden, informed, lunar, Medicean star.** See the adjectives.—**Lone Star State,** the State of Texas.—**Meridian altitude of a star.** See *altitude*.—**Morning star,** a planet, as Jupiter or Venus, when it rises after midnight. Compare *evening star*.—**Multiple star,** a group of two to six fixed stars within a circle of 15″ radius; in a few cases, however, stars distant a minute or more from one another are considered to form a double star. Thus, $\epsilon$ and 5 Lyræ, distant from one another upward of 3′, and separable by the naked eye, each of these consisting of two components distant about 3½″ from one another, with some other stars between them, are sometimes called collectively a *multiple star*. The multiple stars are distinguished as *double* [tr. of Gr. ἀστὴρ διπλοῦς], *triple, quadruple, quintuple,* and *sextuple*. Many of the double stars are merely the one in range of the other, without having any physical connection, and these are called *optical doubles*. The components of other double stars revolve the one round the other, apparently under the influence of gravitation, forming systems known as *binary stars*. The orbits of about forty of these are known. Thus, the two stars of $\alpha$ Centauri, distant from one another by 17.″5, revolve in about 80 years. In many cases the two components of a double star have complementary colors.—**Nebulous star.** See *nebula*.—**North star,** the north polar star. See *pole-star*, 1.—**Order of the Star of India** (in the full style *The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India*), an order for the British Possessions in India, founded in 1861. The motto is, "Heaven's light our guide." The ribbon is light-blue with white stripes near the edge.—**Periodic star,** a variable star of class II, IV, or V.—**Polar star.** Same as *pole-star*, 1.—**Shooting star,** a meteor in a state of incandescence seen suddenly darting along some part of the sky. See *aerolite, meteor*, 2, and *meteoric*.—**Standard stars.** See *standard*².—**Star coral, cucumber, cut, route.** See *coral, cucumber*, etc.—**Star-jelly,** a name for certain gelatinous algæ, as *Nostoc commune:* so called originally in the belief that they are the remains of fallen stars.—**Star of Bethlehem.** (*a*) A pilgrim's sign having the form of a star, sometimes like a heraldic mullet with six straight rays, sometimes like an estoile with wavy rays. (*b*) See *star-of-Bethlehem*.—**Stars and bars,** the flag adopted by the Confederate States of America, consisting of two broad bars of red separated by one of white, with a blue union marked with white stars equal in number to the Confederate States.—**Stars and stripes,** the flag of the United States, consisting of thirteen stripes, equal to the number of the original States, alternately red and white, with a blue union marked with white stars equal to the whole number of States.—**Star service.** See *star route*, under *route*.—**Stone mountain star,** a name proposed by Mechan for the composite plant *Gymnolomia Porteri*, found only on Stone Mountain in Georgia.—**The seven stars**†. See *seven*.—**The watery star**†, the moon, as governing the tides. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 1.—**To bless one's stars.** See *bless*¹.—**To see stars,** to have a sensation as of flashes of light, produced by a sudden jarring of the head, as by a direct blow.—**Variable star,** a fixed star whose brightness goes through changes. These stars are of five classes. Class I comprises the "new" or temporary stars, about a dozen in number, which have suddenly appeared very bright, in several cases far outshining Sirius, and after a few months have faded almost entirely away. All these stars have appeared upon the borders of the following semicircle of the Milky Way. They show bright lines in their spectra, indicating incandescent hydrogen. Such was the star which appeared 133 B. C. in Scorpio, and led Hipparchus to the study of astronomy, thus inaugurating sound physical science; others appeared in 1572, 1604, and 1866. Class II embraces stars which go through a cycle of changes, more or less regular, in from four to eighteen months, most of them being at least a hundred times as bright at their maxima as at their minima. These stars are for the most part ruddy. Class III embraces irregularly variable stars, without any definite periods, and commonly undergoing very moderate changes. Class IV embraces stars which in a few days, or a month at most, go through changes of one or two magnitudes, sometimes with two maxima and two minima. Class V embraces stars which remain of constant brightness for some time, and then almost suddenly, at regular intervals, are nearly extinguished, afterward as quickly regaining their former brilliancy.

**star**¹ (stär), *v.*; pret. and pp. *starred*, ppr. *starring*. [< *star*¹, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. (*a*) To set with stars, literally or figuratively.

> Budding, blown, or odour-faded blooms,
> Which *star* the winds with points of coloured light.
> *Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 3.
>
> Fresh green turf, *starred* with dandelions.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 231.

Hence—(*b*) To set with small bright bodies, as gems, spangles, or the like. (*c*) To set with figures of stars forming a sowing or sprinkle.—2. To transform into a star or stars; set in a constellation. [Rare.]

> Or that *starr'd* Ethiop queen that strove
> To set her beauty's praise above
> The Sea-Nymphs, and their powers offended.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 19.

3. To affix a star or asterisk to (a written or printed word) for a distinctive purpose, especially, in a list, to distinguish the name of a deceased person. [Colloq.]—4. To crack so as to produce a group of radiating lines.—**To star a glaze,** to cut out a pane of glass. *Tufts*, Glossary, 1798. [Thieves' jargon.]

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To shine as a star; be brilliant or prominent; shine above others; specifically, to appear as a star actor.

> Doggett . . . had been playing for a week [1699] at the above [Lincoln's Inn Fields] theatre for the sum of £30. This is the first instance I know of the *starring* system.
> *Doran*, Annals of the Stage, I. 186.

2. In the game of pool, to buy an additional life or lives. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 677. [Eng.]—**To star it** (*theat.*), to appear as a star, especially in a provincial tour.

**star**² (stär), *n.* [Also *starr;* Heb. (Chal.) *shetar, shtar*, a writing, deed, or contract, < *shātar*, cut in, grave, write.] An ancient name for all deeds, releases, or obligations of the Jews, and also for a schedule or inventory. See *star-chamber*. Also spelled *starr*.

**star-animal** (stär'an″i-mal), *n.* A radiate, especially a starfish.

**star-anise** (stär'an″is), *n.* 1. The aromatic fruit of a Chinese shrub or small tree long supposed to be the *Illicium anisatum* of Linnæus, but recently determined to be a distinct species, *I. verum* (named by J. D. Hooker). The fruit is a stellate capsule of commonly eight carpels, each of which contains a single brown shining seed. The seeds contain four per cent. of a volatile oil with the odor and flavor of aniseed, or rather of fennel. Star-anise is used in China as a condiment and spice, and in continental Europe to flavor liquors. Also *Chinese anise*.

Star-apple (*Chrysophyllum Cainito*). *a*, the fruit, transverse section.

2. The tree which yields star-anise.—**Star-anise oil,** the aromatic essential oil of star-anise seed. The commercial anise-oil is chiefly obtained from the star-anise.

**star-apple** (stär'ap″l), *n.* The fruit of the West Indian *Chrysophyllum Cainito*, or the tree which produces it. The fruit is edible and pleasant, of the size of an apple, a berry in structure, having ten or eight cells, which, when cut across before maturity, give the figure of a star. Also called *cainito*.

**starbeam** (stär'bēm), *n.* A ray of light emitted by a star. *Watts*, Two Happy Rivals. [Rare.]

**star-bearer** (stär'bār″ėr), *n.* Same as *Bethlehemite*, 3 (*a*).

**star-blasting** (stär'blās″ting), *n.* The pernicious influence of the stars. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 60.

**starblind** (stär'blīnd), *a.* [< ME. **starblind*, < AS. *stærblind* (= OFries. *starblind, stareblind, starablind* = MD. D. *sterblind* = MLG. *starblint* = OHG. *starablint*, MHG. *starblint*, G. *starblind* = Icel. **starblindr* (in *starblinda*, blindness) = Sw. *starrblind* = Dan. *starblind, stærblind*), < *stær* (= MD. *ster* = MLG. *star* = OHG. *stara*, MHG. *stare, star*, G. *staar* = Sw. *starr* = Dan. *stær*), cataract of the eyes, + *blind*, blind: see *stare*¹ and *blind*.] Seeing obscurely, as from cataract; purblind; blinking.

**starboard** (stär'bōrd or -bėrd), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *starboord, steereboord;* < ME. *sterebourde, stereburde*, < AS. *steórbord* (= MD. *stierboord, stuyrboord*, D. *stuurboord* = MHG. *stiurbort*, G. *steuerbord* = Icel. *stjörnborthi* = Sw. Dan. *styrbord*), < *steór*, a rudder, paddle, + *bord*, side: see *steer*¹, *n.*, and *board*, *n.* Hence (< Teut.) OF. *estribord, stribord*, F. *tribord* = Sp. *estribord, estribor* = Pg. *estibordo* = It. *stribordo*, starboard.] **I.** *n. Naut.*, that side of a vessel which is on the right when one faces the bow: opposed to *port* (*larboard*). See *port*⁴.

> He tooke his voyage directly North along the coast, hauing vpon his *steereboord* alwayes the desert land, and vpon the leereboord the maine Ocean. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 4.

**II.** *a. Naut.*, pertaining to the right-hand side, or being or lying on the right side, of a vessel.

**starboard** (stär'bōrd or -bėrd), *v. t.* [< *starboard, n.*] To turn or put to the right or starboard side of a vessel: as, to *starboard* the helm (when it is desired to have the vessel's head go to port).

**starboard** (stär'bōrd or -bėrd), *adv.* [< *starboard, a.*] Toward the right-hand or starboard side. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

**starbowlines**† (stär'bō″linz), *n. pl. Naut.*, the men of the starboard watch.

**starbright** (stär'brīt), *a.* Brilliant; bright as a star. *Emerson*, The Day's Ration.

**star-bush** (stär'bůsh), *n.* A middle-sized South African evergreen, *Grewia occidentalis*.

**star-buzzard** (stär'buz″ärd), *n.* An American buteonine hawk of the genus *Asturina*, having a system of coloration similar to that of the goshawks or sparhawks, but the form and proportions of the buzzards. The star-buzzards are a small group of handsome hawks peculiar to America. The gray star-buzzard, *Asturina plagiata*, is found in the United States.

Gray Star-buzzard (*Asturina plagiata*).

**star-capsicum** (stär'kap'si-kum), *n.* See *Solanum.*

**star-catalogue** (stär'kat'a-log), *n.* An extended list of fixed stars, as complete as possible within specified limits of magnitude, place, etc., with their places and magnitudes.

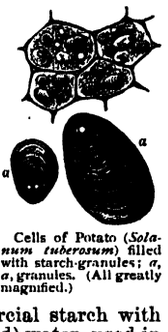
**starch**[1] (stärch), *a.* [< ME. **starche, sterch,* assibilated form of *stark, sterk,* strong, stiff: see *stark*[1].] 1†. Strong; hard; tough.

Nis non so strong, ne *sterch,* ne kene,
That mai ago deathes wither blench.
*MS. Cott. Calig.,* A. ix. *f.* 243. (*Halliwell.*)

2. Rigid; hence, precise.

When tall Susannah, maiden *starch,* stalk'd in.
*Crabbe,* Works, IV. 85.

**starch**[2] (stärch), *n.* [< ME. *starche* (= MHG. *sterke,* G. *stärke*), starch; so called from its use in stiffening; < *starch*[1], *a.*, stiff: see *starch*[1], *a.*] 1. A proximate principle of plants, having the formula $C_6H_{10}O_5$, or a multiple of that formula. It is a white opaque glistening powder, odorless, tasteless, and insoluble in cold water, alcohol, or ether. Aqueous solutions containing free iodine impart to starch an intense and very characteristic blue color. It is not crystalline, but occurs naturally in fine granules, which are always made up of fine concentric layers. Whether the grains contain a small quantity of another chemical body, allied to but not identical with starch, called *starch cellulose* or *farinose,* is a disputed question. When heated with water to 60°–70° C., starch swells up and forms a paste or jelly. When heated in the dry state to 150°–200° C., it is converted into dextrine, a soluble gum-like body much used as a cheap substitute for gum arabic. Heated with dilute mineral acids, or digested with saliva, pancreatic juice, diastase, or certain other enzyms, starch dissolves, and is resolved into a number of products, which are chiefly dextrine, maltose, and dextrose — the last two being fermentable sugars. The malting of barley by brewers effects this change in the starch of the grain, and so prepares it for vinous fermentation. Starch is widely distributed, being formed in all vegetable cells containing chlorophyl-grains under the action of sunlight, and deposited in all parts of the plant which serve as a reserve store of plant-food. Hence grains and seeds contain an abundance of it, also numerous tubers and rhizomes, as the potato and the arrowroot, and the stem and pith of many plants, as the sago-plant. The chief commercial sources of supply are wheat, corn, and potatoes. From these it is manufactured on an extensive scale, being used in the arts, for laundry purposes, sizing, finishing calicos, thickening colors and mordants in calico-printing, and for other purposes. Starch forms the greatest part of all farinaceous substances, particularly of wheat-flour.



Cells of Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) filled with starch-granules; *a*, *a*, granules. (All greatly magnified.)

2. A preparation of commercial starch with boiling (or less frequently cold) water, used in the laundry or factory for stiffening linen or cotton fabrics before ironing. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the starch used for ruffs, cuffs, etc., was frequently colored, yellow being at one time extremely fashionable. Blue starch was affected by the Puritans.

A certaine kinde of liquide matter which they call *starch,* wherein the devill hath willed them to wash and dive their ruffes, which, when they be dry, will then stand stiffe and inflexible about their necks. *Stubbes,* Anat. of Abuses.

3. A stiff, formal manner; starchedness. [Colloq.]

This professor is to give the society their stiffening, and infuse into their manners that beautiful political *starch* which may qualify them for levees, conferences, visits.
*Addison,* Spectator, No. 305.

The free-born Westerner thinks the blamed Yankee puts on a yard too much style - the Boys don't approve of style — and suavely proposes to take the *starch* out of him.
*Great American Language,* Cornhill Mag., Oct., 1888, p. 375.

**Animal starch.** Same as *glycogen,* 1. — **Glycerite of starch,** one part of starch and nine of glycerin, triturated into a smooth mixture. — **Poland starch,** blue starch. — **Starch bandage,** a bandage stiffened, after application, with starch. — **Starch bath,** a hot-water bath containing starch, used in eczema.

**starch**[2] (stärch), *v. t.* [< *starch*[2], *n.*] To stiffen with starch.

She made her washy she made her *starch.*
*Queen Eleanor's Fall* (Child's Ballads, VII. 296).

**star-chamber** (stär'chām'bėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *starre-chamber* (poetically *chamber of starres* (Skelton), late AF. *chambre des estoyllos*), < late ME. *sterre-chambre* (Rolls of Parliament, 1450–1460, cited by Oliphant, in "New English," I. 293), also *sterred chamber,* i. e. 'starred chamber' (ML. *camera stellata*); so called because the roof was orig. ornamented with stars, or for some other reason not now definitely known (see the quot. from Minsheu); < *star*[1] + *chamber.* The statement, made doubtfully by Blackstone and more confidently by other writers (as by J. R. Green, "Short Hist. of the Eng. People," p. 115), that the chamber was so called because it was made the depository of Jewish bonds called *stars* or *starrs* (< Heb. *shetar*) rests on no ME. evidence, and is inconsistent with the ME. and ML. forms of the name; it is appar. due to the tendency of some writers to reject etymologies that are obvious, on the unacknowledged ground that being obvious they must be "popular" and therefore erroneous.] 1. [*cap.*] In *Eng. hist.,* a court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Westminster, constituted in view of offenses and controversies most frequent at the royal court or affecting the interests of the crown, such as maintenance, fraud, libel, conspiracy, riots resulting from faction or oppression, but freely taking jurisdiction of other crimes and misdemeanors also, and administering justice by arbitrary authority instead of according to the common law. Such a jurisdiction was exercised at least as early as the reign of Henry VI., the tribunal then consisting of the Privy Council. A statute of 3 Henry VII. authorized a committee of the council to exercise such a jurisdiction, and this tribunal grew in power (although successive statutes from the time of Edward IV. were enacted to restrain it) until it fell into disuse in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. In 31 Henry VIII., c. 8, a statute declared that the king's proclamation should have the force of law, and that offenders might be punished by the ordinary members of the council sitting with certain bishops and judges "in the Sterr Chamber at Westm. or elsewhere." In 1640 the court of Star Chamber was abolished by an act of 16 Charles I., c. 10, reciting that "the reasons and motives inducing the erection and continuance of that court [of Star Chamber] do now cease." As early as the reign of Edward III. a hall in the palace at Westminster, known as the "Chambre des Estoyer" (or "Etoilles"), was occupied by the king's council; and about the reign of Henry VII. appear records of "the Lords sitting in the Star Chamber," or "the Council in the Star Chamber," from which time it seems to have been regarded as the court of the Star Chamber. There is a difference of opinion whether the tribunal sitting under the act of 3 Henry VII. should be deemed the same court or not.

*Starre-chamber,* Camera stellata, is a Chamber at the one end of Westminster Hall, so called, as Sir Thomas Smith coniectureth, lib. 2. cap. 4, either because it is so full of windowes, or because at the first all the roofe thereof was decked with Images of guilded starres. The latter reason is the likelier, because Anno 25. H[en]. 8. cap. I. it is written the *sterred chamber.* Now it hath the signe of a Starre ouer the doore, as you one way enter therein.
*Minsheu* (1617).

2. Any tribunal or committee which proceeds by secret, arbitrary, or unfair methods: also used attributively: as, *star-chamber* proceedings; *star-chamber* methods.

**starch-cellulose** (stärch'sel'ū-lōs), *n.* See *cellulose*[2].

**starch-corn**† (stärch'kôrn), *n.* Spelt.

**starched** (stärcht or stär'ched), *p. a.* [< *starch*[2] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Stiffened with starch. — 2†. Stiffened, as with fright; stiff.

Some with black terrors his faint conscience baited,
That wide he star'd, and *starched* hair did stand.
*P. Fletcher,* Purple Island, vii.

3. Stiff; precise; formal.

Look with a good *starched* face, and ruffle your brow like a new boot. *B. Jonson,* Every Man out of his Humour, I. 1.

**starchedly** (stär'ched-li), *adv.* Stiffly; as if starched. *Stormonth.*

**starchedness** (stär'ched-nes), *n.* The state of being starched; stiffness in manners; formality. *L. Addison,* West Barbary, p. 105.

**starcher** (stär'chėr), *n.* [< *starch*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who starches, or whose occupation it is to starch: as, a clear-*starcher. Heywood,* Fair Maid of the Exchange.

**starch-gum** (stärch'gum), *n.* Same as *dextrine.*

**starch-hyacinth** (stärch'hī'a-sinth), *n.* See *hyacinth,* 2.

**starchiness** (stär'chi-nes), *n.* The quality of being starchy, or of abounding in starch.

**starchly** (stärch'li), *adv.* [< *starch*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a starchy manner; with stiffness of manner; formally.

I might . . . talk *starchly,* and affect ignorance of what you would be at. *Swift,* To Rev. Dr. Tisdall, April 20, 1704.

**starchness** (stärch'nes), *n.* Stiffness of manner; preciseness. *Imp. Dict.*

**starchroot** (stärch'rōt), *n.* See *starchwort.*

**starch-star** (stärch'stär), *n.* In *Characeæ,* a bulblet produced by certain species of *Chara* for propagative purposes: it is an underground node.

**starch-sugar** (stärch'shug'ar), *n.* Same as *dextrose.*

**starchwoman**† (stärch'wum'an), *n.* A woman who sold starch for the stiffening of the great ruffs worn in the sixteenth century. The starchwoman was a favorite go-between in intrigues. See the quotation.

The honest plain-dealing jewel her husband sent out a boy to call her (not bawd by her right name, but *starch-woman*); into the shop she came, making a low counterfeit curtsey, of whom the mistress demanded if the starch were pure gear, and would be stiff in her ruff.
*Middleton,* Father Hubbard's Tales.

**starchwort**† (stärch'wėrt), *n.* The wake-robin, *Arum maculatum,* whose root yields a starch once used for fine laundry purposes, later prepared as a delicate food under the name of *English* or *Portland arrowroot.* This was chiefly produced in the Isle of Portland, where the plant is called *starchroot.* See cuts under *Araceæ* and *Arum.*

**starchy**[1] (stär'chi), *a.* [< *starch*[1] + *-y*[1].] Stiff; precise; formal in manner.

Nothing like these *starchy* doctors for vanity! . . . He cared much less for her portrait than his own.
*George Eliot,* Middlemarch, xxii.

**starchy**[2] (stär'chi), *a.* [< *starch*[2] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of starch; resembling starch.

**star-clerk**† (stär'klėrk), *n.* One learned in the stars; an astronomer. [Rare.]

If, at the least, *Star-Clarks* be credit worth.
*Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 3.

**star-cluster** (stär'klus'tėr), *n.* A compressed group of six or more fixed stars; but most of the collections so called contain a hundred stars or more.

**star-conner**† (stär'kon'ėr), *n.* [< *star*[1] + *conner*[1].] A star-gazer. *Gascoigne,* Fruites of Warre.

**starcraft** (stär'kraft), *n.* Astrology. *Tennyson,* Lover's Tale, i.; *O. Cockayne,* Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England [title]. [Rare.]

**star-crost**† (stär'krôs), *a.* Same as *star-crossed. Middleton,* Family of Love, iv. 4.

**star-crossed** (stär'krôst), *a.* Born under a malignant star; ill-fated. *Shak.,* R. and J., Prol., l. 6.

**star-diamond** (stär'dī'a-mond), *n.* A diamond that exhibits asterism.

**star-drift** (stär'drift), *n.* A common proper motion of a number of fixed stars in the same part of the heavens. See *fixed star,* under *star*[1].

**star-dust** (stär'dust), *n.* Same as *cosmic dust* (which see, under *cosmic*).

Mud gathers on the floor of these abysses [of the ocean] . . . so slowly that the very *star-dust* which falls from outer space forms an appreciable part of it.
*A. Geikie,* Geological Sketches, xiii.

**stare**[1] (stãr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stared,* ppr. *staring.* [< ME. *staren,* < AS. *starian* = OHG. *starēn,* MHG. *staren,* G. *starren,* stare, = Icel. *stara,* stare (cf. G. *stieren* = Icel. *stira* = Sw. *stirra* = Dan. *stirre,* stare); connected with *starblind,* and perhaps with D. *staar* = G. *starr,* fixed, rigid (cf. G. *stier, storr,* stiff, fixed); cf. Gr. *στερεός,* fixed, solid, Skt. *sthira,* fixed, firm.] I. *intrans.* 1. To gaze steadily with the eyes wide open; fasten an earnest and continued look on some object; gaze, as in admiration, wonder, surprise, stupidity, horror, fright, impudence, etc.

This monk bigan upon this wyf to *stare.*
*Chaucer,* Shipman's Tale, l. 124.

Look not big, nor stamp, nor *stare,* nor fret.
*Shak.,* T. of the S., iii. 2. 230.

To blink and *stare,*
Like wild things of the wood about a fire.
*Lowell,* Agassiz, ii. 1.

2. To stand out stiffly, as hair; be prominent; be stiff; stand on end; bristle.

And her faire locks up *stared* stiffe on end.
*Spenser,* F. Q., III. xii. 36.

The winter has commenced; . . . even the coats of the hard-worked omnibus horses *stare,* as the jockeys say.
*The New Mirror,* II. 255 (1843).

3†. To shine; glitter; be brilliant.

A [as?] stremande sternez quen strothe men slepe
*Staren* in welkyn in wynter nyzt.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), I. 115.

Thei ben y-sewed with whizt silk, . . .
Y-stongen with stiches that *stareth* as siluer.
*Piers Plowman's Creed* (E. E. T. S.), l. 553.

Her fyrie eyes with furious sparkes did *stare.*
*Spenser,* F. Q., III. vii. 39.

4. To be unduly conspicuous or prominent, as by excess of color or by ugliness. Compare *staring,* 3.

The homeliness of the sentiment *stares* through the fantastic encumbrance of its fine language, like a clown in one of the new uniforms! *Sheridan,* The Critic, I. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Gaze, Gape, Stare, Gloat.* *Gaze* is the only one of these words that may be used in an elevated sense. *Gaze* represents a fixed and prolonged look, with the mind absorbed in that which is looked at. To *gape* is in this connection to look with open mouth, and hence with the bumpkin's idle curiosity, listlessness, or ignorant wonder: one may *gape* at a single thing, or only *gape* about. *Stare* expresses the intent look of surprise, of mental weakness, or of insolence; it implies fixedness, whether momentary or continued. *Gloat* has now almost lost the meaning of looking with the natural eye, and has gone over into the meaning of mental attention; in either sense it means looking with ardor or even rapture, often the delight of possession, as when the miser *gloats* over his wealth.

II. *trans.* To affect or influence in some specified way by staring; look earnestly or fixedly

at; hence, to look at with either a bold or a vacant expression.

I will *stare* him out of his wits.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 291.

**To stare one in the face**, figuratively, to be before one's eyes, or undeniably evident to one.

They *stare you* still *in the face*.
*Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

**stare**[1] (stãr), *n.* [< *stare*[1], *v.*] The act of one who stares; a fixed look with eyes wide open, usually suggesting amazement, vacancy, or insolence.

**stare**[2] (stãr), *n.* [< (*a*) ME. *stare, ster,* < AS. *stær* = OHG. *stara,* MHG. *star,* G. *star, staar, stahr* = Icel. *starri, stari* = Sw. *stare* = Dan. *stær;* (*b*) also AS. *stearn* = G. dial. *starn, staren, storn* = L. *sturnus* (> It. *storno, storo*), dim. *sturnellus* (> OF. *estournel,* F. *étourneau*), *sturninus* (> Sp. *estornino* = Pg. *estorninho*), starling; cf. Gr. ψάρ, NGr. ψαρόνι, ψαρόνιον, starling.] A starling.

The *stare* [var. *starling*] that the counsel can bewrye.
*Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowles, l. 348.

And, as a falcon frays
A flock of *stares* or caddesses, such fear brought his assays Amongst the Trojans and their friends.
*Chapman*, Iliad, xvi. 541.

**Cape stare, cockscomb-stare, silk stare.** See *Cape starling*, etc., under *starling*[1].—**Ceylonese stare.** See *Trachycomus*.

**stare**[3] (stãr), *a.* [Cf. D. *staar* = G. *starr*, stiff: see *stare*[1].] Stiff; weary. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stare**[4] (stãr), *n.* [Formerly also *starr;* origin obscure.] The marram or matweed, *Ammophila arundinacea:* same as *halm*, 3; also applied to species of *Carex*. [Prov. Eng.]

**stareblind**†, *a.* See *starblind*.

**staree** (stãr-ē'), *n.* [< *stare*[1] + *-ee*[1].] One who is stared at. [Rare.]

I as starer, and she as *staree*.
*Miss Edgeworth*, Belinda, iii. (*Davies.*)

**starer** (stãr'ėr), *n.* [< *stare*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who stares or gazes. *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 256.

**starf**†. An obsolete preterit of *starve*.

**star-facet** (stär'fas″et), *n.* One of the small triangular facets, eight in number, surrounding the table on a brilliant-cut stone. See *brilliant*.

**starfinch** (stär'finch), *n.* The redstart, *Ruticilla phœnicura*. See first cut under *redstart*.

**starfish** (stär'fish), *n.* 1. An echinoderm with five or more arms radiating from a central disk: applied to all the members of the *Asteroidea* and *Ophiuroidea* (see these words). These belong to the phylum *Echinodermata*, which contains also the sea-urchins, holothurians, crinoids, etc., though these are not usually called starfishes. In some of the asteroids or starfishes proper the disk is enlarged so as to take in nearly or quite the whole length of the rays, so that the resulting figure is a pentagon, or even a circle; but in such cases the stellate structure is evident on examination. Such are known as *cushion-stars*. In the ophiurians the reverse extreme occurs, the body being reduced to a small circular central disk, with extremely long slender rays, which in some, as the euryaleans, are branched into several thousand ramifications. (See cut under *basket-fish*.) The commonest type of starfish has five rays; whence such are popularly known as *five-fingered jack* or *fivefingers*. (See cuts under *Asterias* and *Echinaster*.) Those with more than five rays are often called *sun-starfish* or *sun-stars*. (See *Heliaster*, and cuts under *Brisinga* and *Solaster*.) The skin of starfishes is tough and leathery, and usually indurated with calcareous plates, tubercles, spines, etc. It is so brittle that starfishes readily break to pieces, sometimes shivering like glass into many fragments. This fragility is at an extreme in the ophiurians, sometimes, on this account, called *brittle-stars*. (See cut under *Astrophyton*.) Lost arms are readily replaced by a new growth, if the body of the starfish is not broken. On the under side of the animal's rays may be observed rows of small holes; these are the ambulacra, through which protrude many small soft, fleshy processes—the pedicels, tube-feet, or ambulacral feet—by means of which the creatures crawl about. The ambulacra converge to a central point on the under side, where is the oral opening or mouth. The animals are extremely voracious, and do great damage to oyster-beds. They abound in all seas at various depths, and some of them are familiar objects on every sea-coast. Some of the free crinoids of stellate figure are included under the name *starfishes*, though they are usually called *lily-stars* or *feather-stars*. Encrinites are fossil starfishes of this kind. (See cuts under *Comatulidæ* and *encrinite*.) Very different as are the appearances superficially presented by a starfish, a sea-urchin, a holothurian, and a crinoid, their fundamental unity of structure may be easily shown. If, for instance, a common five-fingered jack should have its arms bent up over its back till they came to a center opposite the mouth, and then soldered together in that position by plates filling the spaces between the arms, it would make the globular or oblate spheroid figure of a sea-urchin. If a starfish should turn over on its back, and have a stem grow from the center, and then have its arms come together like the petals of a lily, it would represent a crinoid. If, again, the starfish should have its arms reduced to mere rudiments, or to tentacular appendages of an elongated leathery body, it would represent a holothurian, sea-slug, or trepang. These are the principal types of echinoderms—in fact less unlike one another than are the several stages they undergo in development, for which see *Asteroidea, Bipinnaria, Brachiolaria, echinopædium*, and *pluteus*.

Brittle Starfish (*Ludia clathrata*).

2. The butter-fish or dollar-fish.—3. In *her.*, a bearing representing a five-pointed star, the rays surrounded by short waving flames or the like, and having a small circle in the center.—**Brittle starfish**, a brittle-star; any ophiurian.—**Cushion starfish**, a cushion-star, as *Ctenodiscus crispatus*.—**Serpent-starfish.** Same as *serpent-star*.—**Starfish-flower.** See *Stapelia*.

**star-flower** (stär'flou″ėr), *n.* A plant with bright stellate flowers. (*a*) Species of *Trientalis*, especially *T. Americana*, the chickweed-wintergreen. (*b*) Species of the liliaceous genus *Brodiæa*, formerly classed as *Triteleia*, of which *B. uniflora*, a delicately colored free-blooming early flower from Brazil, is the spring star-flower. (*c*) Species of *Sternbergia*. (*d*) Any one of a few other plants.

**star-fort** (stär'fōrt), *n.* Same as *star*[1], 8.

**star-fruit** (stär'frōt), *n.* A smooth tufted water-plant, *Damasonium stellatum*, of southern Europe and eastern Asia: so called from the long-pointed radiating carpels. Another name is *thrumwort*.

**star-gage** (stär'gāj), *n.* See under *gage*[2].

**star-gaze** (stär'gāz), *v. i.* To gaze at the stars; especially, to make astronomical or astrological observations: used chiefly in the present participle.

Struck dead with ladies' eyes! – I could *star-gaze*
For ever thus. *Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, i. 2.

**star-gazer** (stär'gā″zėr), *n.* 1. One who gazes at the stars; especially, an astrologer, or, humorously, an astronomer.

Let now the astrologers, the *stargazers*, the monthly prognosticators, stand up, and save thee from these things that shall come upon thee. Isa. xlvii. 13.

2. A book-name of fishes of the family *Uranoscopidæ:* so called from the vertical eyes. The

Naked Star-gazer (*Astroscopus guttatus*).

name originally designated *Uranoscopus europæus*. *Astroscopus guttatus* is a common star-gazer of the United States.

**star-gazing** (stär'gā″zing), *a.* Given to the observation and study of the stars.

**star-gazing** (stär'gā″zing), *n.* Attentive observation and study of the stars; astrology or astronomy. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 63.

**star-gooseberry** (stär'gös″ber-i), *n.* The fruit of a moderate-sized tree, *Phyllanthus* (*Cicca*) *distichus*, native in Java and Madagascar, and cultivated throughout India. It is a globose drupe, three- to five-lobed, acid, and eaten raw, cooked, or pickled.

**star-grass** (stär'gràs), *n.* A name of various grass-like plants with starry flowers, or other radiate feature. Such are species of *Aletris, Hypoxis*, and *Rhynchospora;* also *Callitriche*, more often *water-starwort*, so called from its stellate tufts of leaves. See the genus names, and cut under *Hypoxis*.

**star-hawk**† (stär'hâk), *n.* A goshawk; a hawk of the genus *Astur:* so called from the stellate markings of the adult birds. See *goshawk*, and cut under *Astur*.

**star-head** (stär'hed), *n.* A plant of the genus *Scabiosa*, section *Asterocephalus*.

**star-hyacinth** (stär'hī″a-sinth), *n.* A species of squill, *Scilla amœna*, a very early garden-flower with indigo-blue petals and a conspicuous yellowish-green ovary.

**starier**†, *n.* [ME., appar. for **starrier*, irreg. < *starre, sterre*, a star.] An astronomer.

Without any maner of nicite of *starieres* imaginacion.
*Testament of Love*, iii.

**starik** (star'ik), *n.* [< Russ. *starikŭ*, the fulmar, lit. 'an old man': so called from its gray head.] An auklet or murrelet; one of several small birds of the family *Alcidæ*, inhabiting the North Pacific. The name was originally applied to the ancient auk or murrelet, *Synthliborhamphus antiquus*, and thence extended to various related auklets of the genus *Simorhynchus* and others, as the crested starik, *S. cristatellus*. See cuts under *auklet* and *Synthliborhomphus*.

**staring** (stãr'ing), *p. a.* 1. Standing out prominently and fixedly, or fixed and wide open, as eyes; gazing fixedly or intently; fixed.

He cast on me a *staring* loke, with colour pale as death.
*Surrey*, Complaint of a Dying Lover.

How gaunt the Creature is—how lean
And sharp his *staring* bones!
*Wordsworth*, Peter Bell.

2. Bristling, as hair; standing stiffly or on end; harsh or rough, as pelage.—3. Striking the eye too strongly; conspicuous; glaring; gaudy: as, *staring* colors.

*Starynge* or schynyng as gaye thyngys. Rutilans.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 472.

The *staring* red was exchanged for a tone of colouring every way pleasing to the eye.
*B. Hall*, Travels in N. A., I. 282.

**staringly** (stãr'ing-li), *adv.* In a staring manner; with fixed look. *Imp. Dict.*

**stark**[1] (stärk), *a.* [< ME. *stark, starc, sterk, sterc, steare*, < AS. *stearc*, strong, stiff, = OS. *stark* = OFries. *sterk, sterik* = D. *sterk* = MLG. *stark, sterk*, LG. *sterk* = OHG. *starc, starch*, MHG. *starc*, G. *stark* = Icel. *sterkr* = Sw. *stark* = Dan. *stærk*, strong, orig. stiff, rigid; cf. OHG. *storchanên*, become rigid, Icel. *storkna* = Dan. *störkne*, coagulate, Goth. *ga-staurknan*, dry up; Lith. *stregti*, become rigid. Hence *starch*[1], *starch*[2].] 1. Stiff; rigid, as in death.

For fyre doth aryfie and doth drye vp a mannes blode, and doth make *sterke* the synewes and loyntes of man.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 244.

Many a nobleman lies *stark* and stiff
Under the hoofs of vaunting enemies.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 42.

2. Stubborn; stiff; severe.

She that helmed was in *starke* stoures.
*Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 380.

He is only debonair to those
That follow where he leads, but *stark* as death
To those that cross him. *Tennyson*, Harold, ii. 2.

3. Stout; stalwart; strong; powerful.

Mc caryinge in his clawes *starke*
As lightly as I were a larke.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 545.

*Stark* beer, boy, stout and strong beer!
*Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, iii. 1.

King James shall mark
If age has tamed these sinews *stark*.
*Scott*, L. of the L., v. 20.

4†. Great; long.

Kay smote Sonygrenx so that he fill from his horse that he lay a *starke* while with-oute sterynge of hande or foote.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 214.

5. Entire; perfect; utter; downright; sheer; pure; mere.

Consider, first, the *stark* security
The commonwealth is in now.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

What e're they may vnto the world professe—
All their best wisdome is *starke* foolishnesse.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 147.

Ha! ha! ha! a silly wise rogue would make one laugh more than a *stark* fool. *Wycherley*, Country Wife, ii. 1.

**stark**[1] (stärk), *adv.* [< ME. *stark*, used appar. first in *stark ded*, lit. 'stiff dead,' 'dead and stiff'; being *stark*[1], *a.*, taken in a quasi-adverbial sense, and extended later to a few other adjectives describing a person's condition (rarely in other uses): as, *stark blind, stark drunk, stark mad*, etc.] Wholly; entirely; absolutely: used with a few particular adjectives, as *stark dead, stark blind, stark drunk, stark mad, stark naked*, rarely with other adjectives.

With the same cours he smote a-nother that he fill *stark deed*, and plonged in depe a-monge hem.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 514.

In the euening it grew *starke* calme.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 134.

I drank *stark drunk*, and, waking, found myself
Cloath'd in this farmer's suit, as in the morning.
*Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, v. 9.

He was 86 years of age, *stark blind*, deafe, and memory lost, after having ben a person of admirable parts and learning. *Evelyn*, Diary, May, 1704.

I'll never forgive you if you don't come back *stark mad* with rapture and impatience—if you don't, egad, I'll marry the girl myself. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 1.

The captain had not a guess of whither we were blown; he was *stark* ignorant of his trade.
*R. L. Stevenson*, Master of Ballantrae, ii.

**stark**[1] (stärk), *v. t.* [< *stark*[1], *a.*] To make stark, stiff, or rigid, as in death. *Sir H. Taylor*, St. Clement's Eve, v. 5.

**stark**[2] (stärk), *a.* [Abbr. of *stark-naked*.] Naked; bare.

There is a court dress to be instituted (to thin the drawing-rooms), stiff-bodied gowns and bare shoulders. What dreadful discoveries will be made both on fat and lean! I recommend to you the idea of Mrs. C. when half-*stark*.
*Walpole*, Letters (1762), II. 346. (*Davies.*)

The apple and pear were still unclothed and *stark*.
*H. W. Preston*, Year in Eden, i.

**starken** (stär'kn), *v. t.* [< *stark*[1] + *-en*[1].] To make unbending or inflexible; stiffen; make obstinate. *Sir H. Taylor*, Edwin the Fair, iv. 4.

**Starkey's soap.** See *soap*.

**starkly** (stärk'li), *adv.* In a stark manner; stiffly; strongly; rigidly. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 70.

**stark-naked** (stärk'nā'ked), *a.* See *stark*[1], *adv.*, and *start-naked*.

**starkness** (stärk'nes), *n.* Stiffness; rigidity; strength; grossness.

How should wee have yeelded to his heavenly call, had we beene taken, as they were, in the *starkenes* of our ignorance? *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

**starless** (stär'les), *a.* [< *star*[1] + *-less*.] Having no stars visible, or no starlight: as, a *starless* night.

**starlet** (stär'let), *n.* [< *star*[1] + *-let*.] 1. A small star.

Nebulæ may be comparatively near, though the *starlets* of which they are made up appear extremely minute.
*H. Spencer*.

2. A kind of small starfish.

**starlight** (stär'lit), *n.* and *a.* [< *star*[1] + *light*[1].]

I. *n.* 1. The light proceeding from the stars.

Nor walk by moon
Or glittering *starlight* without thee is sweet.
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 656.

Hence—2. A faint or feeble light.

Scripture only, and not any *star-light* of man's reason.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

II. *a.* Lighted by the stars, or by the stars only.

A *starlight* evening, and a morning fair.
*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 548.

**starlike** (stär'līk), *a.* [< *star*[1] + *like*[2].] 1. Resembling a star; stellated; radiated like a star: as, *starlike* flowers.—2. Bright; lustrous; shining; luminous: as, *starlike* eyes.

**starling**[1] (stär'ling), *n.* [< ME. *starling*, *sterling*, *sterlynge*; < *stare* (< AS. *stær*), a stare, starling (see *stare*[2]), + *-ling*[1].] 1. An oscine passerine bird, of the family *Sturnidæ* and genus *Sturnus*, as *S. vulgaris* of Europe. The common starling or stare is one of the best-known of British birds. It is 8½ inches long when adult; black, of metallic luster, iridescing dark-green on some parts, and steel-blue, purplish, or violet on others, and variegated nearly throughout with pale-buff or whitish tips of the feathers. The

Common European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)

wings and tail are duller-black, the exposed parts of the feathers frosted or silvered, with velvety-black and buff edgings. The bill is yellowish, and the feet are reddish. Immature, winter, and female birds are less lustrous, and more variegated with the ochery- or tawny-brown, and have the bill dark-colored. Starlings live much about buildings, and nest in holes of walls, crannies of rock, openings in hollow trees, etc. They are sociable and gregarious, sometimes going in large flocks. They are often caged, readily tamed, and may be taught to whistle tunes, and even to articulate words. The name *starling* is extended to all birds of the family *Sturnidæ*, and some others of the sturnoid series; also, erroneously, to the American birds of the family *Icteridæ*, sometimes known collectively as *American starlings*. The last belong to a different series, having only nine primaries, etc. The bird with which the name is specially connected in this sense is *Agelæus phœniceus*, the common marsh-blackbird, often called *red-winged starling*. The name of *meadow-starling* is often applied to *Sturnella magna*. See also cuts under *Agelæinæ* and *meadow-lark*.

Looking up, I saw . . . a *starling* hung in a little cage. "I can't get out—I can't get out," said the *starling*.
*Sterne*, Sentimental Journey (The Passport).

2. One of a breed of domestic pigeons which in color resemble the starling.—3. Same as *rock-trout*, 2.—**American starlings.** See def. 1.—**Black starling**, a melanistic variety of the common starling.—**Cape starling** or **stare** (Latham, 1788), the black and white Indian starling of Edwards (1751), the contra from Bengal of Albin (1740), *Sturnopastor contra*: so called as erroneously described from the Cape of Good Hope (as l'étourneau du Cap de Bonne Espérance of Brisson, 1760), but found chiefly in India. It is 9 inches long; the ground-color of the plumage is black, much glossed with greenish and bronze tints and varied with white; the bill and a bare space above the eyes are orange.—**Chinese starling** (Edwards, 1743), the so-called crested grackle (Latham, 1788), *Acridotheres cristatellus* of central and southern China, and also the Philippine island Luzon (where it is supposed to have been introduced). It is 10½ inches long; the bill is yellow with rose-colored base; the feet and eyes are orange; the plumage is glossy-black with various sheen, and also varied with white; and the head is crested.—**Cockscomb-starling** or **-stare** (Latham, 1788), a remarkable African and Arabian starling, *Dilophus carunculatus*, having in the adult male the head mostly bare, with two erect caruncles or combs on the crown, and a pendent wattle on each side of the face; the plumage is chiefly isabelline gray, with black wings and tail, the former varied with white.—**Glossy starlings**, various birds, chiefly African, forming a subfamily *Lamprotornithinæ* (or *Juidinæ*) of the family

Glossy Starling (*Spreo bicolor*).

*Sturnidæ*, as of the genera *Lamprotornis*, *Lamprocolius*, *Spreo* (or *Notaugas*). Of the last-named there are several species, as *S. bicolor* of South Africa and *S. pulchra* of West Africa. They are mainly of extremely iridescent plumage.—**Meadow-starling.** See def. 1.—**Red-winged starling.** See def. 1.—**Rose** or **rose-colored starling**, a bird of the genus *Pastor*, as *P. roseus*, which used to be called *rose* or *carnation ouzel*, *rose-colored thrush*, etc. See cut under *pastor*.—**Silk starling** (Brown, 1776), or **stare** (Latham, 1788), the Chinese *Poliopsar sericeus*, 8 inches long, the bill bright-red tipped with white, the feet orange, the eyes black, the plumage ashy-gray varied with black, white, green, brown, purplish, etc.—**Talking starling**, one of several different sturnoid birds of India, etc.; a religious grackle; a mina. See *mina*[2], *Acridotheres*, and cut under *Eulabes*.

**starling**[2] (stär'ling), *n.* [Also *sterling*; cf. Sw. Dan. *stör*, a pole, stake, prop; Sw. *störa*, prop up with sticks or poles, = Dan. *stære*, put corn on poles to dry.] 1. In *hydraul. engin.*, an inclosure like a coffer-dam, formed of piles driven closely together, before any work or structure as a protection against the wash of the waves. A supplementary structure of the same kind placed before a starling to resist ice is called a *fore-starling*. See cut under *ice-apron*.

2. One of the piles used in forming such a breakwater.

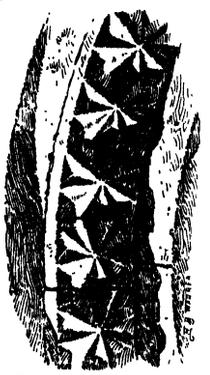
**starling**[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sterling*[2].

**starlit** (stär'lit), *a.* [< *star*[1] + *lit*.] Lighted by stars: as, a *starlit* night.

**star-lizard** (stär'liz″ärd), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Stellio*; a stellion. See cut under *Stellio*.

**star-map** (stär'map), *n.* A projection of part or all of the heavens, showing the fixed stars as they appear from the earth.

**star-molding** (stär'mōl″ding), *n.* In *arch.*, a Norman molding ornamented with rayed or pointed figures representing stars.



Star-molding, Romanesque.—Aunay (Charente), France.

**starmonger**† (stär'mung″gėr), *n.* An astrologer: used contemptuously. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 2.

**star-mouthed** (stär'moutht), *a.* Having a stellate or radiate arrangement of mouth-parts.—**Star-mouthed worms**, the *Strongylidæ*.

**starn**[1] (stärn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also dial. *stern*; < ME. *stern*, *sterne* = MD. *sterne* = MLG. *sterne*, *stern*, LG. *steern* = OHG. *storno*, *stern*, MHG. *sterne*, G. *stern* = Goth. *stairnō*, a star: see *star*[1].] A star. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Thar es na corrupcion, but cler ayre
And the planettes and *sternes* shonand.
*Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 995.

A royall *sterne* . . . rose or day
Before vs on the firmament.
*York Plays*, p. 127.

**starn**[2] (stärn), *n.* [< ME. **stern*, < AS. *stearn*, *stærn*, a stare, starling: see *stare*[2].] The starling. [Prov. Eng.]

**starn**[3] (stärn), *n.* A dialectal form of *stern*[2].

**Starna** (stär'nä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), < It. *starna*, a kind of partridge.] Same as *Perdix*.

**starnel** (stär'nel), *n.* [Also *starnill*; < *starn*[2] + dim. *-el*.] The starling. [Prov. Eng.]

**star-netting** (stär'net″ing), *n.* A kind of netting used for the filling or background of a design: it produces a pattern of four-pointed stars connected by their points.

**Starnœnadinæ** (stär-nē-na-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Coues, 1884), < *Starnœnas* (*-ad-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Columbidæ*, represented by the genus *Starnœnas*, grading toward gallinaceous birds in structure, habits, and general appearance; the quail-doves. The feet are large and stout, with short and not completely insistent hallux; the tarsi are long, entirely naked, and reticulated with hexagonal scales. There are cæca, but no oil-gland nor ambiens, the reverse of the case of *Zenaidinæ*, the group of ground-doves with which the genus *Starnœnas* has usually been associated.

**Starnœnas** (stär-nē'nas), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), < *Starna* + Gr. *οἰνάς*, a wild pigeon of the color of ripening grapes, < *οἰνη*, the vine, *οἶνος*, wine.] A genus of West Indian and Floridian quail-doves, typical of the subfamily *Starnœnadinæ*. The bill is short and stout; the frontal feathers project in a point on the culmen; the wings are short, broad, rounded, and vaulted, with reduced first primary; and the tail is short, broad, and nearly even. The only species is *S. cyanocephalus*, the blue-headed quail-dove, of olivaceous and purplish-red or chocolate shades, the throat black bordered with white, the crown rich-blue, and a white mark along the side of the head, meeting its fellow on the chin. It is about 11 inches long.

**starnose** (stär'nōz), *n.* The star-nosed mole, *Condylura cristata*.

**star-nosed** (stär'nōzd), *a.* Having a circlet of fleshy processes radiating from the end of the snout in the form of a star, as some moles: specifically noting *Condylura cristata*. See cut under *Condylura*. Also *button-nosed*.

**star-of-Bethlehem** (stär'ov-beth'lē-em), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Ornithogalum*, particularly *O. umbellatum*: so called from its star-like flowers, which are pure-white within. This species is native from France and the Netherlands to the Caucasus; it is common in gardens and often runs wild, in some parts of America too freely. In Palestine its bulbs are cooked and eaten, and they are thought by some to have been the "dove's dung" of 2 Kings vi. 25. Some other species are desirable hardy garden-bulbs, as *O. nutans* and *O. Narbonense* (*O. pyramidale*), the latter 3 feet high with a pyramidal cluster. *O. caudatum*, with long leaves drying like tails at the end, and with watery-looking bulbs, is a species from the Cape of Good Hope, sometimes called *onion-lily*, remarkably tenacious of life except in cold. It has a flower-scape 2 or 3 feet high, and continues blooming a long time.

2. One of a few plants of other genera, as *Stellaria Holostea* and *Hypericum calycinum*. [Prov. Eng.] See also *Hypoxis* and *Gagea*. [In the name of all these plants there is reference to the star of Mat. ii., which guided the wise men to Bethlehem.]

**star-of-Jerusalem**† (stär'ov-jē-rö'sa-lem), *n.* The goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis*. Prior ascribes the name to the salsify, *T. porrifolius*. See cut under *salsify*.

**star-of-night** (stär'ov-nit'), *n.* A large-flowered tree, *Clusia rosea*, of tropical America. See *Clusia*. [West Indies.]

**star-of-the-earth** (stär'ov-thē-ėrth'), *n.* See *Plantago*.

**starost** (star'ost), *n.* [< Pol. *starosta* (= Russ. *starosta*, a bailiff, steward), lit. elder, senior, < *stary*, old, = Russ. *staro-*, old.] 1. In Poland, a nobleman possessed of a castle or domain called a *starosty*.—2. In Russia, the head man of a mir or commune.

**starosty** (star'os-ti), *n.*; pl. *starosties* (-tiz). [< Pol. *starostwo* (= Russ. *starostvo*), < *starosta*, a starost: see *starost*.] In Poland, a name given to castles and domains conferred on noblemen for life by the crown.

**star-pagoda** (stär'pa-gō″dä), *n.* A variety of the pagoda, an Indian gold coin, so called from its being marked with a star.

**star-pepper** (stär'pep″ėr), *n.* See *pepper*.

**star-pile** (stär'pīl), *n.* A thermopile whose elements are arranged in the form of a star.

**star-pine** (stär'pīn), *n.* Same as *cluster-pine* (which see, under *pine*[1]).

**star-proof** (stär'prōf), *a.* Impervious to the light of the stars. *Milton*, Arcades, l. 89.

**starr**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *stare*[4].

**star-read**† (stär'rēd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *star-rede*; < *star*[1] + *read*[1], *n.*] Knowledge of the stars; astronomy. [Rare.]

Egyptian wizards old,
Which in *Star-read* were wont have best insight.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V., Prol.

**starred** (stärd), *p. a.* [< ME. *sterred, stirredе* (also *sterned* = D. *gestarnd, gesternd* = OHG. *gestirnōt*, MHG. *gestirnet*), starred; as *star*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Studded, decorated, or adorned with stars.—2. Influenced by the stars: usually in composition: as, ill-*starred*.

My third comfort,
*Starr'd* most unluckily, is . . .
Haled out to murder. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2. 100.

3. Cracked, with many rays proceeding from a central point: as, a *starred* pane of glass; a *starred* mirror.—4. Marked or distinguished with a star or asterisk.—**Starred corals**, the *Caryophyllidæ*.

**star-reed** (stär'rēd), *n.* [Tr. Sp. *bejuco de la estrella.*] A plant, *Aristolochia fragrantissima*, highly esteemed in Peru as a remedy against dysentery, malignant inflammatory fevers, etc. *Lindley*.

**starrify**† (stär'i-fī), *v. t.* [< *star*[1] + *-i-fy.*] To mark with a star. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts. [Rare.]

**starriness** (stär'i-nes), *n.* The state of being starry.

**star-rowel** (stär'rou″el), *n.* See *rowel*.

**star-ruby** (stär'rö″bi), *n.* A ruby exhibiting asterism, like the more common star-sapphire or asteria.

**starry** (stär'i), *a.* [< ME. *sterry, sterri;* < *star*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding with stars; adorned with stars.

But see! where Daphne wond'ring mounts on high,
Above the clouds, above the *starry* sky!
*Pope*, Winter, l. 70.

2. Consisting of or proceeding from stars; stellar; stellary: as, *starry* light; *starry* flame.

The *starry* influences. *Scott.*

3. Shining like stars; resembling stars: as, *starry* eyes.—4. Stellate or stelliform; radiate; having parts radiately arranged.—5. Pertaining to or in some way associated with the stars.

The *starry* Galileo, with his woes.
*Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 54.

Were 't not much trouble to your *starry* employments,
I a poor mortal would entreat your furtherance
In a terrestrial business. *Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, i. 5.

**Starry campion**, a species of catch-fly, *Silene stellata*, found in the eastern United States. It has a slender stem 3 feet high, leaves partly in whorls (whence the name), and a loose panicle of white flowers with a bell-shaped calyx and fringed petals.—**Starry hummer**, a humming-bird of the genus *Stellula*, as *S. calliope*.—**Starry puff-ball**. Same as *earth-star*.—**Starry ray**. See *ray*[2].

**star-sapphire** (stär'saf″īr), *n.* Same as *asteriated sapphire* (see *sapphire*) and *asteria*.

**star-saxifrage** (stär'sak″si-frāj), *n.* A small saxifrage, *Saxifraga stellaris*, found northward in both hemispheres, having white starry flowers.

**star-scaled** (stär'skāld), *a.* Having stellate scales, as a fish: as, the *star-scaled* dolphins, fishes of the family *Astrodermidæ*.

**star-shake** (stär'shāk), *n.* See *shake*, *n.*, 7.

**star-shell** (stär'shell'), *n.* A thin metal case or shell loaded with luminous stars, fired from a gun or a specially constructed apparatus, and designed to burst in the air like a rocket: used in time of war to illuminate the enemy's position.

**starshine** (stär'shīn), *n.* The shine or light of stars; starlight. *Tennyson*, Oriana.

**star-shoot, star-shot** (stär'shöt, stär'shot), *n.* A gelatinous substance often found in wet meadows, and formerly supposed to be the extinguished residuum of a shooting-star. It is, however, of vegetable origin, being the common nostoc.

I have seen a good quantity of that jelly that is sometimes found on the ground, and by the vulgar called a *star-shoot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling star. *Boyle*, Works, I. 244.

**star-slough** (stär'sluf), *n.* Same as *star-shoot*.

**star-spangled** (stär'spang″gld), *a.* Spotted or spangled with stars: as, the *star-spangled* banner, the national flag of the United States.

Thou, friendly Night,
That wide o'er Heaven's *star-spangled* plain
Holdest thy awful reign.
*Potter*, tr. of Æschylus (ed. 1779), II. 333. (*Jodrell.*)

The *star-spangled* banner, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!
*F. S. Key*, The Star-Spangled Banner.

**star-spotted** (stär'spot″ed), *a.* Spotted or studded with stars.

**star-stone** (stär'stōn), *n.* 1. Same as *asteriated sapphire* (see *sapphire*) and *asteria*.—2. A cut and polished piece of the trunk of a petrified tree-fern. See *Psaronius*.

**start**[1] (stärt), *v.* [E. dial. also *stert, sturt;* < ME. *starten, sterten, stirten, styrten* (pret. *sterte, stirte, sturte, storte, stert*, later *start*, pp. *stert, stirt, y-stert*), prob. < AS. **styrtan* (not found) = MD. D. *storten* = MLG. *storten* = OHG. *sturzan*, MHG. G. *stürzen*, fall, start, = Sw. *störta* (Sw. dial. *stjärta*, run wildly about) = Dan. *styrte*, cast down, ruin, fall dead; root unknown. The explanation given by Skeat, that the word meant orig. 'turn tail,' or 'show the tail,' hence turn over suddenly, < AS. *steort*, etc., a tail (see *start*[2]), is untenable. Hence *startle.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move with a sudden involuntary jerk or twitch, as from a shock of surprise, fear, pain, or the like; give sudden involuntary expression to or indication of surprise, pain, fright, or any sudden emotion, by a quick convulsive movement of the body: as, he *started* at the sight.

The sesoun priketh every gentil herte,
And maketh him out of his slepe to *sterte*.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 186.

He is now grown wondrous sad, weeps often too,
Talks of his brother to himself, *starts* strangely.
*Fletcher*, Mad Lover, v. 2.

With trial fire touch me his finger-end;
. . . but if he *start*,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 90.

2. To make a sudden or unexpected change of place or position; rise abruptly or quickly; spring; leap, dart, or rush with sudden quickness: as, to *start* aside, backward, forward, out, or up; to *start* from one's seat.

Up *stirte* the pardoner and that anon.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 163.

Make thy two eyes, like stars, *start* from their spheres.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 17.

The Captain *started* up suddenly, his Hair standing at an End. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 28.

3. To set out; begin or enter upon action, course, career, or pursuit, as a journey or a race.

At once they *start*, advancing in a line.
*Dryden*, Æneid, v. 183.

All being ready, we *started* in a caique very early in the morning. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 294.

4†. To run; escape; get away.

Ac thre thynges ther beoth that doth a man to *sterte*
Out of his owene hous as holy writ sheweth.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 297.

When I have them,
I'll place those guards upon them, that they *start* not.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 6.

5. To lose hold; give way; swerve aside; be dislocated or moved from an intended position or direction; spring: as, the ship's timbers *started*.

The best bow may *start*,
And the hand vary.
*B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 2.

6. To fall off or out; loosen and come away, as the baleen of a dead whale through decomposition, or hair from a soured pelt.—**To start after**, to set out in pursuit of.—**To start against**, to become engaged in opposition to; oppose.—**To start in**, to begin. [Colloq., U. S.]—**To start out**. (*a*) To set forth, as on a journey or enterprise. (*b*) To begin; set out: as, he *started out* to be a lawyer.—**To start up**. (*a*) To rise suddenly, as from a seat or couch; come suddenly into notice or importance.

The mind very often sets itself on work in search of some hidden idea, . . . though sometimes too they *start up* in our minds of their own accord.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, II. x. 7.

(*b*) To begin operation or business: as, the factory will *start up* to-morrow. [Colloq.]

**II.** *trans.* 1. To rouse suddenly into action, motion, or flight, as a beast from its lair, a hare or rabbit from its form, or a bird from its nest; cause to come suddenly into view, action, play, flight, or the like: as, to *start* game; to *start* the detectives.

Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Cæsar.
*Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 147.

She had aimed . . . at Philip, but had *started* quite other game. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 168.

2. To originate; begin; set in motion; set going; give the first or a new impulse to: as, to *start* a fire; to *start* a newspaper, a school, or a new business; to *start* a controversy.

One of our society of the Trumpet . . . *started* last night a notion which I thought had reason in it.
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 202.

Kindly conversation could not be sustained between us, because whatever topic I *started* immediately received from her a turn at once coarse and trite, perverse and imbecile. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

In 1798, Canning and his friends *started*, as a weekly paper, the "Anti-Jacobin," which had a brilliant career of eight months. *H. Morley*, English Writers, etc., I. 110.

3. To cause to set out, or to provide the means or take the steps necessary to enable (one) to set out or embark, as on an errand, a journey, enterprise, career, etc.: as, to *start* one's son in business; to *start* a party on an expedition.—4. To loosen, or cause to loosen or lose hold; cause to move from its place: as, to *start* a plank; to *start* a tooth; to *start* an anchor.—5. To set flowing, as liquor from a cask; pour out: as, to *start* wine into another cask.—6. To alarm; disturb suddenly; startle.

You boggle shrewdly, every feather *starts* you.
*Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 232.

The queen, being a little *started* hereat, said, "À moi femme et parler ainsi?" "To me a woman and say so?"
*Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 162.

**To start a butt.** See *butt*[2].—**To start a tack** or **a sheet**, to slack it off a little.—**To start a vessel from the stump**, to begin to build a vessel; build an entirely new vessel, as distinguished from repairing an old one; hence, to furnish or outfit a vessel completely.

**start**[1] (stärt), *n.* [< ME. *stert;* < *start*[1], *v.*] 1. A sudden involuntary spring, jerk, or twitch, such as may be caused by sudden surprise, fear, pain, or other emotion.

The fright awaken'd Arcite with a *start*.
*Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., i. 555.

The exaggerated *start* it gives us to have an insect unexpectedly pass over our skin or a cat noiselessly come and sniffle about our hand. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 189.

2. A spring or recoil, as of an elastic body; spring; jerk.

In strings, the more they are wound up and strained, and thereby give a more quick *start* back, the more treble is the sound. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 179.

3. A sudden burst or gleam; a sally; a flash.

To check the *starts* and sallies of the soul.
*Addison*, Cato, i. 4.

A certain gravity . . . much above the little gratification received from *starts* of humour and fancy.
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 82.

4. A sudden bound or stroke of action; a brief, impulsive, intermittent, or spasmodic effort or movement; spasm: as, to work by fits and *starts*.

For she did speak in *starts* distractedly.
*Shak.*, T. N., iii. 2. 22.

All men have wandering impulses, fits and *starts* of generosity. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 236.

5. A sudden voluntary movement; a dash; a rush; a run.

When I commend you, you hug me for that truth; when I speak your faults, you make a *start*, and fly the hearing.
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

"Shall I go for the police?" inquired Miss Jenny, with a nimble *start* toward the door.
*Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 8.

6. A starting or setting out in some course, action, enterprise, or the like; beginning; outset; departure.

You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the *start*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 1. 23.

In the progress of social evolution new *starts* or variations occur. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 150.

7. Lead or advantage in starting or setting out, as in a race or contest; advantage in the beginning or first stage of something: as, to have the *start* in a competition for a prize.—8. Impulse, impetus, or first movement in some direction or course; send-off: as, to get a good *start* in life.

How much I had to do to calm his rage!
Now fear I this will give it *start* again.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 194.

Who can but magnify the endeavours of Aristotle, and the noble *start* which learning had under him?
*Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 5.

9. A part that has started; a loosened or broken part; a break or opening.

There [under a ship's keel], instead of a *start*, as they call an opening in the copper, I found something sticking in the hull. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 586.

10†. Distance.

Being a great *start* from Athens to England.
*Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 223.

**At a start**†, at a bound; in an instant.

*At a stert* he was betwix hem two.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 847.

**To get** or **have the start**, to be beforehand (with); gain the lead or advantage; get ahead: generally with *of*.

It doth amaze me
A man of such a feeble temper should
So *get the start of* the majestic world
And bear the palm alone. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 130.

**start**[2] (stärt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stert;* < ME. *start, stert, stirt, steort,* < AS. *steort* = OFries. *stert, stirt* = MD. *steert*, D. *staart* = MLG. LG. *stert, steert, staart, steerd* = MHG. G. *sterz* = Icel. *stertr* = Sw. Dan. *stjert*, tail;

root unknown; some derive it from the root of *start*[1], in the sense 'project' or 'turn'; others compare Gr. *στόρθυγξ*, MGr. *στόρθη*, a point, tine, tag of hair, etc.] 1†. A tail; the tail of an animal: thus, red*start* is literally red*tail*.—2. Something resembling a tail; a handle: as, a plow-*start* (or plow-tail).—3. The sharp point of a young stag's horn. *E. Phillips* (under *broach*).—4. In *mining*, the beam or lever to which the horse is attached in a horse-whim or gin. [North. Eng.]—5. In an overshot water-wheel, one of the partitions which determine the form of the bucket. *E. H. Knight.*—6†. A stalk, as of an apple. *Palsgrave.*

**startail** (stär'tāl), *n.* A sailors' name for the tropic-bird. See cut under *Phaëthon.*

They also call it by the name of *star-tail*, on account of the long projecting tail feathers.
*J. G. Wood*, Illust. Nat. Hist., II. 756.

**starter** (stär'tėr), *n.* [< *start*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which starts. (*a*) One who shrinks from his purpose; one who suddenly brings forward a question or an objection. (*b*) One who takes to flight or runs away; a runaway.

Nay, nay, you need not bolt and lock so fast;
She is no *starter*.
*Heywood*, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 213).

(*c*) One who sets out on a journey, a pursuit, a race, or the like.

We are early *starters* in the dawn, even when we have the luck to have good beds to sleep in.
*Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxv.

(*d*) One who or that which sets persons or things in motion, as a person who gives the signal for a race, or for the starting of a coach, car, boat, or other conveyance, or a lever or rod for setting an engine or a machine in motion.

There is one *starter*, . . . who, either by word or by pistol-report, starts each race. *The Century*, XL. 205.

(*e*) A dog that starts game; a springer; a cocker.—**Bung starter.** See *bung-starter.*

**startful** (stärt'fůl), *a.* [< *start*[1] + *-ful.*] Apt to start; easily startled or frightened; skittish. [Rare.]

Say, virgin, where dost thou delight to dwell?
With maids of honour, *startful* virgin? tell.
*Wolcot* (P. Pindar), Ode to Affectation.

**startfulness** (stärt'fůl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being startful, or easily startled. [Rare.]

**star-thistle** (stär'this*′*l), *n.* A low spreading weed, *Centaurea Calcitrapa*, with small heads of purple flowers, the involucral bracts ending in stiff spines, the leaves also spiny: in one form called *mouse-thorn*. According to Prior the name (by him applied to *C. solstitialis*, a more erect plant with yellow flowers, sometimes named *yellow star-thistle*) arises

*a*

The Upper Part of the Stem with the Heads of Star thistle (*Centaurea Calcitrapa*).
*a*, one of the involucral scales.

from the resemblance of the spiny involucre to the weapon called a *morning-star*. Both of these plants are sparingly naturalized in the United States, the former on the eastern, the latter on the western coast. The name is extended to the genus, of which one species, *C. Cyanus*, is the blue-bottle or corn-flower (the *Kornblume* of the Germans, with whom it has patriotic associations), another is the blessed thistle (see *thistle*), and others are called *centaury*, *knapweed*, and *sultan*. See these names and *Centaurea.*

**starthroat** (stär'thrōt), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Heliomaster*, having the throat spangled with the scales of the gorget, like many other hummers.

**starting-bar** (stär'ting-bär), *n.* A hand-lever for moving the valves in starting a steam-engine.

**starting-bolt** (stär'ting-bōlt), *n.* A rod or bolt used to drive out another; a drift-bolt. *E. H. Knight.*

**starting-engine** (stär'ting-en*′*jin), *n.* A small low-pressure engine sometimes connected with a large marine engine, and used to start it. Sometimes called *starting steam-cylinder.*

**starting-hole**† (stär'ting-hōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sterting-hole*; < *starting* + *hole*[1].] A loophole; evasion; subterfuge; dodge; refuge.

Some, which seke for *sterting-holes* to mainteine their vices, will objecte. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 9.

What trick, what device, what *starting-hole*, canst thou now find out to hide thee from this open and apparent shame? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 290.

**startingly** (stär'ting-li), *adv.* By fits and starts; impetuously; intemperately. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4. 79.

**starting-place** (stär'ting-plās), *n.* A place at which a start or beginning is made; a place from which one starts or sets out.

Asham'd, when I have ended well my race,
To be led back to my first *starting-place*.
*Sir J. Denham*, Old Age, i.

**starting-point** (stär'ting-point), *n.* The point from which any one or anything starts; point of departure.

**starting-post** (stär'ting-pōst), *n.* The point or line, marked out by a post or otherwise, from which competitors start in a race or contest.

**starting-valve** (stär'ting-valv), *n.* A small valve sometimes introduced for moving the main valves of a steam-engine in starting it.

**starting-wheel** (stär'ting-hwēl), *n.* A wheel which actuates the valves that start an engine.

**startish** (stär'tish), *a.* [< *start*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Apt to start; skittish; shy: said of horses. [Colloq.]

**startle** (stär'tl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *startled*, ppr. *startling*. [< ME. *startlen*, *stertlen*, *stertyllen*; freq. of *start*[1].] I. *intrans.* 1. To start; manifest fear, alarm, surprise, pain, or similar emotion by a sudden involuntary start.

At first she *startles*, then she stands amaz'd;
At last with terror she from thence doth fly.
*Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, Int.

She changed colour and *startled* at everything she heard.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 3.

2. To wince; shrink.

Physic, or mathematics, . . .
She will endure, and never *startle*.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 1.

3. To move suddenly, as if surprised or frightened.

*Sterthng* from hir traunce,
I wil reuenge (quoth she).
*Gascoigne*, Complaint of Philomene.

If a dead leaf *startle* behind me,
I think 'tis your garment's hem.
*Lowell*, The Broken Tryst.

4. To take to flight, as in panic; stampede, as cattle.

And the heerd *starteled*, and ran hedlyng into the see.
*Tyndale*, Mark v. 13.

5. To take departure; depart; set out. [Obsolete or provincial.]

A gret *sterthng* he mycht haiff seyne
Off schippys. *Barbour*, Bruce, iii. 170.

Or by Madrid he takes the route, . . .
Or down Italian vista *startles*.
*Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to start; excite by sudden surprise, alarm, apprehension, or other emotion; scare; shock.

I confess I have perused them all, and can discover nothing that may *startle* a discreet belief.
*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 21.

Like the inhabitants of a city who have been just *startled* by some strange and alarming news.
*Scott*, Kenilworth, xl.

2. To rouse suddenly; cause to start, as from a place of concealment or from a state of repose or security.

Let me thy vigils keep
'Mongst boughs pavilioned, where the deer's swift leap
*Startles* the wild bee from the foxglove bell.
*Keats*, Sonnets, iv.

The garrison, *startled* from sleep, found the enemy already masters of the towers. *Irving*, Granada, p. 31.

**startle** (stär'tl), *n.* [< *startle*, *v.*] A sudden movement or shock caused by surprise, alarm, or apprehension of danger; a start.

After having recovered from my first *startle*, I was very well pleased with the accident. *Spectator.*

**startler** (stärt'lėr), *n.* [< *startle* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which starts or is startled. [Rare.]

When, dazzled by the eastern glow,
Such *startler* cast his glance below,
And saw unmeasured depth around.
*Scott*, L. of the L., ii. 31.

2. That which startles: as, that was a *startler.* [Colloq.]

**startling** (stärt'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *startle*, *v.*] 1. That startles or that excites sudden surprise, apprehension, fear, or like emotion; that rouses or suddenly and forcibly attracts attention: as, *startling* news; a *startling* discovery.

It was *startling* to hear all at once the sound of voices singing a solemn hymn.
*B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 42.

2†. Easily startled or alarmed; skittish; shying.

Ther was also the lorde of the white tour, that was a noble knyght and an hardy, with vij hundred knyghtes vpon *startelinge* stedes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 257.

The Tyranny of Prelates under the name of Bishops have made our eares tender and *startling*.
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

**startlingly** (stärt'ling-li), *adv.* In a startling manner; surprisingly.

But who could this be, to whom mere human sympathy was so *startlingly* sweet? *Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 155.

**startlish** (stärt'lish), *a.* [< *startle* + *-ish*[1].] Apt to start; skittish. [Colloq.]

**star-trap** (stär'trap), *n.* A trap-door on the stage of a theater for the disappearance of gymnastic characters. It consists of five or more pointed pieces which part when pressure is applied to the center.

**start-up**[1]† (stärt'up), *a.* and *n.* [< *start up*: see *start*[1], *v.*] I. *a.* Upstart.

Two junior *start-up* societies. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, i.

Whoever weds Isabella, it shall not be Father Falconara's *start-up* son. *Walpole*, Castle of Otranto, iv.

II. *n.* One who comes suddenly into notice; an upstart.

That young *start-up* hath all the glory of my overthrow.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 3. 69.

**startup**[2]† (stärt'up), *n.* [Usually in pl. *start-ups*, also sometimes *startopes*; origin uncertain.] A half-boot or buskin, described in the sixteenth century as laced above the ankle.

*Guestres* [gaiters], *startups*; high shooes, or gamashes for countrey folks. *Cotgrave.*

Her neat fit *startups* of green Velvet bee,
Flourisht with silver; and beneath the knee,
Moon-like, indented; butt'ned down the side
With Orient Pearls as big as Filberd's pride.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

A stupid lout . . . in a grey jerkin, with his head bare, his hose about his heels, and huge *startups* upon his feet.
*Scott*, Kenilworth, xxiv.

**starvation** (stär-vā'shọn), *n.* [< *starve* + *-ation.* The word is noted as one of the first (*flirtation* being another) to be formed directly from a native E. verb with the L. term. *-ation.* It was first used or brought into notice by Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville (hence called "Starvation Dundas"), in a speech on American affairs, in 1775.] The state of starving or being starved; extreme suffering from cold or hunger; hence, deprivation of any element essential to nutrition or the proper discharge of the bodily functions: often used figuratively of mental or spiritual needs.

*Starvation* Dundas, whose pious policy suggested that the devil of rebellion could be expelled only by fasting.
*Walpole*, To Rev. W. Mason, April 25, 1781.

*Starvation* was an epithet applied to Mr. Dundas, the word being, for the first time, introduced into our language by him, in a speech, in 1775, in an American debate, and thenceforward became a nickname: . . . "I shall not wait for the advent of *starvation* from Edinburgh to settle my judgment." *Mitford*, in Walpole's Letters (ed. Cunningham), VIII. 30, note.

Whether an animal be herbivorous or carnivorous, it begins to starve from the moment its vital food-stuffs consist of pure amyloids, or fats, or any mixture of them. It suffers from what may be called nitrogen *starvation*.
*Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 170.

**starve** (stärv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *starved*, ppr. *starving*. [Early mod. E. also *sterve*; < ME. *sterven*, *steorven* (pret. *starf*, *sterf*, pp. *starven*, *storven*, *i-storve*, *y-storve*), < AS. *steorfan* (pret. *stearf*, pl. *sturfon*, pp. *storfen*), die, = OS. *sterbhan* = OFries. *sterva* = D. *sterven* = MLG. *sterven*, LG. *starven*, *sterven* = OHG. *sterban*, MHG. G. *sterben*, die; not found in Goth. or Scand., except as in the derived Icel. *starf*, trouble, labor, toil, work, *starfa*, toil, work, *stjarfi*, epilepsy (= AS. *steorfa*, E. dial. *starf*, a plague), which indicate that the verb orig. meant 'labor, be in trouble'; cf. Gr. *οἱ καμόντες*, the dead, lit. 'those who have labored,' < *κάμνειν*, labor, toil.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To die; perish.

She *starf* for wo neigh whan she wente.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1419.

He *starf* in grete age disherited, as the story witnesseth.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 401.

Specifically—2. To perish from lack of food or nourishment; die of hunger; also, to suffer from lack of food; pine with hunger; famish; suffer extreme poverty.

*Starves* in the midst of nature's bounty curst,
And in the loaden vineyard dies for thirst.
*Addison*, Letter from Italy.

**3.** To perish with cold; die from cold or exposure; suffer from cold. [Now chiefly Eng.]

*Starving* with cold as well as hunger.
*Irving.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**4.** To suffer for lack of anything that is needed or much desired; suffer mental or spiritual want; pine.

Though our soules doe *sterve*
For want of knowledge, we doe little care.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

I . . . *starve* for a merry look. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 1. 88.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to perish with hunger; afflict or distress with hunger; famish; hence, to kill, subdue, or bring to terms by withholding food or by the cutting off of supplies: as, to *starve* a garrison into surrender.

Whilst I have meat and drink, love cannot *starve* me.
*Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, i. 3.

**2.** To cause to perish with cold; distress or affect severely with cold; benumb utterly; chill. [Now chiefly Eng.]

Alle the mete he sayes at on bare worde,
The potage fyrst with brede y-coruyn,
Couerys hom agayn lest they ben *storuyn*.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 324.

That kiss is comfortless
As frozen water to a *starved* snake.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., iii. 1. 252.

From beds of raging fire to *starve* in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 600.

What a sad fire we have got, and I dare say you are both *starved* with cold. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xxxviii.

**3.** To cause to perish through lack of any kind; deprive of life, vigor, or force through want; exhaust; stunt.

If the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is juice; but, where that wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, poor, *starved*.
*B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

The powers of their minds are *starved* by disuse. *Locke.*

**Starved rat**, a pika, *Lagomys princeps*. See *cony*, 4, and cut under *Lagomys*. [Local, U. S.]

**starve-acre** (stärv'ā'kėr), *n.* [< *starve* + obj. *acre.*] One of the crowfoots, *Ranunculus arvensis:* so called as impoverishing the soil or indicating a poor one. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]

**starved** (stärvd), *p. a.* In *her.*, stripped of its leaves; without leaves or blossoms: noting a branch of a tree used as a bearing.

**starveling** (stärv'ling), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *starvling;* < *starve* + *-ling*[1].] **I.** *n.* A starving or starved person; an animal or a plant that is made thin or lean and weak through want of nourishment.

Such a meagre troop, such thin-chapp'd *starvelings*,
Their barking stomachs hardly could refrain
From swallowing up the foe ere they had slain him.
*Randolph*, Jealous Lovers, iii. 4.

**II.** *a.* Starving (from hunger or cold); hungry; lean; pining with want.

Sending heards of souls *starvling* to Hell, while they feast and riot upon the labours of hireling Curats.
*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**starvent**†. An obsolete past participle of *starve*. *Daniel* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 587).

**starver** (stär'vėr), *n.* One who starves or causes starvation. *J. S. Mill*, On Liberty, iii.

**starward** (stär'wärd), *adv.* [< *star*[1] + *-ward.*] To or toward the stars. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 6.

**starward** (stär'wärd), *a.* [< *starward, adv.*] Pointing or reaching to the stars. *Blackie*, Lays of Highlands, etc., p. 92. (*Encyc. Dict.*) [Rare.]

**star-wheel** (stär'hwēl), *n.* A spur-wheel the teeth of which are V-shaped, with an angle of 60°. Such wheels are now little used, except (*a*) in the winding-mechanism of the cloth-beams in some kinds of looms, where their teeth are engaged by clicks; (*b*) for some other special purposes, as in modifications of the Geneva movement, etc.; and (*c*) in clock-motions, the teeth of the star-wheel engaging with a pin on the hour-wheel, by which the star-wheel is intermittently turned along one tooth for every revolution of the hour-wheel: this movement is used in repeating-clocks, and also in registering-mechanism, adding-machines, etc. —**Star-wheel and jumper**, in *horol.*, an arrangement of a star-wheel in relation with a pin on the minute-wheel, by which the snail is caused to move in an intermittent manner, or by jumps.

Star-wheel.
*a*, drop; *b*, pawl; *c*, disk; *d*, star-wheel.

**star-worm** (stär'wėrm), *n.* A gephyrean worm; any one of the *Gephyrea*.

**starwort** (stär'wėrt), *n.* [< *star*[1] + *wort*[1].] **1.** Any plant of the genus *Stellaria*, the species of which have white starry flowers; chickweed. See cut under *Stellaria.*—**2.** Any species of the genus *Aster*, the name alluding to the stellate rays of the heads. Specifically, in England, *A. Tripolium*, the sea-starwort, a salt-marsh species. The Italian starwort is *A. Amellus*, of central and southern Europe. **3.** The genus *Callitriche*, more properly *water-starwort.* Also *star-grass.*—**Drooping starwort**, the blazing-star, *Chamælirium Carolinianum.*—**Mealy starwort**, the colic-root, *Aletris farinosa.* It is tonic, and in larger doses narcotic, emetic, and cathartic.—**Yellow starwort**, the elecampane.

**stasidion** (sta-sid'i-on), *n.*; pl. *stasidia* (-ä). [< MGr. στασίδιον, a stall, dim. of στάσις, a standing-place.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a stall in a church, as of a patriarch, hegumen, or monk. Originally the stasidia seem to have been places for standing only (whence the name).

**stasimon** (stas'i-mon), *n.*; pl. *stasima* (-mä). [< Gr. στάσιμον (see def.), < στάσις, a standing, station.] In *anc. Gr. lit.*, any song of the chorus in a drama after the parodos. The parabasis of a comedy is not, however, called a stasimon. Some authorities limit the use of the term to tragedy. The name is derived not, as stated by scholiasts, from the chorus's standing still during a stasimon (which cannot have been the case), but from the fact that it was sung after they had taken their station in the orchestra.

**stasimorphy** (sta'si-môr-fi), *n.* [< Gr. στάσις, standing, + μορφή, form.] Deviation of form arising from arrest of growth. *Cooke*, Manual.

**stasis** (stā'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στάσις, a standing, a stoppage, < ἱστάναι, mid. and pass. ἵστασθαι, stand: see *stand.*] **1.** In *pathol.*, a stopping of the blood in some part of the circulation, as in a part of an inflamed area.—**2.** Pl. *stases* or *stases.* In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of the sections (regularly three) of a cathisma, or portion of the psalter. At the end of each stasis *Gloria Patri* and *Alleluia* are said. The name probably comes from the pause (στάσις) in the psalmody so made. A stasis usually contains two or three psalms. See *cathisma* (*a*).

**stassfurtite** (stas'fėrt-īt), *n.* [< *Stassfurt* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A massive variety of boracite, found at Stassfurt in Prussia. It resembles in appearance a fine-grained white marble.

**stat.** An abbreviation of *statute* or *statutes:* as, *Rev. Stat.* (Revised Statutes).

**statable** (stā'ta-bl), *a.* [< *state* + *-able.*] Capable of being stated or expressed.

**statal** (stā'tal), *a.* [< *state* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or considered in relation to a particular State; state, as distinguished from *national.* [Rare, U. S.]

**statant** (stā'tant), *a.* [< heraldic F. *statant*, equiv. to OF. *estant*, standing, < L. **stan(t-)s*, ppr. of *stare*, stand: see *stand.*] In *her.*, standing still with all four feet on the ground.—**Statant affronté**. See *at gaze* (*b*), under *gaze.*

Lion statant gardant.

**statarian** (stā-tā'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *statarius*, stationary, steady (*status*, standing), + *-an.*] Steady; well-disciplined. [Rare.]

A detachment of your *statarian* soldiers.
*A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, II. ii. 23.

**statarianly** (stā-tā'ri-an-li), *adv.* [< *statarian* + *-ly*[2].] In a statarian manner. [Rare.]

My *statarianly* disciplined battalion.
*A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, II. ii. 23.

**statary** (stā'ta-ri), *a.* [< L. *statarius*, stationary, steady, < *stare*, stand.] Stated; fixed; settled. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

**state** (stāt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *stat, staat*, state, condition, existence, also *estat*, < OF. *estat, esta*, F. *état* = Sp. Pg. *estado* = It. *stato* = MD. *staet*, D. *staat* = MLG. *stāt* = G. *staat* = Sw. Dan. *stat*, state, the state, < L. *status* (*statu-*), manner of standing, attitude, position, carriage, manner, dress, apparel; also a position, place; situation, condition, circumstances, position in society, rank; condition of society, public order, public affairs, the commonwealth, the state, government, constitution, etc.; in ML. in numerous other uses; < *stare* (pp. *status*, used only as pp. of the transitive form *sistere*), stand: see *stand.* The noun is in part (def. 15) appar. from the verb. Doublet of *estate, status.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** Mode or form of existence; position; posture; situation; condition: as, the *state* of one's health; the *state* of the roads; a *state* of uncertainty or of excitement; the present unsatisfactory *state* of affairs.

Nor shall he smile at thee in secret thought,
Nor laugh with his companions at thy *state*.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1066.

O see how fickle is their *state*
That doe on fates depend!
*The Legend of King Arthur* (Child's Ballads, I. 54).

Keep the *state* of the question in your eye. *Boyle.*

The solitude of such a mind is its *state* of highest enjoyment. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 29.

The present conscious *state*, when I say "I feel tired," is not the direct *state* of tire; when I say "I feel angry," it is not the direct *state* of anger.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 190.

**2.** Political or social position or status; station; standing in the world or the community; rank; condition; quality.

These Italian bookes are made English, to bryng mischief enough openly and boldly to all *states*, greate and meane, yong and old, euery where.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 81.

A train which well beseem'd his *state*,
But all unarm'd, around him wait.
*Scott*, Marmion, iv. 7.

**3.** A class or order: same as *estate*, 9.

We hold that God's clergy are a *state* which hath been, and will be as long as there is a Church upon earth, necessary by the plain word of God himself.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

**4.** Style of living; mode of life; especially, the dignity and pomp befitting a person of high degree or large wealth.

Do you know, sir,
What *state* she carries? what great obedience
Waits at her beck continually?
*Fletcher*, Mad Lover, i. 1.

**5.** Stateliness; dignity.

The Abbess, seeing strife was vain,
Assumed her wonted *state* again—
For much of *state* she had.
*Scott*, Marmion, v. 31.

**6**†. A person of high rank; a noble; a personage of distinction.

The twelve Peeres or *States* of the Kingdome of France. 1660. Hexham.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), Index, p. 120.

First you shall see the men in order set,
*States* and their Pawns.
*Middleton*, Game at Chess, Prol.

**7**†. A seat of dignity; a dais; a chair of state, usually on a raised platform, with or without a canopy; also, this canopy itself.

The *state* . . . was placed in the upper end of the hall.
*B. Jonson*, Mask of Blackness.

It is your seat; which, with a general suffrage,
[Offering Timoleon the *state*.
As to the supreme magistrate, Sicily tenders.
*Massinger*, Bondman, i. 3.

The Queene Consort sat under a *state* on a black footcloth, to entertain the circle.
*Evelyn*, Diary, March 5, 1685.

**8**†. The crisis, or culminating point, as of a disease; that point in the growth or course of a thing at which decline begins.

Tumours have their several degrees and times; as beginning, augment, *state*, and declination.
*Wiseman*, Surgery.

**9.** Continuance of existence; stability.

By a man of understanding and knowledge the *state* thereof [of a land] shall be prolonged. Prov. xxviii. 2.

**10**†. Estate; income; possession.

I judge them, first, to have their *states* confiscate.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 8.

**11.** The whole people of one body politic; the commonwealth: usually with the definite article; in a particular sense, a civil and self-governing community; a commonwealth.

In Aleppo once,
Where a malignant and a turban'd Turk
Beat a Venetian and traduced *the state*.
*Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 354.

A *State* is a community of persons living within certain limits of territory, under a permanent organization, which aims to secure the prevalence of justice by self-imposed law. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 36.

**12.** The power wielded by the government of a country; the civil power, often as contrasted with the ecclesiastical: as, the union of church and *state.*—**13.** One of the commonwealths or bodies politic which together make up a federal republic, which stand in certain specified relations with the central or national government, and as regards internal affairs are more or less independent. In this sense the word *state* is used chiefly with reference to the several States (generally *cap.*) of the American Union, the United States of America. The relations between the individual states and the national or central government of Mexico, Brazil, and various other republics of the American continent are formed more or less closely on the model of the United States. Current designations or epithets of the States of the American Union are the following: Badger State, Wisconsin; Bay State, Massachusetts; Bayou State, Mississippi; Bear State, Arkansas, California, Kentucky; Big-bend State, Tennessee; Blue-hen State, Delaware; Blue-law State, Connecticut; Buckeye State, Ohio; Bullion State, Missouri; Centennial State, Colorado; Corn-cracker State, Kentucky; Cracker State, Georgia; Creole State, Louisiana; Dark and Bloody Ground, Kentucky; Diamond State, Delaware; Empire State, New York; Empire State of the South, Georgia; Excelsior State, New York; Freestone State, Connecticut; Garden State, Kansas; Golden State, California; Gopher State, Minnesota; Granite State, New Hampshire; Green Mountain State, Vermont; Gulf State, Florida; Hawkeye

State, Iowa; Hoosier State, Indiana; Keystone State, Pennsylvania; Lake State, Michigan; Land of Steady Habits, Connecticut; Little Rhody, Rhode Island; Lone-star State, Texas; Lumber State, Maine; Mother of Presidents, Virginia; Mother of States, Virginia; Mudcat State, Mississippi; New England of the West, Minnesota; Old Colony, Massachusetts; Old Dominion, Virginia; Old-line State, Maryland; Old North State, North Carolina; Palmetto State, South Carolina; Pan-handle State, West Virginia; Pelican State, Louisiana; Peninsula State, Florida; Pine-tree State, Maine; Prairie State, Illinois; Sage-hen State, Nevada; Silver State, Nevada; Squatter State, Kansas; Sucker State, Illinois; Turpentine State, North Carolina; Web foot State, Oregon; Wolverine State, Michigan; Wooden Nutmeg State, Connecticut.

**14.** *pl.* [*cap.*] The legislative body in the island of Jersey. It consists of the bailiff, jurats of the royal court, constables, rectors of the parishes, and fourteen deputies. The lieutenant-governor has the veto power. Guernsey has a similar body, the Deliberative States, and a more popular assembly, the Elective States.

**15**†. A statement; a document containing a statement, or showing the state or condition of something at a given time; an account (or the like) stated.—**16.** In *engraving*, an impression taken from an engraved plate in some particular stage of its progress, recognized by certain distinctive marks not seen on previous impressions or on any made subsequently unless coupled with fresh details. There may be seven, eight, or more states from one plate.—**17.** In *bot.*, a form or phase of a particular plant.

Sticta linita . . . was recognized as occurring in the United States by Delise, . . . and Dr. Nylander (Syn., p. 353) speaks of a *state* from Arctic America.
*Tuckerman*, Genera Lichenum, p. 35.

**Border State**, in *U. S. hist.*, one of those slave States which bordered upon the free States. They were Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.—**Cap of state**, in *her.*, a bearing representing the head-dress worn in the middle ages by the lord mayor of London on his installation, like a short cone with a ring, as of fur, around the head.—**Chair of state.** See *chair*.—**Civil state.** See *civil*.—**Cloth of state.** See *cloth*.—**Commissioner for the State of,** etc. See *commissioner*.—**Confederate States of America, construct state, cotton States.** See the qualifying words.—**Council of State.** See *council*.—**Cretinoid state,** myxedema.—**Department of State.** See *department*.—**Doctrine of States' rights,** in *U. S. hist.*, the doctrine that to the separate States of the Union belong all rights and privileges not specially delegated by the Constitution to the general government; the doctrine of strict construction of the Constitution. In this form the doctrine has always been and is still held as one of the distinctive principles of the Democratic party. Before the civil war the more radical believers in the doctrine of States' rights held that the separate States possessed all the powers and rights of sovereignty, and that the Union was only a federation from which each of the States had a right to secede.—**Ecclesiastical state**†, **free States.** See the adjectives.—**In a state of nature.** See *nature*.—**Intermediate, maritime state.** See the adjectives.—**Middle States.** See *middle*.—**Military state,** that branch of the government of a state or nation by which its military power is exercised, including all who by reason of their service therein are under military authority and regulation.—**Purse of state,** in *her.* See *purse*.—**Reason of state.** See *reason*.—**Slave State.** See *slave*[2].—**Southern States,** the States in the southern part of the United States, generally regarded as the same as the former slave States.—**Sovereign state.** See *sovereign*.—**State of facts,** in *law*, a technical term sometimes used of a written statement of facts in the nature of or a substitute for pleadings, or evidence, or both.—**State of progress.** See *progress*.—**State's evidence.** See *king's evidence*, under *evidence*.—**States of the Church,** or **Papal States,** the former temporal dominions of the Pope. They were principally in central Italy, and extended from about Ravenna and Ancona on the Adriatic to the Mediterranean, including Rome. Their origin dates from a grant made by Pepin the Short in the middle of the eighth century. The territory was greatly reduced in 1860, and the remainder was annexed in 1870 to the kingdom of Italy (with a few small exceptions, including the Vatican and its dependencies).—**The States.** (*a*) The Netherlands. (*b*) The United States of America: as, he has sailed from Liverpool for *the States*. [Great Britain and her colonies.]—**To keep state,** to assume the pomp, dignity, and reserve of a person of high rank or degree; act or conduct one's self with pompous dignity; hence, to be difficult of access.

Seated in thy silver chair,
*State* in wonted manner *keep*.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

**To lie in state,** to be placed on view in some public place, surrounded with ceremonious pomp and solemnity: said of a dead person. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** See *situation*.

**II.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the community or body politic; public: as, *state* affairs; *state* policy; a *state* paper.

To send the *state* prisoners on board of a man of war which lay off Leith. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., V. 31.

**2.** Used on or intended for occasions of great pomp or ceremony: as, a *state* carriage.—**3.** Of or pertaining to one of the commonwealths which make up a federal republic: opposed to *national*: as, *state* rights; a *state* prison; *state* legislatures.—**State banks.** See *bank*[2], 4.—**State carriage.** See *carriage*.—**State church.** See *established church*, under *church*.—**State criminal,** one who commits an offense against the state, as treason; a political offender.—**State domain, gallantry, law.** See the nouns.—**State lands,** lands granted to or owned by a state, for internal improvements, educational purposes, etc.—**State paper.** (*a*) A paper prepared under the direction of a state, and relating to its political interests or government. (*b*) A newspaper selected, by or pursuant to law, for the publication of official or legal notices.—**State prison.** (*a*) A jail for political offenders only. (*b*) A prison maintained by a State for the regular confinement of felons under sentence to imprisonment: distinguished from county and city jails, in which are confined misdemeanants, and felons awaiting trial, or awaiting execution of the death penalty, and from reformatories, etc. [U. S.]—**State prisoner, sword,** etc. See the nouns.

**state** (stāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stated*, ppr. *stating*. [< *state*, *n.*] **1.** To set; fix; settle; establish; stablish: as, to *state* a day: chiefly used in the past participle.

And you be *stated* in a double hope.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

**2**†. To settle as a possession upon; bestow or settle upon.

You boast to me
Of a great revenue, a large substance,
Wherein you would endow and *state* my daughter.
*Middleton and Rowley*, Fair Quarrel, i. 1.

**3.** To express the particulars of; set down in detail or in gross; represent fully in words; make known specifically; explain particularly; narrate; recite: as, to *state* an opinion; to *state* the particulars of a case.

I pretended not fully to *state*, much less demonstrate, the truth contained in the text. *Atterbury*.

**4.** In *law*, to aver or allege. Thus, *stating* a case to be within the purview of a statute is simply alleging that it is; while *showing* it to be so consists in a disclosure of the facts which bring it within the statute.—**Account stated.** See *account*.—**Case stated.** See *case agreed*, under *case*[1].—**To state it**†, to keep state. See *state*, *n.*

Wolsey began to *state it* at York as high as ever.
*Fuller*, Ch. Hist., V. ii. 4. (*Davies.*)

=**Syn. 3.** *Speak*, *Tell*, etc. (see *say*[1]), specify, set forth.

**state**† (stāt), *a.* [Irreg. used for *stately*.] Stately. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

**statecraft** (stāt'kraft), *n.* The art of conducting state affairs; state management; statesmanship.

**stated** (stā'ted), *p. a.* Settled; established; regular; occurring at regular intervals; appointed or given regularly.

It was his manner to use *stated* hours and places for exercises of devotion. *Steele*, Englishman, No. 26.

The *stated* and unquestionable fee of his office.
*Addison*.

**Stated clerk,** the principal clerk of Presbyterian church courts in the United States, usually associated in the superior courts with an official called a *permanent clerk*. The stated clerk of the General Assembly is the custodian of all the books, records, and papers of the court, and has charge of the printing and distribution of the minutes and other documents as ordered by the Assembly.

**statedly** (stā'ted-li), *adv.* At stated or settled times; regularly; at certain intervals; not occasionally. *Imp. Dict.*

**stateful**† (stāt'fûl), *a.* [< *state* + *-ful*.] Full of state; stately.

A *statefull* silence in his presence.
*Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, i. 5.

**statehood** (stāt'hùd), *n.* [< *state* + *-hood*.] The condition or status of a state.

**state-house** (stāt'hous), *n.* The public building in which the legislature of a State holds its sittings; the capitol of a State. [U. S.]

**stateless** (stāt'les), *a.* [< *state* + *-less*.] Without state or pomp.

**statelily** (stāt'li-li), *adv.* In a stately manner. *Sir H. Taylor*, Philip van Artevelde, I., v. 9. [Rare.]

**stateliness** (stāt'li-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being stately; loftiness of mien or manner; majestic appearance; dignity.

**stately** (stāt'li), *a.* [< ME. *statly*, *estatlich* = MD. *staetelick*, D. *statelijk* = MLG. *statelich*, *statlich* = Dan. *statelig*, stately; appar. confused in MLG., etc., with MHG. **statelich*, G. *stattlich*, stately, excellent, important, seeming; cf. the adv. OHG. *statelicho*, properly (< *stat*, opportunity, etc.; akin to E. *stead*, place: see *stead*), MHG. *stateliche*, *statlich*, properly, moderately, G. *stattlich*, magnificently, excellently, etc.; as *state* + *-ly*[1].] Grand, lofty, or majestic in proportions, bearing, manner, or the like; dignified; elevated: applied to persons or to things.

These regions have abundance of high cedars, and other *stately* trees casting a shade. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

The veneration and respect it [the picture of the Duchess of Ormond] fills me with . . . will make those who come to visit me think I am grown on the sudden wonderful *stately* and reserved.
*Swift*, To the Duchess of Ormond, Dec. 20, 1712.

=**Syn.** *August*, etc. (see *majestic*), imperial, princely, royal, palatial, pompous, ceremonious, formal.

**stately** (stāt'li), *adv.* [< *stately*, *a.*] In a stately manner.

Ye that walk
The earth, and *stately* tread, or lowly creep.
*Milton*, P. L., v. 201.

**statement** (stāt'ment), *n.* [< *state* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of stating, reciting, or presenting verbally or on paper.—**2.** That which is stated; a formal embodiment in language of facts or opinions; a narrative; a recital; the expression of a fact or of an opinion; account; report: as, a verbal *statement*; a written *statement*; a bank *statement*; a doctrinal *statement*.—**Calculus of equivalent statements.** See *calculus*.

**state-monger** (stāt'mung"gėr), *n.* One who is versed in politics, or dabbles in state affairs. *Imp. Dict.*

**stater**[1] (stā'tėr), *n.* [< *state* + *-er*[1].] One who states.

**stater**[2] (stā'tėr), *n.* [< L. *stater*, < Gr. στατήρ, a standard of weight or money, a Persian gold coin, also a silver (or sometimes gold) coin of certain Greek states, < ἱστάναι, mid. and pass. ἵστασθαι, stand.] A general name for the principal or standard coin of various cities and states of ancient Greece. The common signification is a gold coin equal in weight to two drachmæ of Attic standard, or about 132.6 grains, and in value to twenty drachmæ. There were also in various states staters of Euboic and Æginetan standards. The oldest staters, those of Lydia, said to have been first coined by Cræsus, were struck in the pale gold called *electrum*. At the period of Greek decline the silver tetradrachm was called *stater*. This coin is the "piece of money" (equivalent to a Jewish shekel) of Mat. xvii. 27. As a general term for a standard of weight, the name *stater* was given to the Attic mina and the Sicilian litra.

**state-room** (stāt'rōm), *n.* **1.** A room or an apartment of state in a palace or great house.—**2.** In the United States navy, an officer's sleeping-apartment (called *cabin* in the British navy).—**3.** A small private sleeping-apartment, generally with accommodation for two persons, on a passenger-steamer. Compare *cabin*, 3.—**4.** A similar apartment in a sleeping-car. [U. S.]

**states-general** (stāts'jen'ė-ral), *n. pl.* The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country, in contradistinction to the assemblies of provinces; specifically [*cap.*], the name given to the legislative assemblies of France before the revolution of 1789, and to those of the Netherlands.

**statesman** (stāts'man), *n.*; pl. *statesmen* (-men). [= D. *staatsman* = G. *staatsmann* = Sw. *statsman* = Dan. *statsmand*; as *state's*, poss. of *state*, + *man*.] **1.** A man who is versed in the art of government, and exhibits conspicuous ability and sagacity in the direction and management of public affairs; a politician in the highest sense of the term.

It is a weakness which attends high and low: the *statesman* who holds the helm, as well as the peasant who holds the plough. *South*.

The Eastern politicians never do anything without the opinion of the astrologers on the fortunate moment. . . . *Statesmen* of a more judicious prescience look for the fortunate moment too; but they seek it, not in the conjunctions and oppositions of planets, but in the conjunctions and oppositions of men and things.
*Burke*, Letter to a Member of the Nat. Assembly, 1791.

**2.** One who occupies his own estate; a small landholder. [Prov. Eng.]

The old *statesmen* or peasant proprietors of the valley had for the most part succumbed to various destructive influences, some social, some economical, added to a certain amount of corrosion from within.
*Mrs. Humphry Ward*, Robert Elsmere, I. ii.

=**Syn. 1.** See *politician*.

**statesmanlike** (stāts'man-līk), *a.* [< *statesman* + *like*.] Having the manner or the wisdom of statesmen; worthy of or befitting a statesman: as, a *statesmanlike* measure.

**statesmanly** (stāts'man-li), *a.* Relating to or befitting a statesman; statesmanlike. *De Quincey*.

**statesmanship** (stāts'man-ship), *n.* [< *statesman* + *-ship*.] The qualifications or employments of a statesman; political skill, in the higher sense.

The petty craft so often mistaken for *statesmanship* by minds grown narrow in habits of intrigue, jobbing, and official etiquette. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

**state-socialism** (stāt'sō'shal-izm), *n.* A scheme of government which favors the enlargement of the functions of the state as the best way to introduce the reforms urged by socialists for the amelioration of the poorer classes, as the nationalization of land, state banks where credit shall be given to laboring men, etc.

**state-socialist** (stāt'sō'shal-ist), *n.* A believer in the principles of state-socialism; one who favors the introduction of socialistic innovations through the agency of the state.

**stateswoman** (stāts'wùm"an), *n.*; pl. *stateswomen* (-wim"en). [< *state's*, poss. of *state*, + *woman*.] A woman who is versed in or meddles with public affairs, or who gives evidence of political shrewdness or ability. [Rare.]

How she was in debt, and where she meant
To raise fresh sums: she 's a great *stateswoman!*
*B. Jonson.*

**ɨathe** (stāth), *n.* [Also *staith, staithe;* early mod. E. also *stayth, steyth;* < ME. *stathe* (AF. *stathe*), < AS. *stæth*, later *steth*, bank, shore, = Icel. *stöth*, a harbor, roadstead, port, landing; akin to AS. *stede*, stead: see *stead.*] A landing-place; a wharf. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

**tathmograph** (stath'mō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *σταθμάν*, measure, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for indicating and registering the velocity of railroad-trains: a form of velocimeter. *E. H. Knight.*

**tatic** (stat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *στατικός*, causing to stand, pertaining to standing, < *στατός*, verbal adj. of *ἱστάναι*, mid. and pass. *ἱστασθαι*, stand: see *stasis, stand.*] 1†. Pertaining to weight and the theory of weight.—2. Same as *statical.*—**Static ataxia**, inability to stand without falling or excessive swaying, especially with closed eyes, as in tabes.—**Static gangrene**, gangrene resulting from mechanical obstruction to the return of blood from a part.—**Static refraction.** See *refraction.*

**ɨatical** (stat'i-kal), *a.* [< *static* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to bodies at rest or to forces in equilibrium.—2. Acting by mere weight without producing motion: as, *statical* pressure.—**Statical electricity.** See *electricity.*—**Statical induction.** See *induction*, 6.—**Statical manometer.** See *manometer.*

**ɨatically** (stat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a statical manner; according to statics.

**Statice** (stat'i-sē), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *στατική*, an astringent herb, fem. of *στατικός*, causing to stand: see *static.*] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Plumbagineæ*, type of the tribe *Staticeæ*. It is characterized by its acaulescent or tufted herbaceous or somewhat shrubby habit, flat alternate leaves, inflorescence commonly cymose and composed of one-sided spikes, stamens but slightly united to the petals, and styles distinct to the angles of the ovary, with capitate, oblong, or linear stigmas. Over 120 species have been described, natives of the sea-shore and of desert sands, mostly of the Old World, and of the northern hemisphere, especially of the Mediterranean region. A smaller number occur in America, South Africa, tropical Asia, and Australia. They are usually perennials; a few are diminutive loosely branched shrubs. They are smooth or covered with scurf or dust. The leaves vary from linear to obovate, and from entire to pinnatifid or dissected; they form a rosette at the root, or are crowded or scattered upon the branches. The short-pedicelled corolla consists of five nearly or quite distinct petals with long claws, and is commonly surrounded by a funnel-shaped calyx which is ten-ribbed below, and scarious, plicate, and colored above, but usually of a different color from the corolla, which is often white with a purple or lavender calyx and purplish-brown pedicel. They are known in general as *sea-lavender.* The common European *S. Limonium* is also sometimes called *marsh-beet* from its purplish root; it is the *red behen* of the old apothecaries. Its American variety, *Caroliniana*, the marsh-rosemary of the coast from Newfoundland to Texas, is also known as *canker-root*, from the use as an astringent of its large bitter fleshy root, which also contains tannic acid (whence its name *ink-root*). The very large roots of *S. latifolia* are used for tanning in Russia and Spain, and those of *S. mucronata* as a nervine in Morocco under the name of *safrija.* Other species also form valued remedies, as *S. Brasiliensis*, the guayacura of Brazil and southward. Many species are cultivated for their beauty, as *S. latifolia*, and *S. arborescens*, a shrub from the Canaries. In Afghanistan, where several species grow in desert regions, they form a source of fuel.

Flowering Plant of *Statice Limonium*, var. *Caroliniana.*
*a*, the flower with its bracts.

**Staticeæ** (stā-tis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Statice* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants, of the order *Plumbagineæ*, distinguished from the other tribe (*Plumbageæ*) by flowers with a commonly spreading, scarious, and colored calyx-border, stamens united to the petals at the base or higher, and styles distinct to the middle or the base. It includes 5 genera, of which *Statice* is the type. They are commonly acaulescent plants, very largely maritime, and of the Mediterranean region.

**statics** (stat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *static* (see *-ics*). Cf. F. *statique*, < Gr. *στατική*, the art of weighing, fem. of *στατικός*, causing to stand: see *static.*] That branch of mechanics which treats of the relations of strains and stresses, or of the figures of bodies in equilibrium and of the magnitudes and directions of the pressures.—**Chemical, graphical, social statics.** See the adjectives.

**station** (stā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *stacion*, < OF. *station, stacion, estaçon, estachon, estaisun*, etc., F. *station* = Sp. *estacion* = Pg. *estação* = It. *stazione* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *station*, < L. *statio(n-)*, a standing, place of standing, station, a post, abode, dwelling, position, office, etc., < *stare*, stand: see *state, stand.*] 1. A standing still; a state of rest or inactivity. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Her motion and her *station* are as one.
*Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 3. 22.

Man's life is a progress, and not a *station.*
*Emerson*, Compensation.

2. Manner of standing; attitude; pose: rare except in the specific uses.

An eye like Mars to threaten and command;
A *station* like the herald Mercury,
New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 58.

Specifically—(*a*) In *med.*, the steadiness (freedom from swaying) with which one stands. (*b*) The manner of standing or the attitude of live stock, particularly of exhibition game fowls: as, a duckwing game-cock of standard high *station.*

3. The spot or place where anything habitually stands or exists; particularly, the place to which a person is appointed and which he occupies for the performance of some duty; assigned post: as, a life-boat *station;* an observing-*station;* the *station* of a sentinel; the several *stations* of the officers and crew of a ship when the fire-signal is sounded.

If that service ye now do want,
What *station* will ye be?
*Blancheflour and Jellyflorice* (Child's Ballads, IV. 297).

One of our companions took his *station* as sentinel upon the tomb of the little mosque. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xx.

4. The place where the police force of any district is assembled when not on duty; a district or branch police office. See *police station*, under *police.*—5. The place where the British officers of a district in India, or the officers of a garrison, reside; also, the aggregate of society in such a place: as, to ask the *station* to dinner. *Yule and Burnell*, Anglo-Indian Glossary.

The little bills done by the rich bunneahs, the small and great pecuniary relations between the *station* and the bazaar. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 194.

6. The condition or position of an animal or a plant in its habitat, or its relation to its environment: often used synonymously with *habitat* (but *habitat* is simply the place where an animal or plant lives, *station* the condition under which it lives there).

The males and females of the same species of butterfly are known in several cases to inhabit different *stations*, the former commonly basking in the sunshine, the latter haunting gloomy forests.
*Darwin*, Descent of Man, I. 391.

7. In *surv.*: (*a*) The place selected for planting the instrument with which an observation is to be made. (*b*) A fixed uniform distance (usually the length of a chain of 100 feet, or 66 feet, or half the length of a twenty-meter chain) into which a line of survey is divided. The stations are consecutively numbered.—8. A stock-farm. [Australia.]—9. A regular stopping-place. (*a*) One of the stages or regular stopping-places at which pilgrims to Rome or other holy place were wont to stop and rest, as a church or the tomb of a martyr. (*b*) One of the places at which ecclesiastical processions pause for the performance of an act of devotion, as a church, the tomb of a martyr, or some similar sacred spot. Hence—(*c*) The religious procession to and from or the service of devotion at these places. (*d*) One of the representations of the successive stages of Christ's passion which are often placed round the naves of churches, and by the sides of the way leading to sacred edifices, and which are visited in rotation. (*e*) In the *early church*, the place appointed at church for each class of worshipers, more especially for each grade of penitents; hence, the status, condition, or class so indicated. (*f*) A place where railway-trains regularly stop for the taking on of passengers or freight; hence, the buildings erected at such a place for railway business; a depot.

10. *Eccles.*: (*a*) In the *early church*, an assembly of the faithful in the church, especially for the celebration of the eucharist. (*b*) The fast and service on Wednesday and Friday (except between Easter and Pentecost), in memory of the council which condemned Christ, and of his passion. These are still maintained by the Greek Church, but the fast of Wednesday in the Western Church has been abrogated. (*c*) Among Roman Catholics, a church where indulgences are to be obtained on certain days.—11. Situation; position.

The head has the most beautiful appearance, as well as the highest *station*, in a human figure
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 98.

12. Status; rank; standing; specifically, rank or standing in life; social state or position; condition of life; hence, high rank or standing.

They in France of the best rank and *station.*
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3. 73.

He never courted men in *station.*
*Swift*, Death of Dr. Swift.

Content may dwell in all *stations.*
*Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 27.

Given as a tonic, but not worthy an officinal *station.*
*Dunglison*, Med. Dict.

13. In *mining*, an enlargement made in a shaft, level, or gangway to receive a pump, bob, tank, or machinery of any kind.—**False station**, in *surv.* See *false.*—**Life-saving station**, a station on a sea-coast furnished with life-boats and other apparatus for saving life from shipwreck.—**Military station**, a place where troops are regularly kept in garrison.—**Naval station**, a safe and commodious shelter or harbor for the warlike or commercial ships of a nation, where there is a dock-yard and everything requisite for the repair of ships.—**Outside station.** See *outside.*—**Syn. 9** (*f*). See *depot.*

**station** (stā'shon), *v. t.* [< *station*, *n.*] To assign a station or position to: as, to *station* troops on the right or left of an army; to *station* a sentinel on a rampart; to *station* one's self at a door.

Not less one glance he caught
Thro' open doors of Ida *station'd* there
Unshaken, clinging to her purpose.
*Tennyson*, Princess, v.

**stational** (stā'shon-al), *a.* [< L. *stationalis*, standing still, fixed, < *statio(n-)*, a standing still, a post: see *station.*] Of or pertaining to a station.

**stationariness** (stā'shon-ā-ri-nes), *n.* Stationary character or quality; fixity: as, the *stationariness* of the barometer; the *stationariness* of rents. *J. S. Mill*, On Liberty, iii.

**stationary** (stā'shon-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *stationnaire* = Sp. Pg. *estacionario* = It. *stazionario*, < L. *stationarius*, pertaining to a post or station, < *statio(n-)*, a post, station: see *station.*]

I. *a.* 1. Having a particular station or place; remaining in a certain place; not movable, or not intended to be moved; not moving, or appearing not to move; technically, without velocity, whether this condition is only instantaneous, or whether the body spoken of remains motionless for an interval of time. A planet is said to be stationary at a turning-point of its motion, when its longitude is neither increasing nor diminishing. The sun is said to be stationary when it reaches one of the tropics and begins to turn toward the equinoctial.

2. Remaining in the same condition or state; making no progress; without change; with neither increase nor decrease of symptoms, intensity, etc.: as, a *stationary* temperature.

The ancient philosophy disdained to be useful, and was content to be *stationary.* *Macaulay*, Bacon.

**Stationary air**, the amount of air which remains constantly in the lungs in ordinary respiration.—**Stationary contact, diseases, engine.** See the nouns.—**Stationary motion**, such a motion of a system that no particle continually departs further and further from its original position, nor does its velocity continually increase or diminish. *Clausius.*—**Stationary point**, on a curve, a point where the point generating the curve is stationary and turns back; a cusp; a binode whose two tangents coincide.—**Stationary tangent of a curve**, a tangent where the moving tangent generating the curve is stationary and turns back; an inflection.—**Stationary tangent plane of a surface**, a tangent plane which has stationary contact with the surface.

II. *n.*; pl. *stationaries* (-riz). 1. A person or thing which remains or continues in the same place or condition; specifically, one of a force of permanent or stationary troops.

The *stationaries* are mine already So are the soldiery all the way up the Nile. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xx.

Then they are *stationaries* in their houses, which be in the middle points of the latitudes, which they call ecliptics. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, ii. 16.

2. One who wishes to stay as or where he is; one who opposes or resists progress; an extreme conservatist.

Divided between the party of movement and that of resistance—the progressives and the *stationaries.*
*Huc*, Travels (trans. 1852), II. 129.

**station-bill** (stā'shon-bil), *n.* *Naut.*, a list containing the appointed posts of the ship's company for all evolutions.

**station-calendar** (stā'shon-kal"en-dėr), *n.* On a railroad, a station-indicator.

**stationer** (stā'shon-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *stationer;* < ME. *stacyoner*, < ML. *stationarius, stacionarius*, a resident, resident canon, vender of books, < L. *statio(n-)*, a station, stall: see *station.*] 1†. A bookseller.

Any scurrile pamphlet is welcome to our mercenary *stationers* in English.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 23.

Anterior to the invention of printing, there flourished a craft or trade who were denominated *stationers;* they were scribes and limners, and dealers in manuscript copies, and in parchment and paper, and other literary wares.
*I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 432.

2. One who sells the materials used in writing, as paper, pens, pencils, ink, etc.—**Stationers' Hall**, a building in London belonging to the gild called the "Company of Stationers," in which a book is kept for the registration of copyrights.—**Stationers' rule**. See *rule*[1].—**Walking, running, or flying stationer**, a hawker of ballads, chap-books, pamphlets, and other kinds of cheap popular literature. Compare *running patterer*, under *patterer*. *Tatler*, No. 4.

**stationery** (stā′shon-ėr-i), *n.* and *a.* [< *stationer* + *-y*[3] (see *-ery*).] **I.** *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers; the various materials employed in writing, such as paper, pens, pencils, and ink.—**Stationery office**, an office in London which is the medium through which all government offices, both at home and abroad, are supplied with writing-materials. It also contracts for the printing of reports, etc. *Imp. Dict.*

**II.** *a.* Relating to writing, or consisting of writing-materials: as, *stationery* goods.

**station-house** (stā′shon-hous), *n.* 1. A police-station.—2. The building containing the office, waiting-rooms, etc., of a railway-station. *The Century*, XXXV. 89.

**station-indicator** (stā′shon-in″di-kā-tor), *n.* On a railway: (*a*) A bulletin-board at a station on which are exhibited the time of departure of trains and the stations at which they will stop. (*b*) A device in a car for exhibiting in succession the names of the stations where stops are to be made.

**station-master** (stā′shon-mās″tėr), *n.* The official in charge of a station; specifically, the person in charge of a railway-station.

**station-meter** (stā′shon-mē″tėr), *n.* A meter of large size used in gas-works to measure the flow of gas. Such meters are made with various attachments, as water-line, pressure, and overflow gages, register-clock, and telltale indicators of the rate of flow. *E. H. Knight.*

**station-pointer** (stā′shon-poin″tėr), *n.* In *surv.*, an instrument for expeditiously laying down on a chart the position of a place from which the angles subtended by three distant objects, whose positions are known, have been measured; a three-armed protractor.

**station-pole, station-staff** (stā′shon-pōl, -staf), *n.* In *surv.*, same as *leveling-staff*, 1.

**statism** (stā′tizm), *n.* [< *state* + *-ism*.] The art of government; hence, in a depreciative sense, policy. [Rare.]

Hence it is that the enemies of God take occasion to blaspheme, and call our religion *statism*.
*South*, Sermons, I. iv.

**statist** (stā′tist), *n.* [= G. *statist* = Sw. *statist*, a statesman, politician, = Sp. Pg. *estadista*, a statesman, politician, also a statistician, = It. *statista*, a statesman; as *state* (L. *status*) + *-ist*.] 1. A statesman; a politician; one skilled in government. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Next is your *statist's* face, a serious, solemn, and supercilious face, full of formal and square gravity.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

2. A statistician.

The keen *statist* reckons by tens and hundreds; the genial man is interested in every slipper that comes into the assembly. *Emerson*, Success.

**statistic** (stā-tis′tik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *statistique* = Sp. *estadístico* = Pg. *estadistico* = It. *statistico* (cf. G. *statistisch* = Sw. Dan. *statistisk*), lit. pertaining to a statist or to matters of the state; as *statist* + *-ic*. II. *n.* = F. *statistique* = Sp. *estadística* = Pg. *estadistica* = It. *statistica*, statistics, = G. *statistik*, political science, statistics, = Sw. Dan. *statistik*, statistics; from the adj.] **I.** *a.* Statistical.

**II.** *n.* 1. Same as *statistics*.—2. A statistical statement.—3†. A statistician.

Henley said you were the best *statistic* in Europe.
*Southey*, 1801, in Robberd's Mem. of Taylor of Norwich, I. 508.

**statistical** (stā-tis′ti-kal), *a.* [< *statistic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to statistics; consisting of facts and calculations or such matters: as, *statistical* tables; *statistical* information.—**Primary statistical number**, the number of a class ascertained by direct counting. **Statistical inference**. See *inference*.—**Statistical method**, a scientific method in which results are deduced from averages as data. Political economy, the kinetic theory of gases, and Darwinian evolutionism persue statistical methods, which are also now applied to psychology.—**Statistical proposition**. See *proposition*.—**Statistical ratio**, the number of one class of things which are found associated upon the average with each one of another class of things: thus, the number of children per family is a *statistical ratio;* so is the average duration of life.

**statistically** (stā-tis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a statistical manner; by the use of statistics; from a statistical point of view.

**statistician** (stat-is-tish′an), *n.* [= F. *statisticien*: as *statistic* + *-ian*.] One who is versed in or collects statistics.

**statistics** (stā-tis′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *statistic* (see *-ics*).] 1. A systematic collection of numbers relating to the enumeration of great classes, or to ratios of quantities connected with such classes, and ascertained by direct enumeration. Thus, a table of the populations of the different States of the American Union is called a *table of statistics;* so is a table showing the percentages of farms in different parts of the country that are mortgaged, provided these percentages have been ascertained from direct sampling, and not calculated by dividing the number of mortgaged farms by the total number of farms.

The word *statistics*, as the name of a peculiar science, was first engrafted into our language by Sir John Sinclair. It comprehends, according to the practice of the German writers, from whom it was adopted, all those topics of inquiry which interest the statesman.
*Monthly Rev.*, 1796, App., p. 553 (N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. [404).

2. The study of any subject, especially sociology, by means of extensive enumerations; the science of human society, so far as deduced from enumerations.—**Bureau of Statistics**. See *bureau*.—**Vital statistics**, a collection of statistical ratios relating to the average course of life, including the death-rates at different ages, liability to different diseases, etc.

**statistology** (stā-tis-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < *statist(ics)* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A discourse or treatise on statistics.

**stative** (stā′tiv), *a.* [= OF. *statif*, < L. *stativus*, standing still, < *stare*, stand: see *state*.] 1. Pertaining to a fixed camp or military post or quarters.—2. In *Heb. gram.*, indicating a physical state, or mental, intransitive, or reflexive action: said of certain verbs.

**statize**† (stā′tīz), *v. i.* [< *state* + *-ize*. Cf. *statist*.] To meddle in state affairs. *Davies.*

Secular . . . mysteries are for the knowledge of *statizing* Jesuits. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 168.

**statlich**†, *a.* A Middle English form of *stately*.

**statoblast** (stat′ō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *στατός*, standing, fixed (see *static*), + *βλαστός*, a bud, germ.] One of the peculiar internal asexual buds developed in the body-cavity of the fresh-water or phylactolæmatous polyzoans, comparable to the gemmules of the fresh-water sponges, and serving for reproduction. These germs of new individuals to be reproduced agamogenetically by internal gemmation are formed in the funiculus or mesentery of the polyzoan; on the death of the parent organism, they are ruptured, and give exit to a young animal essentially like the parent. The fact that statoblasts contain no germinal vesicle, and never exhibit the phenomena of segmentation or yolk-cleavage, is conclusive against their being ova or eggs; and, moreover, an ovary producing ova occurs elsewhere in the same individual that produces statoblasts. Also called *winter bud*. See cut under *Plumatella*.

**statoblastic** (stat-ō-blas′tik), *a.* [< *statoblast* + *-ic*.] 1. Having the character or nature of a statoblast; of or pertaining to statoblasts: as, *statoblastic* capsules; *statoblastic* reproduction.—2. Giving rise to statoblasts; reproduced by means of statoblasts: as, a *statoblastic* polyzoan.

**statocracy** (stā-tok′ra-si), *n.* [< *state* + *-ocracy*, after *aristocracy*, etc.] Government or rule by the state alone, uncontrolled by ecclesiastical power.

**statoscope** (stat′ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *στατός*, standing, fixed (see *static*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A form of aneroid barometer for registering minute variations of atmospheric pressure. It consists of a sensitive metallic diaphragm exposed on the outside to the changes of atmospheric pressure, and connecting on the inside with a closed reservoir of air, of four or five liters capacity, protected from temperature-changes by non-conducting walls filled with felt and wool. Registration is effected by a long index-needle on the cylinder of a chronograph. At the beginning of observation the index is brought to zero of the scale by opening a stop-cock connecting the reservoir with the outside air, and the absolute pressure at the moment is observed with a mercurial barometer. The stop-cock is then closed, and the index-needle shows variations of pressure as small as .01 millimeter of mercury. The total limit of change that can be registered is about 5 millimeters; for pressures beyond this the instrument must be reset.

**statosphere** (stat′ō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *στατός*, standing, fixed, + *σφαῖρα*, a globe.] The globose, chitinous, spiculiferous envelop of the protoplasm of the winter or resting stage of the fresh-water sponges. *J. A. Ryder.*

**statospore** (stat′ō-spōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στατός*, standing, fixed, + *σπορά*, seed: see *spore*[2].] In *bot.*, a motionless or resting spore; a hypnospore.

**statua**† (stat′ū-ą), *n.* [< L. *statua*, an image, a statue: see *statue*.] A statue.

Even at the base of Pompey's *statua*,
Which all the while ran blood, great Cæsar fell.
*Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 192.

Behold the *Statuas* which wise Vulcan plac'd
Under the altar of Olympian Jove,
And gave to them an artificial life.
*Beaumont*, Masque of Inner Temple and Gray's Inn.

**statuary** (stat′ū-ą-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *statuaire* = Sp. Pg. *estatuario* = It. *statuario*, < L. *statuarius*, of or pertaining to statues (*statuaria*, sc. *ars*, the statuary art), < *statua*, a statue: see *statue*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a statue or statuary.

What connoisseurs call *statuary* grace, by which is meant elegance unconnected with motion.
*Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

**Statuary marble**, fine-grained white marble, especially sought for monuments, busts, etc.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *statuaries* (-riz). 1. One who makes statues; a sculptor; specifically, one who makes statues in metal, a bronze-caster, or one who makes copies of statues designed by another artist.

*Statuaries* could
By the foot of Hercules set down punctually
His whole dimensions.
*Massinger*, Emperor of the East, ii. 1.

Durst the gates, and burn the palaces, break the works of the *statuary*. *Tennyson*, Experiments, Boädicea.

2. The art of carving or making statues or figures in the round representing persons, animals, etc.: a main branch of sculpture.

The northern nations . . . were too barbarous to preserve the remains of learning more carefully than they did those of *statuary* or architecture or civility.
*Sir W. Temple*, Ancient and Modern Learning.

3. Statues collectively.

**statue** (stat′ū), *n.* [< ME. *statue*, < OF. *statue*, F. *statue* = Sp. Pg. *estatua* = It. *statua*, < L. *statua*, an image set up, a statue, pillar, < *statuere*, set up: see *statute*.] 1. A figure of a person or an animal, made of some solid substance, as marble, bronze, iron, or wood, or of any substance of solid appearance; a sculptured, cast, or molded figure, properly of some size (as distinguished from a *statuette* or *figurine*) and in the round (as distinguished from a *relief* or an *intaglio*).

This proude king let make a *statue* of golde
Sixty cubytes long. *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 169.

Within the area of the foundation walls, and all round them, were lying heads and bodies of many *statues*, which had once stood within the temple on bases still in position in three parallel rows.
*C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 306.

2†. A picture.

The rede *statue* of Mars with spere and targe
So shyneth in his whyte baner large
That alle tho feeldes gliteren up and doun.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 117.

*Sir John.* Your niecces, ere they put to sea, crave humbly,
Though absent in their bodies, they may take leave
Of their late suitors' *statues*.
*Luke.* There they hang. *Massinger*, City Madam, v. 3.

**Equestrian statue**, a statue in which the figure is represented as seated on horseback.—**Plinth of a statue**. See *plinth*.

**statue** (stat′ū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *statued*, ppr. *statuing*. [< *statue*, *n.*] To place as a statue; form a statue of.

The whole man becomes as if *statued* into stone and earth. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 36.

**statued** (stat′ūd), *a.* [< *statue* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with statues; having the form of a statue; consisting of a statue or of statues.

Pacing in sable robes the *statued* hall.
*Longfellow*, Wayside Inn, Falcon of Federigo.

Sometimes he encountered an imperial column; sometimes he came to an arcadian square flooded with light, and resonant with the fall of *statued* fountains.
*Disraeli*, Lothair, lxix.

**statue-dress** (stat′ū-dres), *n.* *Theat.*, a dress for the body and legs, made in one piece, worn in representations of statuary.

**statuesque** (stat-ū-esk′), *a.* [< *statue* + *-esque*.] Like a statue; having the formal dignity or beauty of a statue.

The *statuesque* attitudes exhibited in the ballets at the opera-house. *De Quincey*, English Opium-Eater.

**statuesquely** (stat-ū-esk′li), *adv.* In a statuesque manner; in the manner of a statue; as a statue. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 97.

**statuesqueness** (stat-ū-esk′nes), *n.* Statuesque character or appearance. *The Academy*, No. 904, p. 141.

**statuette** (stat-ū-et′), *n.* [F., dim. of *statue*, a statue: see *statue*.] A small statue; a statue or image in the round much smaller than nature; a figurine.

Most of the figures do not much exceed life-size, and many were small *statuettes*.
*C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 307.

**statuize** (stat′ū-īz), *v. t.* [< *statue* + *-ize*.] To commemorate by a statue. [Rare.]

James II. did also *statueize* himself in copper.
*Misson*, Travels in Eng., p. 309. (*Davies.*)

**statuminate**† (stā-tū′mi-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *statuminatus*, pp. of *statuminare*, prop up, support,

*statumen* (*-min-*), a prop, stay, < *statuere*, cause to stand, set up, fix upright: see *statue*.] To prop; support.

I will *statuminate* and under-prop thee.
*B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 2.

**stature** (stat′ūr), *n.* [< ME. *stature*, < OF. and F.) *stature* = Sp. Pg. *estatura* = It. *statura*, L. *statura*, height or size of the body, stature, size, growth, < *statuere*, cause to stand, set up: see *statute*.] 1. The natural height of an animal body; bodily tallness; sometimes, full height: generally used of the human body.

The Lond of Pigmaus, where that the folk ben of litylle *stature* that ben but 3 Span long.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 211.

Unto *stature* this damsel was grown.
*Catskin's Garland* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 174).

2†. A statue. [An erroneous use, due to confusion with *statue*.]

And then before her [Diana's] *stature* straight he told
Devoutly all his whole petition there.
*Mir. for Mags.*, I. 29.

In the second house there is the *stature* of a man of silver. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 236.

**statured** (stat′ūrd), *a.* [< *stature* + *-ed*².] 1†. Of the height or stature of.

Were thy dimension but a stride,
Nay, wert thou *statur'd* but a span,
She'll make thee Mimas. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 6.

2. Of or arrived at full stature. *The Century*, XXXIII. 48. [Rare.]—3†. Conditioned; circumstanced.

They [Tusser and Churchyard] being mark'd alike in their poeticall parts, living in the same time, and *statur'd* alike in their estates. *Fuller*, Worthies, Essex, I. 519.

**status** (stā′tus), *n.* [< L. *status*, standing, position, attitude, state: see *state*.] 1. Standing or position as regards rank or condition.—2. Position of affairs.—3. In *law*, the standing of a person before the law in the class of persons indicated by his or her legal qualities; the relation fixed by law in which a person stands toward others or the state. Different writers vary much in the extent of meaning implied, but in the best usage it includes liberty, citizenship, and marriage, infancy and majority and wardship or tutelage, and mental capacity or incapacity according to legal tests. It is rarely if ever used of any of those relations which are terminable by consent, such as partnership.—**Status quo**, the condition in which (the thing or things were at first or are now). Compare *in statu quo*.

**statutable** (stat′ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *statute* + *-able*.] 1. Made, required, or imposed by statute; statutory: as, a *statutable* punishment.—2. Allowed by the rules; standard.

I met with one the other day who was at least three inches above five foot, which you know is the *statutable* measure of that club. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 108.

**statutably** (stat′ū-ta-bli), *adv.* In a manner agreeable to statute; as required or provided by statute.

**statute** (stat′ūt), *n.* [< ME. *statut*, < OF. *statut*, *estatut*, *statu*, F. *statut* = Pr. *statut* = Sp. Pg. *estatuto* = It. *statuta*, *statuto* = D. *statuut* = G. Sw. Dan. *statut*, < LL. *statutum*, a statute, prop. neut. of L. *statutus*, pp. of *statuere*, set up, establish: see *stand*.] 1. An ordinance or law; specifically, a law promulgated in writing by a legislative body; an enactment by a legislature; in the United States, an act of Congress or of a State or Territorial legislature passed and promulgated according to constitutional requirements; in Great Britain, an act of Parliament made by the Sovereign by and with the advice of the Lords and Commons. Some early statutes are in the form of charters or ordinances, proceeding from the crown, the consent of the Lords and Commons not being expressed. Statutes are either public or private (in the latter case affecting an individual or a company); but the term is usually restricted to public acts of a general and permanent character. Strictly speaking, an ordinance established by either house of the legislature, or by both, without the assent of the executive, as a resolution, or joint resolution, is not a statute. The word has sometimes, however, been interpreted to include municipal ordinances. See also *act*, *article*, *bill*³, *by-law*, *charter*, *code*, *decree*, *edict*, *law*, *ordinance*, *petition*, *provision*.

Ac whiles Hunger was her maister there wolde none of hem chyde,
Ne stryue azeines his *statut* so sterneliche he loked.
*Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 321.

The *statutes* of the Lord are right. Ps. xix. 8.

Girded with frumps and curtail gibes, by one who makes sentences by the *Statute*, as if all above three inches long were confiscat. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

What are called in England constitutional *statutes*, such as Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the Act of Settlement, the Acts of Union with Scotland and Ireland, are merely ordinary laws, which could be repealed by Parliament at any moment in exactly the same way as it can repeal a highway act or lower the duty on tobacco.
*J. Bryce*, American Commonwealth, I. 237.

2. The act of a corporation or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law: as, the *statutes* of a university.—3. In *foreign and civil law*, any particular municipal law or usage, though not resting for its authority on judicial decisions or the practice of nations. *Burrill; Worcester.*—4. A statute-fair. [Prov. Eng.]—**Bloody statute**, an occasional name of the Act of the Six Articles. See *the Six Articles*, under *article*.—**Declaratory statute**. See *declaratory*.—**Directory statute**. See *directory*.—**Enabling statute**, a statute which confers a power upon a person or body that did not previously possess it.—**Enlarging statute**, a statute which increases a power that already existed.—**Equity of a statute**. See *equity*.—**Estate by statute**, more fully **estate by statute merchant**, or **estate by statute staple**, in *Eng. law*, the estate or tenancy which a creditor acquired in the lands of his debtor by their seizure on judgments by confession in forms now obsolete. See *statute merchant* and *statute staple*, below.—**General statute**, a statute which relates directly to the government or the general public interest, or to all the people of the state or of a particular class, condition, or district therein. See *legislation*, also *public statute* and *local statute*.—**Local statute**. See *local legislation*, under *local*.—**Mandatory statute**. See *mandatory*.—**Penal statutes**. See *penal*.—**Private statutes**. (*a*) See *private acts*, under *private*. (*b*) Same as *special statute*.—**Public statutes**. See *public acts*, under *public*.—**Remedial statutes**, statutes the main object of which appears directly beneficent, by supplying some defect in the law or removing inconveniences, as distinguished from those the immediate aspect of which is to impose punishment or penalty, which are called *penal statutes*. Some statutes partake of both characters, for a statute which is penal as against an offender may be remedial as toward those whom it is intended to protect.—**Retroactive statute**. See *retroactive*.—**Special** or **private statute**, a statute which the courts will not notice unless pleaded and proved like any other fact; also, a particular or peculiar statute: as, there is a *special statute* regulating chattel mortgages on canal-boats.—**Statute against benevolences**, an English statute of 1483–4 (1 Rich. III., c. 2) abolishing the peculiar system of raising money by solicitation, called benevolences, and declaring that such exactions should not be taken for precedent.—**Statute cap**. See *cap*¹.—**Statute de Donis**, more fully **Statute de Donis Conditionalibus**, an English statute of 1285 (13 Edw. I., being the Statute of Westminster, ii. c. 1) intended to put an end to the common-law doctrine that under a gift to a man and the heirs of his body he acquired absolute title by having issue, even though none should survive. The act prescribed instead that the condition stated by the giver of reversion in failure of issue should be carried into effect. Also sometimes called *statute of entail*.—**Statute labor**. See *labor*¹.—**Statute lace**†. See *lace*.—**Statute law**, a law or rule of action prescribed or enacted by the legislative power, and promulgated and recorded in writing; also, collectively, the enactments of a legislative assembly, in contradistinction to *common law*. See *law*¹.—**Statute merchant**, in *law*, a bond of record, now obsolete, acknowledged before the chief magistrate of some trading town, on which, if not paid at the day, an execution might be awarded against the body, lands, and goods of the obligor. See *pocket-judgment*.

A certaine blinde retayler, called the Diuell, vsed to lend money vpon pawnes or anie thing, and would let one for a need haue a thousand poundes vpon a *statute-merchant* of his soule. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 9.

**Statute of bread and ale**. See *bread*¹.—**Statute of charitable uses**, an English statute of 1601 (43 Eliz., c. 4), sometimes called the *statute of Elizabeth*, for the protection of property devoted to charities. It authorized the lord chancellor to appoint commissioners to inquire into the management of such property, with power to correct abuses.—**Statute of Circumspecte Agatis**, an English statute of 1285 (13 Edw. I.), in the form of a writ addressed to the judges: so named from its first two words. It directed that the king's prohibition should not lie in spiritual matters, and that the jurisdiction of the spiritual courts should be exercised in cases of demands by a parson for tithes, mortuaries, pensions, etc., notwithstanding such prohibition.—**Statute of false pretenses**, an English statute of 1757 (30 Geo. II., c. 24) which defines and punishes the crime of false pretenses.—**Statute of fraudulent conveyances**, sometimes called the *statute of Elizabeth*. (*a*) An English statute of 1571 (13 Eliz., c. 5), reenacted in nearly all of the United States, which declares all conveyances of property with intent to delay, hinder, or defraud creditors to be void as against such creditors. (*b*) An English statute of 1585 (27 Eliz., c. 4) making void all conveyances of land made with intent to deceive purchasers.—**Statute of Gloucester**, an English statute of 1278 (6 Edw. I.), passed at Gloucester, and relating to local franchises and judicature, damages to real property, waste, trespass, etc.—**Statute of Jaborers**, an English statute of 1349 (23 Edw. III.) designed to compel workmen and servants to work for the wages commonly paid in the year 1346: enacted because the pestilence had seriously decreased the number of servants, and the survivors demanded exorbitant wages.—**Statute of Lincoln**, an English statute of 1315–16 (9 Edw. II., st. 2), so called because the Parliament sat at Lincoln. It prescribed the qualifications of sheriffs. Also known as the *statute of sheriffs*.—**Statute of Marlborough (Marleberge, Marlbridge)**, an English statute of 1267 (52 Hen. III.), so called because made at Marlborough, containing twenty-nine chapters or sections relating principally to distress suits, landlord and tenant, courts, writs, etc. It is one of the earliest written laws, after the Great Charter, and is said to have been intended to defeat attempts to evade feudal dues on succession at death made by gifts inter vivos.—**Statute of merchants** (also known as the *statute of Acton Burnell*, from the place of its enactment). (*a*) An English statute or ordinance of 1283 (11 Edw. I.) for the collection of debts. (*b*) Another of 1285 (13 Edw. I.) for the same purpose.—**Statute of Merton**. Same as *provisions of Merton* (which see, under *provision*).—**Statute of military tenures**. See *military*.—**Statute of monopolies**. Same as *Monopoly Act* (which see, under *monopoly*).—**Statute of Northampton**, an English statute of 1328 (2 Edw. III.) relating to felonies, sheriffs, etc.—**Statute of Quia Emptores**, an English statute of 1289, 1290 (18 Edw. I.), which, because purchasers of land had evaded their feudal dues to the chief lord by claiming to hold under the seller as their lord, provided that upon all sales or *feoffments of* land *in fee simple* the *feoffee* should hold, not of his immediate feoffor, but of the next lord paramount of whom the feoffor himself held, and by the same services, thus putting an end to subinfeudation for several centuries.—**Statute of Rageman**, an English statute of 1276 (4 Edw. I.) requiring justices to "go throughout the land" to try suits for trespasses.—**Statute of Rutland, Ruddlan**, or **Rothlan**, an English royal ordinance of 1284 (12 Edw. I.), made at Rutland, which, among other things, forbade suits in the Exchequer except such as concerned the king and his officers, and referred to the keeping of the rolls, etc. Also called *provisions made in the Exchequer*.—**Statute of sheriffs**. Same as *statute of Lincoln*.—**Statute of Stamford**, an English statute of 1309 (3 Edw. II.) which confirmed an act of 28 Edw. I. abolishing the taking of goods, etc., by the king when on a journey except upon payment, and also abolished certain customs duties.—**Statute of Winchester** or **Winton**, an English statute of 1285 (13 Edw. I.) containing police regulations such as concern lesser crimes and the hue and cry, and prohibiting fairs and markets in churchyards.—**Statute of York**, an English statute of 1318 (12 Edw. II.) which relates to the administration of justice.—**Statutes of liveries**, English statutes, the first of which were in 1377 (1 Rich. II., c. 7), 1392–3 (16 Rich. II., c. 4), and 1396–7 (20 Rich. II., cc. 1 and 2), for the better preservation of the peace: so called because directed against the practice of giving distinctive liveries to retainers and partizans, whereby confederacies and hostile parties were engendered.—**Statutes of Westminster**, early English statutes, so called because made at Westminster. "The first" (1275), comprising fifty-one chapters, relates to freedom of elections, amercements, bail, extortion by officers, aid taken by lords, etc. "The second" (1285), including fifty chapters, relates to gifts, writs, pleas, court-proceedings, etc. Also known as *Statute de Donis* (which see, above). "The third" was the statute "Quia Emptores" (which see, above).—**Statute staple**, in *law*, a bond of record, now obsolete, acknowledged before the mayor of the staple or town constituting a grand mart, by virtue of which the creditor might forthwith have execution against the body, lands, and goods of the debtor on non-payment.

There is not one gentleman amongst twenty but his land be engaged in twenty *statutes staple*.
*Middleton*, Family of Love, i. 3.

**The Great Statute**, an English code of customs law of 1660 (12 Car. II., c. 4.) imposing duties which were termed the "old subsidy." (As to noted statutes on particular subjects, such as *statute of distributions*, *statute of enrolment*, *statute of fines*, *statute of frauds*, *statutes of jeofail*, *statute of Jewry*, *statute of limitations*, *statutes of mortmain*, *statute of murders*, *statute of non-claim*, *statute of præmunire*, *statute of provisors*, *statute of staple*, *statute of tillage*, *statute of uses*, *statute of wills*, see the word characterizing the statute.) = **Syn. 1.** *Enactment*, *Ordinance*, etc. See *law*¹.

**statute**† (stat′ūt), *v. t.* [< *statute*, *n.*] To ordain; enact; decree or establish.

The king hath ordeined and *statuted* that all and singular strangers . . . shall apply and come to his Towne of Northberne. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 186.

**statute-book** (stat′ūt-bůk), *n.* A register of statutes, laws, or legislative acts: a generic term commonly used to comprehend all the volumes in which the statute law of a state or nation is authoritatively promulgated.

**statute-fair** (stat′ūt-fār), *n.* A fair held by regular legal appointment, in contradistinction to one authorized only by use and wont. See *mop*³, 4.

**statute-roll** (stat′ūt-rōl), *n.* 1. A statute as enrolled or engrossed.—2. A collection of statutes; a statute-book.

His [Edward IV.'s] *statute-roll* contains no acts for securing or increasing public liberties.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 373.

**statutory** (stat′ū-tō-ri), *a.* [< *statute* + *-ory*.] Enacted, required, or imposed by statute; depending on statute for its authority: as, a *statutory* provision or remedy; *statutory* fines.

The first duty of the Muse is to be delightful, and it is an injury done to all of us when we are put in the wrong by a kind of *statutory* affirmation on the part of the critics of something to which our judgment will not consent, and from which our taste revolts.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 132.

The reduction of the number of public-houses to a *statutory* minimum
*Sir C. W. Dilke*, Probs. of Greater Britain, vi. 6.

On the first day of July, 1885, . . . the regular *statutory* duties were imposed. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 429.

**Statutory foreclosure**. See *foreclosure*.—**Statutory guardian**. See *guardian*, 2.—**Statutory law**. Same as *statute law* (which see, under *statute*).

**statuvolence** (stat-ū-vō′lens), *n.* [< *statuvolen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] A peculiar state or condition into which a person may throw himself by the exercise of the will, independent of extraneous conditions; a kind of self-induced clairvoyance. It is brought about by self-mesmerization, and closely resembles that hypnotic or somnambulic condition which may be produced by the will of another in suitable subjects. *W. B. Fahnestock*. [Recent.]

**statuvolent** (stat-ū′vō-lent), *a.* [< L. *status*, a state or condition, + *volen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *velle*, will.] Inducing statuvolence; affected by statuvolence, or being in that state. [Rare.]

**statuvolic** (stat-ū-vol′ik), *a.* [< *statuvol*(*ent*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining in any way to statuvolence: as, the *statuvolic* state; a *statuvolic* process. [Rare.]

**statuvolism** (stă-tū′vǫ-lizm), *n.* [< *statuvol(ent)* + *-ism.*] Same as *statuvolence.* *F. W. Hayes.*

**staumrel** (stâm′rel), *a.* [Cf. *stammer.*] Stupid; half-witted; blundering. *Burns*, Brigs of Ayr. [Scotch.]

**staunch, stauncher,** etc. See *stanch*, etc.

**Staunton's opening.** In *chess-playing.* See *opening*, 9.

**stauracin** (stâ′ra-sin), *n.* [< ML. *stauracinus*, < MGr. **σταυρακινόν*, neut. of **σταυρακινός*, pertaining to small crosses, < *σταυράκιον*, dim. of Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross.] A silken stuff figured with small crosses, in use at the Byzantine court, and as a material for ecclesiastical vestments elsewhere, in the early middle ages.

**stauraxonia** (stâ-rak-sō′ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + *ἄξων*, an axis.] In *promorphology*, stauraxonial organic forms, as pyramids. *Stauraxonia homopola* are figures with equal poles, whose stereometric figure is a double pyramid (two pyramids base to base). *Stauraxonia heteropola* are single pyramids with dissimilar, usually anal and oral, poles. When these have regular bases, they are *stauraxonia homostaura;* when irregular, *stauraxonia heterostaura.*

**stauraxonial** (stâ-rak-sō′ni-ạl), *a.* [< *stauraxonia* + *-al.*] Having a main axis and a definite number of secondary axes at right angles therewith, so that the stereometric figure is fundamentally a pyramid: correlated with *centraxonial.*

**stauri,** *n.* Plural of *staurus.*

**Stauria** (stâ′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Edwards and Haime, 1850), < Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, a stake.] The typical genus of *Stauriidæ*, having a compound astræiform corallum growing by calicular gemmation, four cruciate primitive septa, and no columella.

**staurian** (stâ′ri-ạn), *a.* [< *Stauria* + *-an.*] Resembling or related to the genus *Stauria;* of or pertaining to the *Stauriidæ.*

**Staurĭidæ** (stâ-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stauria* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil rugose stone-corals, typified by the genus *Stauria.* The wall is well developed; the septa are complete, lamellar, and conspicuously tetramerous. The interseptal loculi are crossed by endothecal dissepiments, and there is a central tabulate area. The genera besides *Stauria* are *Holocystis, Polycœlia, Conosmilia,* and *Metriophyllum.* Usually *Stauridæ.*

**staurolite** (stâ′rǫ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A silicate of aluminium and iron occurring in reddish- to yellowish-brown or brownish-black prismatic crystals. These crystals are often twins, in the form of a cross, whence it is called *cross-stone.* Also *staurotide, grenatite.*—**Staurolite-slate,** a mica-slate through which are scattered crystals of staurolite. Rocks of this character have been found in Scotland, the Pyrenees, and New England.

**staurolitic** (stâ-rǫ-lit′ik), *a.* [< *staurolite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by the presence of staurolite.

**Stauromedusæ** (stâ″rǫ-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + NL. *Medusæ*, q. v.] In Haeckel's classification, a subfamily of *Scyphomedusæ*, having four pairs of adradial gonads or four simple interradial gonads in the subumbral wall, four large perradial gastral pouches, and no special sense-organs.

**stauromedusan** (stâ″rǫ-mē-dū′sạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stauromedusæ* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Stauromedusæ*, or having their characters.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Stauromedusæ.*

**Stauropus** (stâ′rǫ-pus), *n.* [NL. (Germar, 1813), < Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + *πούς* = E. *foot.*] 1. A genus of bombycid moths, of the family *Notodontidæ*, having the thorax woolly, the fore wings rather broad and sinuate on the hind margins, hind wings rounded, tongue weak, and the abdomen slightly tufted above. The larvæ have fourteen legs, and are naked, with humps on the middle segments and two short anal projections; the legs on the third and fourth segments are exceedingly long. When at rest they raise the large head and enlarged anal segments, and it is from their extraordinary appearance that the only European species, *S. fagi*, derives its English name of *lobster-moth.* Its larva is of a brown color, and feeds on oak, birch, beech, and apple. The only other known species is Asiatic.

2. A genus of melandryid beetles, erected by Fairmaire and Germain in 1863 on a single South American species.

**stauroscope** (stâ′rǫ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An optical instrument, invented by Von Kobell of Munich, for examining sections of crystals, and determining the position in them of the planes of light-vibration.

**stauroscopic** (stâ-rǫ-skop′ik), *a.* [< *stauroscope* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or made by means of the stauroscope: as, *stauroscopic* examination. *Spottiswoode*, Polarisation, p. 113.

**stauroscopically** (stâ-rǫ-skop′i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of the stauroscope: as, *stauroscopically* determined systems of crystallization.

**staurotide** (stâ′rǫ-tīd), *n.* [< Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + *-t-* + *-ide*2.] Same as *staurolite.*

**Staurotypidæ** (stâ-rǫ-tip′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Staurotypus* + *-idæ.*] A family of tropical American cryptodirous tortoises, represented by the genera *Staurotypus* and *Claudius.* They have nine plastral bones, the carapace with epidermal scutes, the nuchal bone with a short costiform process, and caudal vertebræ procœlous. Also *Staurotypina*, as a group of *Chelydridæ.*

**staurotypous** (stâ′rǫ-tī-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + *τύπος*, type.] In *mineral.*, having mackles or spots in the form of a cross.

**Staurotypus** (stâ-rot′i-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + *τύπος*, type.] A genus of tortoises with a cruciform plastron, typical of the group *Staurotypina* or family *Staurotypidæ.*

**staurus** (stâ′rus), *n.*; pl. *stauri* (-rī). [NL., < Gr. *σταυρός*, a stake, pile, pale, cross.] A form of sexradiate sponge-spicule, resulting from the suppression of both the distal and the proximal ray. *Sollas.*

**stave** (stāv), *n.* [< ME. *stæf, staf, stave*, pl. *staves, steves*, < AS. *stæf*, pl. *stafas*, a staff: see *staff.* *Stave* is another form of *staff*, arising from the ME. oblique and plural forms. In the sense of 'stanza' the word is prob. due to the collateral form, Icel. *stef*, a stave, refrain.] 1. A pole or piece of wood of some length; a staff. Specifically—(*a*) In *cooperage*, one of the thin, narrow pieces of wood, grooved for the bottom, the head, etc., which compose a barrel, cask, tub, or the like. (*b*) One of the boards joined laterally to form a hollow cylinder, a curb for a well or shaft, the curved bed for the intrados of an arch, etc. (*c*) A spar or round of a rack to contain hay in stables for feeding horses; the rung of a ladder; the spoke of a wheel; etc.

2. A stanza; a verse; a metrical division.

> Of eleuen and twelue I find none ordinary *staues* vsed in any vulgar language.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 54.
>
> Chant me now some wicked *stave*,
> Till thy drooping courage rise.
> *Tennyson*, Vision of Sin.

3. Specifically, same as *staff*, 9.

**stave** (stāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *staved* or *stove*, ppr. *staving.* [< *stave*, *n.*, or directly < *staff* (with the usual change of *f* when medial to *v;* cf. *strive*, < *strife*, *live*, < *life*, *wive*, < *wife*, etc.). The proper pret. and pp. is *staved;* *stove*, like *rove* for *roved*, conforms to the supposed analogy of *drove*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To break in a stave or staves of; knock a hole in; break; burst: as, the boat is *stove.*

> They burnt their wigwams, and all their matts, and some corn, and *staved* seven canoes, and departed.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 232.

2. To cause or suffer to be lost by breaking the cask; hence, to spill; pour out.

> And Mahomet the third . . . commanded, on paine of death, all such in Constantinople and Pera as had wine to bring it out and *staue* it, (except Embassadors onely,) so that the streets ranne therewith.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 294.

3. To furnish with staves or rundles.—4. To make firm by compression; shorten or compact, as a heated rod or bar by endwise blows, or as lead in the socket-joints of pipes.—**To stave and tail,** a phrase current in bear-baiting, to *stave* being to check the bear with a staff, and to *tail* to hold back the dog by the tail; hence, to cause a cessation or stoppage.

> So lawyers . . .
> Do *stave and tail* with writs of error,
> Reverse of judgment, and demurrer.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. ii. 163.

**To stave it out,** to fight it out with staves; fight till a decisive result is attained. *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 88.—**To stave off,** to beat or ward off with or as with a staff; keep back; delay; prevent the approach or occurrence of.

> Two dogs upon me?
> And the old bearward will not succour me,
> I'll *stave* 'em *off* myself.
> *Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, ii. 2.

It *staved off* the quarrelsome discussion as to whether she should or should not leave Miss Matty's service.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, xiv.

**II.** *intrans.* To go or rush along recklessly or regardless of everything, as one in a rage; work energetically; drive. [Colloq.]

> He . . . went *staving* down the street as if afraid to look behind him. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 41.

**stave-jointer** (stāv′join″tėr), *n.* See *jointer*1.

**staver**1 (stā′vėr), *n.* [< *stave* + *-er*1.] An active, energetic person. [New Eng.]

> Miss Asphyxia's reputation in the region was perfectly established. She was spoken of with applause under such titles as "a *staver*," "a pealer," "a roarer to work."
> *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 117.

**staver**2 (stā′vėr), *v. i.* [Also *staiver;* < Dan. *stavre*, trudge, stumble.] To stagger; totter.

> He [Carlyle] slept badly from overwork, "gazing *staving* about the house at night," as the Scotch maid said.
> *Froude*, Carlyle (Life in London, I. iii.).

**stave-rime** (stāv′rīm), *n.* Alliteration; an alliterative word: used especially in treating of Anglo-Saxon and other ancient Germanic poetry. *The Academy*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 27.

**stavers** (stā′vėrz), *n. pl.* [< *staver*2.] The staggers, a disease of horses. See *stagger*, 2.

**staverwort** (stā′vėr-wėrt), *n.* The ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa:* so called as being supposed to cure the stavers or staggers in horses. Also *staggerwort.*

**staves,** *n.* A plural of *staff* and the plural of *stave.*

**stavesacre** (stāvz′ā″kėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stavesaker;* < ME. *staphisagre*, < OF. *staves-aigre*, < ML. *staphisagria, staphysagria, stafisagria, stafisagra*, etc., < Gr. as if **σταφὶς ἀγρία*, stavesacre: *σταφίς, ἀσταφίς*, dried grapes; *ἀγρία*, fem. of *ἄγριος*, wild. Cf. *Staphisagria.*] A species of larkspur, *Delphinium Staphisagria*, native in southern Europe and Asia Minor. It is an erect downy herb, a foot or two high, with bluish or purple flowers in terminal racemes. Its seeds contain a poisonous principle, delphinine, and are used in a powder or ointment against vermin on man and beast, also in tincture as an application for rheumatism. They were formerly employed as a purgative, but found too violent. See *delphinine*2 and *lousewort*, 2.

**stave-tankard** (stāv′tang″kärd), *n.* A drinking-cup formed of staves of wood, hooped with either wood or metal, the bottom being generally wood also. One preserved in Exeter, England, is 5 inches high and 4 inches in diameter at the bottom. It is formed of fourteen staves of boxwood, the fifteenth, of oak, forming the handle, and is bound with brass hoops. Also called *sapling-tankard.*

**stavewood** (stāv′wụd), *n.* [< *stave* + *wood*1.] 1. See *quassia*, 2.—2. A tall stout tree, *Sterculia fœtida*, of the East Indies, eastern Africa, and Australia. The wood is soft, and thought to be of little value.

**staving** (stā′ving), *n.* [< *stave* + *-ing*1.] 1. Staves collectively, as those which form the curb about a turbine water-wheel.—2. In *forging*, a method of shortening or compacting a heated bar by striking blows on its end.

**staw**1 (stâ), *v.* [< Dan. *staa* = Sw. *stå* = D. *staan* = OHG. MHG. *stān*, stand, stay, = L. *stare* = Gr. *ἱστάναι* = Skt. √ *sthā*, stand: see *stand*, where the relation of the orig. root *sta* to *stand* is explained.] **I.** *intrans.* To stand still; become stalled or mired, as a cart; be fixed or set. [North. Eng.]

**II.** *trans.* 1. To put to a standstill.—2. To clog; glut; surfeit; disgust. *Burns*, To a Haggis. [Scotch.]

**staw**2 (stâ). A preterit of *steal.* [Scotch.]

**staxis** (staks′is), *n.* [< Gr. *στάξις*, a dropping.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage.

**stay**1 (stā), *n.* [< ME. **stay*, < AS. *stæg* = D. G. Icel. Dan. Sw. *stag*, a stay (in naut. sense); cf. OF. *estay*, F. *étai* = Sp. *estay* = Pg. *estay, estai* (pl. *estaes*), also *ostais*, a stay (< Teut.); origin uncertain; by some supposed to be named from being used to climb up by, being derived, in this view, like *stair, stile*1, *stag*, etc., from the root of AS. *stīgan* (pret. *stāh*) = D. *stijgen* = G. *steigen*, etc., climb, ascend: see *sty*1. The word has been confused with *stay*2, a prop, etc.] 1. *Naut.*, a strong rope used to support a mast, and leading from the head of one mast down to some other, or to some part of the vessel. Those stays which lead forward are called *fore-and-aft stays*, and those which lead down to the vessel's sides *backstays.* See cut under *ship.*

2. A rope used for a similar purpose; a guy supporting the mast of a derrick, a telegraph-pole, or the like.—3. In a chain-cable, the transverse piece in a link.—**In stays,** or **hove in stays** (*naut.*), in the act of going about from one tack to the other.—**Martingale stays.** See *martingale.*—**Slack in stays.** See *slack*1.—**Spring-stay,** a smaller stay parallel to and assisting the regular one.—**To heave in stays.** See *heave.*—**To miss stays.** See *miss*1.—**To put a ship in stays,** to bring her head to the wind; heave her to.—**To ride down a stay.** See *ride.*—**Triatic stay** (*naut.*), an arrangement of pendants to hook stay-tackles to for hoisting out or in boats or other heavy weights. One pendant is lashed at the foremast- or foretopmast-head, and one at the mainmast- or maintopmast-head. These pendants have a span at their lower ends to keep them in place, and a large thimble is spliced into the lower end of each, into which the stay-tackles are hooked.

**stay**1 (stā), *v.* [< *stay*1, *n.*] **I.** *trans. Naut.*: (*a*) To incline forward, aft, or to one side by means of stays: as, to *stay* a mast. (*b*) To tack; put on the other tack: as, to *stay* ship.

**II.** *intrans. Naut.*, to change tack; go about; be in stays, as a ship.

**stay**[2] (stā), *n.* [< ME. **staye*, < OF. *estaie, estaye*, f., F. *étai*, m., a prop, stay, < MD. *staeye*, later *staey*, a prop, stay, also a contracted form of *staede, stade*, a prop, stay, help, aid; cf. D. *stede, steé*, a place, = AS. *stede*, E. *stead*, a place: see *stead*, and cf. *stathe*. The word *stay*[1] has been confused to some extent with *stay*[2]. The noun is by some derived from the verb. In the later senses it is so derived: see *stay*[2], *v.*] **1.** A prop; a support.

There were *stays* on either side on the place of the seat [of Solomon's throne], and two lions stood beside the *stays*. 1 Ki. x. 19.

See we not plainly that obedience of creatures unto the law of nature is the *stay* of the whole world?
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.

Specifically — (*a*) In *building*, a piece performing the office of a brace, to prevent the swerving or lateral deviation of the piece to which it is applied. (*b*) In steam-engines: (1) A rod, bar, bolt, or gusset in a boiler, to hold two parts together against the pressure of steam: as, a tube-*stay*; a water-space *stay*. (2) One of the sling-rods connecting a locomotive-boiler to its frame. (3) A rod, beneath the boiler, supporting the inside bearings of the crank-axle of a locomotive. (*c*) In *mining*, a piece of wood used to secure the pump to an engine-shaft. (*d*) In some hollow castings, a spindle which forms a support for the core. (*e*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, technically, a prop or support: as, the bony *stay* of the operculum of a mail-cheeked fish, or cottoid. This is an enlarged suborbital bone which crosses the cheek and articulates with the præoperculum in the mail-cheeked fishes. See *Cottoidea, Scleroparii*.

**2.** *pl.* A kind of waistcoat, stiffened with whalebone or other material, now worn chiefly by women and girls to support and give shape to the body, but formerly worn also by men. (*Hall*, Satires.) Stays were originally, as at present, made in two pieces laced together: hence the plural form. In composition the singular is always used: as, *stay*lace, *stay*maker. See *corset*, 3.

They could not ken her middle sae limp, . . .
The *stays* o' gowd were so well laced.
*The Bonny Bows o' London* (Child's Ballads, II. 361).

**3**†. A fastening for a garment; hence, a hook; a clasp; anything to hang another thing on. *Cotgrave.*

To my dear daughter Philippa, queen of Portugal, my second best *stay* of gold, and a gold cup and cover.
*Test. Vetust*, p. 142, quoted in Halliwell.

**4.** That which holds or restrains; obstacle; check; hindrance; restraint.

The presence of the Governour is (as you say) a great *stay* and bridle unto them that are ill disposed.
*Spenser*, State of Ireland.

**5.** A stop; a halt; a break or cessation of action, motion, or progression: as, the court granted a *stay*.

They make many *stayes* by the way.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 427.

They were able to read good authors without any *stay*, if the book were not false.
*Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Works adjourn'd have many *stays*.
Long demurs breed new delays.
*Southwell*, Loss in Delay.

**6**†. A standstill; a state of rest; entire cessation of motion or progress: used chiefly in the phrase *at a stay*.

In bashfulness the spirits do a little go and come — but with bold men upon a like occasion they stand *at a stay*.
*Bacon*, Boldness (ed. 1887).

**7.** A fixed state; fixedness; stability; permanence.

Alas! what *stay* is there in human state? *Dryden.*

**8.** Continuance in a place; abode for an indefinite time; sojourn: as, you make a short *stay* in the city.

Your *stay* with him may not be long.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 256.

**9**†. A station or fixed anchorage for vessels. *Sir P. Sidney.* (*Imp. Dict.*) — **10.** State; fixed condition. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Amonge the Utopians, where all thinges be sett in a good ordre, and the common wealthe in a good *staye*, it very seldom chaunceth that they chouse a newe plotte to bnyld an house vpon.
*Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

Man . . . cometh up and is cut down like a flower; he fleeth as it were a shadow, and never continueth in one *stay* [in eodem *statu* (Sarum dirge)].
*Book of Common Prayer*, Burial of the Dead.

He alone continueth in one *stay*.
*Lamb*, Decay of Beggars.

**11**†. Restraint of passion; prudence; moderation; caution; steadiness; sobriety.

With prudent *stay* he long deferr'd
The rough contention. *Philips*, Blenheim, l. 276.

**Axle-guard stays, queen-post stay**, etc. See the qualifying words. — **Stay of proceedings**, in *law*, a suspension of proceedings, as till some direction is complied with or till some appeal is decided; sometimes, in England, an entire discontinuance or dismission of the action. =**Syn. 1.** See *staff*. — **5.** *Pause*, etc. See *stop*[1].

**stay**[2] (stā), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stayed, staid*, ppr. *staying*. [< ME. **stayen, steyen* (pp. *staid*), < OF. *estayer*, F. *étayer*, prop, stay, < *estaye*, a prop, stay: see *stay*[2], *n.* By some derived < OF. *esteir, ester, estre*, F. *être*, be, remain, continue; but this derivation is on both phonetic and historical grounds untenable. There is a connection felt between *stay* and *stand;* it is, however, very remote.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To prop; support; sustain; hold up; steady.

And Aaron and Hur *stayed* up his hands, the one on the one side, and the other on the other side. Ex. xvii. 12.

A young head, not so well *stayed* as I would it were, . . . having many, many fancies begotten in it, if it had not been in some way delivered, would have grown a monster. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, Ded.

Let that *stay* and comfort thy heart.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 442.

**2.** To stop. (*a*) To detain; keep back; delay; hinder.

Your ships are *stay'd* at Venice.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 2. 83.

If I could *stay* this letter an hour, I should send you something of Savoy. *Donne*, Letters, xlix.

This businesse *staide* me in London almost a weeke.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 14, 1671.

(*b*) To restrain; withhold; check; stop.

If I can hereby either prouoke the good or *staye* the ill, I shall thinke my writing herein well imployed.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 70.

Why do you look so strangely, fearfully,
Or *stay* your deathful hand?
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

Its trench had *stayed* full many a rock,
Hurled by primeval earthquake shock.
*Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 26.

(*c*) To put off; defer; postpone; delay; keep back: as, to *stay* judgment.

The cardinal did entreat his holiness
To *stay* the judgement o' the divorce.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 33.

We'll *stay*
The sentence till another day.
*Northern Lord and Cruel Jew* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 282).

(*d*) To hold the attention of.

For the sound of some sillable *stayd* the eare a great while, and others slid away so quickly, as if they had not bene pronounced. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 56.

**3.** To stand; undergo; abide; hold out during.

She will not *stay* the siege of loving terms,
Nor bide the encounter of assailing eyes.
*Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1. 218.

Doubts are also entertained concerning her ability to *stay* the course.
*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 11, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**4.** To wait for; await.

Let me *stay* the growth of his beard, if thou delay me not the knowledge of his chin.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 221.

His Lord was gone to Amiens, where they would *stay* his coming. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 3.

There were a hundred and forty people, and most *stayed* supper. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 369.

**To stay the stomach**, to appease the cravings of hunger; quiet the appetite temporarily; stave off hunger or faintness: also used figuratively.

A piece of gingerbread, to be merry withal,
And *stay your stomach*, lest you faint with fasting.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To rest; depend; rely.

Because ye despise this word, and trust in oppression and perverseness, and *stay* thereon. Isa. xxx. 12.

I *stay* here on my bond. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 242.

**2.** To stop. (*a*) To come to a stand or stop.

She would command the hasty sun to *stay*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 20.

*Stay*, you come on too fast; your pace is too impetuous.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

(*b*) To come to an end; cease.

An't please your grace, here my commission *stays*.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 76.

(*c*) To delay; linger; tarry; wait.

Fourscore pound: can you send for bail, sir? or what will you do? we cannot *stay*
*Webster and Dekker*, Northward Hoe, i. 2.

(*d*) To make a stand; stand.

Give them leave to fly that will not *stay*.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 50.

**3.** To hold out, as in a race or contest; last or persevere to the end. [Colloq.]

He won at Lincoln, . . . and would *stay* better than Pizarro. *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**4.** To remain; especially, to remain in a place for an indefinite time; abide; sojourn; dwell; reside.

I understand, by some Merchants to-day upon the Exchange, that the King of Denmark is at Gluckstadt, and *stays* there all this Summer. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 41.

They *staid* in the royal court,
And liv'd wi' mirth and glee.
*Young Akin* (Child's Ballads, I. 188).

**5.** To wait; rest in patience or in expectation.

If I receive money for your tobacco before Mr. Randall go, I will send you something else; otherwise you must be content to *stay* till I can.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 424.

For present deliverance, they do not much expect it; for they *stay* for their glory, and then they shall have it, when their Prince comes in his, and the glory of the angels.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 127.

**6.** To wait as an attendant; give ceremonious or submissive attendance: with *on* or *upon*.

I have a servant comes with me along,
That *stays upon* me. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 1. 47.

**To stay put**, to remain where placed; remain fixed. [Colloq.] =**Syn. 4.** To rest, lodge, delay.

**stay-at-home** (stā′at-hōm″), *n.* One who is not given to roaming, gadding about, or traveling; one who keeps at home, either through choice or of necessity: also used adjectively: as, a *stay-at-home* man.

"Cold!" said her father; "what do ye *stay-at-homes* know about cold, a should like to know."
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, ix.

**stay-bar** (stā′bär), *n.* **1.** In *arch.*, a horizontal iron bar extending in one piece from jamb to jamb through the mullions of a traceried window. See *saddle-bar*. — **2.** Same as *stay-rod*, 2.

Its sectional area should be three or four times that of a *stay bar*. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 66.

**stay-bolt** (stā′bōlt), *n.* In *mach.*, a bolt or rod binding together opposite plates to enable them to sustain each other against internal pressure.

**staybusk** (stā′busk), *n.* See *busk*[4], 2.

**stay-chain** (stā′chān), *n.* In a vehicle, one of the chains by which the ends of the doubletree are attached to the fore axle. They serve to limit the swing of the doubletree.

**staycord** (stā′kôrd), *n.* Same as *staylace*.

**stayed**†, **stayedly**†, **stayedness**†. Old spellings of *staid, staidly, staidness*.

**stay-end** (stā′end), *n.* In a carriage, one of the ends of a backstay, bolted or clipped either to the perch or to the hind axle. — **Stay-end tie**, in a vehicle, a rod forming a connection between the stay-end on the reach and that on the axle.

**stayer** (stā′ėr), *n.* [< *stay*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who supports or upholds; a supporter; a backer.

Thou, Jupiter, whom we do call the *Stayer*
Both of this city and this empire.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 2.

**2.** One who or that which stops or restrains. — **3.** One who stays or remains: as, a *stayer* at home. — **4.** One who has sufficient endurance to hold out to the end; a person or an animal of staying qualities, as in racing or any kind of contest; one who does not readily give in through weakness or lack of perseverance. [Colloq.]

**stay-foot** (stā′fůt), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a device attached to the presser-bar of a sewing-machine to guide a seam-stay in some kinds of light work.

**stay-gage** (stā′gāj), *n.* In a sewing-machine, an adjustable device screwed to the cloth-plate to guide a strip over the goods in such a way as to cover and conceal a seam.

**stay-hole**† (stā′hōl), *n.* A hole in a staysail through which it is seized to the hanks of the stay.

**stay-hook** (stā′hůk), *n.* A small hook formerly worn on the front of the bodice to hang a watch upon. *Fairholt.*

**staylace** (stā′lās), *n.* [< *stay*[2] + *lace*.] A lace used to draw together the parts of a woman's stays in order to give them the form required.

**stayless** (stā′les), *a.* [Early mod. E. *staileese;* < *stay*[2] + *-less*.] **1.** Without stop or delay; ceaseless. [Rare.]

They made me muse, to see how fast they striu'd,
With *staileese* steppes, ech one his life to shield.
*Mir. for Mags.*, p. 187.

**2.** Unsupported by stays or corsets.

**stay-light** (stā′līt), *n.* Same as *riding-light*.

**staymaker** (stā′mā″kėr), *n.* [< *stay*[2] + *maker*.] A maker of stays or corsets.

Our ladies choose to be shaped by the *staymaker*.
*J. Spence*, Crito.

**stay-pile** (stā′pīl), *n.* A pile connected or anchored by land-ties with the main piles in the face of piled work. See cut under *pilework*.

**stay-plow** (stā′plou), *n.* A European plant: same as *rest-harrow*.

**stay-rod** (stā′rod), *n.* **1.** In steam-engines: (*a*) One of the rods supporting the boiler-plate which forms the top of the fire-box, to keep the top from being bulged down by the pressure of steam. (*b*) Any rod in a boiler which supports plates by connecting parts exposed to rupture in contrary directions. (*c*) A tension-rod in a marine steam-engine. — **2.** A tie-rod in a build-

ing, etc., which prevents the spreading asunder of the parts connected.

**staysail** (stā'sāl or -sl), *n.* Any sail which hoists upon a stay. See *stay*[1], 1.

**stay-tackle** (stā'tak'l), *n.* A tackle hanging amidships for hoisting in or out heavy weights, and formerly secured to the forestay or mainstay, but now generally attached to a pendant from the topmast-head.

**stay-wedge** (stā'wej), *n.* In locomotives, a wedge fitted to the inside bearings of the driving-axles to keep them in their proper position.

**S. T. D.** An abbreviation of the Latin *Sacræ* or *Sacrosanctæ Theologiæ Doctor*, Doctor of Sacred Theology.

**stead** (sted), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sted*; < ME. *sted, stid, stud, stede, stude*, < (*a*) AS. *stede* = OS. *stad* = OFries. *sted, stid, steth, steith* = MD. *stede, stad*, D. *stede, steé* = MHG. *stede* = OHG. MHG. *stat*, G. *statt* = Icel. *staðha* = Sw. *stad* = Dan. *sted* = Goth. *staths*, place; (*b*) also, in a restricted sense and now partly differentiated spelling, MD. *stede, stad*, D. *stad* = MHG. *stat*, G. *stadt* = Sw. Dan. *stad* (< D. or G.?), a town, city (esp. common as the final element in names of towns); (*c*) cf. MD. *stade, staede*, fit time, opportunity, = OHG. *stata*, f., MHG. *state* (esp. in phrase, OHG. *zi statu*, MHG. *ze staten*, G. *zu statten*), fit place or time; (*d*) AS. *stæth* = Icel. *stöðh*, port, harbor, etc. (see *stathe*)—all these forms, which have been more or less confused with one another, being derived from the root of *stand*, in its more orig. form (OHG. MHG. *stān, stēn*, G. *stehen*, etc.): see *stand, staw*. Cf. *bedstead, farmstead, homestead, roadstead*, etc., *instead*. Cf. L. *statio*(*n*-), a standing, station (see *station*), Gr. *στάσις*, a placing (see *stasis*), from the same ult. root. The phrase *in stead*, now written as one word, *instead*, except when a qualifying word intervenes, was in ME. *in stede, in stide, on stede*, or *in the stede*, etc. The mod. dial. pron. *instid*, often aphetically *stid*, rests on the ME. variant *stid, stide*.]

**1†.** A place; place in general.

I leue the saying and gyfe *stede* to hym.
*Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

Every kyndly thing that is
Hath a kyndly *sted* ther he
May best in hit conserved be.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 731.

Fly therefore, fly this fearefull *stead* anon.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 42.

The souldier may not move from watchfull *sted*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 41.

**2.** Place or room which another had or might have: preceded by *in*: as, David died, and Solomon reigned *in* his *stead*. Hence *instead*.

And everyche of hem bringethe a Braunche of the Bayes or of Olyve, in here Bokes, *in stede* of Offryng.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 59.

I buried her like my own sweet child,
And put my child *in* her *stead*.
*Tennyson*, Lady Clare.

**3†.** Space of time; while; moment.

Rest a little *stead*. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vii. 40.

**4.** The frame on which a bed is laid: now rarely used except in the compound *bedstead*.

But in the gloomy court was rais'd a bed,
Stuff'd with black plumes, and on an ebon *stead*.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 203.

**5†.** A steading.—**6†.** Position or situation of affairs; state; condition; plight.

She was my solas, my ioy in ech *stede*,
My plesaunce, my comfort, my delite to!
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2886.

He staggered to and fro in doubtfull *sted*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. xii. 28.

**7.** Assistance; service; use; benefit; advantage; avail: usually in the phrases *to stand in stead, to do stead* (to render service).

Here our dogs pottage *stood* vs *in* good *stead*, for we had nothing els. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 90.

The Duke of Savoy felt that the time had at last arrived when an adroit diplomacy might *stand* him *in stead*.
*Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 200.

A devil's advocate may indeed urge that his [Thiers's] egotism and almost gasconading temperament *stood* him *in stead* in the trying circumstances of his negotiations with the powers and with Prince Bismarck—but this is not really to his discredit. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 805.

**Stead of†**, instead of. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 48.—**To do stead**, to do service; help. *Milton*, Comus, l. 611. [Rare.]—**To stand in stead.** See *stand*. [*Stead* occurs as the second element in many topographical names, as Hamp*stead*, Win*sted*.]

**stead** (sted), *v.* [< ME. *steden* (pp. *steded, stedd, sted, stad*) = Icel. *stedhja*, place (pp. *staddr*, placed in a specified position, circumstanced, etc.); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To place; put; set.

Lorde God! that all goode has by-gonne,
And all may ende both goode and ayyll,
That made for man both mone and sonne,
And *stedde* yone sterne to stande stone stille.
*York Plays*, p. 127.

**2†.** To place or put in a position of danger, difficulty, hardship, or the like; press; bestead.

The bargayne I made thare,
That rewes me nowe full sare.
So am I straytely *sted*. *York Plays*, p. 108.

O father, we are cruelly *sted* between God's laws and man's laws—What shall we do?—What can we do?
*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xix.

**3†.** With *up*: to replace; fill.

We shall advise this wronged maid to *stead up* your appointment, go in your place. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 260.

**4.** To avail; assist; benefit; serve; be of service, advantage, or use to.

We are . . . neither in skill nor ability of power greatly to *stead* you. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

In my dealing with my child, my Latin and Greek, my accomplishments and my money, *stead* me nothing; but as much soul as I have avails. *Emerson*, The Over-Soul.

**II.†** *intrans.* To stop; stay.

I shalle not *sted*
Tille I have theym theder led.
*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 6.

**steadable†** (sted'a-bl), *a.* [< *stead* + *-able*.] Serviceable.

I have succoured and supplied him with men, money, friendship, and counsel, upon any occasion wherein I could be *steadable* for the improvement of his good.
*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 28. (*Davies.*)

**steadfast, stedfast** (sted'fast), *a.* [< ME. *stedfast, stedefast, stidefast, stedevest, studevest*, < AS. *stedefæst* (= MD. *stedevast* = Icel. *stathfastr*), firm in its place (cf. Sw. *stadfästa* = Dan. *stadfæste*, confirm, ratify), < *stede*, place, stead, + *fæst*, fast.] **1.** Firm; firmly fixed or established in place or position.

"Yes, yes," quod he, "this is the case,
Your Iee is euer *stedfast* in on place."
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2772.

Ye fleeting streams last long, outliving many a day;
But on more *stedfast* things Time makes the strongest prey. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 148.

**2.** Firm; unyielding; unwavering; constant; resolute.

Heavenly grace doth him uphold,
And *stedfast* truth acquite him out of all.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 1.

*Stedfast* in the faith. 1 Pet. v 9.

Through all his [Warren Hastings's] disasters and perils, his brethren stood by him with *steadfast* loyalty
*Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

**3.** Steady; unwavering; concentered.

He loked fast on to hym in *stede fast* wise,
And thought alway his sonne that he shuld be.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 414.

The homely villain court'sies to her low;
And, blushing on her, with a *steadfast* eye
Receives the scroll without or yea or no.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1339.

=**Syn. 2.** Stanch, stable, unflinching.

**steadfastly, stedfastly** (sted'fast-li), *adv.* [< ME. *stedfastly, stedefæstlice*; < *steadfast* + *-ly*[2].] In a steadfast manner. (*a*) Steadily; firmly; confidently; resolutely.

Hesiod maketh him [Orion] the sonne of Neptune and Euriale; to whom his father gaue that vertue, to walk as *stedfastly* vpon the sea as the land.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 177.

(*b*) Steadily; fixedly; intently.

Look on me *stedfastly*, and, whatsoe'er I say to you,
Move not, nor alter in your face.
*Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 2.

(*c*) Assuredly; certainly.

Your woful mooder wende *stedfastly*
That cruel houndes or som foul vermyne
Hadde eten yow. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 1038.

**steadfastness, stedfastness** (sted'fast-nes), *n.* [< ME. *stedfastnesse, stedefastnesse, stidefastnesse*; < *steadfast* + *-ness*.] **1.** Firmness; strength.

Ryht softe as the marye [marrow] is, that is alwey hidd in the feete al withinne, and that is defendid fro withowte by the *stidefastnesse* of wode.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 11.

**2.** Stability and firmness; fixedness in place or position.

Forward did the mighty waters press,
As though they loved the green earth's *steadfastness*.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 173.

**3.** Stability of mind or purpose; resolution; constancy; faithfulness; endurance.

What coude a sturdy housbond more devyse
To preve hir wyfhod and hir *stedfastnesse*?
*Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 643.

**steadier** (sted'i-ėr), *n.* One who or that which steadies: as, he uses his cane for a *steadier*.

**steadily** (sted'i-li), *adv.* In a steady manner; firmly; fixedly; steadfastly; intently; without wavering or flinching; without intermission, deviation, or irregularity; uniformly.

**steadiness** (sted'i-nes), *n.* Steady character, quality, or condition. (*a*) Firmness in position; stability: as, the *steadiness* of a rock. (*b*) Freedom from tottering, swaying, or staggering motion: as, he walked with great *steadiness*; freedom from jolting, rolling, pitching, or other irregular motion: as, the *steadiness* of the great ocean steamers. (*c*) Freedom from irregularity of any kind; uniformity: as, prices increased with great *steadiness*. (*d*) Firmness of mind or purpose; constancy; resolution: as, *steadiness* in the pursuit of an object. (*e*) Fortitude; endurance; staying power.

**steading** (sted'ing), *n.* [< *stead* + *-ing*[1].] A farm-house and offices—that is, barns, stables, cattle-sheds, etc.; a farmstead; a homestead. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

**steady**[1] (sted'i), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stody, steddy*; < ME. *stede, stedi, stidiz*, < AS. *stæthhig* (also **stædig*, **stedig*, Lye) (= Icel. *stöthugr* = Sw. Dan. *stadig*), steady, stable, < *stæth*, stead, bank: see *stathe*. Cf. MD. *stedigh* = OHG. *stati*, MHG. *stæte, stætec*(*g*), G. *stätig, stetig*, continual, < *statt*, etc., a place: see *stead*, to which *steady* is now referred.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Firmly fixed in place or position; unmoved.

The knight gan fayrely couch his *steady* speare.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 16.

And how the dull Earth's prop-less massie Ball
Stands *steddy* still, iust in the midst of All.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

**2.** Firm or unfaltering in action; resolute: as, a *steady* stroke; a *steady* purpose.

All the Foot now dis-embark't, and got together in som order on firm ground, with a more *steddy* charge put the Britans to flight. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

With *steady* step he held his way
O'er shadowy vale and gleaming height.
*Bryant*, Two Travellers.

In this sense much used elliptically in command, for 'keep' or 'hold *steady*': (*a*) *Naut.*, an order to the helmsman to keep the ship straight on her course. (*b*) In *hunting*, an order to a dog to be wary and careful.

**3.** Free from irregularity or unevenness, or from tendency to irregular motion; regular; constant; undeviating; uniform: as, *steady* motion; a *steady* light; a *steady* course; a *steady* breeze; a *steady* gait.—**4.** Constant in mind, purpose, or pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or wavering; not easily moved or persuaded to relinquish a purpose: as, to be *steady* in the pursuit of an object; *steady* conduct.

A clear sight keeps the understanding *steady*. *Locke.*

To keep us *steady* in our conduct, he hath fortified us with natural laws and principles, which are preventive of many aberrations. *Kames*, Elem. of Crit., I. x.

Hence—**5.** Sober; industrious; persevering: as, a *steady* workman.—**Steady motion**, a motion of a fluid such that the velocity at each point remains constant in magnitude and direction.—**Steady pin.** See *pin*[1].

**II.** *n.* **1.** In *mach.*, some device for steadying or holding a piece of work. Specifically, in *button-manuf.*, a hand-support for a button-blank, upon which, used in conjunction with another implement called a *grip*, the blank is held between the alined rotating spindles carrying cutters for shaping it into the required form. **2.** In *stone-cutting*, a support for blocking up a stone to be dressed, cut, or broken.—**3.** Same as *stadda*.

**steady**[1] (sted'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *steadied*, ppr. *steadying*. [< *steady*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make steady; hold or keep from shaking, staggering, swaying, reeling, or falling; support; make or keep firm: as, to *steady* the hand.

Thus *steadied*, it [the house-martin] works and plasters the materials into the face of the brick or stone.
*Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. Selborne, To D. Barrington, xvi.

Hence—**2.** To make regular and persevering in character and conduct: as, trouble and disappointment had *steadied* him.

**II.** *intrans.* To become steady; regain or maintain an upright or stable position or condition; move steadily.

She *steadies* with upright keel!
*Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, iii.

**steady**[2] (sted'i), *n.* A dialectal form of *stithy*.

Job saith, Stetit cor ejus sicut incus: His heart stood as a *steady*. *Bp. Jewell*, Works, I. 523. (*Davies.*)

**steady-going** (sted'i-gō"ing), *a.* Of steady habits; consistently uniform and regular in action; that steadily pursues a reasonable and consistent way: as, a *steady-going* fellow.

Sir George Burns appears to have been too *steadygoing* through the whole of his long life for it to be marked by any of the exciting incidents that make the charm of biography. *Athenæum*, No. 3237, p. 545.

**steady-rest** (sted'i-rest), *n.* Same as *back-rest*.

**steak** (stāk), *n.* [< ME. *steike, steyke*, < Icel. *steik*, a steak, = Sw. *stek* = Dan. *steg*, roast meat, < Icel. *steikja* (= Sw. *steka* = Dan. *stege*), roast on a spit (cf. *stikna*, be roasted or

scorched), akin to *stika*, a stick: see *stick*[1], *stick*[3].] **1.** A slice of flesh, as beef, pork, venison, or halibut, broiled or fried, or cut for broiling or frying.

*Steke* of flesshe — charbonnee. *Palsgrave*, p. 275.

Fair ladies, number five,
Who, in your merry freaks,
With little Tom contrive
To feast on ale and *steaks*.
*Swift*, Five Ladies at Sot's Hole.

**2**†. A slash or panel in a garment.

Is that your lackey yonder, in the *steaks* of velvet?
*Middleton*, Phœnix, i. 5.

**Hamburg steak**, raw beef, chopped fine, seasoned with onions, etc., formed into a cake, and cooked in a close frying-pan. — **Porter-house steak**. See *porter-house*. — **Round steak**, a steak from the round. — **Rump steak**. See *rump-steak*. — **Tenderloin steak**. See *tenderloin*.

**steak-crusher** (stāk'krush″ėr), *n*. A kitchen utensil for pounding, rolling, or otherwise crushing a steak before cooking, to make it tender.

**steal**[1] (stēl), *v.*; pret. *stole*, pp. *stolen* (formerly *stole*), ppr. *stealing*. [< ME. *stelen*, *steolen* (pret. *stal*, *stale*, *stel*, pp. *stolen*, *stoolen*, *stole*, *i-stolen*), < AS. *stelan* (pret. *stæl*, pl. *stǣlon*, pp. *stolen*) = OS. *stelan* = OFries. *stela* = D. *stelen* = MLG. LG. *stelen* = OHG. *stelan*, MHG. *steln*, G. *stehlen* = Icel. *stela* = Sw. *stjäla* = Dan. *stjæle* = Goth. *stilan*, steal. Connection with Gr. στερίσκειν, στερεῖν, deprive of, is doubtful. Hence ult. *stale*[1], *stealth*. For another word for 'steal,' with L. and Gr. connections, see *lift*[3].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take feloniously; take and carry off clandestinely, and without right or leave; appropriate to one's own uses dishonestly, or without right, permission, or authority: as applied to persons, to kidnap; abduct: as, to *steal* some one's purse; to *steal* cattle; to *steal* a child.

Whan Grisandol saugh he was on slepe, she and hir felowes com as softely as thei myght, and *stale* awey his staffe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 425.

How then should we *steal* out of thy lord's house silver or gold? Gen. xliv. 8.

**2.** To remove, withdraw, or abstract secretly or stealthily.

And from beneath his Head, at dawning Day,
With softest Care have *stoln* my Arm away.
*Prior*, Solomon, ii.

**3**†. To smuggle, literally or figuratively.

Pray Walsh to *steal* you in, as I hope he will do.
*J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 187.

All the Spices and drugs that are brought to Mecca are *stollen* from thence as Contrabanda.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 223.

**4.** To take or assume without right.

Oh, that deceit should *steal* such gentle shapes,
And with a virtuous vizard hide foul guile!
*Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 2. 27.

**5.** To obtain surreptitiously, or by stealth or surprise: as, to *steal* a kiss.

What sought those lovers then, by day, by night,
But *stolen* moments of disturb'd delight?
*Crabbe*, Works, I. 48.

**6.** To entice or win by insidious arts or secret means.

How many a holy and obsequious tear
Hath dear religious love *stol'n* from mine eye!
*Shak.*, Sonnets, xxxi.

Thou hast discovered some enchantment old
Whose spells have *stolen* my spirit as I slept.
*Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 1.

**7.** To perform, procure, or effect in a stealthy or underhand way; perform secretly; conceal the doing, performance, or accomplishment of.

And than lough Arthur, and seide to the kynge Ban that this mariage wolde he haue *stole* hadde no Merlin i-be.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 363.

I went this evening to visit a friend, with a design to rally him upon a story I had heard of his intending to *steal* a marriage without the privity of us his intimate friends and acquaintance. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 133.

**8.** To move furtively and slyly: as, she *stole* her hand into his.

The 'prentice speaks his disrespect by an extended finger, and the porter by *stealing* out his tongue.
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 354.

**9.** In *base-ball*, to secure, as a base or run, without an error by one's opponents or a base-hit by the batter; to run successfully to, as from one base to the next, in spite of the efforts of one's opponents: as, to *steal* second base: sometimes used intransitively with *to*: as, to *steal to* second base. — **10.** In *netting*, to take away (a mesh) by netting into two meshes of the preceding row at once. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 359. — **To steal a by.** See *by*[1]. — **To steal a march**, to march secretly; anticipate or forestall, or otherwise gain an advantage stealthily, or by address. — **To steal overt**, *to* smuggle.

In the Flushing and Low Country's troublesome disorders, some few (by *stealing over* of victuals and other things from this commonwealth) have made themselves privately rich. *Dr. J. Dee* (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 69).

**=Syn. 1.** To filch, pilfer, purloin, embezzle. See *pillage*, *n*.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To practise or be guilty of theft.

Thou shalt not *steal*. Ex. xx. 15.

**2.** To move stealthily or secretly; creep softly; pass, approach, or withdraw surreptitiously and unperceived; go or come furtively; slip or creep along insidiously, silently, or unperceived; make insinuating approach: as, to *steal* into the house at dusk; the fox *stole* away: sometimes used reflexively.

Age is so on me *stoolen* that y mote to god me zilde.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

Fix'd of mind . . . to fly all company, one night she *stole* away. *Sir P. Sidney*.

He will *steal himself* into a man's favour, and for a week escape a great deal of discoveries.
*Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 6. 98.

But what has made Sir Peter *steal* off? I thought he had been with you. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

Ever does natural beauty *steal* in like air, and envelop great actions. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 25.

**steal**[1] (stēl), *n*. [< *steal*[1], *v*.] An act or a case of theft: as, an official *steal*; specifically, in *base-ball*, a stolen or furtive run from one base to another: as, a *steal* to third base. See *steal*[1], *v. t.*, 9.

**steal**[2] (stēl), *n*. Same as *stale*[2].

**stealer** (stē'lėr), *n*. [< *steal*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who steals, in any sense; especially, a thief: as, a cattle-*stealer*.

The trangression is in the *stealer*.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 233.

Specifically — **2.** In *ship-building*, the foremost or aftmost plank in a strake, which is dropped short of the stem or stern-post and butts against a notch or jog in another plank. Also called *stealing-strake*.

When the girth of the ship at the midship section is so much in excess of each or either of those at the extremities as to cause the plates to be very narrow if the same number were retained right fore and aft, it becomes necessary to introduce *stealers* — that is to say, to cause certain plates to stop somewhere between the extremities and midships, and thus reduce the number of strakes which end on the stem and stern post.
*Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 138.

**stealing** (stē'ling), *n*. [Verbal n. of *steal*[1], *v*.] **1.** The act of one who steals; theft.

Men are apt to condemn whatever they hear called *stealing* as an ill action, disagreeing with the rule of right.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxviii. 16.

**2.** That which is stolen; stolen property: used chiefly in the plural: as, his *stealings* amounted to thousands of dollars.

**stealingly** (stē'ling-li), *adv*. [< ME. *stelendlich*; < *stealing*, ppr., + *-ly*[2].] By stealing; slyly; secretly. [Rare.]

**stealing-strake** (stē'ling-strāk), *n*. Same as *stealer*, 2.

**stealth** (stelth), *n*. [Early mod. E. also *stelth*; < ME. *stelthe*, *stalthe* (= Icel. *stuldr* = Sw. *stöld*), stealth, with abstract formative *-th*, < AS. *stēlan*, steal: see *steal*[1]. Another form, from the Scand., is *stouth*. The older noun was *stale*[1]. Cf. *health*, *heal*[1], *wealth*, *weal*.] **1**†. The act of stealing; theft.

Yf that Licurgus should have made it death for the Lacedemonians to steale, they being a people which naturally delighted in *stealth*, . . . there should have bene few Lacedemonians then left. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

**2**†. A thing stolen.

On his backe a heavy load he bare
Of nightly *stelths*, and pillage severall.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 16.

**3.** A secret or clandestine method or proceeding; means secretly employed to gain an object; surreptitious way or manner: used in a good or a bad sense.

Yef it were oon that wolde assay hym-self in eny straunge turnement by *stelthe* vnknowen whan thei were disgised that thei wolde not be knowe till thei hadde renomee of grete prowesse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 502.

Let humble Allen, with an awkward shame,
Do good by *stealth*, and blush to find it fame.
*Pope*, Epil. to Satires, i. 136.

**4**†. A secret going; a stolen or clandestine visit.

I told him of your *stealth* unto this wood.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 310.

**stealthful**† (stelth'fûl), *a*. [< *stealth* + *-ful*.] Given to stealth; bent on stealing; stealthy.
*Chapman*, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Hermes, l. 369.

**stealthfully**† (stelth'fûl-i), *adv*. By stealing; stealthily.

**stealthfulness**† (stelth'fûl-nes), *n*. Stealthiness.

**stealthily** (stel'thi-li), *adv*. In a stealthy manner; by stealth.

**stealthiness** (stel'thi-nes), *n*. Stealthy character or action.

**stealthy** (stel'thi), *a*. Acting by stealth; sly; secretive in act or manner; employing concealed methods: as, a *stealthy* foe; characterized by concealment; furtive: as, a *stealthy* proceeding; a *stealthy* movement.

Murder . . . with his *stealthy* pace.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1. 54.

Footfalls of *stealthy* men he seemed to hear.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 321.

See where the *stealthy* panther left his tracks!
*O. W. Holmes*, A Family Record.

**steam** (stēm), *n*. [< ME. *steem*, *stem*, < AS. *steám*, vapor, smell, smoke, = Fries. *stoame* = D. *stoom*, steam; origin unknown.] **1.** Vapor; a rising vapor; an exhalation.

Fough! what a *steam* of brimstone
Is here! *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, v. 4.

**2.** Water in a gaseous state; the gas or vapor of water, especially at temperatures above 100° C. It has a specific gravity of .625 as compared with air under the same pressure. It liquefies at 100° C. (212° F.), under a pressure of 14.7 pounds upon a square inch, or the mean pressure of the atmosphere at the sea-level. The temperature at which it liquefies diminishes with the pressure. Steam constantly rises from the surface of liquid water when not obstructed by impervious inclosures or covered by another gas already saturated with it. Its total latent heat of vaporization for 1 pound weight under a pressure of 76 centimeters of mercury (or 14.7 pounds to the square inch) is 965.7 British thermal units, or 536.5 calories for each kilogram. Its specific heat under constant pressure is .4805. (*Regnault*.) It is decomposed into oxygen and hydrogen at temperatures between 1,000° and 2,000° C. (*Deville*.) In addition to the surface evaporation of water, the change from the liquid to the gaseous state takes place beneath the surface (the gas escaping with ebullition) whenever the temperature of the liquid is raised without a corresponding increase of pressure upon it. The temperature at which this occurs under any particular pressure is the *boiling-point* for that pressure. The boiling-point of water under the atmospheric pressure at the sea-level is 100° C. or 212° F. Saturated steam has the physical properties common to all gases whose temperatures are near those of their liquefying-points, or the boiling-points of their liquids. Saturated steam when isolated, and superheated at temperatures from 100° to 110° C., and under constant pressure, expands with a given increase of temperature about five times as much as air, and at 186° C. about twice as much as air; and it must be raised to a temperature much higher than this before it will expand uniformly like air. The large quantity of latent heat in steam, its great elasticity, and the ease with which it may be condensed have rendered its use in engines more practicable than that of any other gaseous medium for the generation and application of mechanical power.

**3.** Water in a visible vesicular condition produced by the condensation of vapor of water in air. — **4.** Figuratively, force; energy. [Colloq.]

**5**†. A flame or blaze; a ray of light.

*Steem*, or lowe of fyre. Flamma. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 473.

**Absolute steam-pressure**. See *pressure*. — **Dead steam**, Same as *exhaust-steam*. — **Dry steam**, saturated steam without any admixture of mechanically suspended water. — **High-pressure steam, low-pressure steam**. See *pressure*. — **Live steam**, steam which has performed no work, or only part of its work, or which is or might be available for the performance of work in an engine. — **Saturated steam**, steam in contact with water at the same temperature. In this condition the steam is always at its condensing-point, which is also the boiling-point of the water with which it is in contact. In this it differs from superheated steam of equal tension, which has a temperature higher than its condensing-point at that tension, and higher than the boiling-point of water under the same pressure. — **Specific steam-volume**, in *thermodynamics*, the volume which a unit of weight of steam assumes under specific conditions of temperature and pressure. — **Steam fire-engine**. See *fire-engine*, 2. — **Steam jet-pump**. See *pump*[1]. — **Steam vacuum-pump**. See *vacuum-pump*. — **Superheated steam**, steam which at any stated pressure has a higher temperature, and for any particular weight of it a greater volume, than saturated steam (which see, above) at the same pressure. Also called *steam-gas*. — **Total heat of steam**. Same as *steam-heat*, 1. — **Wet steam**, steam holding water mechanically suspended, the water being in the form of spray or vesicles, or both.

**steam** (stēm), *v*. [Early mod. E. also *steem*; < ME. *stemen*, < AS. *stēman*, *stȳman* (= D. *stoomen*), steam, < *steam*, vapor, steam: see *steam*, *n*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To give out steam or vapor; exhale any kind of fume or vapor.

Ye mists, . . . that . . . rise
From hill or *steaming* lake.
*Milton*, P. L., v. 186.

**2.** To rise in a vaporous form; pass off in visible vapor.

When the last deadly smoke aloft did *steeme*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. xii. 2.

**3.** To move or travel by the agency of steam: as, the vessel *steamed* into port.

We *steamed* quietly on, past . . . the crowds of yachts at Ryde, and dropped anchor off Cowes.
*Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. i.

**4**†. To flame or blaze up.

His eyen steepe and rollyng in his heede,
That *stemede* as a forneys of a leede.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 202.

*Stemyn*, or lowyn vp. Flammo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 478.

Two *stemynge* eyes. *Wyatt*, Satires, i. 53.

II. *trans.* 1. To exhale; evaporate. [Rare.]

In slouthfull sleepe his molten hart to *steme*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 27.

2. To treat with steam; expose to steam; apply steam to for any purpose: as, to *steam* cloth; to *steam* potatoes instead of boiling them; to *steam* food for cattle; *steamed* bread.

**steamboat** (stēm'bōt), *n.* A vessel propelled by steam-power.

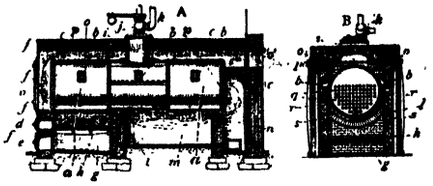
**steamboat-bug** (stēm'bōt-bug), *n.* A water-beetle of large size, or otherwise conspicuous. [Local, U. S.]

**steamboat-coal** (stēm'bōt-kōl), *n.* Coal broken small enough to pass between bars set from 6 to 8 inches apart, but too large to pass between bars less than 5 inches apart. This is the variation of size in different collieries in the Pennsylvania anthracite regions, where this size of coal is rarely prepared except to fill special orders, and where alone this term is in use.

**steamboating** (stēm'bō″ting), *n.* 1. The business of operating steamboats.—2. Undue hurrying and slighting of work. [Colloq.]—3. A method of cutting many boards for book-covers at one operation, instead of cutting them singly.

**steamboat-rolls** (stēm'bōt-rōlz), *n. pl.* The largest rolls used in breaking coal for the market. Also called *crushers* and *crusher-rolls*. See *steamboat-coal*. [Pennsylvania anthracite regions.]

**steam-boiler** (stēm'boi″lėr), *n.* A receptacle or vessel in which water is heated and boiled to generate steam; particularly, a receptacle or vessel in which the water is confined, or isolated from the external air, in order to generate steam under a pressure equal to or exceeding that of the atmosphere, for the conversion of its expansive force into work in a steam-motor or -engine, or for heating purposes. The kinds of steam-boilers in use are very numerous and may be variously classified. In some the parts are rigidly joined together by rivets, bolts, stays, tubes expanded into heads, etc.; in others the parts are easily detachable one from the other, as in what are known as *sectional boilers*. Another division may be made, with reference to the treatment of the contained water, which in one class of steam-boilers is heated principally in a single mass of considerable cubic capacity, and in another is distributed in small spaces connected with each other and with the steam-space, as in what are known as *sectional safety-boilers*. A third ground of classification is the mode of applying heat. (See *cylindrical steam-boiler*, *return-flue boiler*, *horizontal tubular boiler*, *fire-tube boiler*, etc., below.) Boilers are made of wrought-iron or steel plates and tubes, or of cast-iron, or partly of wrought-iron or steel and of cast-iron. Steel of moderate tensile strength has lately been much used for boilers in which high pressures are maintained; and the present tendency of engineering in power-boilers is toward the use of as high pressures as is compatible with good lubrication, or the use of steam at as high a temperature as can be employed without decomposition of lubricants. Sectional boilers are often made partly or wholly of cast-iron, the sections being bolted or screwed together; and cast-iron is also very largely employed for low-pressure boilers used for steam-heating.—**Circulating steam-boiler**, a compound boiler in which the connected parts are unequally heated, the water rising in the more intensely heated parts, and descending in the cooler parts, to insure a rapid circulation of the water constantly in one direction.—**Compound steam-boiler**. (*a*) A battery of two or more single steam-boilers having their steam- and water-spaces connected, and acting together to supply steam to a heating-apparatus or a steam-engine. (*b*) A single boiler, or a battery of boilers, combined with other apparatus, as a feed-water heater or a superheater, for facilitating the production or for the superheating of steam. (*c*) A sectional boiler.—**Cornish steam-boiler**, the cylindrical flue-boiler invented by Smeaton. See *return-flue steam-boiler*.—**Corrugated furnace steam-boiler**, a boiler in which the plates exposed to the direct radiation from the fire and to the hot gases in the furnace are corrugated to give increased strength and to present a more extended heating-surface to the fire.—**Cylindrical steam-boiler**, a boiler with an exterior cylindrical shell, having flanged heads of much thicker iron fastened to the shell by rivets.—**Fire-tube steam-boiler**, a boiler in which the heat of the furnace is partly or wholly applied to the interior of tubes which pass through the water-space of the boiler.—**Flue steam-boiler**, a general name for all steam-boilers with an internal flue or flues, whether vertical, horizontal, or of other construction.—**Horizontal flue steam-boiler**, a horizontal steam-boiler with one or more flues through its length. (Also called *return-flue boiler*.) If cylindrical also, it is a *horizontal cylindrical flue* or *return-flue boiler*.—**Horizontal steam-boiler**, a steam-boiler in which the flues or tubes are in a horizontal position.—**Horizontal tubular steam-boiler**, a horizontal boiler with fire-tubes, through which the gases of combustion pass in a manner analogous to their passage through flues, for which the tubes are substitutes, presenting a greater extent of heating-surface than can be obtained in the same space by flues, and effectively tying the heads of the boiler together. A modern form of this boiler is shown in the cuts, which also show the method of setting it in brickwork. *a* is the shell; *b*, *b*, saddles for supporting the boiler in the masonry *c*; *d*, the furnace-door; *e*, ash-pit door; *f*, clean-out door in the boiler-front *f'*, by which the tubes are reached for cleaning; *g*, ash-pit; *h*, grate; *i*, steam-dome; *j*, safety-valve; *k*, steam-pipe; *l*, bridge-wall; *m*, combustion-chamber; *n*, back connection for passage of



Horizontal Cylindrical Tubular Steam-boiler.
A, vertical longitudinal section; B, vertical cross-section.

the gases of combustion into the rear ends of the tubes; *o*, flue in the masonry; *o'*, uptake; *p*, flanged head; *q*, tubes; *r*, side-bars which support the masonry; *s*, dead-air spaces in the masonwork in which the air acts as a heat-insulator. The course of the gases of combustion is indicated by arrows.—**Locomotive steam-boiler**, a tubular boiler which has a contained furnace and ash-pit, and in which the gases of combustion pass from the furnace directly into horizontal interior tubes (instead of passing first under the boiler, as in the horizontal cylindrical tubular boiler), and after passing through the tubes are conveyed directly into the smoke-box at the opposite end of the tubes. The name is derived from the use of such boilers on locomotive engines, but it is typical in its application to all boilers having the construction described, and used for generating steam for stationary or portable engines, as well as for locomotives.—**Marine steam-boiler**, a boiler specially designed and adapted for supplying steam to marine engines. Compactness, as little weight as is consistent with strength, effective steaming capacity, and economy in consumption of fuel are the prime requisites of marine boilers. They are usually tubular, and short in proportion to their width, and have water-legs at the sides and water-spaces below and at the backs of their furnaces—that is, their furnaces are entirely surrounded by water-spaces except at the openings for the doors. Marine boilers are now sometimes used with forced draft—that is, air is forced from the outside into the boiler- or fire-rooms (which are sometimes made air-tight) or immediately into the fires by powerful blowers.—**Return-flue steam-boiler**, a horizontal flue-boiler with one or more interior flues through which the gases of combustion are returned to the front end of the boiler after having passed to the rear from the furnace over the bridge-wall and under the bottom of the shell.—**Rotary tubular steam-boiler**. See *rotary*.—**Sectional safety steam-boiler**, a sectional boiler in which the water is divided into numerous small masses connected with one another by passages large enough for free circulation from one to the other, but not large enough to permit so sudden a release of pressure, in case of rupture of one of the sections, as to cause an explosion.—**Tubular steam-boiler**, a boiler a prominent feature of which is a series of either fire- or water-tubes.—**Vertical steam-boiler**, a steam-boiler in which the heating-surface of the tubes or flues is in a vertical position. When constructed with fire-tubes, it is called a *vertical tubular boiler*.

**steam-box** (stēm'boks), *n.* A reservoir for steam above a boiler; a steam-chest.

**steam-brake** (stēm'brāk), *n.* A brake applied by the action of steam admitted to a steam-cylinder the piston of which is connected by rods to the levers which apply the brake-shoes.

**steam-car** (stēm'kär), *n.* A car drawn or driven by steam-power; a railway-car. [U. S.]

**steam-carriage** (stēm'kar″āj), *n.* A road-carriage driven by steam-power.

**steam-case** (stēm'kās), *n.* Same as *steam-chest*.

**steam-chamber** (stēm'chām′bėr), *n.* 1. A box or chamber in which articles are placed to be steamed.—2. A steam-chest.—3. A steam-dome.—4. The steam-room or steam-space in a boiler or engine.

**steam-chest** (stēm'chest), *n.* 1. The chamber in which the slide-valve of a steam-engine works. See cuts under *passenger-engine*, *rock-drill*, and *slide-valve*.—2. In *calico-printing*, a metallic vessel or tank in which printed cloths are steamed to fix their colors.

**steam-chimney** (stēm'chim″ni), *n.* An annular chamber around the chimney of a boiler-furnace for superheating steam.

**steam-cock** (stēm'kok), *n.* A faucet or valve in a steam-pipe.

**steam-coil** (stēm'koil), *n.* A coil of pipe, either made up flat with return bends or in spiral form, used to impart heat to a room or other inclosed space or to a liquid, or, by exposure of its exterior surface to air-currents or contact of cold water, to act as a condenser.

**steam-color** (stēm'kul′or), *n.* In *dyeing*, a color which is developed and fixed by the action of steam after the cloth is printed.

**steam-crane** (stēm'krān), *n.* A crane worked by steam, frequently carrying the steam-engine upon the same frame.

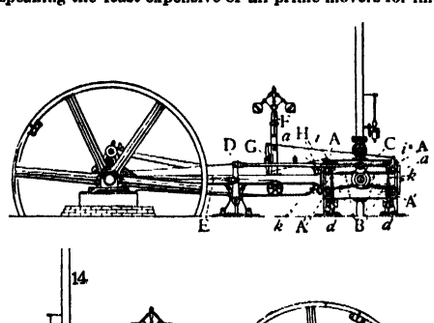
**steam-cutter** (stēm'kut′ėr), *n.* A ship's boat, smaller than a launch, propelled by steam.

**steam-cylinder** (stēm'sil′in-dėr), *n.* The cylinder in which the piston of a steam-engine reciprocates.—**Starting steam-cylinder**. Same as *starting-engine*.

**steam-dome** (stēm'dōm), *n.* A chamber connected with the steam-space and projecting above the top of a steam-boiler. From it the steam passes to the cylinder of a steam-engine, or to steam-heating apparatus. See cut under *steam-boiler*.

**steam-dredger** (stēm'drej′ėr), *n.* A dredging-machine operated by steam.

**steam-engine** (stēm'en′jin), *n.* An engine in which the mechanical force arising from the elasticity and expansive action of steam, or from its property of rapid condensation, or from the combination of the two, is made available as a motive power. The invention of the steam-engine has been ascribed by the English to the Marquis of Worcester, who published an account of it about the middle of the seventeenth century. By the French the invention has been ascribed to Papin, toward the close of the same century. Papin's plan contained the earliest suggestion of a vacuum under a piston by the agency of steam. The first actual working steam-engine of which there is any record was invented and constructed by Captain Savery, an Englishman, to whom a patent was granted for it in 1698. This engine was employed to raise water by the expansion and condensation of steam. The steam-engine received great improvements from the hands of Newcomen, Beighton, and others. Still it was imperfect and rude in its construction, and was chiefly applied to the draining of mines or the raising of water. Up to this time it was properly an atmospheric engine (see *atmospheric*), for the actual moving power was the pressure of the atmosphere, the steam only producing a vacuum under the piston. The steam-engine was brought to a high state of perfection by James Watt about the year 1782. The numerous and vital improvements introduced by him, both in the combination of its mechanism and in the economy of its management, have rendered the steam-engine at once the most powerful, the most easily applied and regulated, and generally speaking the least expensive of all prime movers for im-



Steam-engine (Corliss Engine).
(The upper figure is a front view, the under a rear view.)

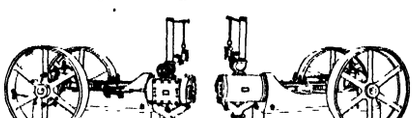
The steam-valve A and exhaust-valve A' are independent of each other, and have cylindrical bearing-surfaces. An oscillatory motion is given to them by rods H, connecting with an oscillating disk C (wrist plate) upon the side of the steam-cylinder, which is worked by an intermediate rock-lever D, driven by the eccentric-rod E, connected with an eccentric upon the main shaft. The motions of the exhaust-valves are positive, but those of the inlet-valve are varied by means of spring-catches *a*, which are adjustable to determine the points of opening and the range of motion of the valves, and are also controlled in their disengagement of the valve-stems by the governor F, rock-lever G, connecting-rods H, and rock-levers *i*, all connected together in such manner that an extremely small increase or decrease of speed in the rotation of the fly-wheel shaft causes the inlet-valves to be released and to close correspondingly earlier or later in the stroke. The closing is performed by exterior weights suspended from short levers on the valve-stems by the rods *k*, the motion of closing being controlled by dash-pots at *d*, only the covers of which are shown. The other parts of the engine, which are common to most reciprocating engines, are 1, the bed-plate; 2, cylinder; 3, piston; 4, piston-rod; 5, stuffing-box; 6, sliding-block or cross-head; 7, connecting-rod or pitman; 8, rod-end fitted to 9, the crank-wrist; 10, fly-wheel; 11, crank keyed to 12, the crank-shaft; 13, centrifugal lubricating tube; 14, steam-pipe; 15, lubricator; 16, exhaust-pipe.

pelling machinery of every description. The steam-engine is properly a heat-engine, and the total work L is expressed theoretically by the equation

$$L = QG\,(T_1 - T)/AT_1,$$

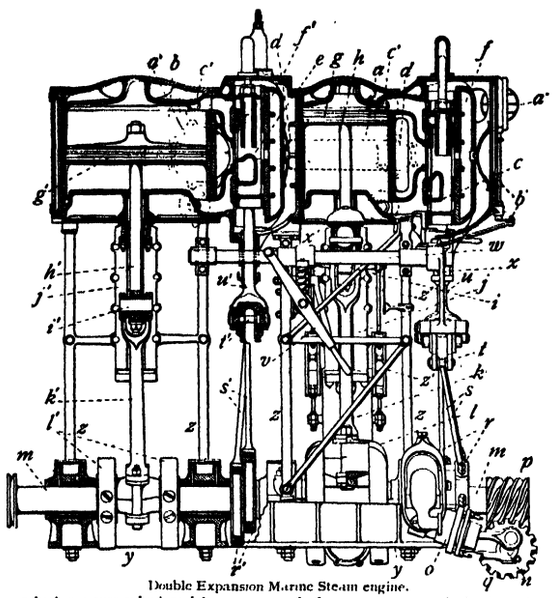
in which Q represents the total heat converted into work per unit of weight, G weight of steam, and A the thermal equivalent of a unit of work, while T, and T are respectively the higher and lower limits of temperature between which the steam is worked, T, being the absolute temperature at which the steam is inducted to the engine, and T the absolute temperature at which it is exhausted from it. Inspection of the equation shows that the work performed must vary directly as the factor $(T_1 - T)$ varies—that is, the greater the difference which can be maintained between the temperature of induction and that of eduction the greater is the amount of work performed by any given weight of steam. It is in accordance with this law that much higher steam-pressures are now adopted than were formerly employed. The factor $(T_1 - T)$ is commonly called the *temperature range* or *fall*. The varieties of steam-engines are extremely numerous. (For names of various types, with explanations of their characteristic features, see below.) The specific differences between steam-engines of the same type of construction consist chiefly in their valve-gear. (See *valve-gear*, *governor*, 6, *regulator*, *n.*, *slide-valve* (with cut), and *piston-valve*.) Of the total steam-power employed in modern industry on land, that supplied by steam-engines of the horizontal type far exceeds that furnished by steam-engines of all

other types put together. Vertical direct-acting engines of large size are little used, but small engines of this type are much employed. Steam-engines of the rotary type are scarcely used except for some kinds of steam hoisting-engines. Double, triple, and quadruple expansion steam-engines are now largely used in marine engineering. Many double expansion stationary engines are in use, and the economical value of the compound system has been demonstrated both theoretically and practically.—**Agricultural steam-engine**, a portable engine with a boiler, often specially adapted to burn light fuel, as chaff or straw, either by itself or in connection with wood or coal.—**Annular steam-engine**, a steam-engine having an annular piston working in an annular steam-cylinder, and having two diametrically placed piston-rods connected with the cross-head, the latter also being connected by rods to a guide-block working in the hollow cylinder forming the center of the annular steam-cylinder, this guide-block being connected with the crank by a pitman.—**Atmospheric steam-engine.** See *atmospheric engine*, under *atmospheric*.—**Beam steam-engine**, an engine in which a working-beam connects the connecting-rod with the crank-pitman, and transmits power from one to the other. See *beam-engine*.—**Compound steam-engine**, a steam-engine having two steam-cylinders of unequal size, from the smaller of which the steam, after use, passes into the larger cylinder, and completes its work by expanding against the piston in the latter.—**Concentric steam-engine.** Same as *rotary steam-engine*.—**Condensing steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the exhaust-steam is condensed, for the purpose of removing the back-pressure of the atmosphere from the exhaust, and also to economize fuel by saving heat otherwise wasted. See *condenser*, and cut under *pulsometer*.—**Cornish steam-engine**, a single-acting condensing steam pumping-engine, first used in the mines of Cornwall. It is also used as a pumping-engine for supplying water to cities. Steam-pressure is not used to raise the water, but to lift a long loaded pump-rod, whose weight in its descent is the power employed to force up the water. The motion is regulated by a kind of hydraulic regulator invented by Smeaton, and called a *cataract*.—**Direct-acting steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the power of the piston is transmitted to the crank without the intervention of levers, side-beams, or a working-beam.—**Disk steam-engine**, a form of rotary engine in which the steam-pistons act successively against a revolving disk set at an angle to the plane of rotation, thus imparting a gyratory motion to a central shaft upon which the disk is mounted, the end of this shaft being connected with a crank turning in the plane of rotation.—**Double-acting steam-engine**, the ordinary form of steam-engine, in which the steam acts upon both sides of the piston.—**Double-cylinder steam-engine**, a steam-engine having two steam-cylinders acting in combination with each other. See *compound steam-engine*.—**Double expansion steam-engine.** (*a*) A double-cylinder steam-engine in which steam is used expansively. (*b*) A compound steam-engine.—**Double steam-engine**, a steam-engine having two cylinders in which the pistons make either simultaneous or alternate strokes and are connected with the same crank-shaft.—**Duplex steam-engine.** Same as *double steam-engine*. **High-pressure steam-engine.** See *high pressure*, under *pressure*.—**High-speed steam-engine**, a somewhat indefinite name for a reciprocating engine working at a high speed as compared with the much slower speed of engines with the Corliss and other



High-speed Steam-engine.

types of valve-gears. In general it may be said that engines of considerable power, making one hundred turns per minute and upward, are high-speed engines.—**Horizontal steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the piston works horizontally.—**Inclined-cylinder steam-engine**, a form of marine engine having cylinders inclined to the horizontal.—**Inverted-cylinder steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the cross-head is placed below the cylinder. This construction is much used for marine engines, and to some extent for stationary engines.—**Low-pressure steam-engine.** See *low pressure*, under *pressure*.—**Marine steam-engine**, a steam-engine specially designed for marine propulsion. The best modern types are condensing, short-stroke, double, triple, or quadruple expansion-engines of the inverted-cylinder type. Marine engines for steam-tugs are for the most part single and often non-condensing. See cut in next column.—**Non-condensing steam-engine**, an engine that exhausts its steam without condensation. See *non-condensing*.—**Oscillating steam-engine**, a steam-engine whose cylinder oscillates on trunnions and has its piston-rod directly connected with the crank. Double engines of this type have been considerably used for marine propulsion, and some are still employed.—**Overhead steam-engine.** See *overhead*.—**Quadruple expansion steam-engine**, a steam-engine which, taking its steam at high pressure, expands it in four different operations successively, and in four distinct and separate steam-cylinders. The pistons of the cylinders are connected by piston-rods, cross-heads, and connecting-rods with cranks attached to a common shaft, to which rotary motion is imparted by the coacting pistons.—**Reciprocating steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the power of steam is applied to a reciprocating piston.—**Revolving-cylinder steam-engine**, a steam-engine of which the cylinder is so mounted that it is caused to rotate by the reciprocation of the piston. Compare *rotary steam-engine*.—**Rotary steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the piston rotates in the cylinder, or the cylinder upon the



Double Expansion Marine Steam engine.

*a*, high-pressure cylinder; *b*, low-pressure cylinder; *c*, induction and eduction valve for *a* in position of exhaust from lower end and of induction to upper end of cylinder; *d*, passage for steam from *a* to *b*; *e*, induction and eduction valve for *b*; *f*, *f'*, balance-plates for valves of *a* and *b*; *g*, *g'*, pistons; *h*, *h'*, piston rods; *i*, *i'*, cross-heads; *j*, *j'*, slipper-guides for cross heads; *k*, *k'*, connecting-rods; *l*, *l'*, cranks; *m*, crank shaft; *n*, shaft which drives feed-pump *o* and also bilge-pump (not shown) on the opposite side; *p*, worm on main shaft gearing into worm-wheel *q* on the shaft *n*, and actuating pump plungers by crank and pitman connection; *r*, *r'*, eccentrics; *s*, *s'*, eccentric-rods; *t*, *t'*, links connected by link-blocks with valve-stems *u*, *u'*; *v*, crank lever which turns a segmental worm-gear, keyed to the rock-shaft *w* carrying the rocker-arms *x*, *x'*, for reversing high-pressure and low pressure valves respectively; *y*, bed-plate; *z*, columns supporting the cylinders; *z'*, tie-rods for stiffening the columns; *a'*, exhaust from low-pressure cylinder to the condenser (not shown); *a''*, butterfly throttle-valve; *b'*, gear for operating throttle-valve; *c'*, relief-valves.

piston. The name is sometimes given to reciprocating engines which have a fly-wheel and crank-shaft. *E. H. Knight*.—**Rotatory steam-engine.** Same as *rotary steam-engine*.—**Semi-portable steam-engine**, a steam-engine which is movable with its foundation-plate, as distinguished from an engine mounted on wheels, and from one resting on a fixed foundation.—**Triple expansion steam-engine**, a steam-engine that expands its steam in three successive stages and in three separate and distinct cylinders, one taking its steam from the boiler, and each of the others taking its steam from the exhaust of the cylinder working at the next higher pressure. This type of marine engine is found at the present time on many of the swiftest steam ships, but may be in turn superseded by the quadruple expansion-engine.—**Vertical steam-engine**, a steam-engine whose piston reciprocates vertically.

**steamer** (stē′mėr), *n.* [< *steam* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which steams, in any sense. Specifically—(*a*) A steam-box. (*b*) A person employed in steaming oysters in shucking them for canning. (*c*) In *calico-printing*, one who steams printed cloth for fixing steam-colors. (*d*) One who steams wood for bending, etc. (*e*) A steam-generator or -boiler: as, the boiler is an excellent *steamer*. (*f*) Especially, a vessel propelled by steam; a steamship. (*g*) A fire-engine the pumps of which are worked by steam. (*h*) A vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam, as in washing or cookery. See *steam-chest*, 2. (1) In *paper-making*, a vessel in which old paper, fiber, etc., are treated in order to soften them. (2) An apparatus for steaming grain preparatory to grinding. (*i*) A locomotive for roads. See *road-steamer*.

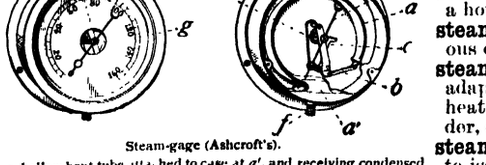
**steamer-cap** (stē′mėr-kap), *n.* Same as *fore-and-aft*, 2.

**steamer-duck** (stē′mėr-duk), *n.* A South American duck of the genus *Micropterus* (or *Tachyeres*); a race-horse. See *Micropterus*, 2. This duck becomes when adult incapable of flight, but swims very rapidly, with a movement which has suggested the action of a side-wheel steamboat (whence the name).

**steam-excavator** (stēm′eks″ka-vā-tọr), *n.* Same as *navvy*[2], 3.

**steam-fountain** (stēm′foun″tān), *n.* See *fountain*.

**steam-gage** (stēm′gāj), *n.* An attachment to a boiler to indicate the pressure of steam; a pressure-gage. There are many forms. One of the older is a bent tube partially filled with mercury, one end of which connects with the boiler, so that the steam raises



Steam-gage (Ashcroft's).

*a*, hollow bent tube attached to case at *a'*, and receiving condensed water or steam under pressure through the opening at *f*; *b*, link connecting end of tube *a* with short arm of rock-lever *c*, which has at the upper end a small rack intermeshing with a pinion on the spindle of the index *d*; *e*, small coiled spring which acts upon the spindle of the index or pointer in a direction opposed to the action of the rack and pinion; *g*, dial, on which the figures indicate pressures (in pounds) above the atmospheric pressure.

the mercury according to the amount of pressure. A very common form of gage is that known as Bourdon's, which consists essentially of a flattened metal tube closed at one end and bent circularly, into which the steam is admitted. As such a tube tends to straighten itself out by the force of the steam, the amount of pressure can easily be ascertained by an attached index-apparatus.—**Electric steam-gage**, an attachment to a steam-boiler for indicating at a distance the pressure of the steam. One form consists of a bent tube filled with mercury, which, as it rises under the pressure, closes a series of electrical circuits after the manner of a thermostat. Another form employs the expansion or movement of an ordinary steam-gage diaphragm as a circuit-closer. The closing of the circuit in each case serves to sound an alarm.

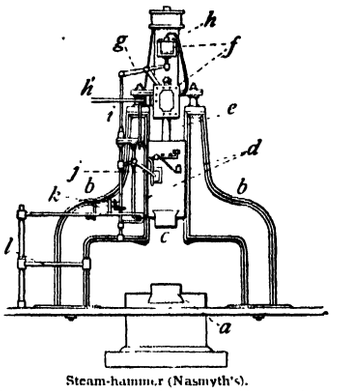
**steam-gas** (stēm′gas), *n.* Same as *superheated steam* (which see, under *steam*).

**steam-generator** (stēm′jen″ę-rā-tọr), *n.* A steam-boiler.

**steam-governor** (stēm′guv″ėr-nọr), *n.* See *governor*, 6.

**steam-gun** (stēm′gun), *n.* A gun the projectile force of which is derived from the expansion of steam issuing through the shotted tube.

**steam-hammer** (stēm′ham″ėr), *n.* A forging-hammer operated by steam-power. It has assumed several forms, but now consists of a vertical and inverted steam-cylinder with piston and piston-rod (the rod passing through the lower cylinder-head and carrying at the end a mass of metal which forms the hammer), an anvil directly beneath the hammer and cylinder, a supporting framework, and suitable valves for the control of the steam. Steam is used to raise and may also be used to drive down the hammer. By means of the valve-system, steam is admitted below the piston to raise the hammer and to sustain it while the metal to be forged is placed on the anvil. To deliver a blow, the steam is exhausted below the piston, and the hammer is allowed to fall by its own weight. To augment the blow, live steam may be admitted above the piston to assist in driving it downward. To deliver a gentle blow, the exhaust-steam below the piston may be retained to act as a cushion. Blows can be delivered at any point of the stroke, quickly or slowly, lightly or with the full power of the combined weight of the hammer and force of steam-pressure; or the machine may be used as a vise or squeezer. All modern steam-hammers of the type described are modifications of the original Nasmyth steam-hammer illustrated in the cut. Steam-



Steam-hammer (Nasmyth's).

*a*, anvil; *b*, frame; *c*, hammer-head; *d*, guides; *e*, piston-rod; *f*, valve chests containing valves that control induction of steam to and eduction from the cylinder *h*; *h'*, steam-pipe; *g*, rock lever (moved by the rod *i*) connected with the valve stems and moving the valves; *j*, tripping-mechanism by which the hammer is caused to descend from any part of the upstroke, the adjusting gear *k* being manipulated by a workman standing on the platform *l*.

hammers of the largest class have been made with hammers weighing eighty tons. Another type of steam-hammer consists of two horizontal steam-cylinders placed in line, the hammers meeting over an anvil on which the forging rests.

**steam-heat** (stēm′hēt), *n.* 1. In *thermodynamics*, the total heat required to produce steam at any tension from water at 0° C. or 32° F. It is the sum of the sensible heat and the latent heat expressed in thermal units.—2. Heat imparted by the condensation of steam in coils, pipes, or radiators.

**steam-hoist** (stēm′hoist), *n.* A lift or elevator operated by a steam-engine.

**steam-house** (stēm′hous), *n.* In oyster-canning, a house or room where oysters are steamed.

**steaminess** (stē′mi-nes), *n.* Steamy or vaporous character or quality; mistiness.

**steam-jacket** (stēm′jak″et), *n.* An inclosure adapted for receiving steam, and applying the heat of the steam to a kettle, tank, steam-cylinder, etc., surrounded by such inclosure.

**steam-jet** (stēm′jet), *n.* A blast of steam caused to issue from a nozle.

**steam-joint** (stēm′joint), *n.* A joint that is steam-tight.

**steam-kettle** (stēm′ket″l), *n.* A vessel heated by steam, and used for various purposes. The

steam for heating is usually applied by induction to a steam-jacket surrounding the sides and inclosing the bottom of the kettle.

**steam-kitchen** (stēm'kich″en), *n.* An apparatus for cooking by steam.

**steam-launch** (stēm'länch), *n.* See *launch*.

**steam-motor** (stēm'mō″tor), *n.* A steam-engine.

**steam-navigation** (stēm'nav-i-gā″shon), *n.* The art of applying the power of steam to the propulsion of boats and vessels; the art of navigating steam-vessels.

**steam-navvy** (stēm'nav″i), *n.* A digging-machine or excavator actuated by steam.

**steam-organ** (stēm'ôr″gan), *n.* Same as *calliope*, 2.

**steam-oven** (stēm'uv″n), *n.* An oven heated by steam at high pressure.

**steam-packet** (stēm'pak″et), *n.* A packet propelled by steam. Compare *packet*, *n.*, 2.

**steam-pan** (stēm'pan), *n.* A vessel with a double bottom forming a steam-chamber. See *vacuum-pan*.

**steam-pipe** (stēm'pīp), *n.* Any pipe in which steam is conveyed. Specifically (*a*) A pipe which leads from a boiler to an engine, pan, tank, etc., or from the boiler to a condenser or to the open air. (*b*) In a steam-heating or -drying apparatus or system, a name given to any one of the steam-supply pipes, in contradistinction to the corresponding return-pipe through which water of condensation is returned to the boiler.

**steam-plow** (stēm'plou), *n.* A gang-plow designed to be drawn by a wire rope, and operated by steam-power. Such a plow has usually eight shares arranged in a frame, four pointing in one direction and four in the other. The frame is balanced on a pair of wheels in the center, and forms an angle in the middle, so that when one half the plows are in use the others are raised above the ground. Steam-plows are used with either one or two engines. If with two engines, the plow is drawn forward and backward between them, each engine being advanced the width of the furrows after each passage of the plow. If one engine only is used, snatch-blocks and movable anchors are employed to hold the rope, the anchors being automatically advanced after each passage of the plow. Traction-engines also have been used to drag plows. See *anchor*, *porter*[2], and *plow*.

**steam-port** (stēm'pōrt), *n.* 1. In a slide-valve steam-engine, the name given to each of two oblong passages from the steam-chest to the inside of the cylinder, which afford passage to the steam to and from the cylinder, and act alternately as an induction-port and an eduction-port. See cut under *slide-valve*.—2. A passage for steam into or out of any inclosure.

**steam-power** (stēm'pou″ėr), *n.* The power of steam applied to move machinery or produce any other result.

**steam-press** (stem'pres), *n.* A press actuated by steam-power acting directly or intermediately; specifically, a printing-press worked by steam.

**steam-printing** (stēm'prin″ting), *n.* Printing done by machinery moved by steam, as opposed to printing by hand-labor on hand-presses.

**steam-propeller** (stēm'prō-pel″ėr), *n.* Same as *screw propeller* (which see, under *screw*[1]).

**steam-pump** (stēm'pump), *n.* See *pump*[1] and *vacuum-pump*.

**steam-radiator** (stēm'rā″di-ā-tor), *n.* A nest or collection of iron pipes in ranks or coils, through which steam is passed to heat a room, etc. See cuts under *radiator*.

**steam-ram** (stēm'ram), *n.* See *ram*[2], 2.

**steam-regulator** (stēm'reg″ū-lā-tor), *n.* See *regulator*, 2.

**steam-room** (stēm'röm), *n.* In a steam-engine, etc., the space which is occupied by steam.

**steamship** (stēm'ship), *n.* A ship propelled by steam.

**steam-space** (stēm'spās), *n.* A space occupied, or designed to be occupied, by steam only; particularly, in a steam-boiler, the space allowed above the water-line for holding a quantity of steam.

**steam-table** (stēm'tā″bl), *n.* 1. A bench or table fitted with shallow steam-tight tanks: used in restaurants, etc., to keep cooked dishes warm.—2. A tabular arrangement of data relating to steam-pressures, temperatures, and quantities of heat.

**steam-tank** (stēm'tangk), *n.* A chamber or inclosed vessel in which materials of any kind are treated either by direct contact with steam or with steam-heat by means of pipes coiled in the tank or a steam-jacket. Such tanks are used in many industries, and are made in many forms, as for steaming wood, paper-stock, lard, etc. See *rendering-tank*.

**steam-tight** (stēm'tīt), *a.* Capable of resisting the passage of steam, as a joint in a steam-pipe.

**steam-toe** (stēm'tō), *n.* In a steam-engine, a projection on a lifting-rod, which is raised by it through the action of a cam, tappet, or wiper.

**steam-trap** (stēm'trap), *n.* A contrivance for permitting the passage of water of condensation out of pipes, radiators, steam-engine cylinders, etc., while preventing that of steam.

**steam-tug** (stēm'tug), *n.* A steamer used for towing ships, boats, rafts, fishing-nets, oyster-dredges, etc. Such vessels are furnished with engines very powerful in proportion to the size of their hulls, and usually carry only sufficient coal for short trips.—**Steam-tug heart-murmur**, the combination of an aortic regurgitant with an aortic obstructive murmur.

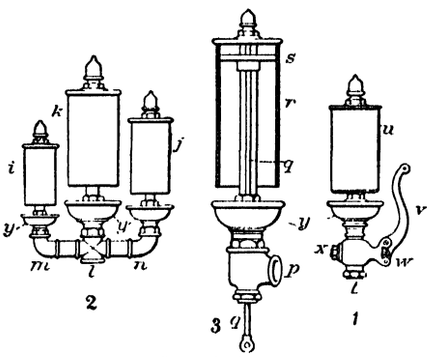
**steam-valve** (stēm'valv), *n.* A valve which controls the opening of a steam-pipe or steam-port.

**steam-vessel** (stēm'ves″el), *n.* Same as *steamship*.

**steam-wagon** (stēm'wag″on), *n.* Same as *steam-carriage*.

**steam-wheel** (stēm'hwēl), *n.* A rotary steam-engine. See *steam-engine*.

**steam-whistle** (stēm'hwis″l), *n.* A sounding device connected with the boiler of a steam-engine, either stationary, locomotive, or marine, for the purpose of announcing hours of work, signaling, etc.




Steam-whistles.

Fig. 1 is the simplest form of steam-whistle, with adjustable lever *v*, which acts on the valve *x*, its motion being limited by a stop-pin at *w*. Steam passes through a pipe connected at *t* when the valve *x* is opened. The steam issues through openings in the base *y*, and, passing over the lower edge of the bell *u*, causes a powerful vibration producing the sound, the pitch of which depends upon the length of the bell. Fig. 2 is a chime-whistle consisting of three bells, *i*, *j*, *k*, tuned to emit the common chord or some inversion of it. It receives steam at *l*, and by branches *m*, *n*, together with *l*, distributes it to the several bases *y*. Fig. 3 is a piston-whistle. Its base *y* and bell *r* operate as described for the other whistles, the steam entering at *p*. The tone of the whistle is changed by moving up and down the piston *s* by means of the stem *q*.

**steam-winch** (stēm'winch), *n.* A form of winch or hoisting-apparatus in which rotatory motion is imparted to the winding axle from the piston-rod of a steam-engine, directly, or indirectly by means of bevel-gearing, the direct action giving most rapidity, the indirect most power.

**steam-worm** (stēm'wėrm), *n.* A spiral steam-coil. Such coils are used in tanks for heating liquids, as tan-liquor in tanneries, water in laundries, dye-works, etc., the liquid being placed in the tank enveloping the coil, while steam is passed through the latter. They are also used in some forms of calorimeter.

**steamy** (stē'mi), *a.* [< *steam* + *-y*[1].] Consisting of or abounding in steam; resembling steam; vaporous; misty.

> The bubbling and loud hissing urn
> Throws up a *steamy* column. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 39.

> I found an evening hour in the *steamy* heat of the Haram equal to half a dozen afternoons.
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 272.

**steam-yacht** (stēm'yot), *n.* A yacht propelled by steam, or by steam and sails.

**stean.** See *steen*[1], *steen*[2], *stone*.

**steaning,** *n.* See *stenning*.

**steapsin** (stēp'sin), *n.* A ferment of the pancreatic secretion which to some extent resolves fats into fatty acids and glycerin.

**stearate** (stē'a-rāt), *n.* [< *stear(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of stearic acid. The neutral stearates of the alkalis are soaps.

**stearic** (stē-ar'ik), *a.* [Irreg. for **steatic*, < Gr. *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), stiff fat, tallow, suet: see *steatite*.] Of or pertaining to suet or fat; obtained from stearin.—**Stearic acid**, $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, a monobasic acid, forming brilliant white scaly crystals. It is inodorous, tasteless, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It burns like wax, and is used for making candles. Its compounds with the alkalis, earths, and metallic oxids are called *stearates*. Stearic acid exists in combination with glycerin as stearin, in beef- and mutton-fat, and in several vegetable fats, such as the butter of cacao. It is obtained from stearin by saponification and decomposition by an acid of the soap formed, and also from mutton-suet by a similar process.

**stearin** (stē'a-rin), *n.* [< *stear(ic)* + *-in*[2].] 1. An ether or glyceride, $C_3H_5O_3(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_3$, formed by the combination of stearic acid and glycerin. When crystallized it forms white pearly scales, soft to the touch but not greasy, and odorless and tasteless when pure. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in hot alcohol and ether. When treated with superheated steam it is separated into stearic acid and glycerin, and when boiled with alkalis is saponified—that is, the stearic acid combines with the alkali, forming soap, and glycerin is separated. When melted it resembles wax. There are three stearins, which may all be regarded as derivatives of glycerin in which one, two, or three OH groups are replaced by the radical stearyl. Natural stearin is the tristearyl derivative of glycerin. It is the chief ingredient in suet, tallow, and the harder fats, and may be prepared by repeated solution in ether and crystallization. Candle-pitch, chandlers' gum, or residuary gum, used in the manufacture of roofing-cements, is a by-product of this manufacture. 2. A popular name for stearic acid as used in making candles.—**Lard-stearin**, the residue left after the expression of the oil from lard.

**stearinery** (stē'a-rin-ėr-i), *n.* [< *stearin* + *-ery*.] The process of making stearin from animal or vegetable fats; the manufacture of stearin or stearin products.

**stearone** (stē'a-rōn), *n.* [< *stear(ic)* + *-one*.] A substance ($C_{35}H_{70}O$) obtained by the partial decomposition of stearic acid. It is a volatile liquid, and seems to be stearic acid deprived of two equivalents of carbonic acid.

**stearoptene** (stē-a-rop'tēn), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *στέαρ*, stiff fat, tallow, suet, + *πτηνός*, winged (volatile).] The solid crystalline substance separated from any volatile oil on long standing or at low temperatures. See *elæoptene*.

**stearyl** (stē'a-ril), *n.* [< *stear(ic)* + *-yl*.] The radical of stearic acid ($C_{18}H_{35}O$).

**steatin** (stē'a-tin), *n.* Same as *steatinum*.

**steatinum** (stē-a-tī'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στεάτινον*, neut. of *στεάτινος*, of or pertaining to tallow or suet, < *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), stiff fat, tallow, suet: see *steatite*.] A name given to certain pharmaceutical preparations similar to cerates, but containing considerable tallow.—**Steatinum iodoformi**, steatinum composed of mutton-tallow 18 parts, expressed oil of nutmeg 2 parts, powdered iodoform 1 part.

**steatite** (stē'a-tīt), *n.* [= F. *stéatite*, < L. *steatitis*, < Gr. *στεατίτης*, used only as equiv. to *στεάτινος*, *σταίτινος*, of dough made of flour of spelt, < *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), also *στῖαρ*, also contr. *στῆρ* (with rare gen. *στῆρος*, also *σταιτ-*), stiff fat, tallow, suet, also dough made of flour of spelt, prob. < *ἱστάναι* (√ *στα*), cause to stand, fix: see *stand*.] Soapstone: an impure massive variety of talc. Also called *potstone*.

**steatitic** (stē-a-tit'ik), *a.* [< *steatite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to steatite or soapstone; made of steatite.

**steatogenous** (stē-a-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), fat, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Tending to produce steatosis (see *steatosis*, 2): as, *steatogenous* processes.

**steatoma** (stē-a-tō'mä), *n.*; pl. *steatomata* (-ma-tä). [< Gr. *στεάτωμα*, a kind of fatty tumor, < *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), fat, tallow, suet.] A lipoma.

**steatomatous** (stē-a-tom'a-tus), *a.* [< *steatoma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of a steatoma.

**steatopyga** (stē″a-tō-pī'gä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), fat, tallow, suet, + *πυγή*, the rump.] An accumulation of fat on the buttocks of certain Africans, especially Hottentot women.

**steatopygous** (stē″a-tō-pī'gus), *a.* [< NL. *steatopyga* + *-ous*.] Affected with or characterized by steatopyga; having enormously fat buttocks. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 60.

**steatopygy** (stē'a-tō-pī-ji), *n.* [< *steatopyg-ous* + *-y*[3].] The development of steatopyga, or the state of being steatopygous. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XVIII. 17.

**Steatornis** (stē-a-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL. (Humboldt, 1817), < Gr. *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), fat, tallow, suet, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] The representative genus of *Steatornithidæ*. The only species is *S. caripensis*, the guacharo or oil-bird of South America, found from Venezuela to Peru, and also in Trinidad, of frugivorous and nocturnal habits. The bird resembles and is usually classed with the goatsuckers. It is so fat that the natives prepare from it a kind of oil used for butter. See cut under *guacharo*.

**steatornithic** (stē″a-tôr-nith'ik), *a.* Having the characters of *Steatornis*.

**Steatornithidæ** (stē″a-tôr-nith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Steatornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of picarian birds, represented by the genus *Steatornis*. It is related to the *Caprimulgidæ*, and is often associated with them, but differs in many important characters, and in some respects approaches the owls. The sternum has a single notch on each side behind. The palate is desmognathous, with united maxillopalatines and peculiarly shaped palatines. There are basipterygoid processes, and the rostrum of the skull is compressed. The second pectoral muscle is small, and the femorocaudal is wanting. The syrinx is entirely bronchial, and hence paired. The oil-gland is very large. The plumage is not aftershafted, and the rectrices are ten. There is only one genus and one species. See cut under *guacharo*.

**steatornithine** (stē-a-tôr'ni-thin), *a.* [< *Steatornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-ine*2.] Steatornithic; of or pertaining to the *Steatornithidæ*.

**steatorrhea, steatorrhœa** (stē″a-tō-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στέαρ (στεατ-), fat, suet, tallow, + ῥοία, a flow, < ῥεῖν, flow.] 1. Seborrhea.—2. The passage of fatty stools.

**steatosis** (stē-a-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στέαρ (στεατ-), fat, tallow, suet, + *-osis*.] 1. Fatty degeneration or infiltration.—2. Any disease of the sebaceous glands. Also called *steatopathia*.

**Steatozoön** (stē″a-tō-zō′on), *n.* Same as *Demodex*.

**stedt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *stead*.

**stedfast, stedfastly,** etc. See *steadfast*, etc.

**steed** (stēd), *n.* [< ME. *stede*, < AS. *stēda*, a stud-horse, stallion, war-horse (cf. *gestēd-hors*, stud-horse; Icel. *stedda* for **stædda*, a mare; Sw. *sto*, a mare), < *stōd*, a stud: see *stud*1. Cf. *stot*1, *stote*, *stoat*1.] A horse: now chiefly poetical.

> The kyng alizte of his *stede*.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

> The fiend, . . . like a proud *steed* reinʼd, went haughty on, Champing his iron curb. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 858.

**steedless** (stēdʼles), *a.* [< *steed* + *-less*.] Having no steeds or horses. *Whittier*, The Norsemen.

**steedyokest**, *n. pl.* Reins; thongs. [Rare.]

> Sorrowful Hector . . .
> Harryed in *steedyocks* as of earst.
> *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii.

**steek** (stēk), *v.* [Also *steik;* obs. or dial. (Sc.) form of *stick*1.] I. *trans.* 1. To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument; stitch or sew with a needle.—2. To close or shut: as, to *steek* one's eyes. *Burns.* [Obsolete or Scotch in both uses.]

> But doors were *steekʼd*, and windows barʼd,
> And nane wad let him in.
> *Willie and May Margaret* (Child's Ballads, II. 172).

II. *intrans.* To close; shut.

> It es callede cloyster for it cloys and *steskys*, and warely sall be lokked. *Religious Pieces* (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

**steek** (stēk), *n.* [Also *steik;* a dial. (Sc.) form of *stitch*.] The act of stitching with a needle; a stitch. [Scotch.]

**steel**1 (stēl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *steel*, *stel*, *stiel*, *stil*, < AS. **stēle*, *stȳle*, earliest forms *stēli*, *stǣli* = MD. *staet*, D. *staal* = MLG. *stāl*, LG. *staal* = OHG. *stahal*, *stāl*, MHG. *stahel*, *stachel*, *stāl*, G. *stahl* = Icel. *stāl* = Sw. *stål* = Dan. *staal* = Goth. **stahla* = OPruss. *stakla*, steel; root unknown. The words *gold* and *silver* also have no L. or Gr. or other cognate terms outside of Teut. and Slavic.] I. *n.* 1. A modified form of iron, not occurring in nature, but known and manufactured from very early times, and at the present time of the highest importance in its various applications to the wants of man. For certain purposes, and especially for the manufacture of tools and weapons, there is no metal or metallic alloy which could take the place of steel. The most essential features of steel as compared with iron are elasticity and hardness, and these qualities can be varied in amount to a very extraordinary degree, in the same piece of steel, by slight changes in the manipulation. Steel can be hardened so as to cut glass, by rapid cooling after being strongly heated, and it can be tempered, by reheating after hardening, so as permanently to take the precise degree of hardness best adapted to the use to which it is to be applied. (See *temper*.) Steel has been known from very early times, but where and how first manufactured is not known. That it has long been in use in India, and that it is still manufactured in that country by methods precisely similar to those in use long ago are well-known facts. (See *wootz*.) It is thought by some to have been known to the pyramid-builders; but this has not yet been demonstrated, and the same is true of the ancient Semites. The words translated 'steel' in the authorized version of the Old Testament signify 'copper' or 'bronze,' and are usually rendered 'brass,' 'brazen.' That steel was clearly recognized as something distinct from iron by the author or authors of the Homeric poems cannot be proved. The earliest known and simplest method of reducing iron from its ore—the so-called "direct process"—is capable also of furnishing steel, although a sufficiently homogeneous product cannot be easily obtained by this method. This would explain how steel became known at an early period, and why it was so long before it became an article of general use, with well-established methods of manufacture. Steel is a form of iron in which the amount of carbon is intermediate between that in wrought- and that in cast-iron, and this carbon does not exist in the steel in the form of graphite, but is either combined with or dissolved in it; but the subject of the relation of carbon to iron is one of difficulty, and is now undergoing investigation at the hands of various skilled metallurgical chemists. Other ingredients besides carbon are also present in steel—namely, silicon, manganese, sulphur, and phosphorus. Of these the two first mentioned are probably never entirely wanting, and they are not especially undesirable or injurious, as is the case with the two others, of which only traces can be permitted in the best quality of steel. They are all, however, different from carbon, which latter is regarded as an essential element of steel, while the others may be looked upon as being more or less of the nature of impurities. The quality of steel varies with the amount of carbon present, and the effect of this latter element varies with the amount of impurity (silicon, etc.) present in the steel. The larger the amount of impurity, the larger is the quantity of carbon required to give to the iron the character of steel. In the case of the best bar-iron, a little over 0.3 per cent. of carbon is sufficient to give it a steely character; from 0.5 to 0.65 per cent. of carbon, according to the purity of the iron, gives a steel which can be hardened so as to strike fire with flint. Iron containing from 1 to 1.5 per cent. of carbon gives steel which, after tempering, combines the maximum hardness with the maximum tenacity. One per cent. of carbon gives, on the whole, the most generally useful steel. With more than 1.5 per cent. of carbon the tenacity and weldability of the steel are diminished, although the hardness may be increased. With more than 1.74 per cent. of carbon the steel ceases to be weldable, and is with difficulty drawn out under the hammer; and from 1.8 to 2.0 per cent. is usually considered as the limit between steel and cast-iron, the steel with that amount breaking when hammered after softening by heat. Since steel is intermediate between wrought- and cast-iron in the amount of carbon which it contains, it is evident that it might be made either by carburizing the former or decarburizing the latter. The method of carburization, or *cementation* as it is generally called, is one of the oldest, perhaps the most ancient, as, although differing greatly in the details, in the essentials it is the same as the process by which the Indian wootz is manufactured. The cementation process was described in detail by Réaumur in a work published in 1722. By this method blister-steel is obtained, and this is further worked up into spring-, shear-, and double-shear steel by one or more processes of fagoting, welding, and hammering or rolling, the object of this being to give the metal greater homogeneity. A great addition to the value of this process was the invention by Huntsman, in 1740, of cast-steel, the product of the fusion in crucibles, under suitable manipulation, of blister-steel, which process is still in use as first arranged almost without change. By this method, when iron of a sufficiently high grade is used, the finest quality of steel is produced, and it is only steel manufactured in this way which can be used for the best tools, weapons, and cutting instruments of all kinds. The methods of producing steel by the decarburization of pig-iron are numerous and varied. The Styrian method of decarburization in the open-hearth finery, whereby a material called *raw steel* is produced, was once of very considerable importance, but is now little used. The method of decarburizing pig-iron by puddling, which is similar in principle to the ordinary puddling process used for converting pig- into wrought-iron, is also somewhat extensively employed, especially on the continent of Europe, the product being called *puddled steel*, this being drawn into bars, which are cut up and remelted, as is done with blister-steel in manufacturing cast-steel. There are various methods for producing steel by fusing pig-iron with iron ores, or with wrought-iron, or with both together. The Uchatius process belongs to this class of processes, but is of comparatively small importance; but the processes known as the "Siemens," the "Martin," and the "Siemens-Martin" are extensively employed. The steel made by any of these processes is generally called *open-hearth steel*, as the work of decarburizing the pig is done in the open-hearth regenerative furnace. The difference between these processes is simply that in the first-named the pig-iron is treated with certain iron ores without the addition of wrought-iron (scrap-iron); in the second the pig is melted with scrap iron; and in the third both scrap and ore are used together: hence the names by which the first two of these modifications of what is essentially the same process are known—*pig-and-ore*, *pig-and-scrap*—the third, or the "Siemens-Martin," being the most commonly employed. By far the most important of all steel-producing processes, if only the amount of the metal produced is considered, is the "pneumatic" or "Bessemer" process, invented by Sir Henry Bessemer about 1856, which consists in blowing air through molten pig-iron in a "converter," or vessel of iron lined with a refractory material—the oxidation of the carbon and silicon which the pig contains, together with a small part of the iron itself, furnishing sufficient heat to keep the material in a fluid state while the operation of decarburization goes on. After complete decarburization of the iron, a certain amount of carbon is restored to the metal by the introduction of spiegeleisen or ferromanganese; this is an extremely important addition to the Bessemer process, without which it would hardly have been a success, was contributed by R. F. Mushet. The Bessemer process, as conducted in a converter lined with the ordinary silicious or "acid" material, is suited only for working iron which is practically free from phosphorus and sulphur, or such as is made from ore like that of Lake Superior, from which all, or nearly all, the Bessemer steel made in the United States is manufactured. By the so-called "basic" or "Thomas-Gilchrist" process, the converter having a basic (calcined dolomite) lining, iron containing a considerable amount of phosphorus is treated, and a fair quality of steel produced, the phosphorus passing into the slag during the operation, as is the case in puddling. The metal produced by the Bessemer process is generally called *Bessemer steel*, but some consider it more correct to call it *ingot iron*. It can be produced of various grades by varying the amount of carbon which it contains, and is a material of the highest value for structural purposes as being cheaper, and having more durability, than wrought-iron made by puddling—although of no value for the purposes for which the older higher class steels are employed. Its principal use is for rails, and during the past few years from seventy to eighty per cent. of the Bessemer steel made in the United States has been used for that purpose.

> Gold, ne seolver, ne iren, ne *stel*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 160.

> A single span of the Forth Bridge is nearly as long as two Eiffel Towers turned horizontally and tied together in the middle, and the whole forms a complicated steel structure weighing 15,000 tons, erected without the possibility of any intermediate support, the lace-like fabric of the bridge soaring as high as the top of St. Paul's. The *steel* of which the compression members of the structure are composed contains $\frac{33}{100}$ of carbon and $\frac{42}{100}$ of manganese. The parts subjected to extension do not contain more than $\frac{1}{100}$ of carbon. *W. C. Roberts-Austen*, Nature, XLI. 36.

2. Something made of steel. Specifically—(*a*) A cutting or piercing weapon; especially, a sword. Compare *cold steel*, below.

> Shall I Sir Pandarus of Troy become,
> And by my side wear *steel?*
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3. 88.

(*b*) A piece of steel for striking sparks from flint to ignite tinder or match. (*c*†) A mirror.

> We spake of armour,
> She straight replies, Send in your steel combs, with
> The *steel* you see your faces in.
> *Cartwright's Lady Errant* (1651). (*Nares.*)

(*d*) A cylindrical or slightly tapering rod of steel, sometimes having fine parallel longitudinal lines, used for sharpening carving-knives, etc. (*e*) A strip of steel used to stiffen a corset, or to expand a woman's skirt.—**Berard steel**, steel made by adding hydrogen gas to the air-blast in the Bessemer process, to remove arsenic, sulphur, and phosphorus.—**Bessemer steel**, steel made by the Bessemer process. See def. 1.—**Blistered steel.** Same as *blister-steel*.—**Carbon steel**, ordinary steel; not "special steel," but steel in which carbon is clearly the element which gives the iron those peculiar properties which justify its designation by the term *steel*.—**Chrome steel**, steel alloyed with a small amount of chromium. Various alloys called by the name of *chrome* or *chromium steel* have been introduced, but none have come into general use They are said to be hard and malleable, and to possess great strength, but to oxidize on exposure more readily than ordinary steel.—**Cold-rolled steel**, steel to which, after it is rolled hot to approximately the required thickness, a very smooth surface and a very accurately gaged thickness are imparted by first chemically cleaning the surface and then rolling it cold between smooth surface rollers.—**Cold steel**, a cutting- and thrusting-weapon; a weapon or weapons for close quarters, as distinguished from firearms.—**Compressed steel**, steel which is made more dense, tenacious, and free from blow-holes by being condensed by pressure while in a fluid state. This pressure is produced in various ways, as by hydraulic machinery, by steam, by centrifugal force, by the use of liquefied carbonic acid, etc.—**Crinoline-steels.** See *crinoline*.—**Crucible steel.** Same as *cast-steel*.—**Damask steel.** See *damask*.—**Garb of steel.** See *garb*2.—**German steel**, steel from Germany. The phrase has now no definite meaning other than geographical. It formerly meant steel made in the finery from spathic ore.—**Homogeneous steel.** Same as *cast-steel*.—**Indian steel.** Same as *wootz*.—**Manganese steel**, a variety of special steel made by the addition of manganese, which element is present in various manganese steels which have been analyzed in quantity ranging from less than 1 per cent to over 21 per cent. The qualities vary greatly with its composition.—**Mask of steel,** See *mask*3.—**Mild steel**, steel containing a small amount of carbon (Bessemer steel is frequently so designated); a metal which has some of the qualities of steel, but does not admit of being tempered, or only imperfectly so. See def. 1.—**Native steel**, the name sometimes given to small masses or buttons of steel, steely iron, or iron which has occasionally been formed by the ignition of coal-seams adjacent to deposits of iron ore.—**Nickel steel**, a variety of special steel recently introduced, and thought by some to surpass the best carbon steel in certain important respects. It has not yet been sufficiently tried to justify a decided statement as to its value. The high price of nickel, and the small likelihood of any considerable reduction in the price of this metal, would seem to bear heavily against the chances of the general introduction of an alloy of which it should form any considerable part.—**Run steel**, a trade-mark name (in England) of various small articles, such as bridle-bits and stirrups, made of cast-iron which has been to a certain extent rendered malleable by partial decarburization by cementation. The method is one which has been long known, but which has not come into extensive use till comparatively modern times. Also called *malleable cast-iron*.—**Silicon steel**, a variety of special steel which has been experimented with to some extent, but which has not yet become of importance.—**Special steel**, steel in which the element which gives the iron its peculiar qualities, or what distinguishes it from iron, is not carbon, but some other substance. The principal special steels are chrome, manganese, nickel, silicon, titanium, and tungsten steels, all of which have been much experimented with in recent years. While some authorities appear to maintain that the carbon in special steels is so overpowered by the special element used that its effects are entirely neutralized, others believe that some carbon is absolutely necessary that iron may become converted into what can properly be called steel.—**Styrian special steel**, steel from Styria; steel made by the Styrian process, which closely resembles the Styrian process of making malleable iron in the finery.—**Tungsten steel**, a variety of special steel, now largely employed in the manufacture of the harder grades of crucible steel. "Mushet's," "special," "imperial," and "crescent-hardened" are brands of tungsten steel now sold in the American markets. Steel may contain a much larger proportion of tungsten than it can of carbon without losing its power of being forged. In a table of thirteen analyses of tungsten steel given by H. M. Howe in his "Metallurgy of Steel" (1891), the tungsten ranges from 1.94 to 11.03 per cent.; the carbon, from 0.38 to 2.15; the manganese, from a trace to 2.66, the silicon, from .05 to .82. Tungsten steel is exceedingly hard and very brittle; it is used chiefly for the tools of lathes and planers designed for heavy work.

II. *a.* 1. Made of steel: as, a *steel* plate or buckle.

> The average strength [of the Bessemer steel used in building the Forth Bridge] is one-half greater than that of the best wrought iron, and the ductility of the *steel* plates is fully three times that of corresponding iron plates *Sir John Fowler and Benjamin Baker*, Nineteenth Century, July, 1889, p. 39.

2. Hard as steel; inflexible; unyielding.

> Prison my heart in thy *steel* bosom's ward.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxxxiii.

**Smart as a steel trap.** See *smart*1.—**Steel bonnet**, a head-piece made of a Scotch bonnet lined with steel, as with a skeleton cap. Compare *secret*, 9.—**Steel bronze.**

See *bronze*, 1.—**Steel hat.** Same as *chapel-de-fer*.—**Steel rail.** See *rail*[1].—**Steel saddle**, the saddle of the man-at-arms in the middle ages, having the bow and sometimes the pommel guarded with steel.—**Steel toys**, among manufacturers, small articles, such as corkscrews, buckles, button-hooks, and boot-hooks, when made of polished steel.—**Steel trap.** See *trap*[1].

**steel**[1] (stēl), *v. t.* [< ME. *stelen*, *stilen*, < AS. **stȳlan* (= D. *stalen* = MLG. *stalen*, *stelen* = G. *stählen* = Icel. *stæla*), make hard like steel; from the noun.] 1. To fit with steel, as by pointing, edging, overlaying, electroplating, or the like.

> Believe her not, her glass diffuses
> False portraitures; . . .
> Her crystal 's falsely *steel'd*; it scatters
> Deceitful beams; believe her not, she flatters.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 6.

> Give me my *steeled* coat. I'll fight for France.
> Away with these disgraceful wailing robes!
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 85.

2. To iron (clothes). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —3. To make hard as steel; render strong, rigid, inflexible, determined, etc.; make firm or stubborn.

> Thy resolution would *steel* a coward.
> *Beau and Fl.*, Little French Lawyer, i. 2.

> Ximenes's heart had been *steeled* by too stern a discipline to be moved by the fascinations of pleasure.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

4. To cause to resemble steel in smoothness or polish.

> Lo! these waters, *steeled*
> By breezeless air to smoothest polish.
> *Wordsworth*, Sonnets Dedicated to Liberty, ii. 5.

**steel**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *steal*[2], *stale*[2].

**steel-blue** (stēl'blö), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of a lustrous dark-bluish color, resembling steel tempered blue.

II. *n.* A lustrous dark-bluish color; a darker shade than Berlin blue and less chromatic, but nearly of the same hue. See *blue*.

**steel-bow** (stēl'bou), *a.* [Origin and distinctive sense obscure.] See the phrase.—**Steel-bow goods**, in *Scots law*, corn, cattle, straw, and implements of husbandry, delivered by the landlord to his tenant, by means of which the tenant is enabled to stock and labor the farm, and in consideration of which he becomes bound to return articles equal in quantity and quality at the expiration of the lease.

**steelboy** (stēl'boi), *n.* [Prob. < *steel*[1] in the phrase "hearts of steel," used by the insurgents in a remonstrance entitled "Petition of the Hearts of Steel" (Record Office, London).] A member of a band of insurgents in Ulster, Ireland, who committed various agrarian and other outrages about 1772–4. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

**steel-clad** (stēl'klad), *a.* Clothed in armor of steel.

**steelent**†, *a.* [< ME. *stelen*, < AS. *stȳlen* (= D. *stalen*, *stelen*), < *stȳle*, **stēle*, steel: see *steel*[1] and *-en*[2].] Of steel; made of steel.

> The *stelene* brond. *Layamon*, l. 7634.

**steel-engraving** (stēl'en-grā"ving), *n.* 1. The art of engraving on steel plates for the purpose of producing prints or impressions in ink on paper and other substances.—2. The design engraved on the steel plate.—3. An impression or print taken from the engraved steel plate.

**steel-finch** (stēl'finch), *n.* A book-name of the small finch-like birds of the genus *Hypochæra*.

**steelhead** (stēl'hed), *n.* 1. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*: so called from the steel-blue of the head, or perhaps for the same reason that it is called *hardhead*, *hickory-head*, and *toughhead*. See cut under *Erismatura*. [Maryland.]—2. The rainbow-trout, *Salmo irideus*. See cut under *rainbow-trout*. [Local, U. S.]

**steel-head**†, (stēl'hed), *a.* Tipped with steel. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ix. 16.

**steelification** (stē"li-fi-kā'shon), *n.* The process of converting iron into steel. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV. 304.

**steelify** (stē'li-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *steelified*, ppr. *steelifying*. [< *steel*[1] + *-i-fy*.] To convert into steel. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV. 304.

**steeliness** (stē'li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being steely.

**steeling** (stē'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *steel*[1], *v.*] 1. The process of welding a piece of steel on that part of a cutting-instrument which is to receive the edge.—2. The process of depositing a film of iron on engraved copperplates. The plates are placed in a bath of sulphate of iron and ammonium chlorid, a plate of iron submerged in the solution being connected to the copper pole of the battery, and the engraved copperplate to the zinc pole. From such steeled plates from 5,000 to 15,000 impressions can be taken. The same method has been successfully applied to stereotype plates.

**steelmaster** (stēl'mās"tėr), *n.* A manufacturer of steel. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 343.

**steel-mill** (stēl'mil), *n.* A contrivance for giving light, in use previous to the invention of the safety-lamp, in English coal-mines infested with fire-damp. It consisted of a disk of steel which was made to revolve rapidly, a flint being held against it, from which a shower of sparks was given off and a feeble light furnished. This method of obtaining light was for a time quite popular.

**steel-ore** (stēl'ōr), *n.* A name given to various iron ores, and especially to spathic iron (siderite), because that ore was supposed to be particularly well adapted for making steel. Much of the so-called German steel was in fact formerly made from that ore.

**steel-press** (stēl'pres), *n.* A special form of press designed for compressing molten steel to form sound and dense castings.

**steel-saw** (stēl'sâ), *n.* A disk of soft iron, revolving with great rapidity, used for cutting cold steel.

**steelware** (stēl'wâr), *n.* Articles, collectively, made of steel. *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 642.

**steelwork** (stēl'wėrk), *n.* Steel articles or objects, or such parts of any work as are made of steel. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 191.

**steel-worker** (stēl'wėr"kėr), *n.* One who works in steel.

**steel-works** (stēl'wėrks), *n. pl.* or *sing.* A furnace or other establishment where iron is converted into steel. *The Engineer*, LXV. 38.

**steely** (stē'li), *a.* [< *steel*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Consisting of steel; made of steel.

> Full ill (we know, & every man may see)
> A *steely* helme & Cardnals cap agree.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

> A *steely* hammer crushes 'em to pieces.
> *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, i. 1.

2. Resembling steel in some of its essential properties; hard; firm; stubborn.

> When hee can beat it [Truth] off with most *steely* prowesse, he thinkes himselfe the bravest man; when in truth it is nothing but exsanguine feeble exility of Spirit.
> *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 74.

> That *steely* heart [of Judas] yet relents not.
> *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv. 27.

3. Resembling steel in color, metallic luster, or general appearance; having more or less imperfectly the qualities or composition of steel: as, *steely* iron.

> The beating of the *steely* sea.
> *W. Morris*, Earthly Paradise, Apology.

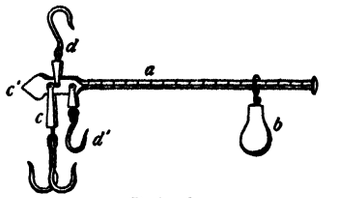
**Steely iron**, a mixture of iron and steel; imperfect steel. *Bloxam and Huntington*, Metals, p. 109.

**Steelyard**[1] (stēl'yärd, colloq. stil'yärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Stilyard*, *Stilliard*, *Steeliard*, *Steleard*, *Styliard*, and as two words *Steel yard*, *Stele yarde* (also *Steel house*, *Stele house*); explained as orig. "the yard in London where steel was sold by German merchants," as if < *steel*[1] + *yard*[2]; but in fact an imperfect translation of the MD. *staelhof*, later *staalhof*, = MLG. *stalhof*, an office or hall where cloth was marked with a leaden seal as being properly dyed, < MD. *staal*, a specimen, sample, test of dyeing, D. *staal*, a sample, = MLG. *stale*, LG. *stal*, > G. dial. *stahl*, a sample, pattern (hence MD. *staelen* = MLG. *stalen*, mark cloth with a leaden seal as being properly dyed) (connected with MD. *staelen*, *stallen* = MLG. *stallen* (OF. *estaler*, *etaler*), expose for sale on a stall, display or show on a stall, < MD. *stal*, etc., a stall: see *stall*[1]), + *hof*, yard, court: see *hove*[1]. The notion that the MD. *staelhof* is a contraction of **stapelhof* (which, moreover, does not occur; cf. *stapelhuys*, E. *staple-house*) is untenable.] A place in London, comprising great warehouses called before the reign of Edward IV. *Gildhalla Teutonicorum*, 'Gildhall of the Germans,' where, until expelled in 1597, the merchants of the Hanseatic League had their English headquarters; also, the company of merchants themselves. The merchants of the Steelyard were bound by almost monastic gild-rules, under a separate jurisdiction from the rest of London, were exempt from many exactions and restrictions, and for centuries controlled most of the foreign trade of England.

> This yere corn was verie dere, & had ben dearer if marchuntes of ye *styliarde* had not been & Dutche shippes restrined, & an abstinaûce of warre betwene Englande & Flaunders. *Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1528–9.

> From him come I, to entreat you . . . to meet him this afternoon at the Rhenish wine-house i' the *Stilliard*.
> *Webster*, Westward Ho, ii. 1.

**steelyard**[2] (stēl'yärd or stil'yärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. *stilyard*, *stiliard*, *stilliard*; appar. lit. 'a rod of steel,' < *steel*[1] + *yard*[1]; but prob. an altered form, due to popular etymology, of the equiv. early mod. E. *stelleere*, supposed to stand for *stiller* or **steller* (= G. *steller*, regulator): see *stiller*[1]. The word seems to have been confused with *Steelyard*[1], and is generally explained, without evidence, as orig. the balance or weight used by the merchants of the Steelyard.] A kind of balance with two unequal arms, consisting of a lever in the form of a slender iron bar with




Steelyard.

*a*, rectangular bar, graduated both above and below; *b*, adjustable counterpoising weight; *c*, hook for supporting articles to be weighed (this can be turned easily over the end of the bar at *c'*); *d* and *d'*, hooks for support of the steelyard, according as one or other of the graduations is turned to the upper side for use in weighing.

one arm very short, the other divided by equidistant notches, having a small crosspiece as fulcrum, to which a bearing for suspension is attached, usually a hook at the short end, and a weight moving upon the long arm. It is very portable, without liability to become separated, and the process of weighing is very expeditious. It is much used for cheap commodities, but owing to its simple construction it is liable to be so made as to give false indications. Often used in the plural. Also called *Roman balance* or *beam*. Compare *Danish balance* (sometimes called *Danish steelyard*), under *balance*.

> *Crochet*, a small hook. . . . A Romane beame or *stelleere*, a beame of yron or wood, full of nickes or notches, along which a certaine poize of lead, &c., playing, and at length setling towards the one end, shewes the just weight of a commoditie hanging by a hooke at the other end.
> *Cotgrave.*

> A pair of *steelyards* and a wooden sword.
> *Halleck*, Fanny.

**steem**†, *n.* An old form of *steam*. *Prompt. Parv.*

**steen**[1] (stēn), *v. t.* [Also *stean*, Sc. *stein*; < ME. *stenen*, cast stones, < AS. *stēnan* (= OHG. *steinōn* = Goth. *stainjan*), stone, < *stān*, stone: see *stone*, *n.* Cf. *stone*, *v.*, of which *steen*[1] is a doublet.] 1. To stone; pelt with stones.

> Te stones thet me [men] *stenede* him mide.
> *Ancren Riwle*, p. 122.

2. To fit with stones; mend, line, pave, etc., with stones. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

**steen**[1] (stēn), *n.* [Also *stean*; a dial. var. of *stone*, due to the verb *steen*[1].] A stone. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**steen**[2] (stēn), *n.* [Also *stean*, *stein*; < ME. *steene*, *stene*, a stone jar, < AS. *stēna* (= OHG. *steinna*), a stone crock (cf. *stēnen*, of stone: see *stonen*), < *stān*, stone: see *stone*.] 1. A kind of jar or urn of baked clay or of stone, of the general type of the sepulchral urns of the Romans. *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass.*, XXXV. 105.

> Neuerthelatre ther weren not maad of the same monee the *stenys* [hydriæ, Vulgate] of the temple of the Lord.
> *Wyclif*, 4 Kl. [2 Kl.] xii. 13.

> Upon an huge great Earth-pot *steane* he stood.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 42.

2. A large box of stones used for pressing cheese in making it. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**steenbok** (stān'- or stēn'bok), *n.* [< D. *steenbok* = G. *steinbock*, the wild goat, < D. *steen*, = G. *stein* = E. *stone*, + D. *bok* = G. *bock* = E. *buck*: see *stone* and *buck*[1].] One of several small African

Steenbok (*Nanotragus tragulus*).

can antelopes of the genus *Nanotragus*, fond of rocky places (whence the name). The common steenbok is *N. tragulus*, generally distributed in South Africa, about 3 feet long and 20 inches tall, with straight horns about 4 inches long in the male, none in the female.

large ears, and no false hoofs. It is of a general reddish-brown color, white below. The gray steenbok is *N. melanotis*. *N. orectragus* is the klip-springer (which see, with cut). Also *steenbock*, *steinbock*. Compare *steinbok* and *stonebuck*.

**steening** (stē′ning), *n.* [Also *steaning;* verbal n. of *steen*[1], *v.*] 1. Any kind of path or road paved with small round stones. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. In *arch.*, the brick or stone wall or lining of a well or cesspool, the use of which is to prevent the irruption of the surrounding soil. Also *steining*.

**steenkirk** (stēn′kėrk), *n.* [Also, less prop., *steinkirk;* so called in allusion to the battle fought in 1692 near *Steenkerke*, F. *Steinkerque* (lit. 'stone church'), a town in Belgium.] A name brought into fashion, after the battle of Steenkirk, for several articles, especially of dress, as wigs, buckles, large neckties, and powder; especially, a cravat of fine lace, loosely and negligently knotted, with long hanging ends, one of which was often passed through a buttonhole.

*Mrs. Calico.* I hope your Lordship is pleased with your *Steenkirk*.

*Lord F.* In love with it, stap my vitals! Bring your Bill; you shall be paid to-marrow. *Vanbrugh*, The Relapse, i. 3.

I had yielded up my cravat (a smart *Steinkirk*, by the way, and richly laced). *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxi.

Ladies also wore them [neckcloths], as in "The Careless Husband." Lady Easy takes her *Steinkirk* from her Neck and lays it gently over his Head.

*Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 148.

**steenstrupine** (stēn′strup-in), *n.* [Named after K. J. V. *Steenstrup*, a Danish naturalist.] A rare mineral occurring in massive forms and rhombohedral crystals of a brown color in the sodalite syenite of Greenland. It is a silicate of the rare metals of the cerium group, also thorium, and other elements.

**steep**[1] (stēp), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *stepe, step, stēp, steap,* < AS. *stēap,* steep, high, = OFries. *stāp,* steep; cf. Icel. *steypthr,* steep, lofty; Norw. *stup,* a steep cliff; akin to *stoop:* see *stoop*[1], and cf. *steep*[2], *steeple*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having an almost perpendicular slope; precipitous; sheer.

Two of these Ilands are *steepe* and vpright as any wall, that it is not possible to climbe them.

*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 748.

Thus far our ascent was easy; but now it began to grow more *steep*, and difficult.

*Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 119.

2†. Elevated; high; lofty.

To a room they came,
*Steep* and of state. *Chapman.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

3. Excessive; difficult; forbidding: as, a *steep* undertaking; a *steep* price. [Colloq.]

Perhaps if we should meet Shakspeare we should not be conscious of any *steep* inferiority

*Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 302.

Neither priest nor squire was able to establish any *steep* difference in outward advantages between himself and the commons among whom he lived. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 164.

4†. Bright; glittering; fiery.

His eyen *steepe* and rollynge in his heede.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 201.

His Ene [eyes] leuenaund with light as a low fyn,
With stremys [gleams] full stithe in his *stepe* loke.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7724.

**II.** *n.* A steep or precipitous place; an abrupt ascent or descent; a precipice.

Suddenly a splendor like the morn
Pervaded all the beetling gloomy *steeps*.
*Keats*, Hyperion, ii.

Yet up the radiant *steeps* that I survey
Death never climbed. *Bryant*, To the Apennines.

**steep**[2] (stēp), *v.* [< ME. *stepen,* < Icel. *steypa,* cast down, overturn, pour out, cast (metals), refl. tumble down, = Sw. *stöpa* = Dan. *støbe,* cast (metals), steep (corn); causal of Icel. *stūpa* = Sw. *stupa,* fall, stoop: see *stoop*[1], and cf. *steep*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To tilt (a barrel). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. To soak in a liquid; macerate: as, to *steep* barley; to *steep* herbs.

A day afore her [almonds'] setting, hem to *stepe*
In meeth is goode.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

The Gordons good, in English blood
They *steep'd* their hose and shoon.
*Battle of Otterbourne* (Child's Ballads, VII. 24).

The prudent Sibyl had before prepared
A sop in honey *steeped* to charm the guard.
*Dryden*, Æneid, vi. 567.

3. To bathe with a liquid; wet; moisten.

Then she with liquors strong his eies did *steepe*,
That nothing should him hastily awake.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 18.

His coursers, *steep'd* in sweat and stain'd with gore,
The Greeks' preserver, great Machaon, bore.
*Pope*, Iliad, xi. 728.

4. To imbue or impregnate as with a specified influence; cause to become permeated or pervaded (with): followed by *in*.

Is this a time to *steep*
Thy brains *in* wasteful slumbers?
*Quarles*, Emblems, i. 7.

Thou art so *steep'd in* misery,
Surely 'twere better not to be.
*Tennyson*, The Two Voices.

The habitual criminal, *steeped in* vice and used to ignominy, cares very little for disgrace, and accepts punishment as an incident in his career.

*Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLVII. 594.

**II.** *intrans.* To be bathed in a liquid; soak.

And now the midnight draught of sleep,
Where wine and spices richly *steep*,
In massive bowl of silver deep,
The page presents on knee.
*Scott*, Marmion, i. 30.

**steep**[2] (stēp), *n.* [< *steep*[2], *v.*] 1. The process of steeping; the state of being steeped, soaked, or permeated: used chiefly in the phrase *in steep*.

Strait to each house she hasted, and sweet sleepe
Pour'd on each wooer; which so laid *in steepe*
Their drowsie temples that each brow did nod.
*Chapman*, Odyssey, ii. 578.

Whilst the barley is *in steep* it is gauged by the excise officers, to prevent fraud. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 267.

2. That in which anything is steeped; specifically, a fertilizing liquid in which seeds are soaked to quicken germination.

When taken from the white bath, the skins, after washing in water, are allowed to ferment in a bran *steep* for some time in order to extract a considerable portion of the alum and salt. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p 665.

3. Rennet: so called from being steeped before it is used. [Prov. Eng.]—**Rot's steep**, in bleaching cotton goods, the process of thoroughly saturating the cloth. The name is due to the former practice of allowing the flour or size with which the goods were impregnated to ferment and putrefy. Also called *wetting-out steep*.

**steep-down** (stēp′doun), *a.* Having a sheer descent; precipitous.

Wash me in *steep-down* gulfs of liquid fire!
*Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 280.

You see Him till into the *steep-down* West
He throws his course. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 14.

**steepen** (stē′pn), *v. i.* [< *steep*[1] + *-en*[1].] To become steep.

As the way *steepened*, . . . I could detect in the hollow of the hill some traces of the old path.

*Hugh Miller.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**steeper** (stē′pėr), *n.* [< *steep*[2] + *-er*[1].] A vessel, vat, or cistern in which things are steeped; specifically, a vat in which the indigo-plant is steeped to macerate it before it is soaked in the beating-vat.

**steepfull**† (stēp′fůl), *a.* [< *steep*[1] + *-ful.*] Steep; precipitous.

Anon he stalks about a *steepfull* Rock,
Where som, to shun Death's (never shunned) stroak,
Had clambred vp
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

**steep-grass** (stēp′grȧs), *n.* The butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris:* so called because used like rennet. Also *steepweed, steepwort. Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

**steepiness** (stē′pi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being steepy or steep; steepness. [Rare.]

The cragginess and *steepiness* of places up and down . . . makes them inaccessible. *Howell*, Forreine Travell, p. 132.

**steeple** (stē′pl), *n.* [< ME. *steple, stepel, stepylle, stepul,* < AS. *stēpel, stȳpel,* a steeple, < *stēap,* steep, high: see *steep*[1].] 1. A typically lofty structure attached to a church, town-house, or other public edifice, and generally intended to contain the bells of such edifice. *Steeple* is a general term applied to every secondary structure of this description, whether in the form of a simple tower, or, as is usual, of a tower surmounted by a spire.

Ydelelisse is the grete wynd that thrauth doun the greate tours and the heye *steples* and the greate beches ine wodes thrauth to grounde
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

*Lod.* What does he ith middle looke like?

*Asto.* Troth, like a spire *steeple* in a Country Village ouerpeering so many thatcht houses.

*Dekker and Middleton*, Honest Whore, ii. 1.

At Paris all *steeples* are clangouring not for sermon.

*Carlyle*, French Rev., III. i. 4.

2. A lofty head-dress worn by women in the fourteenth century. See *hennin*.

Some of the more popular of these strange varieties of head-gear have been distinguished as the "horned," the "mitre," the "*steeple*"—in France known as the "hennin"—and the "butterfly." *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 469.

3. A pyramidal pile or stack of fish set to dry. Also called *pack*. See the quotation under *pack*[1], 10 (*b*).

**steeplebush** (stē′pl-bůsh), *n.* The hardhack; also, *Spiræa salicifolia*. See *Spiræa*.

**steeplechase** (stē′pl-chās), *n.* A horse-race across a tract of country in which ditches, hedges, and other obstacles must be jumped as they come in the way. The name is supposed to be originally due to any conspicuous object, such as a church-steeple, having been chosen as a goal, toward which those taking part in the race were allowed to take any course they chose. The limits of the steeplechase-course are now marked out by flags.

**steeplechaser** (stē′pl-chā″sėr), *n.* 1. One who rides in steeplechases.—2. A horse running or trained to run in a steeplechase.

"If you do not like hunting, you are to affect to," says Mamma. "You must listen to Captain Breakneck's stories at dinner, laugh in the right places, and ask intelligent questions about his *steeplechasers*."

*Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 780.

**steeplechasing** (stē′pl-chā″sing), *n.* [< *steeplechase* + *-ing.*] The act or sport of riding in a steeplechase.

**steeple-crown**† (stē′pl-kroun), *n.* A steeple-crowned hat.

And on their heads old *steeple-crowns*.
*Hudibras Redivivus* (1706). (*Nares.*)

**steeple-crowned** (stē′pl-kround), *a.* Having a high peaked crown resembling a steeple: noting various articles of head-gear.

The women wearing the old country *steeple-crowned* hat and simply made gowns.

*Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 138.

**steepled** (stē′pld), *a.* [< *steeple* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Furnished or adorned with a steeple or steeples.

As we neared the provincial city [Worcester], we saw the *steepled* mass of the cathedral, long and high, rise far into the cloud-freckled blue. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 44.

2. Having the form of a steeple; peaked; towering.

*Steepled* hattes.

*Wright*, Passions of the Mind (ed. 1621), p. 330. (*Halliwell.*)

A *steepled* turbant on her head she wore. *Fairfax.*

**steeple-engine** (stē′pl-en″jin), *n.* 1. A form of marine steam-engine used on side-wheel boats, in which the working-beam is the highest part, and the connecting-rod is above the crank-shaft.—2. A direct-acting engine in which the crank-shaft is located between the cylinder and the sliding-block or cross-head, the piston-rod is connected with the latter by two branches or limbs which straddle the crank-shaft and crank, and the connecting-rod or pitman plays between the limbs of the piston-rod. It is used for steam-pumps and donkey-engines, being very compact in form.

**steeple-fair**†, *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption, simulating *steeple* (as if 'a church-fair' or 'kermess'), of **staple-fair*, < *staple*[2], market, + *fair*[2].] A common fair or mart.

These youths, in art, purse, and attire most bare,
Give their attendance at each *steeple faire;*
Being once hir'd he'l not displease his lord.
*Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

**steeple-hat** (stē′pl-hat), *n.* A steeple-crowned hat.

An old doublet and a *steeple hat*. *Browning*, Strafford.

**steeple-house**† (stē′pl-hous), *n.* A church edifice: so called by the early members of the Society of Friends, who maintained that the word *church* applies properly only to the body of believers.

The reason why I would not go into their *steeple-house* was because I was to bear my testimony against it, and to bring all off from such places to the Spirit of God, that they might know their bodies to be the temples of the Holy Ghost. *George Fox*, Journal (Phila.), p. 167.

There are *steeple-houses* on every hand,
And pulpits that bless and ban;
And the Lord will not grudge the single church
That is set apart for man.
*Whittier*, The Old South.

**steeple-hunting** (stē′pl-hun″ting), *n.* Same as *steeplechasing*. *Carlyle*, Sterling, v.

**steeple-jack** (stē′pl-jak), *n.* A man who climbs steeples and tall chimneys to make repairs, or to erect scaffolding.

A *steeple-jack* of Sheffield . . . met with a shocking accident. *St. James's Gazette*, May 11, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**steepletop** (stē′pl-top), *n.* The bowhead, or great polar whale (*Balæna mysticetus*): so called from the spout-holes terminating in a sort of cone: a whalers' name. *C. M. Scammon.*

**steeplewise** (stē′pl-wīz), *adv.* In the manner of a steeple; like a steeple.

Thin his haire,
Besides, disordered and vnkembd, his crowne
Picked, made *steeple-wise;* . . . bald he was beside.
*Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 120).

**steeply** (stēp′li), *adv.* In a steep manner; with steepness; with precipitous declivity: as, a height rising *steeply*.

At this point it [the highway] *steeply* overtops the fields on one side. *Howells*, Indian Summer, xx.

**steepness** (stēp'nes), *n.* The state of being steep, in any sense; precipitousness: as, the *steepness* of a hill or a roof.

**steep-to** (stēp'tö), *a.* Abruptly steep: noting a bold shore having navigable water close in to land. [Colloq.]

The pans [pan-ice] rise over all the low lying parts of the Islands, grinding and polishing exposed shores, and rasping those that are *steep-to*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 230.

**steep-tub** (stēp'tub), *n.* A tub in which salt beef and salt pork are soaked before cooking.

**steep-up** (stēp'up), *a.* Ascending steeply.

Her stand she takes upon a *steep-up* hill.
*Shak.*, Passionate Pilgrim, l. 121.

**steep-water** (stēp'wâ″tėr), *n.* Water used as a steep, or suitable for steeping; specifically, a steep for flax.

The most celebrated *steep-water* in the world is the river Lys, which rises in the north of France, and flows through the west of Belgium. *Ure*, Dict., II. 409.

**steepweed, steepwort** (stēp'wēd, -wėrt), *n.* Same as *steep-grass*.

**steepy** (stē'pi), *a.* [< *steep*[1] + *-y*[1].] Steep; precipitous.

Ever to rear his tumbling stone upright
Upon the *steepy* mountain's lofty height.
*Marston*, Satires, v. 78.

**steer**[1] (stēr), *v.* [< ME. *steeren, steren, stiren, sturen, stvoren*, < AS. *steóran, stiéran, stýran* = OFries. *stiura, stiora* = MD. *stuyren, stueren, stieren*, D. *sturen, stieren* = MLG. *sturen*, LG. *stieren* = OHG. *stiuran, stiurran*, MHG. *stiuren, stiuwern*, direct, control, support, G. *steuern*, control, steer, pilot, = Icel. *stýra* = Dan. *styre* = Sw. *styra*, steer; cf. Goth. *stiurjan*, establish, confirm; partly from the noun, AS. *steór*, etc., a rudder (see *steer*[1], *n.*), but in part, as more particularly appears in the Goth., prob. an orig. verb, 'establish' (hence 'direct,' 'steer'), connected with OHG. *stiuri*, strong, large; cf. Goth. *usstiuriba*, unbridled, Skt. *sthāvara*, fixed, stable, etc. The ME. forms are partly confused with the ME. forms of *stir*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To guide by the movements of a rudder or helm; direct and govern, as a ship on her course.

The two brother were abidyng bothe in a shippe
That was *stird* with the storme streght out of warde;
Rut on a Rocke, rof all to peces
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3709.

You yourself shall *steer* the happy helm.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 103.

No merchant wittingly
Has *steered* his keel unto this luckless sea.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 399.

**2.** To pursue in a specified direction; direct: as, to *steer* one's way or course.

Then with expanded wings he *steers* his flight
Aloft, incumbent on the dusky air
*Milton*, P. L., i. 225.

**3.** To guide; manage; control; govern.

Fyr so wood, it mighte nat be *stered*,
In al the noble tour of Ilioun.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 935.

I have a soul
Is full of grateful duty, nor will suffer me
Further dispute your precept; you have power
To *steer* me as you please.
*Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, i. 1.

**4†.** To plan; contrive.

Trewely, myn owene lady deere,
Tho sleighte, yit that I have herd yow *steere*,
Ful shapely ben to faylen alle yfeere
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1451.

**5.** To lead; conduct; draw: as, a bunko-man *steers* his victim to a bunko-joint. See *bunko-steerer*.— **Steering balloon.** See *balloon*[1].— **Steering committee**, a small body of men, generally members of a legislative body, engaged in directing the course of legislation. [Slang, U. S.] — **To steer a trick at the wheel**, to take one's turn in steering a vessel.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To direct and govern a vessel in its course.

Jason . . . the bote tok,
*Stird* ouer the streame streght to the lond.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 957.

Some of their men were starued, the rest all so weake that onely one could lie along vpon the Helm and *sterre*.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 745.

**2.** To direct one's course at sea; sail in a specified direction: as, the ship *steers* southward; he *steered* for Liverpool.

The Ottomites, . . .
*Steering* . . . towards the isle of Rhodes,
Have there injointed them with an after fleet.
*Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 34.

**3.** To answer the helm: as, the vessel *steers* with ease.—**4.** Figuratively, to take or pursue a course or way; hence, to direct one's conduct; conduct one's self.

Well-born, and wealthy, wanting no support,
You *steer* betwixt the country and the court.
*Dryden*, To his kinsman, John Dryden, l. 128.

He relieved her of her burden, and *steered* along the street by her side, carrying her baked mutton and potatoes safely home. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, ii.

**To steer clear of**, to keep away from; avoid.

It requires great skill, and a particular felicity, to *steer clear of* Scylla and Charybdis.
*Bacon*, Physical Fables, vi., Expl.

**To steer roomer.** See *room*[1], *adv.*— **To steer small**, to steer with little movement of the helm, and consequently with but slight deviation of the ship's head from the assigned course.— **To steer with a small helm**, to keep the course accurately, with but slight shifting of the helm in either direction.

**steer**[1] (stēr), *n.* [< ME. *steere, stere, ster, steor*, < AS. *steór* = MD. *stuer, stier*, D. *stuur* = MLG. *stur, sture*, LG. *stür* = OHG. *stiura*, f., MHG. *stiure, stiuwer*, G. *steuer*, n., = Icel. *stýri* = Sw. Dan. *styr*, a rudder, a steering-oar, prob. orig. a pole (applied to a steering-oar); cf. Icel. *staurr*, a post, stake, = Gr. *σταυρός*, a pole, stake, cross (see *staurus*): see *steer*[1], *v.*, and cf. *steer*[2]. Hence ult. *stern*[2].] **1†.** A rudder; a helm.

With a wawe [wave] brosten was his *stere*.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2416.

**2†.** A helmsman; a pilot.

He that is lord of fortune be thy *stere*.
*Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 350.

**3†.** A guide; a director; a governor; a ruler.

My lady dere,
Syn God hath wroght me for I shal yow serve,
As thus I mene ye wol yet be my *stere*
To do me lyve, if that yow list, or sterve.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1291.

Commodity is the *steer* of all their actions.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 198.

**4†.** Guidance; direction; government; control.

For whanne I my lady here,
My wit with that hath loste his *stere*.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., i.

**To give one a steer**, to give one a useful hint; give one a point or tip. [Slang, U. S.]

**steer**[2] (stēr), *n.* [< ME. *steer, ster, steor*, < AS. *steór* = D. *stier* = OLG. *stier*, MLG. *stēr* = OHG. *stior*, MHG. G. *stier* = Icel. *stjörr* = Goth. *stiur*, a bull, steer; also without initial *s*, Icel. *thjorr* = Sw. *tjur* = Dan. *tyr*, a steer; cf. L. *taurus* (> It. Sp. *toro* = Pg. *touro* = F. dim. *taureau*), < Gr. *ταῦρος* = OBulg. *turŭ* = Bohem. Pol. *tur* = Russ. *turŭ* = W. *tarw* = Ir. Gael. *tarbh*, a bull, steer; prob. akin to OHG. *stūr, stiuri*, strong, Skt. *sthūra*, a pack-horse, *sthūla*, great, large, powerful, *sthūra*, a man, *sthāvara*, fixed, stable, Gr. *σταυρός*, a pole, stake, etc. (see *staurus*). Cf. *steer*[1], ult. from the same root; cf. also *stirk*, and *Taurus*.] A young male of the ox kind; a bullock, especially one which has been castrated and is raised for beef. In the United States the term is extended to male beef-cattle of any age.

Juvencus is a yonge oxe whan he is no lenger a calf, and he is then callyd a *steere* whan he begynneth to be helpfull unto the profit of man in eringe the erth.
*Dialogues of Creatures Moralysed*, p. 228. (*Halliwell.*)

Laocoon . . .
With solemn pomp then sacrificed a *steer*.
*Dryden*, Æneid, ii. 268.

**steer**[2] (stēr), *v. t.* [< *steer*[2], *n.*] To make a steer of; castrate (a young bull or bull-calf). [Rare.]

The male calves are *steered* and converted to beef.
*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 18, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**steer**[3] (stēr), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *stir*[1].

What's a' the *steer*, kimmer?
What's a' the *steer*?
Charlie he is landed,
An, haith, he'll soon be here.
*Jacobite song.*

**steerable** (stēr'a-bl), *a.* [< *steer*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being steered: as, a *steerable* balloon.

**steerage** (stēr'āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *steeridge, stirrage*; < *steer*[1] + *-age*.] **1.** The act, practice, or method of steering; guidance; direction; control; specifically, the direction or control of a ship in her course.

By reason of the evil *stirrage* of the other ship, we had almost boorded each other. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 110.

But He that hath the *steerage* of my course
Direct my sail! *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 4. 112.

**2.** That by which a course is steered or directed. [Rare.]

Inscribed to Phœbus, here he hung on high
The *steerage* [remigium] of his wings.
*Dryden*, Æneid, vi. 24.

**3.** *Naut.*, the effect of the helm on a ship; the manner in which the ship is affected by the helm: as, she was going nine knots, with easy *steerage*.—**4.** A course steered; a path or way; a course of conduct, or a way of life.

He bore his *steerage* true in every part,
Led by the compass of a noble heart.
*Webster and Rowley*, Cure for a Cuckold, iv. 2.

Let our Governors beware in time, lest . . . they shipwrack themselves, as others have don before them, in the cours wherin God was directing the *Steerage* to a Free Commonwealth. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

**5.** A rudder; a helm; apparatus for steering; hence, a place of government or control.

This day the William was hald a ground, because she was somewhat leake, and to mend her *steerage*.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 446.

While they who at the *steerage* stood
And reap'd the profit sought his blood.
*Swift*, Death of Dr. Swift.

**6†.** The part of a ship where the tiller traverses; the stern.

I was much surprized, and ran into the *steeridge* to look on the compass. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1688

**7.** In passenger-ships, the part of the ship allotted to the passengers who travel at the cheapest rate, hence called *steerage passengers*: generally, except in the newest type of passenger-steamers, not in the stern, as might be supposed, but in the bow; in a man-of-war, the part of the berth-deck just forward of the ward-room: it is generally divided into two apartments, one on each side, called the *starboard* and *port steerages*, which are assigned to midshipmen, clerks, and others.

It being necessary for me to observe strict economy, I took my passage in the *steerage*.
*Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xvii.

**Steerage country** (*naut.*). See *country*.

**steerageway** (stēr'āj-wā), *n.* *Naut.*, that degree of forward movement or headway of a ship which renders her subject to the helm.

**steerer** (stēr'ėr), *n.* [< *steer*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which steers; a steersman.

And I will be the *steerer* o't,
To row you o'er the sea.
*Young Bekie* (Child's Ballads, IV. 13).

**2.** In a tricycle, the rod and small wheel by which the machine is turned about and guided; called *front steerer* or *back steerer* according to its place on the machine.—**3.** In bunko swindling, one who steers or leads his victim to the rendezvous; a bunko-steerer. [Slang.]— **Boat-steerer**, in *whaling*, the second man in rank in a boat's crew, whose duty it is to act as bow-oarsman while going on to the whale, to harpoon or bomb the whale if he is so instructed by the officer, and to steer the boat after the whale has been struck, having shifted ends with the officer. The duties of the boat steerer, or harpooner or slewer as he is also called, are the most important intrusted to the crew.

**steering-compass** (stēr'ing-kum″pas), *n.* See *compass*.

**steering-gear** (stēr'ing-gēr), *n.* *Naut.*, the machinery by which the rudder is managed. In large ships steam-power has come into very general use for this purpose a wheel, turned by the helmsman in the same manner as when steering by hand, by its action admitting steam to the engines which move the helm.

**steering-sail** (stēr'ing-sāl), *n.* Same as *studdingsail*.

**steering-wheel** (stēr'ing-hwēl), *n.* The wheel by which the rudder of a ship is shifted and the ship steered.

**steerless†** (stēr'les), *a.* [< ME. *stereles*, < AS. *steórleás*, having no rudder, < *steór*, a rudder, + *-leás*, E. *-less*; < *steer*[1], *n.*, + *-less*.] Having no rudder.

Al *stereless* withinne a boot am I.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 416.

Like to the *steerless* boat that swerves with every wind.
*Surrey*, Eccl. iii.

**steerling** (stēr'ling), *n.* [< *steer*[2] + *-ling*[1].] A young steer.

To get thy *steerling*, once again
I'le play such another strain.
*Herrick*, A Reucolick, or Discourse of Neatherds.

**steerman†** (stēr'man), *n.* [< ME. *sterman, steorman*, < AS. *steórman* (= D. *stuurman* = MLG. *sturman, stureman* = MHG. *stiurman*, G. *steuermann*, steersman, = Icel. *stýrimathr, stjórnarmathr* = Sw. *styrman* = Dan. *styrmand*, a mate), < *steór*, rudder, + *man*, man: see *steer*[1] and *man*.] Same as *steersman*.

Their Star the Bible; *Steer-man* th' Holy-Ghost.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

**steersman** (stērz'man), *n.*; pl. *steersmen* (-men). [< ME. *steresman*, < AS. *steóresman*, steersman, < *steóres*, gen. of *steór*, a rudder, + *man*, man.] One who steers. (*a*) The steerer of a boat; a helmsman; a pilot.

How the tempest al began,
And how he lost his *steresman*.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 436.

Through it the joyful *steersman* clears his way,
And comes to anchor in his inmost bay. *Dryden.*

(*bt*) A governor; a ruler.

> Ile of the .v. *steres-men*
> Vnder hem welden in stere tgen [ten].
> *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3417.

**steersmanship** (stērz'man-ship), *n.* [< *steersman* + *-ship.*] The office or art of a steersman; skill in steering.

> They praised my *steersmanship*.
> *J. Burroughs*, Pepacton, p. 19.

**steersmate** (stērz'māt), *n.* [< *steer's*, poss. of *steer*[1], + *mate*[1].] A mate or assistant in steering. [Rare.]

> What pilot so expert but needs must wreck,
> Imbark'd with such a *steers-mate* at the helm?
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1045.

**steer-staff**†, *n.* [ME. *steerstaf*; < *steer*[1] + *staff.*] Same as *steer-tree*. *Wyclif*, Prov. xxiii. 34.

**steer-tree**† (stēr'trē), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *steretre*, *stertree*, *stertre*; < ME. *steretre*; < *steer*[1] + *tree.*] 1. A rudder.

> Wife, tent the *stere-tre*, and I shalle assay
> The depnes of the see that we here, if I may.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 31. (*Halliwell.*)

2. The handle of a plow. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 361, note.

**steery** (stēr'i), *n.* [< *steer*[3] + *-y*[3].] A stir; a bustle; a tumult. [Scotch.]

> "Where 's the younger womankind?" said the Antiquary. "Indeed, brother, amang a' the *steery*, Maria wadna be guided by me—she set away to the Halket-craig head."
> *Scott*, Antiquary, ix.

**steeve**[1] (stēv), *a.* [Sc., also *stiere*, *stire*, a var. of *stiff*, prob. due to Dan. *stiv*, stiff: see *stiff.*] Stiff; firm; unbending or unyielding.

> A filly buirdly, *steeve*, an' swank,
> An' set weel down a shapely shank
> As e'er trend yird.
> *Burns*, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

**steeve**[1] (stēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *steeved*, ppr. *steeving.* [Also *stieve;* a var. of *stive*[1], *v.* Cf. *steeve*[1], *a.*] To stiffen: as, to be *steeved* with cold. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

**steeve**[2] (stēv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *steeved*, ppr. *steeving.* [Appar. orig. 'be stiff' (a steeving bowsprit "being fixed stiff or firmly and immovably in the vessel, a horizontal one being movable"): see *steeve*[2]. Cf. Dan. *stiver*, a prop, stay, *stivebjælke*, a beam to prop with.] I. *intrans. Naut.*, to project from the bows at an angle instead of horizontally: said of a bowsprit.

> The bowsprit is said to *steeve* more or less, as the outer end is raised or drooped *Totten*, Naval Dict., p. 417.

II. *trans. Naut.*, to give a certain angle of elevation to: as, to *steeve* a bowsprit.

**steeve**[2] (stēv), *n.* [< *steeve*[2], *v.*] *Naut.*, the angle of elevation which the bowsprit makes with the horizon.

**steeve**[3] (stēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *steeved*, ppr. *steeving.* [Also *steve;* a var. of *stive*[2], < OF. *estiver*, stuff, cram (OF. *estive*, the loading of a ship): see *stive*[2].] 1. To stuff; cram; pack firmly and tightly. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—2. *Naut.*, to stow, as cargo in a vessel's hold, by means of a steeve or a jack-screw. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 306.

**steeve**[3] (stēv), *n.* [< *steeve*[3], *v.*] A long derrick or spar, with a block at one end, used in stowing cargo. *Hamersly*, Naval Encyc., p. 777.

**steevely** (stēv'li), *adv.* [< *steeve*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Firmly; stoutly. *Jamieson.* Also *stievely.* [Scotch.]

**steeving**[1] (stē'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *steeve*[2], *v.*] *Naut.*, the angle of elevation which a ship's bowsprit makes with the horizon; a steeve.

**steeving**[2] (stē'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *steeve*[3], *v.*] The operation of stowing certain kinds of cargo, as cotton, wool, or hides, in a vessel's hold with a steeve or a jack-screw. See *steeve*[3], *v. t.*, 2.

**steg** (steg), *n.* Same as *stag* (in various senses). [Prov. Eng.]

**steganographist**† (steg-ą-nog'ra-fist), *n.* [< *steganograph-y* + *-ist.*] One who practises the art of writing in cipher. *Bailey*, 1727.

**steganography**† (steg-ą-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *stéganographie*, < Gr. στεγανός, covered (< στέγειν, cover), + γράφειν, write, mark.] The art of writing in cipher, or in characters which are not intelligible except to the persons who correspond with each other; cryptography. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 498.

> The Art of Stenographie, . . . wherevnto is annexed a very easie Direction for *Steganographie*, or Secret Writing, printed at London in 1602 for Cuthbert Burbie.
> *Title*, quoted in Encyc. Brit., XXI. 836, note.

**Steganophthalmata** (steg″ą-nof-thal'ma-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *steganophthalmatus:* see *steganophthalmatous.*] The covered-eyed acalephs, a division containing those jelly-fishes whose sensory tentaculicysts are covered with flaps or lappets proceeding from the margin of the disk: contrasted with *Gymnophthalmata.* This division contains some of the commonest jellyfishes, as *Aurelia aurita;* it corresponds to *Discophoræ phanerocarpæ*, or *Scyphomedusæ.* Also called *Steganophthalmia.* See also cut under *Aurelia.*

Under view of a segment of the disk of *Aurelia aurita*. *m*, a lithocyst with its protective hood, a usual character of *Steganophthalmata*; *c*, the arrangement of the radiating canals; *g*, the aperture of a genital chamber, with plaited genital membrane.

**steganophthalmate** (steg″ą-nof-thal'māt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **steganophthalmatus*, < Gr. στεγανός, covered, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] I. *a.* Covered-eyed or hidden-eyed, as a hydromedusan; not gymnophthalmate. Also *steganophthalmatous*, *steganophthalmic*, *steganophthalmous.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Steganophthalmata.*

**steganophthalmatous** (steg″ą-nof-thal'ma-tus), *a.* [< NL. **steganophthalmatus:* see *steganophthalmate.*] Same as *steganophthalmate.*

**Steganophthalmia** (steg″ą-nof-thal'mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στεγανός, covered, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] Same as *Steganophthalmata.*

**steganophthalmic** (steg″ą-nof-thal'mik), *a.* [< *steganophthalm-ate* + *-ic.*] Same as *steganophthalmate.*

**steganophthalmous** (steg″ą-nof-thal'mus), *a.* [< Gr. στεγανός, covered, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] Same as *steganophthalmate.*

**steganopod** (steg'ą-no-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *steganopus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. στεγανόπους (-ποδ-), web-footed, < στεγανός, covered, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] I. *a.* In *ornith.*, having all four toes webbed; totipalmate.

II. *n.* A member of the *Steganopodes.*

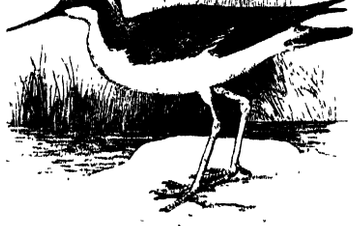
**Steganopoda**† (steg-ą-nop'ō-dą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *steganopod.*] An Aristotelian group of birds, approximately equivalent to the Linnean *Anseres*, or web-footed birds collectively.

**steganopodan** (steg-ą-nop'ō-dan), *a.* [< *steganopod* + *-an.*] In *ornith.*, totipalmate; steganopod.

**Steganopodes** (steg-ą-nop'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *steganopod.*] An order of natatorial birds, consisting of those which have all four toes webbed and a more or less developed gular pouch; the *Totipalmatæ.* It is now usually divided into six families, *Sulidæ*, *Pelecanidæ*, *Phalacrocoracidæ*, *Plotidæ*, *Tachypetidæ*, and *Phaethontidæ* respectively represented by the gannets, pelicans, cormorants, darters, frigates, and tropic-birds. *Dysporomorphæ*, *Pinnipedes*, and *Piscatores* are synonyms. See cuts under *anhinga*, *cormorant*, *frigate bird*, *gannet*, *pelican*, *Phaethon*, *rough-billed*, and *totipalmate.*

**steganopodous** (steg-ą-nop'ō-dus), *a.* [< *steganopod* + *-ous.*] Same as *steganopod.*

**Steganopus** (ste-gan'ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1818): see *steganopod.*] A genus of phalaropes, having the toes margined with an even membrane, and the bill very long and slender.



Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus wilsoni*).

It includes Wilson's phalarope, *S. wilsoni*, a North American species, the largest and handsomest of the family. This genus has nothing to do with the order of birds that appears, from the term *Steganopodes*, to be named from it.

**Stegocarpi** (steg-ō-kär'pī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *stegocarpous.*] A division of bryaceous mosses in which the capsule opens in the upper part by a deciduous lid or operculum. It embraces the larger part of the true mosses.

**stegocarpous** (steg-ō-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. **stegocarpus*, < Gr. στέγειν, cover, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, of or belonging to the *Stegocarpi;* having an operculate capsule.

**Stegocephala** (steg-ō-sef'ą-lą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **stegocephalus:* see *stegocephalous.*] Same as *Labyrinthodontia.* Also *Stegocephali.*

**stegocephalian** (steg″ō-se-fā'li-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stegocephala* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Stegocephalous.

II. *n.* A member of the *Stegocephala.*

**stegocephalous** (steg-ō-sef'ą-lus), *a.* [< NL. **stegocephalus*, < Gr. στέγειν, cover, + κεφαλή, the head.] Having the head mailed, loricate, or cataphract, as a labyrinthodont; having the characters of, or pertaining to, the *Stegocephala.*

**Stegodon** (steg'ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Falconer, 1857), < Gr. στέγειν, cover, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] 1. A genus of fossil elephants of the Tertiaries of India, intermediate in their dental characters between the existing elephants and the mastodons. They are, however, most nearly related to the former, belonging to the same subfamily, *Elephantinæ.* *S. insignis* is an example.

2. [*l. c.*] An elephant of this genus.

**stegognathous** (ste-gog'nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. στέγειν, cover, + γνάθος, jaw.] In *conch.*, having a jaw composed of imbricated plates: noting the *Bulimulidæ.*

**Stegoptera**† (ste-gop'te-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **stegopterus:* see *stegopterous.*] An order of neuropterous insects; the roof-winged insects. It included the *Panorpidæ* or scorpion-flies, the *Rhaphidiidæ* or snake flies, the *Mantispidæ* or mantis-flies, the *Myrmeleontidæ* or ant-lions, the *Hemerobiidæ* or lacewings, the *Sialidæ* or May-flies, and the *Phryganeidæ* or caddis-flies. The order is now broken up.

**stegopterous** (ste-gop'te-rus), *a.* [< NL. **stegopterus*, < Gr. στέγειν, cover, + πτερόν, wing, = E. *feather.*] In *entom.*, roof-winged; holding the wings deflexed when at rest; of or pertaining to the *Stegoptera.*

**Stegosauria** (steg-ō-sâ'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στέγειν, cover, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] An order or suborder of dinosaurs, represented by the families *Stegosauridæ* and *Scelidosauridæ.*

**stegosaurian** (steg-ō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stegosauria* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Stegosauria*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A dinosaur of the order *Stegosauria.*

**Stegosauridæ** (steg-ō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stegosaurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of herbivorous dinosaurs, typified by the genus *Stegosaurus*, with biconcave vertebræ, ischia retrorse and meeting in mid-line, the astragalus coalesced with the tibia, and the metatarsals short. They were Jurassic reptiles of great size.

**Stegosaurus** (steg-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL. (Marsh, 1877), < Gr. στέγειν, cover, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] 1. The typical genus of *Stegosauridæ.* It contained species some 30 feet long, mailed with enormous bucklers and spines.—2. [*l. c.*] A dinosaur of this genus.

**steik**, *v. t.* See *steek.*

**steill**†, *n.* An obsolete Scotch spelling of *stale*[1].

**stein**[1]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete Scotch spelling of *steen*[1], *steen*[2].

**stein**[2] (stīn), *n.* [G. *stein*, stone.] An earthenware mug, especially one designed to hold beer.

**Steinberger** (stīn'bėr-gėr), *n.* A white wine grown on the Rhine, near Wiesbaden in Prussia. The vineyard belongs to the Prussian national domain. Steinberger ranks in estimation second only to the Johannisberger, and in some years is considered better by connoisseurs.

**steinbock** (stīn'bok), *n.* [G.: see *steenbok.*] 1. The ibex.—2. Same as *steenbok.*

**Steinerian** (stī-nē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [Named by Cremona from *Steiner* (see def.).] I. *a.* Pertaining to the discoveries of the German geometer Jacob Steiner (1796–1863).—**Steinerian polygon.** See *polygon.*

II. *n.* In *math.*, the locus of points whose first polars with respect to a given curve have double points.

**Steiner's surface.** See *surface.*

**steing**, *n.* Same as *sting*[2].

**steinheilite** (stīn'hī-līt), *n.* A variety of iolite.

**steining** (stī'ning), *n.* Same as *steening*, 2.

**Steinitz gambit.** See *gambit.*

**steinkirk** (stīn'kėrk), *n.* See *steenkirk.*

**steinmannite** (stīn'man-īt), *n.* [Named after *Steinmann*, a German mineralogist.] A variety of galena containing some arsenic and antimony. It commonly occurs in octahedral crystals.

**steirk**, *n.* See *stirk.*

**steive**, *v.* A variant of *stive*[2].

**steket**, *v.* An obsolete form of *stick*[1].

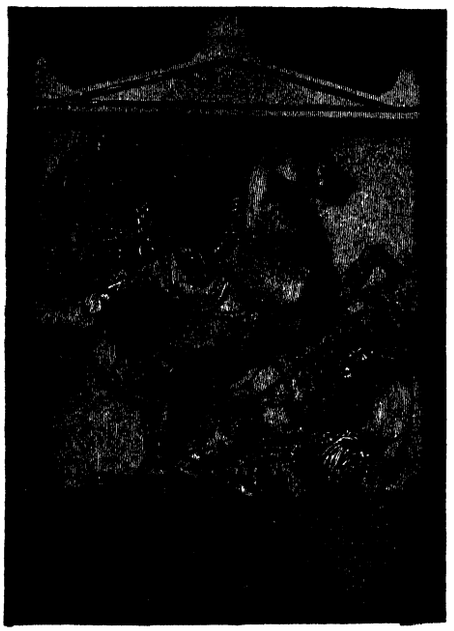
**stelt**. An obsolete form of *steel*[1], *steal*[2], *stale*[2], etc.

**stela** (stē'lą), *n.* Same as *stele*[3].

**stele**[1]†. An old spelling of *steal*[1], *steal*[2].

**stele**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stale*[2].

**stele**[3] (stē'lē, sometimes stēl), *n.*; pl. *stelæ* or *stelai*. [= F. *stèle*, < L. *stela*, < Gr. στήλη, an upright slab or pillar, < ἱστάναι, stand, set: see *stand* and *stool*.] In *archæol.*: (*a*) An upright slab or pillar, often crowned with a rich anthemion, and sometimes bearing more or less



Sculptured Stele.—Monument of the Knight Dexileos (who fell before Corinth 394 B. C.), on the Sacred Way, Athens.

elaborate sculpture or a painted scene, commonly used among the ancient Greeks as a gravestone. (*b*) A similar slab or pillar serving as a milestone, to bear an inscription in some public place, or for a like purpose.

**stelechite** (stel'e-kit), *n.* [= F. *stéléchite*, < Gr. στέλεχος, the crown of the root of a tree, stump, block, log, the trunk, + *-ite*[2].] A fine kind of storax, in larger pieces than the calamite. Also, erroneously, *stelochite*.

**Stelgidopteryx** (stel-ji-dop'te-riks), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1858), < Gr. στελγίς (στελγιδ-), a scraper, + πτέρυξ, a wing.] A genus of *Hirundinidæ*, having the outer web of the first primary serrate by conversion of the barbs into a series of recurved hooks; the rough-winged swallows. *S. serripennis* is the common rough-winged swallow of the United States, of plain brownish coloration, greatly resembling the bank-swallow. Several others inhabit Central and South America. See cut under *rough-winged*.

**stell** (stel), *v. t.* [< ME. *stellen*, < AS. *stellan* (= MD. D. MLG. LG. OHG. MHG. G. *stellen*), set up, place, fix, < *steall* (= MD. D. *stal* = MLG. *stal*, LG. *stall* = OHG. MHG. *stal*, G. *stall*), a place, stall: see *stall*[1].] To set; place; fix. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

> Mine eye hath play'd the painter, and hath *stell'd*
> Thy beauty's form in table of my heart.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxiv.

**stell** (stel), *n.* [A var. of *stall*[1], after *stell*, *v.*]
1†. A place; a station.

> The said *stell* of Plessis.
> *Danet's Comines*, sig. V b. (*Nares.*)

2. A stall; a fold for cattle. *Halliwell*; *Jamieson*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**stella** (stel'ạ), *n.*; pl. *stellæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *stella*, a star: see *star*[1].] A stellate spongespicule; an aster; a stellate.

**stellar** (stel'ạr), *a.* [= F. *stellaire* = Sp. *estrellar* = It. *stellare*, < LL. *stellaris*, pertaining to a star, starry, < L. *stella*, a star: see *stella*.] Of or pertaining to stars; astral: as, *stellar* worlds; *stellar* space; *stellar* regions.

> These soft fires
> Not only enlighten, but . . . shed down
> Their *stellar* virtue on all kinds that grow.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 671.

**Stellaria** (ste-lā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), name transferred, on account of the star-like blossoms, from a *Corispermum* so named by Dillenius (1719); < L. *stella*, a star.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Caryophyllaceæ* and tribe *Alsineæ*. It is characterized by the absence of stipules, by flowers usually with five deeply two-cleft petals and three styles, and by a one-celled globose or oblong capsule which commonly splits into three two-cleft or completely parted valves. There are about 85 species, scattered throughout the world; in the tropics they occur only on mountains. Seven species occur in England and about 20 in North America, of which 7 are natives of the northeastern United States. They are com-

Great Chickweed (*Stellaria pubera*).

monly diffuse herbs, with weak, smooth, or hairy stems, loosely ascending or growing in matted tufts. Their flowers are usually white, and form terminal paniculed cymes, sometimes mixed with leaves. Several species are known as *chickweed*, and several others as *starwort* or *stitchwort*, especially *S. Holostea* (see *stitchwort*), a common English species, bearing such local names as *allbone*, *breakbones*, *shirt-buttons*, *snap-jack*. *S. longifolia*, the long-leafed stitchwort, frequent in the Northern Atlantic States, forms delicate tangled masses of light green overtopped by numerous small white flowers. *S. pubera*, the great chickweed or starwort, the most showy Atlantic species, forms conspicuous dark-green tufts along shaded banks in earliest spring, from Pennsylvania southward. See also cut under *ovary*.

**stellary** (stel'ạ-ri), *a.* Same as *stellar*.

**stellate** (stel'āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *stellatus*, pp. of *stellare*, set or cover with stars, < *stella*, star: see *stella*.] **I.** *a.* Star-like in form; star-shaped; arranged in the form of a conventional star; radiating from a common center like the rays or points of a star: as, *stellate* leaves; the *stellate* groups of natrolite crystals.—**Stellate bristle** or **hair**, a bristle or hair which branches at the end in a star-shaped manner. See cut under *hair*, 4.—**Stellate fracture**, a fracture, occurring usually in a flat bone, in which several fissures radiate from the central point of injury.—**Stellate leaves**, leaves, more than two in number, surrounding the stem in a whorl, or radiating like the spokes of a wheel or the points of a star. Also called *verticillate leaves*. See cut under *pipsissewa*.—**Stellate ligament**, a costovertebral ligament; the anterior costocentral ligament uniting the head of a rib with the body of a vertebra: so called from the radiated figure in man.—**Stellate spicule**, an aster; a stellate.—**Stellate veins**, very minute venous radicles situated just under the capsule of the kidney, arranged in a radiating or stellate manner.

**II.** *n.* A stellate microsclere, or flesh-spicule in the form of a star. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

**stellated** (stel'ā-ted), *a.* [< *stellate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *stellate*.—**Stellated polygon, polyhedron**, etc. See the nouns.

**stellately** (stel'āt-li), *adv.* Radiately; like a star; in a stellate manner.

**stellate-pilose** (stel'āt-pī'lōs), *a.* In *bot.*, pilose with stellate hairs.

**stellation**† (ste-lā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *stellatio(n-)* (?), < L. *stella*, a star: see *stellate*.] 1. The act or process of becoming a star or a constellation.

> The skaly Scorpion's fixt amongst the rest, . . .
> The cause of it's *stellation* to enquire,
> And why so beautify'd with heauenly fire,
> Comes next in course.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 138.

2. Same as *constellation*.

> Stars, and *stellations* of the heavens.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 4.

**stellature** (stel'ạ-tūr), *n.* [< ML. **stellatura*, irreg. taken as equiv. to *stellionatus*: see *stellionate*.] Same as *stellionate*.

> Extortion and cozenage is proverbially called crimen stellionatus, the sin of *stellature*.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 79.

**stelled**† (steld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *stell*: see *stell*, and cf. *stalled*, pp. of *stall*.] Fixed.

> The sea, with such a storm as his bare head
> In hell-black night endured, would have buoy'd up,
> And quench'd the *stelled* fires. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7. 61.

[Some commentators define the word as 'stellated,' 'starry.']

**stelleer**†, **stelleere**†, *n.* [See *steelyard*[2].] Same as *steelyard*[2]. *Cotgrave*.

**Stelleria** (ste-lē'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after G. W. *Steller*: see *stellerine*.] In *ornith.*, a genus of sea-ducks, the type of which is Steller's eider, *S. dispar*, usually called *Polysticta stelleri*. *Bonaparte*, 1838.

**Stellerida** (ste-ler'i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Stellarida*, < *stellaris*, starry, + *-ida*.] A class or other large group of echinoderms of obviously radiate figure; the starfishes and brittle-stars: synonymous with *Asteroidea*, 2.

**stelleridan** (ste-ler'i-dạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stellerida* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Stellerida*.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Stellerida*, as a starfish or brittle-star.

**stelleridean** (stel-ẹ-rid'ē-ạn), *n.* Same as *stelleridan*.

**stellerine** (stel'ẹ-rin), *n.* [Named after G. W. *Steller*, the traveler (1709–45).] The arctic or Steller's sea-cow, *Rhytina stelleri*. See *sea-cow*, 2, and cut under *Rhytina*.

**Steller's eider.** See *Polysticta*, 1, and *Stelleria*.

**Steller's jay.** A jay of northwestern North America, *Cyanocitta stelleri*, crested like the common blue jay, but chiefly of a blackish color, shading into dull blue on some parts.

**Steller's sea-cow.** See *sea-cow*, 2, and cut under *Rhytina*.

**Steller's sea-lion.** The northern sea-lion. See *Eumetopias* (with cut).

**stellet**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stylet*, 1. *Dalyell*, Frag. of Scottish History.

**stelliferous** (ste-lif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *stellifer*, starry, < *stella*, a star, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having or abounding with stars.

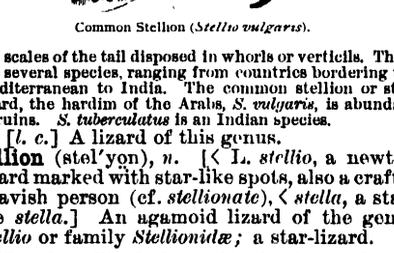
**stelliform** (stel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *stella*, a star, + *forma*, form.] Star-like in shape; stellate in form; asteroid; radiated.

**stellify**† (stel'i-fī), *v. t.* [< ME. *stellifyen*, < OF. *stellifier*, < ML. *stellificare*, place among the stars, convert into a constellation, < L. *stella*, a star, + *facere*, make, do (see *-fy*).] To turn into or cause to resemble a star; convert into a constellation; make glorious; glorify.

> No wonder is thogh Jove her *stellifye*.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 525.

> Some thinke this floud to be Nilus, which is also Gyon; and therefore *stellified*, because it directeth his course from the Meridian. It consisteth of many stars, and lieth iust beneath the star called Canopus, or Ptolomæa
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 176.

**Stellio** (stel'i-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *stellio(n-)*, a lizard: see *stellion*.] 1. A genus of agamoid lizards, giving name to the *Stellionidæ*. They have acrodont dentition, naked tympanum, no pores, and



Common Stellion (*Stellio vulgaris*).

the scales of the tail disposed in whorls or verticils. There are several species, ranging from countries bordering the Mediterranean to India. The common stellion or starlizard, the hardim of the Arabs, *S. vulgaris*, is abundant in ruins. *S. tuberculatus* is an Indian species.

2. [*l. c.*] A lizard of this genus.

**stellion** (stel'yọn), *n.* [< L. *stellio*, a newt, a lizard marked with star-like spots, also a crafty, knavish person (cf. *stellionate*), < *stella*, a star: see *stella*.] An agamoid lizard of the genus *Stellio* or family *Stellionidæ*; a star-lizard.

> When the *stellion* hath cast his skin, he greedily devours it again. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 79.

**stellionate** (stel'yọn-āt), *n.* [< LL. *stelliomatus*, cozenage, trickery, < L. *stellio(n-)*, a crafty, knavish person, lit. a newt, lizard: see *stellion*.] In *Scots* and *civil law*, a word used to denote all such crimes in which fraud is an ingredient as have no special names to distinguish them, and are not defined by any written law.

**Stellionidæ** (stel-i-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stellio(n-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of Old World acrodont agamoid lizards, named from the genus *Stellio*, properly merged in *Agamidæ*; the stellions or star-lizards. See cut under *Stellio*.

**stellular** (stel'ụ-lạr), *a.* [< L. *stellula*, a little star, dim. of *stella*, a star: see *stella*.] Finely or numerously stellated, as if spangled with little stars; stelliferous, as the surface of a coral; shaped like a little star; resembling little stars; small and stelliform in figure or appearance. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 370.

**stellulate** (stel'ụ-lāt), *a.* [< L. *stellula*, a little star (see *stellular*), + *-ate*[1].] Resembling little stars or a little star; stellular.

**Stellwag's symptom.** See *symptom*.

**Stelmatopoda** (stel-ma-top'ọ-dạ), *n. pl.* A division of *Polyzoa* or *Bryozoa*, corresponding to the *Gymnolæmata*: contrasted with *Lophopoda*.

**stelochite** (stel'ō-kīt), *n.* See *stelechite.*

**stelography** (stē-log'ra-fi), *n.* [< LGr. *στηλογραφία*, an inscription on a stele or upright slab, < Gr. *στήλη*, a stele (see *stele*[3]), + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The practice of writing or inscribing on steles or pillars.

Jacob's pillar . . . thus engraved . . . gave probably the origin to the invention of *stelography.*
*Stackhouse*, Hist. Bible, p. 323.

**stem**[1] (stem), *n.* [< ME. *stem, stam*, < AS. *stemn, stefn, stæfn*, also *stofn* (> E. dial. *stovin*), stem, trunk (of a tree), = D. *stam*, stem, trunk, stock (of a tree or family), = MLG. *stam, stamme*, stem, stock, = OHG. MHG. *stam* (*stamm-*), G. *stamm*, stem (of a tree), trunk, tree, stock, race, = Icel. *stofn, stomn*, stem, trunk of a tree, = Sw. *stam* = Dan. *stamme* (in comp. *stam-*), stem, trunk, stock (of a tree), stock, race, family (also with some variation of form in a particular sense, 'the prow of a vessel': see *stem*[2]); = Olr. *tamon*, Ir. *tamhān* (for **stamon*), stem, trunk; cf. Gr. *στάμνος*, an earthen jar; with formative *-mn-*, < √ *sta*, stand: see *stand.* Not related to *staff*, except remotely.] **1.** The body of a tree, shrub, or plant; the firm part which supports the branches; the stock; the stalk; technically, the ascending axis, which ordinarily grows in an opposite direction to the root or descending axis. The stem is composed of fibrous, spiral, and cellular tissues, arranged in various ways; it typically assumes a cylindrical form and a perpendicular position, and bears upon it the remaining aerial parts of the plant. Its form and direction, however, are subject to much variation in particular cases. In regard to internal structure, there are three principal modifications of stems characteristic of three of the great natural classes into which the vegetable kingdom is divided — namely, exogens, endogens, and acrogens. Stems are herbaceous or woody, solid or hollow, jointed or unjointed, branched or simple. Sometimes they are so weak as to be procumbent, although more generally firm and erect; sometimes weak stems are upheld by twining or by other methods of climbing. In some plants the stem is so short as to seem to be wanting, the leaves and flower-stalks appearing to spring from the top of the root. There are also stems, such as the rhizome and tuber, which, being subterranean, have been mistaken for roots. See cuts under *baobab, esparto, internode, pipsissewa, snakeroot, rhizome*, and *tuber.*

**2.** The stalk which supports the flower or the fruit of a plant; the peduncle of the fructification, or the pedicel of a flower; the petiole or leaf-stem. See cuts under *pedicel, peduncle*, and *petiole.*

Two lovely berries moulded on one *stem.*
*Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 211.

For I maun crush amang the stoure
Thy slender *stem.*
*Burns*, To a Mountain Daisy.

**3.** The stock of a family; a race; ancestry.

Ye may all, that are of noble *stem*,
Approach, and kiss her sacred vesture's hem.
*Milton*, Arcades, l. 82.

**4.** A branch of a family; an offshoot.

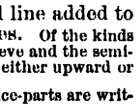
Richard Plantagenet, . . .
Sweet *stem* from York's great stock.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 41.

**5.** Anything resembling the stem of a plant. Specifically — (*a*) The handle of a tool. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*b*) That part of a vase, cup, or goblet which unites the body to the foot or base, in examples where the body is not immediately set upon the latter.

Wine-glasses or goblets are classified by the nature of their *stems*, or by the nature of their feet.
*H. J. Powell*, Glass-Making, p. 61.

(*c*) In *type-founding*, the thick stroke or body-mark of a roman or italic letter. See cut under *type.* (*d*) In a vehicle, a bar to which the bow of a falling hood is hinged. (*e*) The projecting rod of a reciprocating valve, serving to guide it in its action. See cut under *slide-valve.* (*f*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, any slender, especially axial, part like the stem of a plant; a stalk, stipe, rachis, footstalk, etc. (*g*) In *ornith.*, the whole shaft of a feather. (*h*) In *entom.*, the base of a clavate antenna, including all the joints except the enlarged outer ones: used especially in descriptions of the *Lepidoptera.*

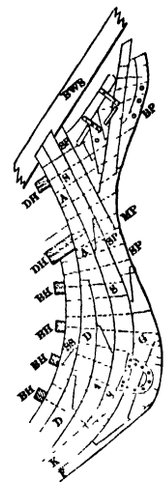
**6.** In *musical notation*, a vertical line added to the head of certain kinds of notes. Of the kinds of note now in use, all but two, the breve and the semibreve, have stems. It may be directed either upward or downward, thus, . When two voice-parts are written on the same staff, the stems of the notes belonging to the upper part are often directed upward, and those of the lower part downward, particularly when the parts cross, or both use the same note (see figure). The latter note is said to have a *double stem.* See *note*[1], 13. Also called *tail.*



**7.** In *philol.*, a derivative from a root, having itself inflected forms, whether of declension or of conjugation, made from it; the unchanged part in a series of inflectional forms, from which the forms are viewed as made by additions; base; crude form. — **Aërial stem**, the above-ground axis of a plant, as opposed to the rootstock or other subterranean form of the stem. — **Ancipital, compound, erect, herbaceous, pituitary, secondary**, etc., **stem.** See the adjectives.

**stem**[1] (stem), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stemmed*, ppr. *stemming.* [< *stem*[1], *n.*] To remove the stem of; separate from the stem: as, to *stem* tobacco.

**stem**[2] (stem), *n.* [< ME. **stem, stam*, < AS. **stemn*, also *stefna, stæfna*, the prow of a ship (*steórstefn*, the poop, lit. 'steer-stem'), = OS. *stamn* = D. *steven* = MLG. LG. *steven*, prow of a ship (> G. *steven*, stem (*vorder-steven*, 'fore stem,' prow, *hinter-steven*, 'hind stem,' sternpost)), = Icel. *stafn, stamn*, also *stefni, stemni*, stem of a ship (prow or stern), = Dan. *stevn, stavn* = Sw. *stäf*, prow (*fram-stam*, 'fore stem,' prow, *bakstam*, 'back stem,' stem); a particular use, with variations of form, of AS. *stemn, stefn*, E. *stem*[1], etc., stem, trunk, post: see *stem*[1]. The naut. use in E. is prob. in part of Scand. origin.] **1.** A curved piece of timber or metal to which the two sides of a ship are united at the foremost end. The lower end of it is scarfed or riveted to the keel, and the bowsprit, when present, rests on its upper end. In wooden ships it is frequently called the *main stem*, to distinguish it from the false stem, or cutwater. The outside of the stem is usually marked with a scale showing the perpendicular height from the keel, for indicating the draft of water forward. See also cut under *forecastle.*



Stem and allied parts

S, stem; K, keel; A, apron; D, deadwood; SS, sternson; DH, deck-hooks; BH, breast hooks; SP, stem piece, or independent piece; MP, main piece, or lacc-piece; BP, bobstay-piece; BWS, bowsprit; G, gripe; F, false kee.. (The dotted lines show bolts.)

Pretious jewells fecht from far
By Italian marchants that with Russian *stemes*
Plous up huge forrowes in the Terren Maine
*The Taming of the Shrew*, p. 22. (*Halliwell.*)

**2.** The forward part of a vessel; the bow.

Turnynge therfore the *stemmes* of his shyppes towarde the Easte, he affyrmed that he had founde the Ilande of Ophir. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 66).

**False stem**, a stem fitted closely to the forward side of the main stem, generally sharp, and introduced for the purpose of decreasing a vessel's resistance and increasing her speed; a cutwater. — **From stem to stern**, from one end of the ship to the other, or through the whole length.

They skip
*From stem to stern;* the bostawain whistles.
*Shak.*, Pericles, iv. . 64.

**stem**[2] (stem), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stemmed*, ppr. *stemming.* [< *stem*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To dash against with the stem (of a vessel).

They stood off again, and, returning with a good gale, they *stemmed* her upon the quarter, and almost overset her. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 226.

**2**†. To keep (a vessel) on its course; steer.

He is the master of true courage that all the time sedately *stems* the ship.
*Cornelius Nepos in English* (1723), Ded. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**3.** To make headway against by sailing or swimming, as a tide or current; hence, in general, to make headway against (opposition of any kind).

The breathless Muse awhile her wearied wings shall ease,
To get her strength to *stem* the rough Sabrinian seas
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, iii. 434.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To make headway (as a ship); especially, to make progress in opposition to some obstruction, as a current of water or the wind.

They on the trading flood,
Through the wide Æthiopian to the Cape,
Ply, *stemming* nightly toward the pole.
*Milton*, P. L., ii. 642.

**2.** To head; advance head on.

At first we could scarce lie S. W., but, being got a degree to the Southward of the Line, the Wind veer'd most Easterly, and then we *stemmed* S. W. by S.
*Dampier*, Voyages, I. 79.

**stem**[3] (stem), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stemmed*, ppr. *stemming.* [< ME. *stemmen;* < Icel. *stemma* = Sw. *stämma* = Dan. *stemme*, stem, = OHG. MHG. *stemmen, stemen*, G. *stemmen, stämmen*, stop, stem, dam; < √ *stam* in *stam*[2], *stammer*, etc.: see *stammer.* Not connected with *stem*[1] or *stem*[2].] **1.** To stop; check; dam up, as a stream.

And loke ȝe *stemme* no stepe [step], bot strechez ou faste,
Til ȝe reche to areset [stopping-place], rest ȝe neuer.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 905.

The best way is, ever, not to attempt to *stem* a torrent, but to divert it.
*A. Hamilton*, To Washington (Works, I. 345).

He who *stems* a stream with sand.
*Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 28.

He sat down to his milk-porridge, which it was his old frugal habit to *stem* his morning hunger with.
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 12.

**2.** To tamp; make tight, as a joint, with a lute or cement.

**stem**[4]†, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *steam.*

**stemapod** (stem'a-pod), *n.* [< Gr. *στῆμα*, filament (see *stamen*[1]), + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] One of the caudal filaments of the caterpillars of certain moths, as *Cerura* and *Heterocampa*, whose last pair of legs are thus modified into deterrent or repugnatorial organs. *A. S. Packard.*

**stem-character** (stem'kar″ak-tėr), *n.* In *gram.*, same as *characteristic letter* (which see, under *characteristic*).

**stem-clasping** (stem'klas″ping), *a.* Embracing the stem with its base; amplexicaul, as a leaf or petiole.

**stem-climber** (stem'klī″mėr), *n.* In *bot.*, see *climber*[1], 2.

**stemet**, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *steam.*

**stem-eelworm** (stem'ēl″wėrm), *n.* A minute nematoid, *Tylenchus devastatrix*, which causes stem-sickness in certain plants. See *Tylenchus.*

**stem-end** (stem'end), *n.* That part or point in a fruit which is attached to the stem: opposed to the blossom-end, which frequently bears the remains of the calyx, as in a pear or an apple. The stem-end is usually inferior to the blossom-end in sweetness and flavor.

**stem-head** (stem'hed), *n.* In *ship-building*, the top of the stem, or continuation of the forward extreme of the keel.

**stem-knee** (stem'nē), *n.* In *ship-building*, a knee uniting the stem with the keel.

**stem-leaf** (stem'lēf), *n.* A leaf growing from the stem; a cauline leaf.

**stemless** (stem'les), *a.* [< *stem*[1] + *-less.*] Having no stem; having the stem so little developed as to appear to be wanting; acaulescent. — **Stemless lady's-slipper, thistle, violet.** See the nouns.

**stemlet** (stem'let), *n.* [< *stem*[1] + *-let.*] A little stem or stalk; a young stem.

Gives insertion to two multiarticulate *stemlets.*
*English Cyc., Nat. Hist. Division* (1855), III. 87.

**stemma** (stem'ä), *n.*; pl. *stemmata* (-a-tä). [< L. *stemma*, < Gr. *στέμμα*, a wreath, garland, < *στέφειν*, put around, encircle, wreathe, crown.] **1.** A family tree, or pedigree; specifically, such a pedigree made more or less decorative with heraldic or other ornaments; also, pedigree in general; order of descent; family: as, a man of the *stemma* of the Cecils. — **2.** The simple as distinguished from the compound eye of an invertebrate; an ocellus: always sessile and immovable. — **3.** One of the facets or corneules of a compound eye. — **4.** In *entom.*, the tubercle from which an antenna arises. — **Spurious stemma**, a small flat space, covered with semi-transparent membrane, above the bases of the antennæ of certain *Orthoptera:* it has been supposed to represent a stemma, or simple eye, in a rudimentary form.

**Stemmatopteris** (stem-a-top'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στέμμα*(*τ-*), a wreath, + *πτερίς*, a fern.] A genus of fossil plants, established by Corda, under which various stems or trunks of tree-ferns have been grouped, but little being known in regard to them, except the form of the scars or impressions marking the points of attachment of the petioles. Lesquereux describes remains of this kind under the names of *Stemmatopteris, Caulopteris, Megaphyton*, and *Psaronius;* but, as he remarks, they could all have been described without inconvenience under the name of *Caulopteris.* These fossil remains are common in the coal-measures. See *Caulopteris.*

**stemmatous** (stem'a-tus), *a.* [< *stemma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] Pertaining to a stemma, or having its character; ocellar.

**stemmed** (stemd), *a.* [< *stem*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with or bearing a stem: used chiefly in composition: as, a straight-*stemmed* plant.

**stemmer** (stem'ėr), *n.* [< *stem*[3] + *-er*[1].] **1.** Same as *blasting-needle.* [Eng.] — **2.** An implement used in making joints tight by means of cement.

**stemmery** (stem'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *stemmeries* (-iz). [< *stem*[1] + *-ery.*] A factory where tobacco is stripped from the stem. *New York Herald*, July 17, 1884. [Local, U. S.]

**stemming** (stem'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stem*[3], *v.*] **1.** The operation of tamping. — **2.** The material used in tamping. [Eng. in both uses.]

**Stemodia** (stē-mō'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1763), shortened from *Stemodiacea* (P. Browne, 1756), so called from the two-forked stamens; < Gr. *στήμων*, taken for 'stamen' (see *stamen*[1]),

+ δίς, δι-, two-, + ἄκρον, a point, tip.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Scrophularineæ* and tribe *Gratioleæ*, type of a subtribe *Stemodieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with five nearly equal calyx-lobes, and four perfect didynamous stamens included within the corolla-tube, and by a capsule splitting partly or completely into four valves, the two placentæ separating or remaining united in a column. There are about 30 species, mostly tropical, occurring in all continents except Europe. They are glandular-hairy or downy herbs, sometimes shrubby and often aromatic. They bear opposite or whorled leaves and solitary or spiked and crowded, usually bluish flowers, sometimes with bracted pedicels. *S. maritima* is known in Jamaica as *bastard* or *seaside germander*, and *S. durantifolia* as *goatweed;* the latter, a low clammy plant with purplish spiked flowers, extends also from southern Arizona to Brazil.

**Stemona** (stē′mō-nä), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), so called from the peculiar stamens; < Gr. στήμων, taken for 'stamen.'] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, type of the order *Stemonaceæ*. It is distinguished by erect ovules and seeds, and stamens with very short filaments more or less united into a ring, having linear erect anthers with a thickened connective, continued above into an erect appendage. There are 4 or 5 species, natives of India, Malaysia, and tropical Australia. They are smooth, lofty-climbing twiners, growing from a fusiform tuberous root, and bearing shining alternate leaves which are cordate, ovate, or narrower, with three or more nerves and numerous cross-veinlets. The flowers form racemes, or are few or solitary in the axils; the perianth-segments are rather large, distinct, and erect, marked by many nerves. Formerly called *Roxburghia*.

**Stemonaceæ** (stē-mō-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Durand, 1888), < *Stemona* + *-aceæ*.] A small order of monocotyledonous plants, of the series *Coronariæ*, by many formerly called *Roxburghiaceæ*. It is characterized by regular bisexual flowers with a four-parted perianth of two rows, with four stamens and a one-celled ovary which contains two or more ovules and ripens into a two-valved capsule. It includes 8 species, belonging to 3 genera, of which *Stichoneuron* and *Stemona* (the type) are largely Indian; the other genus, *Croomia*, includes one species in Japan, and another, *C. pauciflora*, in Florida and adjacent States.

**Stemonitaceæ** (stē″mō-ni-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stemonitis* + *-aceæ*.] A family of myxomycetous fungi, belonging, according to the classification of Rostafinski, to the order *Amaurochæteæ*, which has a single sporangium or æthalium, without the peculiar deposits of lime carbonate that characterize the fructification of other orders, and the spores, capillitium, and columella usually uniformly black, or rarely brownish-violet.

**Stemonitis** (stē-mō-nī′tis), *n.* [NL. (Gleditsch), < Gr. στήμων, taken for 'stamen.'] A genus of myxomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Stemonitaceæ*.

**stem-pessary** (stem′pes″ą-ri), *n.* A pessary with a rod or stem which is passed into the cervix uteri.

**stem-piece** (stem′pēs), *n.* In *ship-building*, a piece between the stem and the chocks, also called *independent piece*. See cut under *stem*[2].

**stemple** (stem′pl), *n.* [Cf. D. *stempel* = MHG. *stempfel*, G. *stempel* (< D.), a mark, stamp: see *stamp*.] In *mining*, a small timber used to support the ground by being laid across the stulls, or in other ways: in some mining districts of England nearly the same as *lacing* or *lagging*.

**stem-sickness** (stem′sik″nes), *n.* A disease of clover in England. It is caused by a nematoid worm, *Tylenchus devastatrix*, known as the *stem-eelworm*, and brings about first a stunted condition and finally the death of the plant.

**stemson** (stem′son), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *stanchion*, confused with *stem*[2]. Cf. *keelson*, *sternson*.] In *ship-building*, a piece of curved timber fixed on the after part of the apron inside. The lower end is scarfed into the keelson, and receives the scarf of the stem, through which it is bolted.

**stem-stitch** (stem′stich), *n.* In *pillow-lace making*, a stitch by which a thick braid-like stripe is produced: used for the stems of flowers and sprigs, tendrils, etc.

**stem-winder** (stem′wīn″dėr), *n.* A watch which is wound up or regulated by means of a contrivance connected with the stem, and not by a key.

**sten**, *v.* and *n.* See *stend*.

**stench**[1] (stench), *n.* [< ME. *stench*, *stunch*, < AS. *stenc* (= OHG. *stanc*, *stanch*, MHG. *stanc*, *stenke*, G. *stank* = Sw. Dan. *stank*), a smell, odor (pleasant or unpleasant), < *stincan*, smell: see *stink*, *v.*, and cf. *stink*, *n.* Cf. Icel. *stækja*, a stench.] An ill smell; an offensive odor.

In our way to Tivoli I saw the rivulet of Salforata, formerly called Albula, and smelt the *stench* that arises from its waters some time before I saw them.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Bohn), I. 482.

=Syn. *Stink*, etc. See *smell*.

**stench**[1]† (stench), *v. t.* [< *stench*[1], *n.*] To cause to emit a stench; cause to stink.

Dead bards *stench* every coast.
*Young*, Resignation, i. 24.

**stench**[2]† (stench), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *stanch*[1]. *Harvey*.

**stenchful**† (stench′fůl), *a.* [< *stench*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of bad odors. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 56.

**stenchil** (sten′chil), *n.* A Scotch form of *stanchel*[1] for *stanchion*.

**stench-pipe** (stench′pīp), *n.* In *plumbing*, an extension of a soil-pipe through and above the roof of a house, to allow foul gases to escape.

**stench-trap** (stench′trap), *n.* In a drain, a depression or hollow in which water lies, introduced to prevent the reflex passage of foul air or gas.

**stenchy** (sten′chi), *a.* [< *stench*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having a stench or offensive smell. *Dyer*, The Fleece, i.

**stencil**[1] (sten′sil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stenciled*, *stencilled*, ppr. *stenciling*, *stencilling*. [Origin uncertain: (*a*) According to Skeat, prob. < OF. *estinceller* (for **escinteller*), cover with stars, powder (used in heraldry), lit. 'sparkle,' F. *étinceler*, sparkle, < L. *scintillare*, sparkle: see *scintillate*. Cf. *tinsel*. (*b*) In another view, orig. as a noun, identical with *stencil*[2], a dial. var. of *stanchel*[1], var. of *stanchion*, ult. < OF. *estance*, a support: see *stance* and *stanchion*.] To mark out or paint by means of a stencil.

**stencil**[1] (sten′sil), *n.* [See *stencil*[1], *v.*] **1.** A thin plate or sheet of any substance in which a figure, letter, or pattern is formed by cutting through the plate. If the plate thus cut is placed upon a surface and rubbed with color or ink, the pattern or figure will be marked on the underlying substance. For many purposes, the letters, etc., are cut through completely; for transferring a pattern, as in embroidery, the lines of the pattern are often indicated by small holes. In wall-decoration, etc., both these plans are employed. Different stencils are often used in the same design, each for a different color.

**2.** The coloring matter used in marking with a stencil-plate. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 90.—**3.** In *ceram.*, a preparation laid upon the biscuit to keep the oil used in transfer-printing or enameling from adhering to the surface; hence, the pattern traced by this preparation, reserving a panel or medallion of the unaltered color of the biscuit.

**stencil**[2] (sten′sil), *n.* [A var. of *stanchel*[1].] A door-post; a stanchion. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**stenciler, stenciller** (sten′sil-ėr), *n.* [< *stencil*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who works with a stencil, especially a decorative painter who applies patterns with a stencil.

**stencil-pen** (sten′sil-pen), *n.* A pricking-machine for perforating paper to form a stencil. It consists of a hollow stylus carrying a needle having a reciprocating motion. See *electric pen*, under *pen*[2].

**stencil-plate** (sten′sil-plāt), *n.* A stencil.

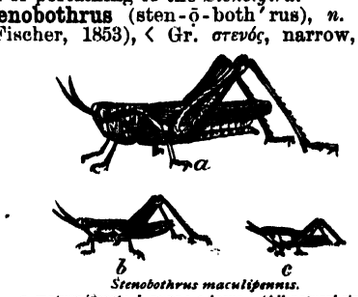
**stend** (stend), *v. i.* [< OF. *estendre*, F. *étendre* = It. *stendere*, < L. *extendere*, stretch forth, extend: see *extend*.] **1.** To extend. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To walk with long steps.—**3.** To leap; bound; roar; spring. Also *sten*. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

**stend** (stend), *n.* [< *stend*, *v.*] A leap; a spring; a long step or stride. Also *sten*. *Burns*, Tam Glen. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

**Stenelytra** (stē-nel′i-trą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **stenelytrus:* see *stenelytrous*.] In *entom.*, in Latreille's system, the third family of heteromerous *Coleoptera*, divided into 5 tribes, corresponding to the old genera *Helops*, *Cistela*, *Dircæa*, *Œdemera*, and *Mycterus*.

**stenelytrous** (stē-nel′i-trus), *a.* [< NL. **stenelytros*, < Gr. στενός, narrow, strait, + ἔλυτρον, a cover: see *elytrum*.] Having narrow elytra; of or pertaining to the *Stenelytra*.

**Stenobothrus** (sten-ō-both′rus), *n.* [NL. (Fischer, 1853), < Gr. στενός, narrow, strait,



*Stenobothrus maculipennis.*
*a*, mature insect; *b*, pupa; *c*, larva. (All natural size.)

close, + βόθρος, a hole.] A notable genus of grasshoppers, of the family *Acrididæ*, containing such species as *S. maculipennis*. This is a common grasshopper in most parts of the United States, and resembles the hateful grasshopper or Rocky Mountain locust (*Melanoplus spretus*) so closely that it has often been mistaken for the latter.

**stenocardia** (sten-ō-kär′di-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στενός, narrow, + καρδία, the heart.] Angina pectoris.

**Stenocarpus** (sten-ō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), so called from the usually narrow fruit; < Gr. στενός, narrow, + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of apetalous trees, of the order *Proteaceæ* and tribe *Embothrieæ*. It is characterized by umbellate flowers, and numerous ovules downwardly imbricated and ripening into seeds which are winged below. There are 14 species, 11 of which are natives of New Caledonia and 3 of Australia. They are trees with alternate or scattered leaves, which are entire or deeply divided into a few pinnate segments, and mostly yellow or red flowers with a somewhat irregular perianth-tube and a nearly globular recurved and at length divided border, disposed in terminal or axillary umbels which are solitary or clustered in a short raceme or a compound umbel, and are followed by coriaceous stalked follicles. *S. sinuatus* is known in Queensland as *tulip-tree* and *fire-tree*. *S. salignus*, native of the same regions, is known as *beefwood*, *silky oak*, and *meleyn*.

**stenocephalous** (sten-ō-sef′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + κεφαλή, head.] Narrow-headed.

**stenochromy** (sten′ō-krō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + χρῶμα, color.] The art of printing several colors at one impression. This is accomplished by various methods: (1) by dividing the ink-fountain of a printing-press into compartments, one for each color, and allowing the rollers to blend the inks on the distributing-table; (2) by cutting or trimming the rollers of a printing-press in such a way that only the desired parts may take and distribute ink—a different color for each roller or set of rollers; (3) by lithographic methods.

**stenocoronine** (sten″ō-kō-rō′nin), *a.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + κορώνη, a crow, also a crown.] Having narrow-crowned molars: noting the hippopotamine type of dentition, as distinguished from the eurycoronine or dinotherian. *Falconer*.

**stenoderm** (sten′ō-dėrm), *n.* [< *Stenoderma*.] A bat of the genus *Stenoderma;* a stenodermine. —**Spectacled stenoderm**, *Stenoderma perspicillatum*, a tropical American bat marked about the eyes as if wearing spectacles. Also called *spectacled vampire*.

**Stenoderma** (sten-ō-dėr′mą), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy), < Gr. στενός, narrow, + δέρμα, skin, hide.] A genus of American phyllostomine bats, of the subfamily *Phyllostomatinæ*, having a short, broad, obtuse muzzle, short but distinct noseleaf, no tail, and the interfemoral membrane concave behind. *S. achradophilum* of the West Indies is so called from its fondness for the berries of *Achras sapota*, the naseberry.

**Stenodermata** (sten-ō-dėr′mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Stenoderma*.] A section of phyllostomine bats, of which the genera *Stenoderma*, *Artibeus*, and *Centurio* are leading forms. It includes about 20 species, of 9 genera, of Neotropical bats. See cut under *Centurio*.

**stenodermatous** (sten-ō-dėr′mą-tus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Stenodermata*, or having their characters; resembling a stenoderm.

**stenodermine** (sten-ō-dėr′min), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stenoderma* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Having a contracted wing-membrane, as a bat; of or pertaining to the *Stenodermata*.

**II.** *n.* A stenodermine bat; a stenoderm.

**Stenodus** (sten′ō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Richardson, 1836), < Gr. στενός, narrow, + ὀδούς = E. *tooth*.] A genus of salmonoid fishes, related both to *Salmo* and to *Coregonus*, having an elongate body, projecting lower jaw, and weak teeth. The inconnu, or Mackenzie river salmon, is *S. mackenzii*, attaining a weight of 20 pounds or more, esteemed as a food-fish. See cut under *inconnu*.

**stenograph** (sten′ō-gråf), *n.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + γράφειν, write.] **1.** A character used in stenography; a writing, especially any note or memorandum, in shorthand.

I saw the reporters' room, in which they redact their hasty *stenographs*. *Emerson*, Eng. Traits, p. 265.

**2.** A stenographic machine; a form of typewriter in which signs and marks of various kinds—dots, dashes, etc.—are used in place of ordinary letters. A number of different machines have been made, essentially type-writers operated by means of a keyboard.

**stenograph** (sten′ō-gråf), *v. i.* [< *stenograph*, *n.*] To write or represent by stenography. *Ill. London News*. [Rare.]

**stenographer** (stē-nog′rą-fėr), *n.* [< *stenograph(y)* + *-er*[1].] One who writes shorthand.

**stenographic** (sten-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [= F. *sténographique;* as *stenograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to stenography; shorthand.—**Stenographic machine.** Same as *stenograph*, 2.

**stenographical** (sten-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *stenographic* + *-al*.] Same as *stenographic*.

**stenographically** (sten-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In shorthand; by means of stenography.

**stenographist** (stē-nog'ra-fist), *n.* [< *stenograph-y* + *-ist.*] A stenographer; a shorthand-writer.

**stenography** (stē-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *sténographie*, < Gr. στενός, narrow, close, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] The art of writing by means of brief signs which represent single sounds, groups of sounds, whole words, or groups of words; shorthand; brachygraphy: a generic term embracing all systems of shorthand, or brief writing.

> The cradle age
> Did throng the Seates, the Boxes, and the Stage
> So much that some by *Stenography* drew
> The plot: put it in print.
> *Heywood*, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 191).

> Sure 'tis *Stenographie*, everie Character a word, and here and there one for a whole sentence.
> *Brome*, Northern Lass, iii. 2.

**Stenonian duct.** See *Stenson's duct.*

**stenopaic, stenopæic** (sten-ō-pā'ik, -pē'ik), *a.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + ὀπή, an opening, + *-ic.*] Having a small or narrow opening.—**Stenopaic slit**, a narrow slit in an opaque lamina, placed before an eye to test the degree of its astigmatism by determining the difference of its refraction in different meridians.—**Stenopaic spectacles**, spectacles having an oval metal plate with a small central aperture.

**Stenopelmatus** (sten-ō-pel'ma-tus), *n.* [NL. (Burmeister, 1838), < Gr. στενός, narrow, + πέλμα, the sole of the foot.] A curious genus of *Locustidæ*, containing forms known in the western United States as *sand-crickets*. They are fierce-looking insects with large head and jaws, and live under stones or in burrows in the sand. They are carnivorous, and in New Mexico are commonly but erroneously reputed to be poisonous. Several species are known in the western

Sand-cricket (*Stenopelmatus fasciatus*), about half natural size.

United States, of which *S. fasciatus* is the commonest. The genus is also represented in Mexico, South America, and Australia.

**stenopetalous** (sten-ō-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + πέταλον, a leaf (petal): see *petal.*] In *bot.*, having narrow petals; narrow-petaled.

**stenophyllous** (sten-ō-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. στενόφυλλος, narrow-leaved, < στενός, narrow, close, + φύλλον, a leaf.] In *bot.*, having narrow leaves.

**Stenopsis** (stē-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (John Cassin, 1851), < Gr. στενός, narrow, + ὄψις, look, appearance.] A genus of South American setirostral goatsuckers, of the family *Caprimulgidæ*, containing numerous species, as *S. cayennensis*.

**Stenorhynchinæ** (sten″ō-ring-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stenorhynchus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Phocidæ*, or seals, typified by the genus *Stenorhynchus* (or *Ogmorhinus*); the sterrineks. These seals exclusively inhabit southern seas, for *Monachus*, sometimes considered stenorhynchine, does not belong here. The only genera besides the type are *Lobodon*, *Leptonychotes* (or *Leptonyx* of Gray, not of Swainson), and *Ommatophoca*. As explained under *sea-leopard*, the current name is untenable. See cut under *sea-leopard*.

**stenorhynchine** (sten-ō-ring'kin), *a.* [< *Stenorhynchus* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Stenorhynchinæ*.

**stenorhynchous** (sten-ō-ring'kus), *a.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + ῥύγχος, snout.] In *ornith.*, narrow-billed; having a compressed beak.

**Stenorhynchus** (sten-ō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στενός, narrow, + ῥύγχος, snout.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of crabs, containing the British spider-crab, *S. phalangium:* same as *Macropodia*. *Latreille*, 1819. (*b*) A genus of seals. See *Stenorhynchinæ*. *F. Cuvier*, 1826. (*c*) A name of other genera, of birds, reptiles, and insects respectively.

**Steno's duct.** See *Stenson's duct.*

**stenosed** (stē-nōst'), *a.* [< *stenosis* + *-ed*[2].] Characterized by stenosis; morbidly narrowed.

**stenosis** (stē-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στένωσις, a straitening, < στενοῦν, make narrow, straiten, < στενός, narrow, strait, close.] The pathological narrowing of a passage.

**Stenostomata** (sten-ō-stō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στενός, narrow, + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] A suborder of ctenophorans, containing the saccate, lobate, and teniate comb-jellies, collectively contrasted with the *Eurystomata* (which see). Most of the comb-bearers belong to this division.

**stenostomatous** (sten-ō-stom'a-tus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. στενός, narrow, + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] Having a small, narrow, or contracted mouth; not eurystomatous. Also *stenostomous*.

**Stenotaphrum** (sten-ō-taf'rum), *n.* [NL. (Trinius, 1820), so called in allusion to the alternate notches of the rachis, in which the flowers are embedded; < Gr. στενός, narrow, + τάφρος, a ditch or trench.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Paniceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with only three glumes or with a fourth smaller one, the spikelets acute, borne in small fascicles sessile or half-immersed in excavations along a flattened or angled rachis. There are 3 or 4 species, very widely dispersed along sea-shores of tropical regions, and most frequent on the islands of the Indian and South Pacific Oceans. They are creeping grasses sending up short ascending and often compressed branches with spreading, flat, or convolute leaves, and a terminal spike of flowers. *S. Americanum*, locally known as *buffalo-grass*, is valued as a means of covering shifting sands with a firm turf, and has proved useful as a fodder-plant, especially on Ascension Island. See *St. Augustine grass* (under *saint*[1]), and cut under *petiole*.

**stenotelegraphy** (sten″ō-tē-leg'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + E. *telegraphy.*] A rapid telegraphic transmission of words and sentences by a system of shorthand.

**stenoterous** (stē-not'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. στενότερος, compar. of στενός, narrow, strait, close.] Becoming more and more contracted from the center to the circumference, relatively to the radii represented.—**Stenoterous map-projection.** See *projection*.

**stenotic** (stē-not'ik), *a.* [< *stenosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of stenosis.

**Stenotomus** (stē-not'ō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1865), < Gr. στενός, narrow, + τόμος, a cut, slice.] A genus of sparoid fishes, or a section of *Diplodus*, having the incisor teeth very narrow and entire. The type is *S. argyriops*, the common scup, scuppaug, or porgy. See cut under *scup*.

**stenotype** (sten'ō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + τύπος, type.] An ordinary type-letter—capital, lower-case, or italic—used to denote a shorthand character or outline. *J. E. Munson*, Dict. of Phonography, Int.

**stenotypic** (sten-ō-tip'ik), *a.* [< *stenotype* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to stenotypy; printed according to the rules of stenotypy.

**stenotypy** (sten'ō-tī-pi), *n.* [< *stenotype* + *-y*[3].] A method of representing or describing shorthand characters and outlines by ordinary type-letters. It is used for illustrating phonographic text-books and literature, and also as a system of shorthand for typewriters. Capital letters are used to represent stems; small or lower-case letters stand for adjuncts, and an inverted period shows where a vowel-sound or -sign comes.

**Stenson's duct.** 1. The duct of the parotid gland (see *parotid*): so named from Nil Stenson, or Nicolaus Stenonianus, of Copenhagen (1638–86). Also *Stenonian duct*, *Steno's duct.*—2. See *ducts* or *canals of Stenson*, under *duct.*

**stent**[1] (stent), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *stint.*

**stent**[2] (stent), *v. t.* [A var. of *stend*, ult. of *extend*, after the noun *stent*[2].] 1. To stretch.—2. To straiten.—3. To confine. [Scotch in all senses.]

**stent**[2] (stent), *n.* [A var. of *stend*, in def. 2 of *extent:* see *stend*, *n.*, *stent*[2], *v.*, and *extent.*] 1. A stretcher; a stenter (which see).—2. Extent; limit; in some English mining districts, the limits of a pitch or bargain.

**stent**[3] (stent), *n.* [Sc. also *stant:* < ME. *stente*, *estent*, taxation, valuation, < ML. *extenta*, valuation: see *extent.*] In *Scots law*, a valuation of property in order to taxation; a taxation; a tax.

**stent**[3] (stent), *v. t.* [< *stent*[3], *n.*] In *Scots law*, to assess; tax at a certain rate.

**stent**[4]† (stent), *n.* [ME. *stent*, stopping-place. Cf. Dan. *stente*, a stile; ult. < *stand*, *v.*] A stopping-place.

**stent**[5] (stent), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, same as *attle*[1]. [Rare, Eng.]

**stenter** (sten'tėr), *n.* [< *stent*[2] + *-er*[1].] A machine or apparatus for stretching or stentering muslins and other thin fabrics. Also called *stenter-hook*.

**stenter** (sten'tėr), *v. t.* [< *stenter*, *n.*] To operate upon (thin cotton fabrics, as book-muslins, etc.) in a manner to impart to them a so-called elastic finish. This work as originally performed by hand was executed by holding the fabric edgewise by the selvages, and pulling it backward and forward while it was subjected to the action of heated air. The various modern machines and frames now employed are designed to produce the same effect upon the goods by an analogous movement and treatment in a current of heated air.

**stenting** (sten'ting), *n.* Same as *stenton*.

**stent-master** (stent'mȧs″tėr), *n.* A person appointed to allocate the stent or tax on the persons liable. [Scotch.]

**stenton** (sten'ton), *n.* A short heading at right angles to a cross-cut. [North of England coalfields.]

**stentor** (sten'tor), *n.* [< L. *Stentor*, < Gr. Στέντωρ, a Greek herald in the Trojan war, who, according to Homer, had a voice as loud as that of fifty other men together.] 1. A person having a very powerful voice.

> Brutish noises
> (For gain, lust, honour, in litigious prose),
> Are bellow'd out, and cracke the barbarous voices
> Of Turkish *stentors*.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, To the Reader, l. 222.

2. In *mammal.*: (*a*) The ursine howler, *Mycetes ursinus*, a platyrrhine monkey of South America; an alouate; any species of *Mycetes*. See cut under *howler*. (*b*) [*cap.*] The genus of howlers: same as *Mycetes*[1]. *Geoffroy*, 1812.—3. In *Protozoa:* (*a*) A trumpet-animalcule, or so-called funnel-like polyp. (*b*) [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Stentoridæ*, of elongate, trumpet-like, or infundibuliform figure, with rounded peristome. They are of large size, often brilliant color, social habits, and wide distribution, among the longest- and best-known of infusorians. They were formerly mistaken for or classed with polyps. *S. polymorphus* is a leading species; *S. niger* is another. See also cut under *Infusoria*.

*Stentor polymorphus*, twenty times natural size.

**stentorian** (sten-tō'ri-an), *a.* [< *stentor* + *-i-an.* Cf. LL. *Stentoreus*, Stentorian.] 1. Resembling the voice of Stentor (see *stentor*, etymology); extremely loud or powerful in sound.

> They echo forth in *stentorian* clamours.
> *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 326.

> He had a *stentorian* voice, and thundered it out.
> *Aubrey*, Lives (Ralph Kettle).

2. Able to utter a very loud sound: as, *stentorian* lungs.

**Stentoridæ** (sten-tor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stentor* + *-idæ.*] The trumpet-animalcules or funnel-like infusorians, a family of heterotrichous *Infusoria*, typified by the genus *Stentor*.

**stentorin** (sten'tō-rin), *n.* [< *Stentor* + *-in*[2].] The blue pigment or coloring matter of infusorians of the genus *Stentor*. *E. R. Lankester*, 1873.

**stentorine** (sten'tō-rin), *a.* [< *Stentor* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Stentoridæ*.

**stentorious**† (sten-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< *stentor* + *-i-ous.* Cf. L. *Stentoreus*, < Gr. Στεντόρειος, pertaining to Stentor, < Στέντωρ, Stentor.] Stentorian. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., X. iv. 61.

**stentorophonic** (sten″tō-rō-fon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. στεντοροφώνος, loud-voiced like Stentor, < Στέντωρ, Stentor (see *stentor*), + φωνή, voice.] Speaking or sounding very loud. *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. i. 252.

**stent-roll** (stent'rōl), *n.* The cess-roll. [Scotch.]

**Stenus** (stē'nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. στενός, narrow, strait.] A large and cosmopolitan genus of coleopterous insects, typical of the old family *Stenidæ*, which is now included in the *Staphylinidæ*. More than 200 species are known, all of small size and active habits, found usually on the banks of streams or ponds.

**step** (step), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stepped* or *stept*, ppr. *stepping.* [< (*a*) ME. *steppen*, *stappen*, < AS. *steppan*, *stæppan* = OFries. *steppa* = MD. *steppen*, *stippen*, *stappen*, D. *stappen* = MLG. *stappen* = OHG. *stephan*, *stephen*, *steffen*, *stepfen*, MHG. *stepfen*, also OHG. *staphōn*, MHG. *staphen*, *staffen*, *stapfen*, go, step; secondary forms (in part from the noun) of (*b*) ME. *stapen*, < AS. **stapan* (not found in the inf., for which appears the form *steppan* or *stæppan*, above, which has the same pret. *stōp*, pp. *stapen*) = OS. *stapan* = OFries. *stapa* = MLG. *stapen*, go, advance; Teut. √ *stap*, appearing nasalized in *stamp*, q. v.; cf. Russ. *stopa*, footstep, sole of the foot; Skt. √ *stambh*, prop, make firm; ult. < √ *sta*, stand: see *stand.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move the legs and feet as in walking; advance or recede by a movement of the foot or feet: as, to *step* forward; to *step* backward; to *step* up or down.

> Alayn, for Goddes banes,
> *Stepe* on thy feet; com out, man, al at anes.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 154.

> He pays you as surely as your feet hit the ground they *step* on.
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 306.

> 'Tis done—he *steps* into the welcome chaise.
> *Cowper*, Retirement, l. 391.

2. To go; walk; march; especially, to go a short distance: as, to *step* to a neighbor's house.

> He myghte nother *stappe* ne stonde tyl he a staf hadde.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 403.

Pray you, let 's *step* in, and see a friend of mine.
*Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 6.

O, if you please, miss, would you *step* and speak to Mr. Jarndyce?
*Dickens*, Bleak House, xlv.

**3.** To advance as if by chance or suddenly; come (in).

By whose death he 's *stepp'd*
Into a great estate. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2. 232.

The old poets *step* in to the assistance of the medalist.
*Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

**4.** To walk slowly, gravely, or with dignity.

The meteor of a splendid season, she . . .
*Stept* thro' the stately minuet of those days
*Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

**5.** To go in imagination; advance or recede mentally: as, to *step* back to the England of Elizabeth.

They are *stepping* almost three thousand years backward into the remotest antiquity. *Pope*, Iliad, Pref.

**To step aside.** (*a*) To walk to a little distance; retire for the occasion. (*b*) To deviate from the right path; err.

To *step aside* is human. *Burns*, To the Unco Guid.

**To step awry.** See *awry*. — **To step out**, to increase the length of the step and the rapidity of motion.

Jack or Donald marches away, . . . *stepping out* briskly to the tune of "The Girl I left behind me."
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxx.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To set; plant, as in stepping: as, *step* your foot on this thwart; he has never *stepped* foot in the city. [Familiar.] — **2.** To measure by stepping: as, to *step* off the distance. — **3.** To perform by stepping, as a dance: as, he *stepped* a stately galliard. — **4.** To place or set (two or more cutting-tools) in a tool-post or -rest in such manner that they simultaneously make successive cuts each respectively deeper than the preceding one, so that these cuts present the appearance of a series of ledges or steps. — **5.** *Naut.*, to fix the foot of (a mast) in its step, as in readiness for setting sail.

**step** (step), *n.* [< ME. *steppe*, < AS. *stæpe*, a step, footstep, = MD. *stappe*, *steppe*, *stap*, *step*, D. *stap* = OHG. *stapfo*, *staffo*, MHG. G. *stapfe* (> It. *staffa*, a stirrup, > ult. E. *staffier*), a footstep, footprint; from the verb.] **1.** A pace; a completed movement made in raising the foot and setting it down again, as in walking, running, or dancing.

I'll . . . turn two mincing *steps*
Into a manly stride. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 4. 67.

An inadvertent *step* may crush the snail.
*Cowper*, Task, vi. 564.

Hence — **2.** In the plural, walk; passage; course or direction in which one goes by walking.

Conduct my *steps* to find the fatal tree
In this deep forest. *Dryden*, Æneid, vi. 276.

But not by thee my *steps* shall be,
For ever and for ever.
*Tennyson*, A Farewell.

**3.** A support for the foot in ascending or descending: as, *steps* cut in a glacier; a structure or an appliance used to facilitate mounting from one level to another, whether alone or as one of a series: as, a stone *step* (a block of stone having a horizontal surface for the foot); a *step* of a staircase (one of the gradients composed of the tread and riser taken together); the *step* of a ladder (one of the rungs or rounds, or one of the treads or foot-pieces in a step-ladder).

The breadth of every single *step* or stair [should] be never less than one foot. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 36.

An hundred winding *steps* convey
That conclave to the upper day.
*Scott*, Marmion, ii. 33.

On the *step* of the altar, in front of the railing, were kneeling a band of the Fratres Penitentiæ.
*C. E. Norton*, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 6.

Specifically (*a*) *pl.* A step-ladder. Also called *pair of steps* and *set of steps*. (*b*) A foot-piece for entering or alighting from a vehicle.

**4.** The space passed over or measured by one movement of the foot, as in walking; the distance between the feet in walking when both feet are on the ground; a half-pace.

If you move a *step*
Beyond this ground you tread on, you are lost.
*Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, v. 3.

The gradus, a Roman measure, may be translated a *step*, or the half of a passus or pace. *Arbuthnot.*

**5.** An inconsiderable space; a short distance; a distance easily walked.

'Tis but a *step*, sir, just at the street's end.
*Cowper*, To Joseph Hill, Esq.

It is but a *step* from here to the Wells, and we can walk there. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxxv.

**6.** Gradation; degree.

The Turkes . . . studie their prophane Diuinitie and Law, and haue among them nine seuerall *steps* or degrees vnto the highest dignitie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 313.

**7.** Degree in progress or advance; particularly, a forward move; gain or advantage; promotion; rise; a grade, as of rank.

Every age makes a *step* unto the end of all things.
*Sir T. Browne*, To a Friend.

To earn a garter or a *step* in the peerage.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxii.

"General Tufto . . . and I were both shot in the same leg at Talavera." "Where you got your *step*," said George [punning]. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxviii.

The Silver Bill of 1890 . . . was declared to be a long *step* toward the goal of free coinage of silver.
*New York Times*, Jan. 15, 1891.

**8.** Print or impression of the foot; footprint; footstep; track.

And zit apperen the *Steppes* of the Asses feet, in 3 places of the Degrees, that ben of fulle harde Ston.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 81.

He seigh the *steppes* brode of a leoun.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 829.

**9.** Gait; manner of walking; sound of the step; foot; footfall: as, to hear a *step* at the door.

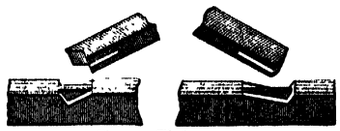
A foot more light, a *step* more true,
Ne'er from the heath-flower dash'd the dew.
*Scott*, L. of the L., i. 18.

**10.** A proceeding, or one of a series of proceedings; measure; action: as, a rash *step;* to take prompt *steps* to prevent something.

It is no vicious blot, murder, or foulness,
No unchaste action, or dishonour'd *step*,
That hath deprived me of your grace and favour.
*Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 231.

Beware of desp'rate *steps*. The darkest day,
Live till to-morrow, will have pass'd away.
*Cowper*, The Needless Alarm.

**11.** *Naut.*, a socket of wood or metal, or, in large ships, a solid platform on the keelson, supporting the heel of a mast. — **12.** In *carp.*, any



Steps in Timber-work.

piece of timber having the foot of another fixed upright in it. — **13.** In *mach.*: (*a*) The lower brass of a journal-box or pillow-block. (*b*) A socket or bearing for the lower pivot of a spindle or vertical shaft. — **14.** In *music:* (*a*) Same as *degree*, whether of the scale or of the staff. (*b*) The interval between two successive degrees of the scale, degrees of the staff, or keys of the keyboard. In the scale, a whole step is a major second, or tone, and a half-step a minor second, or semitone; and the same nomenclature is transferred to the staff and the keyboard. The successive steps between the normal tones of a scale, whether whole or half, are collectively called *diatonic;* while intervals involving other tones are called *chromatic*. — **Out of step**, not keeping step. — **Pair of steps, set of steps**, a step-ladder, especially one for indoor use. — **Step by step.** (*a*) By gradual and regular process. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 9. (*b*) With equal pace; at the same rate of progress. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3. 78. — **To break step.** See *break*. — **To keep step**, to walk or march in unison; put the right and left foot forward alternately at the same moment with the corresponding foot of another person: often followed by *with*. — **To keep step to**, to walk, march, or dance in time to: as, to *keep step to* the music. — **To take a step**, or **to take steps**, to make a movement in a certain direction, either actually or as beginning any business; take initiatory measures; institute proceedings.

**step-** (step). [< ME. *step-*, < AS. *steóp-*, as in *steóp-bearn*, stepchild (-bairn), *steóp-cild*, stepchild, *steóp-fæder*, stepfather, *steóp-módor*, stepmother, etc., = OFries. *stiap-*, *stiep-* = D. *stief-* = MLG. *stēf-*, LG. *stcef-* = OHG. *stiuf-*, *stiof-*, MHG. G. *stief-* = Icel. *stjūp-* = Sw. *stjuf-*, *styf-* = Dan. *stif-*, *stiv-*, *sted-*: prob. lit. 'orphaned,' as in AS. *steópcild*, *steópbearn*, stepchild, *steópsunu*, stepson, etc., which are prob. the oldest compounds, the correlative compounds, *steópfæder*, stepfather, etc., being formed later, when the prefix *steóp-* was taken appar. in some such sense as 'subsequent,' 'nominal,' or 'in law'; < **steópan*, found only as in comp., and in the secondary weak form, in comp. **ā-stȳpan*, **āstēpan*, in pp. pl. *āsteápte*, *āstēpte*, orphaned, = OHG. *stiufan*, *ar-stiufan*, *bi-stiufan*, deprive of parents, orphan.] A prefix used in composition before *father*, *mother*, *son*, *daughter*, *brother*, *sister*, *child*, etc., to indicate that the person spoken of is a connection only by the marriage of a parent.

**step-back** (step'bak), *a.* [Irreg. < *step-* + *back*[1].] Noting the relationship a deceased person bears to his widow's child by a second marriage. [Rare.]

Richard is Henry's *step-back* father.
*The Nation*, Aug. 23, 1888, p. 153.

**stepbairn** (step'bārn), *n.* [< ME. *steopbern*, < AS. *steópbearn* (= Icel. *stjūpbarn* = Sw. *styfbarn* = Dan. *stifbarn*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *bearn*, child: see *step-* and *barn*[2], *bairn*.] A stepchild. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

**step-bit** (step'bit), *n.* A notched key-bit.

**step-box** (step'boks), *n.* A box or casing to inclose the base of an upright spindle or shaft-step, to retain the shaft in place and furnish a bearing, and to hold the lubricant.

**stepbrother** (step'bruᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *stepbrother*, *stepbroder*, < AS. **steópbrōthor* (= D. *stiefbroeder* = MHG. *stiefbruoder*, G. *stiefbruder* = Sw. *styfbroder* = Dan. *stifbroder*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *brōthor*, brother: see *step-* and *brother*.] One's stepfather's or stepmother's son by a former marriage.

**stepchild** (step'chīld), *n.* [< ME. *stepchild*, < AS. *steópcild* (= OFries. *steifkind* = D. *stiefkind* = OHG. *stiufchint*, MHG. *stiefkint*, G. *stiefkind*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *cild*, child: see *step-* and *child*.] The child of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.

**step-country** (step'kun″tri), *n.* A country that rears or receives and protects one born in another country. The speaker in the following quotation is an Italian brought up in Sweden:

Farewell, my father — farewell, my *step-country*.
*Disraeli*, Contarini Fleming, ii. 4.

**step-cover** (step'kuv″ėr), *n.* On a vehicle, a lid or protecting cover over a step. It is usually so fitted that the opening of the door moves the cover to one side and uncovers the step, or causes it, by a hinge or other device, to turn back out of the way.

**step-cut** (step'kut), *n.* Same as *trap-cut* (which see, under *cut*).

**stepdame** (step'dām), *n.* [Formerly also *stepdam;* < *step-* + *dame*.] A stepmother.

Phryxus . . . with his sister Helle fled from their cruell *stepdam* Ino. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 341.

**step-dance** (step'dans), *n.* A dance marked by originality, variety, or difficulty in the steps; a dance in which the steps are more important than the figure, as a hornpipe or a clog-dance: usually a pas seul.

Orth'ris began rowlin' his eyes an' crackin' his fingers an' dancin' a *step-dance* for to impress the Headman.
*Rudyard Kipling*, The Taking of Lungtungpen.

**stepdaughter** (step'dâ″tėr), *n.* [< ME. *stepdoughter*, *stepdoghter*, *stepdouzter*, *stepdowter*, < AS. *steópdohtor* (= D. *stiefdochter* = MLG. *stēfdochter* = MHG. *stiuftochter*, G. *stieftochter* = Icel. *stjūpdōttir* = Sw. *styfdotter* = Dan. *stifdatter*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *dohtor*, daughter: see *step-* and *daughter*.] A daughter of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.

After hir com the *stepdoughter* of Cleodalis, that hight also Gonnore. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 453.

**stepet**, *a.* A Middle English form of *steep*[1].

**stepfather** (step'fä″ᴛʜėr), *n.* [< ME. *stepfader*, *stepfadyr*, corruptly *stifadre*, < AS. *steópfæder* (= OFries. *stiapfeder*, *stiepfader* = D. *stiefvader* = MLG. *stēfvadere* = OHG. *stiuffater*, *stioffater*, MHG. G. *stiefvater* = Icel. *stjūpfadir* = Sw. *styffader* = Dan. *stiffader*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *fæder*, father: see *step-* and *father*.] A man who is the husband of one's mother, but is not one's father.

I schel the telle altogadre,
Beten Ichaue me *stifadre*.
*Beves of Hamtoun*, l. 464.

"He was delighted at his mother's marriage." "Odd, for he knew already what a *stepfather* was."
*Jean Ingelow*, Off the Skelligs, xvii.

**step-fault** (step'fâlt), *n.* One of a series of small, nearly parallel faults by which strata have been dislocated so as to occupy a position resembling a series of steps or stairs.

**step-gage** (step'gāj), *n.* A gage, arranged in the form of steps, for testing and correcting fixed caliper-gages, etc. See cut under *gage*[2].

**step-grate** (step'grāt), *n.* See *grate*[2].

**stephane** (stef'a-nē), *n.* [< Gr. στεφάνη, the brim of a helmet, a stephane (see def.), crown. Cf. στέφανος, a wreath, garland, crown: see *stephanos*.] In *Gr. archæol.*, a head-dress or ornament consisting of a band or coronet typically high in the middle, over the brow, and diminishing toward either side of the head. It is characteristic of the goddess Hera, though often represented as worn by other goddesses, as well as by mortals, and is frequently ornamented with an anthemion, as in the example figured on the following page.

**stephanial** (ste-fā'ni-al), *a.* [< *stephanion* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the stephanion: as, a *stephanial* point.

**stephanic** (ste-fan'ik), *a.* [< Gr. στέφανος, a wreath, crown: see *stephanos*.] Same as *stephanial*.

Hera Ludovisi, wearing Stephane.

The arch of the top of the cranium is markedly flat, giving the *stephanic* region a somewhat angular appearance.
*H. O. Forbes*, Eastorn Archipelago, p. 262.

**stephanion** (ste-fā′ni-on), *n.*; pl. *stephania* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. στεφάνιον, dim. of στέφανος, a wreath: see *stephanos*.] In *craniom.*, the point where the coronal suture crosses the temporal ridge. An upper stephanion and a lower are distinguished, corresponding to the upper and lower temporal ridges. See cut under *craniometry*.

**stephanite** (stef′an-īt), *n.* [Named after *Stephan*, Archduke of Austria.] A native sulphid of silver and antimony, a mineral of iron-black color and metallic luster. It crystallizes in the orthorhombic system, and is often pseudohexagonal through twinning. Also called *black silver* or *brittle silver ore*.

**stephanome** (stef′a-nōm), *n.* [For **stephanonome*, < Gr. στέφανος, crown (corona), + νέμειν, take, νόμος, law.] An instrument for measuring the angular dimensions of fog-bows—for example, as observed at mountain observatories. See the quotation.

This instrument, named a *stephanome*, consists of a graduated bar, at one end of which the eye is placed, and in which slides a cross-bar carrying certain projections. With its aid faint objects, for which a sextant would be useless, may be measured to within 5 minutes.
*Phil. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXIX. 454.

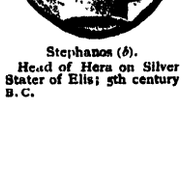
**Stephanophorus** (stef-a-nof′ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1841), < Gr. στεφανοφόρος, < στέφανος, crown, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] 1. In *ornith.*, a monotypic Neotropical genus of tanagers, having a short, turgid, almost pyrrhuline bill. *S. leucocephalus* is bluish-black, with the lesser wing-coverts blue, the vertical crest crimson, the hindhead

*Stephanophorus leucocephalus.*

silky-white, the forehead, lores, and chin black. The length is seven inches. The bird is confined to southern Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and northern parts of the Argentine Republic.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Chevrolat*, 1873.

**stephanos** (stef′a-nos), *n.*; pl. *stephanoi* (-noi). [< Gr. στέφανος, a wreath, crown, < στέφειν, put around, encircle, wreathe, crown. Cf. *stemma*.] In *Gr. archæol.*: (*a*) A wreath awarded as a prize to the victor in a public contest, or as a token of honor, especially in recognition of some public service. Such wreaths were sometimes of natural leaves, as of the olive, laurel, oak, parsley, or pine, and sometimes of leaves of metal, as gold, and their award was a very usual distinction among the Greeks. In this sense very commonly expressed by the translators as 'crown,' as in the famous oration "On the Crown" of Demosthenes. (*b*) A head-ornament or crown akin to the stephane, from which it differs in that it preserves the same height all round, instead of diminishing toward the sides. See cut in preceding column.



Stephanos (*b*).
Head of Hera on Silver Stater of Elis; 5th century B.C.

**Stephanotis** (stef-a-nō′tis), *n.* [NL. (Thouars, 1806), so called in allusion to the corona of five flattish petaloid bodies or auricles; < Gr. στέφανος, a crown, + οὖς (ὠτ-), ear.] 1. A genus of asclepiadaceous plants, of the tribe *Marsdenieæ*, distinguished from *Marsdenia* by its large white salver-shaped or funnelform corolla. There are about 14 species, of which 5 are natives of Madagascar, 5 of the Malay archipelago and southern China, 3 of Cuba, and 1 of Peru. They are smooth shrubby twiners, often high-climbing, bearing opposite deep-green fleshy or coriaceous leaves, and beautiful fragrant waxy flowers in umbelliform cymes between the petioles. The cylindrical corolla-tube is dilated at the base and often again at the throat, and spreads into five overlapping oblique lobes. The fruit consists of two thick horizontal follicles, with numerous comose seeds. *S. floribunda* is a favorite evergreen greenhouse climber, commonly known by its generic name *stephanotis*, also as *waxflower*, and sometimes, from its native country, as *Madagascar jasmine* or *chaplet-flower*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

**step-ladder** (step′lad″ėr), *n.* A ladder having flat steps, or treads, in place of rungs, and usually provided with an adjustable supporting frame.

**stepmother** (step′muтн″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *stepmoder*, *stepmodyr*, < AS. *stēópmōdor* (= OFries. *stiepmoder* = D. *stiefmoeder* = MLG. *stēfmoder* = OHG. *stiufmuoter*, MHG. *stiefmuoter*, G. *stiefmutter* = Icel. *stjūpmōdhir* = Sw. *styfmoder* = Dan. *stifmoder*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *mōdor*, mother.] 1. A woman who is the wife of one's father, but is not one's mother.

> No, be assured you shall not find me, daughter,
> After the slander of most *stepmothers*,
> Evil-eyed unto you. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 1. 71.

2. A horny filament shooting up by the side of the nail. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. The pansy. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]—**Stepmother's blessing**, a hangnail. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**stepmotherly** (step′muтн″ėr-li), *a.* [< *stepmother* + *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to or befitting a stepmother; hence, figuratively, harsh or neglectful: in allusion to the behavior popularly attributed to stepmothers.

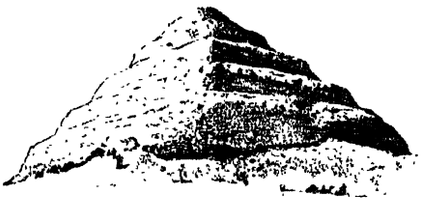
**step-parent** (step′pãr″ent), *n.* A stepfather or stepmother.

**steppe** (step), *n.* [= F. D. G. Dan. *steppe* = Sw. *stepp*, < Russ. *stepĭ*, a waste, heath, steppe.] A more or less level tract devoid of trees: a name given to certain parts of European and Asiatic Russia, of which the most characteristic feature is the absence of forests. The word *steppe* was introduced into the scientific literature of western Europe by Humboldt, in whose "Ansichten der Natur" a work widely circulated, and translated into all the most important European languages—there is a chapter entitled "Steppen und Wüsten" (*Steppes* and Deserts). The steppe region in Europe begins on the borders of Holland, and extends through northern Germany—where such lands are called *Heiden* (heaths)—into Russia in Europe, and beyond the Ural Mountains almost to the Pacific Ocean, for a distance of about 4,500 miles. Although the steppes are in general characterized by the lack of an arboreal and the presence of a grassy vegetation, and by a pretty uniformly level surface, there are many breaks in this botanical and topographical monotony, in the form of forests extending along the streams, large patches of dense and sometimes tall shrubbery, lakes (both fresh and saline), rolling hills, ridges, barren sands, and patches covered with saline efflorescence. The general character of the region is pastoral, and the population (especially of the Asiatic steppes) nomadic; but all this has been to a considerable extent interfered with by the spread of Russian civilization and the domination of Russian authority. The Russian and Siberian steppes pass southward into the deserts of central Asia, and northward into the tundra region of the extreme north. Humboldt, in the work named above, occasionally uses the term *steppe* in describing the pampas and llanos of South America, and the plains, prairies, and barrens of the northern division of the New World, and his example has been followed to a certain extent by other physical geographers writing in regard to America; but the word *steppe* is nowhere in popular use except as to places where Russian is the dominating language.

Some of the Asiatic *Steppes* are grassy plains; others are covered with succulent, evergreen, articulated soda-plants: many glisten from a distance with flakes of exuded salt which cover the clayey soil, not unlike in appearance to fresh fallen snow.
*Humboldt*, Aspects of Nature (trans.).

**Steppe murrain**, rinderpest.

**stepped** (stept), *a.* [< *step* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Formed in or forming a step or a series of steps.—2. Supported, as a vertical shaft, by a step, steplike bearing, or shoe.—**Stepped cone.** Same as *cone-pulley*.—**Stepped gable, gage, gearing.** See the nouns.—**Stepped pyramid**, a form of pyramid of which the faces, instead of continuing in one slope from base to apex,



Stepped Pyramid, Sakkarah, Egypt

are formed in a more or less even series of enormous steps. Some of the oldest of the Egyptian pyramids present this form.

**stepper** (step′ėr), *n.* [< *step* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which steps (with a certain gait or carriage expressed or implied); specifically, a fast horse: often in composition: as, a high-*stepper*; that horse is a good *stepper*.

The mare 's a *stepper*, and Phil King knows how to handle the ribbons. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 377.

**stepping** (step′ing), *n.* 1. Collectively, the steps of a joint in which the parts at their junction form a series of reëntrant angles, thus resembling a flight of steps, as in the fitting of the doors to the front frames of safes.—2. Collectively, a series of step-like bearings, as the bearings for the spindles of a spinning-frame or spooling-machine, or of a ball-winding machine.

**stepping-point** (step′ing-point), *n.* Same as *bearding*, 1.

**stepping-stone** (step′ing-stōn), *n.* 1. A raised stone in a stream or in a swampy place designed to save the feet in walking.—2. A horse-block. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. An aid or means by which an end may be accomplished or an object gained; an assistance to progress.

**stepsister** (step′sis″tėr), *n.* [< ME. *stepsystyr* (= D. *stiefzuster* = MHG. G. *stiefschwester* = Sw. *styfsyster* = Dan. *stifsoster*); < *step-* + *sister*.] One's stepfather's or stepmother's daughter by a former marriage.

**stepson** (step′sun), *n.* [< ME. *stepsone*, *stepsune*, < AS. *steópsunu* (= D. *stiefzoon* = MLG. *stēfsone* = OHG. *stiufsun*, MHG. *stiefsun*, G. *stiefsohn* = Icel. *stjūpson* = Sw. *styfson* = Dan. *stifsön*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *sunu*, son.] A son of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.

**step-stone** (step′stōn), *n.* Same as *stepping-stone*. [Rare.]

**step-vein** (step′vān), *n.* In *mining*, a vein filling a fissure, consisting alternately of flats, or horizontal, and steeply inclined or vertical parts, resembling in form a flight of steps.

**-ster.** [< ME. *-ster*, *-stre*, *-estre*, *-estere*, < AS. *-estre*, used fem. of *-ere*, as in *webbestre*, a female weaver (E. *webster*), *fithelstre*, a female fiddler, *wītegestre*, a female prophet, etc.; = D. *-ster*, as in *spinster*, a female spinner (= E. *spinster*), etc., = LL. *-stra*, as in *poetaster* (see *-aster*, *poetaster*, *criticaster*, etc.), also in *olearius*; < Indo-Eur. *-as-* + *-tar*.] A termination denoting occupation, as in *maltster*, *gamester*, *spinster*, *songster*, etc. In the earliest times, and up to about the end of the thirteenth century, it was generally the sign of the feminine gender, corresponding to the masculine *-ere* or *-er*. In the fourteenth century it began to give place as a feminine termination to the Norman *-ess*, with which it was later often combined, as in *seamstress*, *sempstress*, *songstress*, or, if it survived, was used chiefly as masculine, and took on new meanings of contempt or depreciation, as in *trickster*, *gamester*, *punster* etc., or indicated simple agency or existence, as in *deemster*, *doomster*, *huckster*, *tapster*, *teamster*, *upholster*, *roadster*, *youngster*, etc. Some of the older nouns with this suffix survive as surnames, as *Baxter*, *Webster*, *Sangster*, *Dempster*, etc.

**ster.** An abbreviation of *sterling*[2].

**steracle**†, *n.* [Early mod. E., also *sterracle*, *sterakel*; < ME. *steracle*; origin obscure.] A strange thing, sight, or performance; a prank.

> Whan thou art sett upon the pynnacle,
> Thou xalt ther pleyn a qweynt *steracle*,
> Or ellys shewe a grett meracle,
> Thysself from hurte thou save.
> *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 208. (*Halliwell.*)

**stercobilin** (stėr′kō-bil-in), *n.* [< L. *stercus* (*stercor-*), dung, + *bilis*, bile, + *-in*[2].] The brown coloring matter of the feces.

**stercoraceous** (stėr-kō-rā′shius), *a.* [< L. *stercus* (*-cor-*), dung, + *-aceous*.] 1. Pertaining to, composed of, or in any way resembling dung, ordure, or feces; excrementitious; fecal.—2. In *entom.*, frequenting or feeding on dung, as many beetles, flies, etc.—**Stercoraceous vomiting**, in *pathol.*, vomiting of fecal matter.

**stercorœmia**, *n.* See *stercoræmia*.

**stercoral** (stėr'kō-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *stercus* (*-cor-*), dung, + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to feces; stercoraceous.

**II.**† *n.* Dung; excrement.

**Stercoranism** (stėr'kō-ran-izm), *n.* [< *Stercoran-ist* + *-ism.*] In *eccles. hist.*, the doctrine or belief of the Stercoranists. Also *Stercorianism, Stercorarianism.*

**Stercoranist** (stėr'kō-ran-ist), *n.* [= F. *stercoraniste*, < ML. *Stercoranistæ*, < L. *stercus* (*-cor-*), dung.] A name applied by opponents to various persons in the church who were said to hold a grossly materialistic conception of the Lord's Supper. They were alleged to believe that the Lord's body was, like other food consumed, digested and evacuated. The word was first used by Cardinal Humbert in 1054. Also *Stercorianist, Stercorarian.*

**stercoraceous** (stėr-kō-rā'shius), *a.* Same as *stercoraceous.*

**Stercorarian** (stėr-kō-rā'ri-an), *n.* [< L. *stercorarius*, pertaining to dung (< *stercus* (*-cor-*), dung), + *-an.*] Same as *Stercoranist.*

**Stercorarianism** (stėr-kō-rā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Stercorarian* + *-ism.*] Same as *Stercoranism.*

**Stercorariinæ** (stėr-kō-rā-ri-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stercorarius* + *-iinæ.*] The dung-hunters, a subfamily of *Laridæ*, typified by the genus *Stercorarius:* same as *Lestridinæ.* See cuts under *skua* and *Stercorarius.*

**Stercorarius** (stėr-kō-rā'ri-us), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < L. *stercorarius*, pertaining to dung: see *stercorary.*] The dung-hunters, skuas, or jägers, a genus of *Laridæ*, typical of the subfamily *Stercorariinæ.* Also called *Lestris.* The name is used (*a*) for all the species of the subfamily; (*b*) for the larger species, as *S. skua*, the smaller being called *Lestris* (see cut under *skua*); (*c*) for the smaller species, *S. pomatorhinus*, *S. parasiticus*, and others, the larger being called *Buphagus* or *Megalestris.*

Parasitic Jäger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*).

**stercorary** (stėr'kō-rā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *stercorarius*, pertaining to dung (ML. neut. "*stercorarium*, a place for dung), < *stercus* (*stercor-*), dung.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to dung or manure; consisting of dung. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days, p. 17.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *stercoraries* (-riz). A place, properly secured from the weather, for containing dung.

**stercorate** (stėr'kō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stercorated*, ppr. *stercorating.* [< L. *stercoratus*, pp. of *stercorare*, dung, manure, < *stercus* (*-cor-*), dung.] To manure or dung. *Scott*, Pirate, iv.

**stercorate**† (stėr'kō-rāt), *n.* [< *stercorate, v.*] Dung; excrement. *Imp. Dict.*

**stercoration**† (stėr-kō-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *stercoratio(n-)*, a dunging or manuring, < *stercorare*, pp. *stercoratus*, dung, manure, < *stercus* (*-cor-*), dung.] The act of manuring with dung. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Wotton.

**stercoremia, stercoræmia** (stėr-kō-rē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *stercoræmia*, < L. *stercus* (*-cor-*), dung, + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] Contamination of the blood from retained feces.

**Stercorianism, Stercorianist** (stėr-kō'ri-an-izm, -ist). Same as *Stercoranism, Stercoranist.*

**stercoricolous** (stėr-kō-rik'ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *stercus* (*-cor-*), dung, + *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting excrement; dwelling in dung. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 842.

**Stercorist** (stėr'kō-rist), *n.* [< L. *stercus* (*-cor-*), dung, + *-ist.*] A Stercoranist.

**stercorite** (stėr'kō-rīt), *n.* [< L. *stercus* (*-cor-*), dung, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous phosphate of ammonium and sodium, found in guano on the island Ichaboe, off the west coast of Africa.

**stercory**† (stėr'kō-ri), *n.* [< L. *stercus* (*-cor-*), dung.] Excrement; dung. *Mir. for Mags.*, III. 246.

**Sterculia** (stėr-kū'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called from the fetid flowers or fruit of certain species; < L. *Sterculius*, a deity so named, < *stercus* (*stercor-*), excrement.] 1. A genus of plants, type of the order *Sterculiaceæ* and of the tribe *Sterculieæ.* It is characterized by a stamen-column usually with fifteen anthers crowded without regular order, a five-celled ovary with two or more

Flowering Branch of *Sterculia platanifolia.*
*a*, a male flower; *b*, the same before anthesis; *c*, the stamens; *d*, the fruit.

ovules in each cell, and a fruit of distinct spreading dehiscent carpels. There are about 85 species, natives of warm climates, especially of tropical Asia. They are most commonly large trees, with simple feather-veined leaves, and unisexual flowers in drooping panicles, with a colored bell-shaped calyx, and a fruit of five radiating woody follicles opening on the upper edge; but none of these characters is universal. Their inner bark is composed of a tough fiber which is not affected by moisture, and is in many species a valuable material for cordage, mats, bags, paper, or tow for upholstering. Their seeds are filled with an oil which may be used for lamps, and are slightly acrid but often edible. They are mucilaginous, and often exude an abundance of gum resembling gum tragacanth, swelling into a jelly in cold water without dissolving. *S. urens*, and perhaps other species, furnish a share of the Indian tragacanth, or kuteera gum; *S. Tragacantha* of western Africa yields the African or Senegal tragacanth. *S. acerifolia* of New South Wales, a large tree sometimes 80 feet high and 8 feet in girth, with large lobed leaves and racemes of showy red flowers, is known as *flame-tree*, and also as *lacebark* from its beautiful lace-like inner bark, which becomes 2 inches thick and is valued for many uses. *S. diversifolia*, the Victorian bottle-tree, or currijong, is a stout tree with coarser fiber: for the similar *S. rupestris*, see *bottle-tree*, and for *S. villosa*, see *oadal.* *S. lurida*, the sycamore of New South Wales, also yields a fiber, there made into fancy articles. *S. quadrifida*, the calool of eastern and northern Australia, produces clusters of brilliant scarlet fruits, each with ten or eleven black seeds resembling filberts in taste, and eaten as a substitute for them. *S. Carthaginensis* (*S. Chicha*), the chicha or panama, yields seeds eaten as nuts in Brazil and northward; it is a handsome tree with yellowish purple-spotted flowers. *S. fœtida* (see *stavewood*) is the source of some native remedies in Java. *S. alata* has been called *Buddha's cocoanut*; *S. platanifolia* of Japan and China, *sultan's parasol.* See *mahoe* and *cassoumba.*

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Laporte*, 1835.

**Sterculiaceæ** (stėr-kū-li-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1799), < *Sterculia* + *-aceæ.*] An order of polypetalous plants, of the cohort *Malvales*, intermediate between the two orders *Malvaceæ* and *Tiliaceæ*, resembling the former in its variety of habit and foliage and its frequently monadelphous stamens, and the latter in its two-celled anthers. It includes about 730 species, belonging to 49 genera, classed in 8 tribes, natives mostly of the tropics, or occurring further to the south in Africa and Australia.

**sterculiaceous** (stėr-kū-li-ā'shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the plant-order *Sterculiaceæ.*

**sterculiad** (stėr-kū'li-ad), *n.* A plant of the order *Sterculiaceæ. Lindley.*

**Sterculieæ** (stėr-kū-lī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Sterculia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants, of the order *Sterculiaceæ.* It is characterized by unisexual or polygamous flowers without petals, commonly with a colored calyx, and five to fifteen anthers adnate at the summit of a long or short column of united filaments, and either crowded or arranged in a definite series or a ring. It includes 8 genera, of which *Sterculia* is the type. They are natives mostly of tropical Asia and Africa, extending into Australia and Java. See *Sterculia.*

**stere**[1]†. A Middle English form of *steer*[1], *steor*[2], *stir*[1], *stoor*[2].

**stere**[2] (stār), *n.* [= F. *stère*, < Gr. στερεός, solid, cubic; prob. < √ *sta* as in *ἱστάναι*, stand.] A cubic meter: the French unit for solid measure, equal to 35.31 cubic feet. The word *stere* is but little used, except with reference to cordwood, *cubic meter* being the expression in universal use for the solid unit.

**Sterelmintha**† (ster-el-min'thä). *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. στερεός, stiff, hard, solid, + ἕλμις (ἑλμινθ-), a worm.] The parenchymatous endoparasitic worms, having no intestinal canal. They formed one of two main divisions, the other being *Cœlelmintha*, into which the *Entozoa* were divided by Owen in 1843, corresponding to the parenchymatous intestinal worms or *vers intestinaux parenchymateux* of Cuvier. They are such as the cestoid and trematoid worms, or tapes and flukes.

**sterelminthic** (ster-el-min'thik), *a.* [< *Sterelmintha* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *Sterelmintha.*

**sterelminthous** (ster-el-min'thus), *a.* Same as *sterelminthic.*

**stereo-** (ster'ē-ō, also, especially in trade use, stē'rē-ō). An element of Greek origin, meaning 'solid.'

**stereo** (ster'ē-ō), *n.* and *a.* [Short for *stereotype.*] Same as *stereotype:* as, a *stereo* plate; *stereo* apparatus.

**stereobate** (ster'ē-ō-bāt), *n.* [= F. *stéréobate*, < Gr. στερεός, solid, firm, + *βατός*, verbal adj. of *βαίνειν*, go, step: see *base*[2].] In *arch.*, the substructure, foundation, or solid platform upon which a building is erected. In columnar

Stereobate of the Parthenon, east front (illustrating the convex curvature of the best Greek Doric temple-foundations).

buildings it includes the *stylobate*, which is the uppermost step or platform of the foundation upon which the columns stand.

**stereobatic** (ster″ē-ō-bat'ik), *a.* [< *stereobate* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a stereobate; of the character of a stereobate. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 408.

**stereoblastula** (ster″ē-ō-blas'tū-lä), *n.*; pl. *stereoblastulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. στερεός, solid, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] A solid blastula; a blastula in which there is no cavity. *J. A. Ryder.*

**stereochrome** (ster'ē-ō-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A stereochromic picture. See *stereochromy.*

**stereochromic** (ster″ē-ō-krō'mik), *a.* [< *stereochrom-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to stereochromy; produced by stereochromy.—**Stereochromic process**, the method of painting by stereochromy.

**stereochromy** (ster'ē-ō-krō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A method of painting in which water-glass serves as the connecting medium between the color and its substratum.

**stereo-clumps** (ster'ē-ō-klumps), *n. pl.* [< *stereo* + *clump.*] Sectional blocks of type-metal or wood, usually three fourths of an inch high, made of different sizes so that they can be combined to fit and uphold any size of stereotype plate. When clamps are added, they keep the plate secure in the process of printing. [Eng.]

**stereo-electric** (ster'ē-ō-ē-lek'trik), *a.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + E. *electric.*] Noting the electric current which ensues when two solids, especially two metals, as bismuth and antimony, are brought together at different temperatures.

**stereogastrula** (ster'ē-ō-gas'trō-lä), *n.*; pl. *stereogastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. στερεός, solid, + NL. *gastrula*, q. v.] A solid gastrula; a form of gastrula in which no cleavage-cavity is developed. *J. A. Ryder.*

**Stereognathus** (ster-ē-og'nā-thus), *n.* [NL. (Charlesworth, 1854), < Gr. στερεός, solid, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A genus of fossil mammals of problematical character from the Lower Oölite of Oxfordshire, England, later identified with *Microlestes.* The original fossil was named *S. oöliticus.*

**stereogram** (ster'ē-ō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + *γράμμα*, a writing, < *γράφειν*, write: see *gram*[2].] A diagram or picture which represents objects in such a way as to give the impression of relief or solidity; specifically, a double photographic picture or a pair of pictures mounted together for the stereoscope; a stereoscopic picture.

**stereograph** (ster'ē-ō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *stereogram.*

**stereographic** (ster″ē-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *stéréographique;* as *stereograph-y* + *-ic.*] Showing the whole of a sphere on the whole of an

infinite plane, while preserving the angles.—**Stereographic map-projection.** See *projection*.

**stereographical** (ster″ē-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *stereographic* + *-al*.] Same as *stereographic*.

**stereographically** (ster″ē-ō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a stereographic manner; by delineation on a plane.

**stereography** (ster-ē-og′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *stéréographie*, < Gr. στερεός, solid, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] The art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; a branch of solid geometry which demonstrates the properties and shows the construction of all solids which are regularly defined.

**Stereolepis** (ster-ē-ol′e-pis), *n.* [NL. (Ayres, 1859), < Gr. στερεός, solid, + λεπίς, a scale.] 1. A genus of serranoid fishes of enormous size in comparison with related forms. *S. gigas*, the jew-fish or black sea-bass of the Californian coast, reaches a

Jew-fish (*Stereolepis gigas*).

length of 5 feet. It is brownish- or greenish-black with large black blotches, most evident in the young.
2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus.

**stereome** (ster′ē-ōm), *n.* [< Gr. στερέωμα, a solid body, < στερεός, solid.] In *bot.*, a name proposed by Schwendener for those elements which impart strength to a fibrovascular bundle. Compare *mestome*.

**stereometer** (ster-ē-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] 1. An instrument for measuring the solid capacity of a vessel.—2. An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, etc.

**stereometric** (ster″ē-ō-met′rik), *a.* [< *stereometr-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or performed by stereometry.—**Stereometric function.** See *function*.

**stereometrical** (ster″ē-ō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *stereometric* + *-al*.] Same as *stereometric*.

**stereometrically** (ster″ē-ō-met′ri-kal-i), *a.* By or with reference to stereometry.

**stereometry** (ster-ē-om′e-tri), *n.* [= F. *stéréométrie*, < Gr. στερεός, solid, cubic, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. The art of measuring volumes.—2. The metrical geometry of solids.—3. The art or process of determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, powders, etc.

**stereo-mold** (ster′ē-ō-mōld), *n.* [< *stereo* + *mold*³.] A mold used in stereotyping.

**stereomonoscope** (ster″ē-ō-mon′ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + *μόνος*, single, alone, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument with two lenses for exhibiting on a screen of ground glass a single picture so as to give it all the effect of solidity.

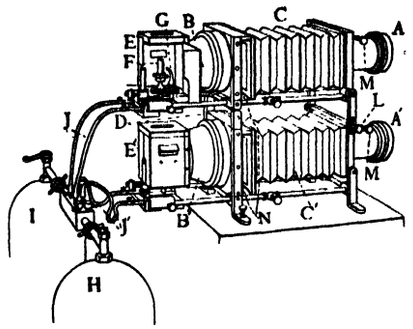
**stereoneural** (ster″ē-ō-nū′ral), *a.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + *νεῦρον*, a nerve.] Having the nervous center, if any, solid.

**stereoplasm** (ster′ē-ō-plazm), *n.* [< NL. *stereoplasma*, < Gr. στερεός, solid, + *πλάσμα*, anything molded or formed: see *plasm*.] 1. In corals, a delicate endothecal structure occupying different positions in the corallite, often forming vertical processes in the interseptal loculi or encircling septa, or acting as true endotheca. This substance, which connects septa (environing their free edges in some paleozoic corals), stretches across interseptal loculi irregularly, and sometimes fills up the lower part of the inside of the corallum, constituting a solid mass there. It is to be distinguished from the true endotheca.
2. In *bot.*, same as *stereoplasma*.

**stereoplasma** (ster″ē-ō-plas′mą), *n.* [NL.: see *stereoplasm*.] 1. Same as *stereoplasm*, 1. *Lindström*.—2. In *bot.*, a term proposed by Naegeli for the solid part of protoplasm. Compare *hygroplasma*.

**stereoplasmic** (ster″ē-ō-plaz′mik), *a.* [< *stereoplasm* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or formed by stereoplasm; consisting of that substance.

**stereopticon** (ster-ē-op′ti-kon), *n.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + *ὀπτικός*, pertaining to seeing or sight: see *optic*.] An improved form of magic lantern, consisting essentially of two complete lanterns matched and connected. The object of the reduplication is to permit the pictures shown to pass from one to the next by a sort of dissolving effect which is secured by alternate use of the two lenses, and at the same time to avoid the delay or the unpleasant sliding of the pictures across the field in view of the audience, but imperfectly avoidable when the simple magic lantern is used. The two lanterns may be either superposed or

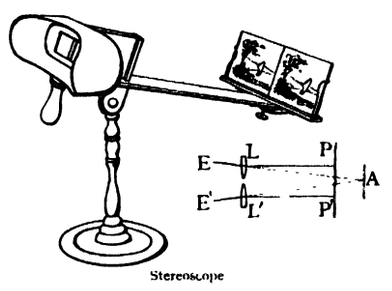



Double-tier Stereopticon.

A, A′, tubes containing objectives; B, B′, covers for condensers; C, C′, collapsible-bellows fronts of the lanterns, which are mounted one above the other and hinged together at the rear standards (as shown at D) to provide for the elevation or depression necessary to bring the views on the screen into exact superposition; E, E′, lime-light boxes, one of the lime-cylinders F and oxyhydrogen jets G being shown in the upper box, a part of which is removed; H, oxygen holder; I, hydrogen-holder; J, J′, flexible tubes for separately conveying these gases to the burners and mixing them only as they are needed to supply light; L, set-screw for elevation or depression; M, milled heads of shaft operating gear for extending or shortening the lens-tubes A, A′ in adjustment of the focus; N, openings for insertion of slides, with inclined bottoms for insuring exact position.

placed side by side. Some forms of stereopticon are made with three lanterns.

**stereoscope** (ster′ē-ō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *stéréoscope*, < Gr. στερεός, solid, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An optical instrument illustrating the phenomena of binocular vision, and serving to produce from two nearly similar pictures of an object the effect of a single picture with the appearance of relief and solidity belonging to ordinary vision. It depends upon the fact that in ordinary vision, while the respective images of an object formed upon the retinas of the two eyes differ slightly because of the divergence of the rays from each point of the object, yet the effect upon the brain is that of a single object seen in perspective relief which the monocular image lacks. The slide of the stereoscope shows two pictures side by side taken under a small difference of angular view, each eye looking upon one picture only; thus, as in ordinary vision, two images are conveyed to the brain which unite into one, exhibiting the objects represented under a high degree of relief. A reflecting form of stereoscope was invented by Sir Charles Wheatstone in 1838. Subsequently Sir David Brewster invented the lenticular or refracting stereoscope, based on the refractive properties of semi-double-convex lenses. This is the one now in general use. There are many forms of it, one of which is shown in the figure. The action is illustrated by




Stereoscope

the diagram beneath. The light-rays from corresponding points of the two pictures P and P′ are refracted in passing through the lenses L, L′, and their directions changed so that they now seem to the eyes E, E′ to diverge from a common point A beyond the plane of the card. By special effort a skilled observer can combine stereoscopic pictures into one without the use of the instrument, each eye being directed to one picture only and (to produce the normal stereoscopic effect) the one on its own side; the process may be facilitated by interposing a card screen between the pictures so that, for example, the left picture is entirely cut off from the right eye, etc. If the eyes are crossed so that the right eye sees the left picture and the left eye the right only, and the images combined by special effort, the usual stereoscopic effect is reversed—a convex surface becomes concave, etc. A similar pseudoscopic result is obtained with the ordinary stereoscope if the positions of the two pictures are exchanged.

**stereoscopic** (ster″ē-ō-skop′ik), *a.* [= F. *stéréoscopique*; as *stereoscope* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the stereoscope; adapted to the stereoscope; having the form in relief, or proper perspective, as of an object seen in the stereoscope: as, *stereoscopic* pictures; *stereoscopic* views.—**Stereoscopic camera, diagrams, projection.** See the nouns.

**stereoscopical** (ster″ē-ō-skop′i-kal), *a.* [< *stereoscopic* + *-al*.] Same as *stereoscopic*.

**stereoscopically** (ster″ē-ō-skop′i-kal-i), *adv.* By or as by a stereoscope.

**stereoscopist** (ster′ē-ō-skō-pist), *n.* [< *stereoscope* + *-ist*.] One versed in the use or manufacture of stereoscopes.

**stereoscopy** (ster′ē-ō-skō-pi), *n.* [= F. *stéréoscopie*, < Gr. στερεός, solid, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] The use or construction of stereoscopes.

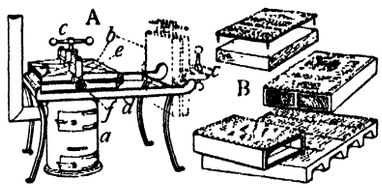
**stereotomic** (ster″ē-ō-tom′ik), *a.* [< *stereotom-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or performed by stereotomy.

**stereotomical** (ster″ē-ō-tom′i-kal), *a.* [< *stereotomic* + *-al*.] Same as *stereotomic*.

**stereotomy** (ster-ē-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *stéréotomie*, < Gr. στερεός, solid, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The science or art of cutting solids into certain figures or sections.

**stereotrope** (ster′ē-ō-trōp), *n.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + *τροπή*, a turning, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] An instrument by which an object is perceived as if in motion and with an appearance of solidity or relief as in nature. It consists of a series of stereoscopic pictures, generally eight, of an object in the successive positions it assumes in completing any motion, affixed to an octagonal drum revolving under an ordinary lenticular stereoscope, and viewed through a solid cylinder pierced in its entire length by two apertures, which makes four revolutions for one of the picture-drum. The observer thus sees the object constantly in one place, but with its parts apparently in motion and in solid and natural relief.

**stereotype** (ster′ē-ō-tīp), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *stéréotype*, < Gr. στερεός, fixed, + *τύπος*, impression, type: see *type*.] **I.** *n.* 1. The duplicate, in one piece of type-metal, of the face of a collection of types composed for printing. Three processes are used. (*a*) The plaster process, in which a mold taken from the composed types in fluid plaster of Paris is baked until dry, and is then submerged in melted type-metal. The cast taken in this mold, when cooled, is shaved to proper thickness, making the stereotype plate. (*b*) The clay process, in which the mold, taken by a press on a prepared surface of stiff clay, is




A, Stereotype Founding Apparatus. B, Stereotype Plates from the Mold. *a*, furnace by which the water-jacketed mold *b* is uniformly heated. The mold is supported on the frame *d* and on the rollers *f*; the parts of the mold are held together by a clamping-screw *c*; the water is supplied to the water-jacket through the funnel *e*. In pouring the metal, the mold is placed in position shown in dotted outline

baked until dry, and filled by pouring into it fluid metal. (*c*) The papier-maché process, in which the mold is made by covering the type with a preparation of paper-pulp and clay, which is beaten into the interstices of the type-surface by a stiff brush. This mold when baked by steam-heat is put in a casting-box, which is filled with melted metal. This is the rudest but quickest process. Stereotypes for daily newspapers are usually made in fifteen minutes. For newspaper-work the plates for rotary presses are molded and cast with a curved surface that fits them to the impression-cylinder. The practice of stereotyping is now confined to newspapers and the cheaper forms of printed work. Plates of books, woodcuts, and the finer forms of printing are now made by the electrotype process. (See *electrotype*.) Stereotype plates were first made, but imperfectly, by William Ged, at Edinburgh, in 1725. The plaster process, which was the first to become popular, was invented by Wildon and Lord Stanhope in 1810.
2. Loosely, an electrotype.—3. The art of making plates of fixed metallic types; the process of producing printed work by means of such plates.

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to stereotype, or stereotyping, or stereotype printing: as, *stereotype* work; *stereotype* plates.

**stereotype** (ster′ē-ō-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stereotyped*, ppr. *stereotyping*. [< *stereotype*, *n.*] 1. To cast a stereotype plate from: as, to *stereotype* a page or a form.—2. To prepare for printing by means of stereotype plates: as, to *stereotype* the New Testament.—3. To fix or establish firmly or unchangeably.

> If men cannot yet entirely obey the law, . . . it does not follow that we ought therefore to *stereotype* their incompetency, by specifying how much is possible to them and how much is not. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 506.

**stereotype-block** (ster′ē-ō-tīp-blok), *n.* A block of iron or of hard wood, bound with brass, about three fourths of an inch high, on which a stereotype plate is fixed for use.

**stereotyped** (ster′ē-ō-tīpt), *p. a.* 1. Made or printed from stereotype plates.—2. Formed in an unchangeable manner; fixed; set: as, *stereotyped* opinions.

> The entablatures show considerable progress, but the capitals were so *stereotyped* that it is evident, if any Greek or Roman artists had designed capitals in Gandhara during the period just alluded to, we could predicate exactly what they would have been.
> *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 178.

**stereotype-metal** (ster′ē-ō-tīp-met″al), *n.* An alloy for stereotype plates; type-metal.

**stereotyper** (ster′ē-ō-tī-pėr), *n.* [< *stereotype* + *-er*¹.] One who stereotypes, or who makes stereotype plates.

**stereotypery** (ster″ē-ō-tī′pėr-i), *n.* [< *stereotype* + *-ery.*] 1. The art or work of making stereotype plates.—2. Pl. *stereotyperies* (-iz). A place where stereotype plates are made; a stereotype foundry.

**stereotypic** (ster″ē-ō-tip′ik), *a.* [< *stereotype* + *-ic.*] Of or relating to stereotype or stereotype plates.

**stereotyping** (ster′ē-ō-tī-ping), *n.* The art, act, or process of making stereotypes.—**Paper process of stereotyping.** See *paper.*

**stereotypist** (ster′ē-ō-tī-pist), *n.* [< *stereotype* + *-ist.*] One who makes stereotype plates; a stereotyper.

**stereotypographer** (ster″ē-ō-tī-pog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *stereotypograph-y* + *-er*[1].] A stereotype-printer.

**stereotypography** (ster″ē-ō-tī-pog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *στερεός*, fixed, + E. *typography.*] The art or practice of printing from stereotype. *Imp. Dict.*

**stereotypy** (ster′ē-ō-tī-pi), *n.* [= F. *stéréotypie;* as *stereotype* + *-y*[3].] The art or business of making stereotype plates.

**sterhydraulic** (stėr-hī-drâ′lik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + E. *hydraulic.*] Pertaining to or having an action resembling that of a sterhydraulic press. See the phrase.—**Sterhydraulic press,** a peculiar form of hydraulic press in which pressure is generated in a hydraulic cylinder by the displacement of a part of the contained liquid through the entrance into its mass of a rod working through a stuffing-box, a screw working in a packed nut, or in some cases a rope wound upon a barrel in the inclosure and pulled into it through a packed hole, the shaft of the winding-barrel or -drum also extending through a stuffing-box in the side of the cylinder, and fitted on the exterior with a winch or a driving-wheel. Of these forms that using a screw is the simplest and best.

**sterigma** (stē-rig′ma), *n.*; pl. *sterigmata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *στήριγμα*, a prop, support, < *στερίζειν*, prop.] In *bot.*, a stalk or support of some kind: a term of varying application. (*a*) Same as *basidium.* (*b*) The stalk-like branch of a basidium which bears a spore. (*c*) The footstalk of a spore, especially of a spore of minute size. (*d*) The cell from which a spermatium is cut off. (*e*) A ridge or foliaceous appendage proceeding down the stem below the attachment of a decurrent leaf.

**sterigmatic** (ster-ig-mat′ik), *a.* [< *sterigma(t-)* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, resembling, belonging to, or of the nature of a sterigma.

**sterilt**, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *sterile.*

**sterile** (ster′il), *a.* [Formerly also *steril;* < F. *stérile* = Sp. Pg. *esteril* = It. *sterile,* < L. *sterilis,* unfruitful, barren; cf. Gr. *στερεός,* stiff, hard, solid, *στέρφος,* hard, unfruitful, barren.] 1. Unfruitful; unproductive; not fertile.

> Indeed it goes so heavily with my disposition that this goodly frame, the earth, seems to me a *sterile* promontory. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 310.
>
> It is certaine that in *sterile* years corne sowne will growe to an other kinde. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 525.

2. Barren; not reproducing its kind.

> She is grown *sterile* and barren, and her births of animals are now very inconsiderable. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism.

3. In *bot.*, of a flower, producing only stamens—that is, staminate or male (compare *neutral*); of a stamen, having no anther, or a functionless one; of an anther, without pollen; of an ovary, without perfect seeds; of a seed, without an embryo; of a frond, without sori. See cuts under *Onoclea, Ophioglossum, sassafras,* and *smoke-tree.*—4. Free from living germs.

> I at first suspected that the biologically *sterile* tube might not be chemically clean. *Medical News*, XLIX. 400.

5. Leading to no results; fruitless; profitless; useless.

> I will endeavour that the favour conferred on me rest not *sterile.* *Abbé Mann*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 431.

6. Lacking richness of thought or expression; bald; bare: as, a *sterile* style; *sterile* verse.—**Sterile wood** a shrub or small tree, *Coprosma fœtidissima,* of the *Rubiaceæ,* found in New Zealand. It is extremely fetid when drying, though inodorous when alive and growing.

**sterilisation, sterilise,** etc. See *sterilization,* etc.

**sterility** (ste-ril′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *stérilité* = Sp. *esterilidad* = Pg. *esterilidade* = It. *sterilità,* < L. *sterilita(t-)s,* unfruitfulness, barrenness, < *sterilis,* barren, sterile: see *sterile.*] The state or character of being sterile. (*a*) Lack of fertility; unproductiveness; unfruitfulness, as of land, labor, etc.

> For the Soil of Spain, the Fruitfulness of their Vallies recompences the *Sterility* of their Hills. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 32.

(*b*) Lack of fecundity; barrenness: said of animals or plants.

> Suspend thy purpose, if thou didst intend
> To make this creature fruitful!
> Into her womb convey *sterility!*
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 300.

(*c*) Fruitlessness; profitlessness.

> The trueness of this formula is only equalled by its *sterility* for psychological purposes. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 551.

(*d*) Deficiency in ideas, sentiments, or expression; lack of richness or luxuriance, as in literary style; poverty; baldness; meagerness.

> He had more frequent occasion for repetition than any poet; yet one cannot ascribe this to any *sterility* of expression, but to the genius of his times, which delighted in these reiterated verses. *Pope*, Essay on Homer.

**sterilization** (ster″il-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *sterilize* + *-ation.*] The act or operation of making sterile; specifically, the process of freeing from living germs. Also spelled *sterilisation.*

> *Sterilization* of cow's milk must and will be a most valuable preventive of summer diarrhœa. *Medical News*, LIII. 12.

**sterilize** (ster′il-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sterilized,* ppr. *sterilizing.* [= F. *stériliser* = Sp. Pg. *esterilizar;* as *sterile* + *-ize.*] To render sterile or unproductive in any way; specifically, in *bacteriology,* to render free from living germs, as by heating or otherwise. Also spelled *sterilise.*

> No, no—such wars do thou, Ambition, wage!
> Go *sterilize* the fertile with thy rage!
> Whole nations to depopulate is thine.
> *Savage*, Public Spirit.
>
> Prof. Tyndall found that he could not *sterilize* an infusion of old hay . . . without boiling it continuously for several hours. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 309.

**sterilizer** (ster′il-i-zėr), *n.* [< *sterilize* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which sterilizes; especially, any apparatus for rendering substances free from living germs, as by means of heat. Also spelled *steriliser.*

**sterk**†. An old spelling of *stark*[1], *stirk.*

**sterlet** (stėr′let), *n.* [< F. *sterlet* = Dan. *sterlet* = Sw. *sterlett,* < G. *sterlet,* < Russ. *sterlyadĭ,* a sterlet.] A species of sturgeon, *Acipenser ruthenus.* It is of small size and slender form, with a long sharp snout and fringed barbels, and from sixty to seventy lateral shields. It rarely reaches a length of two

Sterlet (*Acipenser ruthenus*).

feet, and is generally not more than a foot long. It inhabits the Black Sea, Sea of Azof, Caspian Sea, and the rivers of Asiatic Russia, as well as certain rivers of Siberia. It is highly esteemed for its flavor, and its roe makes a superior caviar. Compare also cuts under *Acipenser.*

**Sterletus** (stėr′le-tus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1820), < F. *sterlet,* < Russ. *sterlyadĭ,* sterlet: see *sterlet.*] A genus of sturgeons, the type of which is the sterlet, having the spines of the dorsal shield posterior, no stellate plates, and the lip emarginate.

**sterling**[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *starling*[1].

**sterling**[2] (stėr′ling), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sterling, sterlinge, sterlynge, starling,* the coin so called; cf. D. *sterling* = Sw. Dan. *sterling,* sterling (as in mod. E. use), = Icel. *sterlingr,* a sterling (the English coin so called), = MHG. *sterlinc, stærlinc* (*-ling*), a coin so called, G. *sterling* (as in mod. E. use); = OF. *esterlin,* a sterling (the English coin so called), *sterlin, esterlin, estellin, estelin,* a weight of twenty-eight grains (of gold), the twentieth part of an ounce, = Sp. Pg. *esterlino,* in *libra esterlina,* a pound sterling, = It. *sterlino,* in *lira sterlina,* a pound sterling, also as a noun, *sterlino,* sterling coin, standard rate (of coin); ML. *sterlingus, sterlingum, sterlinus, stellinus, stelligus, sterlingeus, sterilingus, esterlingus, estrilingus,* a sterling (the English coin so called), also a weight of twenty-eight grains, the twentieth part of an ounce; all < E., unless, as Kluge asserts, the E. itself (and so in part the OF. and ML.) is < MHG. *sterlinc, stærlinc* (*-ling*), which is then < *sterl-* or *ster-,* origin unknown, + *-ing*[3] or *-ling*[1] as in *shilling, farthing* (AS. *feórthing, feórthling*), *penny* (AS. *pening,* etc.). In this view the word must have been introduced into ME. use by the Hanse merchants in London, who, according to the story, first stamped the coin in England. The accepted statement is that these merchants were called *Easterlings* as coming from "the east parts of Germany" (Camden), and that the coin received its name from them; but the similarity appears to be accidental, and the statement, besides other deficiencies, fails to explain the MHG. name, which could not have meant 'Easterling.' It seems more probable that the MHG. word is, like the rest, derived from the ME. word, which must then be due, in spite of unexplained difficulties, to *Easterling,* or else is derived, as asserted in a statement quoted by Minsheu from Linwood, from the figure of a starling (ME. *sterling*) at one time engraved on one quarter of the coin so called: see *starling*[1]. Historical evidence of the truth of this assertion is as yet lacking.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A silver coin struck by English (and Scottish) kings from the time of Richard I. (1190).

> Faste comen out of halle
> And shoken nobles and *sterlinges.*
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1315.
>
> The oldest pieces [of the coinage of Scotland] are silver pennies or *sterlings,* resembling the contemporary English money, of the beginning of the 12th century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 656.

2. English money. [Rare.]

> And Roman wealth in English *sterling* view. *Arbuthnot.*

**II.** *a.* 1. Of fixed or standard national value; conforming to the national standard of value: said of English money, and, by extension, of the precious metals: as, a pound *sterling;* a shilling *sterling.* Abbreviated *ster., stg.*

> In the Canon Law mention is made of 5 shillings *sterling,* and a merke *sterling,* cap. 3. de Arbitris, & c. constitut. 12. de procurator. *Minsheu*, 1617.
>
> When a given weight of gold or silver is of a given fineness, it is then of the true standard, and called esterling or *sterling* metal. *Blackstone*, Com., I. vii.
>
> I lost between seven and eight thousand pounds *sterling* of your English money. *J. S. Le Fanu*, Dragon Volant, v.

2. Of acknowledged worth or influence; authoritative.

> If my word be *sterling* yet in England,
> Let it command a mirror hither straight,
> That it may show me what a face I have.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1. 264.

3. Genuine; true; pure; hence, of great value or excellence.

> His *sterling* worth, which words cannot express,
> Lives with his friends, their pride and their distress.
> *Crabbe*, Works, II. 27.
>
> I might recall other evidence of the *sterling* and unusual qualities of his public virtue. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 321.

**sterling**[3] (stėr′ling), *n.* See *starling*[2].

**Sterling's formula.** See *formula.*

**stern**[1] (stėrn), *a.* [< ME. *stern, sterin, sterne, sturne,* < AS. *styrne,* severe, austere, stern (also in comp. *styrn-mōd,* stern-minded); akin to OHG. *stornēn,* be astonished, *sturni,* stupor; perhaps related to OHG. *storrēn,* MHG. *storren,* stand out, project, = Goth. **staurran,* in comp. *and-staurran,* murmur against, also to D. *stuursch,* stern, = Sw. *stursk,* refractory, and to Icel. *stūra,* gloom, despair, *stūra,* mope, fret.] 1. Severe in disposition or conduct; austere; harsh; rigorous; hard.

> No Man was more gentle where there was Submission; where Opposition, no Man more *stern.* *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 132.
>
> And *sterner* hearts alone may feel
> The wound that time can never heal.
> *Byron*, The Giaour.

2. Characterized by severity or rigor; especially, resulting from or expressive of harshness: as, a *stern* reply; a *stern* glance; a *stern* rebuke.

> He herd thair strakes, that war ful *sterin.*
> *Ywaine and Gawin*, l. 3219. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that *stern* time,
> Thou shouldst have said, "Good porter, turn the key."
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7. 63.
>
> Gods and men
> Fear'd her *stern* frown. *Milton*, Comus, l. 446.

3. Grim or forbidding in aspect; gloomy; repelling.

> In passing through those *stern* and lofty mountains, their path was often along the bottom of a baranco, or deep rocky valley. *Irving*, Granada, p. 88.

4. Rough; violent; tumultuous; fierce.

> The werre wox in that won wonderly *stern.*
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 337.
>
> Those *stern* waves, which like huge mountains roll.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 435.

5. Rigid; stringent; strict.

> Subjected to *stern* discipline by the rigid enforcement of uniform motives. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 8.

6†. Stout; strong; heavy.

> The hamur bothe *sterne* and gret
> That drof the nayles thorow hond and fete.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 184.
>
> Of bak & of brest al were his bodi *sturne.*
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 143.

7. Firm; unyielding; inflexible; hard.

> When that the poor have cried, Cæsar hath wept:
> Ambition should be made of *sterner* stuff.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 97.

**The sterner sex.** See *sex*[1].—**Syn. 1.** *Severe, Harsh, Strict,* etc. See *austere.*—1 and 2. Unrelenting, uncompromising, inflexible.

**stern**[2] (stėrn), *n.* [< ME. *sterne, steerne, steorne* (not found in AS., where only *steór*, a rudder, appears: see *steer*[1], *n.*) = OFries. *stiorne, stiarne*, a rudder, = Icel. *stjórn*, a steering, steerage, rudder; with formative *-n*, from the root of AS. *steór*, E. *steer*, etc., a rudder: see *steer*[1], *n.* and *v.*] 1†. The rudder or helm of a vessel.

gif he ne rise the rather and rauhte to the *steorne*,
The wynt wolde with the water the bot ouer-throwe.
*Piers Plowman* (A), ix. 30.

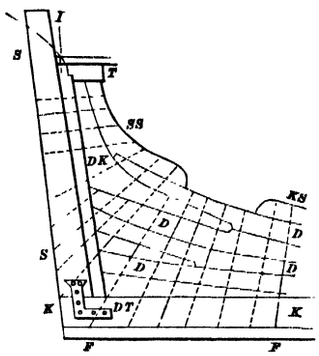
But to preserve the people and the land,
Which now remain as shippe without a *sterne*.
*Norton and Sackville*, Ferrex and Porrex, v. 2.

2†. Hence, figuratively, any instrument of management or direction; a guiding agent or agency; also, a post of direction or control.

The father held the *sterne* of his whole obedience.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 48.

Not a few of them [the eunuchs] have come to sit at the *stern* of State. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 55.

3. The hinder part of a ship or boat, where the rudder is placed; the part furthest removed




Lower part of Ship's Stern.

*S*, stern-post; *KS*, keelson; *K*, keel; *DT*, dovetail-plates; *I*, inner stern-post; *D*, deadwood; *DK*, deadwood-knee; *SS*, sternson; *T*, deck-transom; *F*, false keel. (The dotted lines show bolts.)

from the stem or prow. See also cut under *poop*.

So, when the first bold vessel dared the seas,
High on the *stern* the Thracian raised his strain.
*Pope*, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, l. 39.

4. The hinder parts, backside, buttocks, or rump; the tail of an animal.

He [the dragon] . . . gan his sturdy *sterne* about to weld,
And him so strongly stroke that to the ground him feld.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 28.

We don't want to deceive ourselves about them, or fancy them cherubs without *sterns*.
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), Forewords, [p. xxiii.

**By the stern.** See *by*[1]. — **False stern,** an addition made to the stern of a vessel for strength or protection. — **From stem to stern.** See *stem*[2]. — **Square stern,** a stern less rounded or elliptical than is usual. — **Stern foremost,** backside foremost; with the stern advanced. — **Stern on,** the position of a vessel when her stern is presented toward the observer. — **To make a stern board.** See *board*. — **To moor head and stern.** See *moor*[2].

**stern**[2] (stėrn), *v.* [< *stern*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To steer; guide.

Hulke tower . . . is a notable marke for pilots, in directing them which wale to *sterne* their ships, and to eschew the danger of the craggie rocks.
*Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, iii. (*Holinshed.*)

2. To back (a boat) with the oars; back water; row backward. — **Stern all! stern hard!** orders to back water given by the officer of a boat to the crew. Also simply *stern!*

**II.** *intrans.* To draw back; back water: said of a boat or its crew.

Meantime Mr. Norton, the mate, having struck the fast whale, he and the second mate *sterned* off to wait for the whale to get quiet. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 273.

**stern**[3] (stėrn), *n.* Same as *starn*[1].

**stern**[4] (stėrn), *n.* [A var. of *tern:* see *tern*, and cf. *Sterna*.] A tern.

**Sterna** (stėr'nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), appar. based on E. *tern*.] A Linnean genus of *Laridæ*, typical of the subfamily *Sterninæ*, and containing all the terns or sea-swallows, or variously restricted. It is now commonly confined to species of moderate and large size, white with usually a pearly-blue mantle and black cap, and having a long deeply-forked tail, whose outer feathers are more or less narrowly linear for much of their length. The species are numerous, and are found all over the world, as *S. hirundo*, the common tern of Europe and America; *S. arctica*, the arctic tern of the northern hemisphere; *S. paradisea* or *dougalli*, the roseate tern (see cut under *roseate*), very widely distributed; and *S. forsteri* and *S. trudeaui* of America. Among the large species, representing a subgenus *Thalasseus*, are *S. tschegrava* or *caspia*, the Caspian tern of Asia, Europe, and America; *S. maxima*, the royal tern (smaller than the last, in spite of its name) of America; *S. elegans*, the ducal tern of America. (See cut under *Thalasseus*.) A group of small species, such as *S. minuta* of Europe and *S. antillarum* of America, are called *least terns*, and all have a white frontal crescent in the black cap: these represent a subgenus

Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*).

*Sternula*. (See cut under *Sternula*.) Some middle-sized terns with dark upper parts, widely distributed in tropical and warm temperate regions, are the subgenus *Haliplana*, as the common sooty and bridled terns, *S. fuliginosa* and *S. anæsthetica*. (See cut under *sooty*.) Gull-billed terns form a section *Gelochelidon* (see cut there). The wholly white terns, the black terns, and the noddies belong to other genera. See *Sterninæ* and *tern*.

**sternadiform** (stėr'nạ-di-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *sternum*, the breast-bone, + L. *ad*, to, + *forma*, form.] In *ichth.*, characterized by a tendency to expansion or extension of the thoracic or sternal region, as exemplified in the John-dory and the *Serranidæ*. *Gill.*

**sternage** (stėr'nāj), *n.* [< *stern*[2] + *-age*.] Steerage; direction; course, as of a ship or fleet.

Follow, follow:
Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this navy,
And leave your England, as dead midnight still.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. Prol., l. 18.

**sternal** (stėr'nạl), *a.* [= F. *sternal*, < NL. *sternalis*, < *sternum*, the breast-bone: see *sternum*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the sternum, especially the breast-bone of vertebrates: as, the *sternal* end of the clavicle; the *sternal* keel of a bird's breast-bone; *sternal* articulation; a *sternal* segment. — 2. In *Invertebrata*, of or pertaining to a sternite; sternitic. — 3. Ventral; hemal; on the ventral surface or aspect, where the sternum is situated; on the same side with the sternum; in man, anterior; in other animals, inferior: opposed to *dorsal*, *tergal*, or *neural*. — **Sternal band,** in *embryol.*, of insects, a longitudinal thickening of the ovum, which gives rise to the sternal region of the body. — **Sternal canal,** in *Crustacea*, a median passage between each pair of endosternites, arched over by the meeting of the mesophragmal apophyses of the apodemes of opposite sides. The sternal canal conveys the chain of nervous ganglia and the sternal artery. See cut under *Astacidæ*. — **Sternal glands,** a chain of six to ten small lymphatic glands, situated along the course of the internal mammary blood-vessels. — **Sternal line,** the vertical line on the front of the chest lying over the edge of the sternum. — **Sternal region,** the region of the front of the chest lying between the sternal lines. It is divided into a *superior* and an *inferior sternal region* by a line passing through the uppermost points of the junctions of the third costal cartilages with the sternum. — **Sternal rib.** (*a*) A true or fixed rib; one that joins the sternum by its hemapophysis, or costal cartilage, as distinguished from a false rib. See cut under *endoskeleton*. (*b*) The hemapophysis of a rib, as distinguished from the pleurapophysis; that part of a bony jointed rib answering to the costal cartilage of a mammalian rib, reaching from the end of the pleurapophysis to the sternum or toward it, as distinguished from a vertebral rib, which is the pleurapophysis alone. See cuts under *epipleura* and *interclavicle*.

**sternalgia** (stėr-nal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στέρνον, the breast-bone, + ἄλγος, pain.] 1. Pain about the sternum or breast-bone. — 2. Specifically, angina pectoris. See *angina*.

**sternalgic** (stėr-nal'jik), *a.* [< *sternalgia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with sternalgia; especially, affected with angina pectoris.

**sternalis** (stėr-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sternales* (-lēz). [NL., sc. *musculus*, muscle: see *sternal*.] A sternal or presternal muscle; specifically, the rectus sternalis of various animals, more expressly called *sternalis brutorum* and *rectus thoracicus superficialis*. It is not infrequently present in man.

**Sternaspida** (stėr-nas'pi-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Sternaspis* (*-aspid-*) + *-ida*.] An order of gephyreans, represented by the genus *Sternaspis:* distinguished from an order *Echiurina*, both being referred to a subclass *Echiuromorpha* of the class *Gephyrea*. Compare *Echiuroidea*.

**Sternbergia** (stėrn-bėr'ji-ä), *n.* [NL. (Waldstein and Kitaibel, 1805), named after Count Kaspar Maria von *Sternberg*, 1761–1838, author of various botanical and paleontological works.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Amaryllidaceæ* and tribe *Amarylleæ*. It is characterized by a commonly solitary funnel-shaped perianth without a corona and with somewhat spreading lobes, and by a fleshy nearly indehiscent fruit with roundish and often strophiolate seeds. About 12 species have been described, now by some reduced to 5, all native of Europe and the Mediterranean region. They produce a short flower-stalk from a coated bulb, with leaves at the same time or earlier. *S. lutea* and several other dwarf species with handsome yellow flowers are cultivated under the name of *star-flower*. *S. lutea* is also known as *winter daffodil*, and *S. Ætnensis* as *Mount Etna lily;* these are often sold under the name of *amaryllis*.

**sternbergite** (stėrn'bėrg-īt), *n.* [Named after Count K. M. von *Sternberg:* see *Sternbergia*.] An ore of silver, a sulphid of silver and iron, having a pinchbeck-brown color and metallic luster. It occurs foliated, the laminæ being soft and flexible. It leaves a mark on paper like that of graphite.

**stern-board** (stėrn'bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, a backward motion of a vessel. See *to make a stern board*, under *board*.

**stern-cap** (stėrn'kap), *n.* An iron cap to protect the stern of a boat.

**stern-chase** (stėrn'chās), *n.* A chase in which two vessels sail on one and the same course, one following in the wake of the other: as, a *stern-chase* is a long chase.

**stern-chaser** (stėrn'chā'sėr), *n.* A cannon placed in a ship's stern, pointing backward, and intended to annoy a ship that is in pursuit.

**Sterneæ** (stėr'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sterna* + *-eæ*.] A subdivision of *Sterninæ*, containing all the sea-swallows with forked tails and emarginate webs, as distinguished from the *Anoëæ* or noddies; the typical terns. *Coues*, 1862.

**sterneber** (stėr'nē-bėr), *n.* [< NL. *sternebra*, < *sternum* + (*vert*)*ebra*.] One of the pieces of which the breast-bone of a vertebrate usually consists; a bony segment of the sternum; a sternite, or sternebral element. The sternum is a serially segmented bone, made up of pieces, primitively separate bones, corresponding to pairs of ribs, every one of which is a sterneber. Thus, in man the manubrium sterni and the xiphoid or ensiform cartilage are each a sterneber; and the gladiolus, the middle part of the breast-bone, is composed of four other sternebers.

**sternebral** (stėr'nē-bral), *a.* [< *sterneber* + *-al*.] Entering into the composition of the breast-bone; of or pertaining to a sterneber.

**sterned**[1] (stėrnd), *a.* [< *stern*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having a stern (of a specified character). *Chapman*, Iliad, xi.

**sterned**[2]† (stėrnd), *a.* [ME., < *stern*[3] + *-ed*[2].] Starred; starry. *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience.

**sterner**† (stėr'nėr), *n.* [< *stern*[2] + *-er*[1].] A steersman; a guide or director. [Rare.]

He that is "regens sidera," the *sterner* of the stars.
*Dr. Clarke*, Sermons (1637), p. 15. (*Latham.*)

**stern-fast** (stėrn'fast), *n.* A rope or chain used to confine the stern of a ship or other vessel to a wharf or quay.

**stern-frame** (stėrn'frām), *n.* The several pieces of timber or iron which form the stern of a ship — the stern-post, transoms, and fashion-pieces.

**sternfully**† (stėrn'fụl-i), *adv.* [< **sternful* (irreg. < *stern* + *-ful*) + *-ly*[2].] Sternly. *Stanihurst*, Conceites. [Rare.]

**stern-gallery** (stėrn'gal″ę-ri), *n.* *Naut.* See *gallery*, 9.

**stern-hook** (stėrn'hụk), *n.* In *ship-building*, a curved timber built into the stern of a ship to support the stern-frame.

**Sternidæ** (stėr'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sterna* + *-idæ*.] The *Sterninæ* rated as a family apart from *Laridæ*.

**Sternidius** (stėr-nid'i-us), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1873).] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, equivalent to *Liopus* (*Leiopus* of Serville, 1835). *S. aculiferus* is a common North American species now placed in *Leptostylus*. Its larva burrows under the bark of various trees.

*Sternidius aculiferus.*

**sterniform** (stėr'ni-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *sternum*, the breast-bone, + L. *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, having the form or appearance of a thoracic sternum. — **Sterniform process** or **horn,** an anterior projection of the first ventral segment of the abdomen, between the bases of the posterior legs: it is more commonly called the *intercoxal process*.

**Sterninæ** (stėr-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sterna* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Laridæ*, typified by the genus *Sterna*, containing all the terns or sea-swallows. It differs from *Larinæ* in the average smaller size, slenderer form, relatively longer wings and tail, the forking of the tail, the small feet, and the slender sharp bill. The bill is paragnathous (not epignathous as is usual in *Larinæ*), with continuous horny covering, usually long and slender, very sharp, with straight commissure or nearly so, gently curved culmen, long gonys, and slight symphyseal eminence. The wings are extremely long, narrow,

and pointed, with the first primary much the longest, and the secondaries all short. The tail is usually long, and forked or forficate, with attenuated outer feathers. The feet are small, and scarcely ambulatorial. There are 60 or more species, of all parts of the world. They are divided into two groups, the *Sterneæ* or terns proper, including nearly all of the *Sterninæ*, and the noddies or *Anoëæ*. Most of the species fall into the single genus *Sterna*. Other genera are *Hydrochelidon*, *Phaethusa*, *Procelsterna*, *Gygis*, *Inca*, and *Anous*. See *Sterna*, and cuts there noted.

**sternine** (stėr'nin), *a.* [< NL. *sterninus*, < *Sterna*, tern.] Resembling or related to a tern; of or pertaining to the *Sterninæ*.

**sternite** (stėr'nīt), *n.* [< NL. *sternum*, the breastbone, + *-ite*2.] 1. In *Arthropoda*, as an insect or a crustacean, one of the median ventral sclerites of the crust or body-wall; the median ventral piece of any segment, somite, or metamere, whether a distinct piece or only that undistinguished ventral part or region which lies between the insertions of any pair of legs or other appendages. The sternites are primitively and typically all alike, but may be variously modified in different regions of the body, or coalesced with one another or with other pieces of the exoskeleton, or suppressed. See cut under *cephalothorax*.

2. In *entom.*, specifically, the under or ventral sclerite of an abdominal segment. [Rare.]—3. One of the pieces of the sternum or breastbone of a vertebrate; a sterneber. [Rare.]—**Antennary sternite.** Same as *episloma* (*b*).

**sternitic** (stėr-nit'ik), *a.* [< *sternite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a sternite; sternal, as a sclerite of an arthropod.

**stern-knee** (stėrn'nē), *n.* The continuation of a vessel's keelson, to which the stern-post is secured by bolts. Also called *sternson* and *sternson-knee*.

**stern-light**†, *n.* [< *stern*3 + *light*1.] Starlight.

> It was mirk mirk night, and there was nae *stern light*.
> *Thomas the Rhymer* (Child's Ballads, I. 112).

**sternly** (stėrn'li), *adv.* [< ME. *sternelich, sternelîche, sturneliche*, < AS. *styrnlice*, < *styrne*, stern: see *stern*1 and *-ly*2.] In a stern manner; with severity, harshness, austerity, or rigor.

**sternmost** (stėrn'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *stern*2 + *-most.*] Furthest in the rear; furthest astern: as, the *sternmost* ship in a convoy.

**sternness** (stėrn'nes), *n.* [< ME. *sternnesse, steernnesse*; < *stern* + *-ness.*] The quality or character of being stern.

> With *steernnesse* ȝe comaundide to hem, and with power.
> *Wyclif*, Ezek. xxxiv. 4.

= **Syn.** See *stern*1, *a.*

**sternochondroscapularis** (stėr-nō-kon-drō-skap-ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *sternochondroscapulares* (-rēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*, muscle), < Gr. *στέρνον*, the breast-bone, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + NL. *scapularis*, q. v.] A muscle of some mammals, not infrequent in man, arising from the first costal cartilage and the sternum, and inserted into the superior border of the scapula. Also called *chondroscapularis*, *scapulocostalis minor*, *costoscapularis*, *subclavius posticus*.

**sternoclavicular** (stėr″nō-kla-vik'ū-lăr), *a.* [< NL. *sternoclavicularis*, < Gr. *στέρνον*, the breast-bone, + NL. *clavicula*: see *clavicular.*] Pertaining to the sternum and the clavicle. Also *sternoclidal*, and sometimes *clidosternal*.—**Sternoclavicular fibrocartilage.** See *fibrocartilage*.—**Sternoclavicular ligament**, a band of ligamentous fibers uniting the sternum and the clavicle: an anterior and a posterior are distinguished in man.

**sternoclavicularis** (stėr″nō-kla-vik-ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *sternoclaviculares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *sternoclavicular.*] One of two anomalous muscles in man, anterior and posterior, extending over the sternoclavicular articulation.

**sternoclidal** (stėr-nō-klī'dal), *a.* [< Gr. *στέρνον*, the breast-bone, + *κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), key (clavicle), + *-al.*] Same as *sternoclavicular*.

**sternoclidomastoid** (stėr-nō-klī-dō-mas'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternoclidomastoideus*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *clidomastoideus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, of or belonging to the sternum, the clavicle, and the mastoid process. The sternoclidomastoid muscle arises from the summit of the sternum and the inner section of the clavicle, and is inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal bone. It is also called *sternomastoid*, *mastoideus colli*, and *nutator capitis*. See cut under *muscle*1.

**II.** *n.* The sternoclidomastoid muscle.

**sternoclidomastoideus** (stėr″nō-klī″dō-mas-toi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *sternoclidomastoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *sternoclidomastoid.*] The sternoclidomastoid muscle.

**sternocoracoid** (stėr-nō-kor'a-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternocoracoideus*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *coracoideus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the coracoid: as, the *sternocoracoid* articulation of birds and reptiles; a *sternocoracoid* muscle.

**II.** *n.* The sternocoracoideus.

**sternocoracoideus** (stėr-nō-kor-a-koi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *sternocoracoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *sternocoracoid.*] The sternocoracoid muscle of various animals, arising from the sternum and inserted in the coracoid. It is represented in man by the pectoralis minor.

**sternocostal** (stėr-nō-kos'tal), *a.* [< NL. *sternocostalis*, < *sternum*, q. v., + L. *costa*, rib: see *costal.*] Of or pertaining to the sternum and the ribs or costal cartilages; costosternal.

**sternocostalis** (stėr″nō-kos-tā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sternocostales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sternocostal.*] A thin median fan-shaped muscle within the thorax, behind the costal cartilages and breastbone, arising from the lower part of the sternum. Also called *transversus thoracis*, and usually *triangularis sterni*.

**sternocoxal** (stėr-nō-kok'sal), *a.* [< NL. *sternocoxalis*, < *sternum*, q. v., + L. *coxa*, the hip: see *coxal.*] Of or pertaining to the sternites and coxæ of an arthropod.

**sternofacial** (stėr-nō-fā'shal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternofacialis*, < *sternum*, q. v., + L. *facies*, face: see *facial.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the face: as, a *sternofacial* muscle.

**II.** *n.* The sternofacialis.

**sternofacialis** (stėr-nō-fā-shi-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sternofaciales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sternofacial.*] A muscle of the hedgehog, arising over the fore part of the sternum and passing to the side of the lower jaw and integument of the face: it assists the action of the orbicularis panniculi.

**sternoglossal** (stėr-nō-glos'al), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternoglossalis*, < Gr. *στέρνον*, breast-bone, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the tongue: as, a *sternoglossal* muscle.

**II.** *n.* The sternoglossus.

**sternoglossus** (stėr-nō-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *sternoglossi* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *στέρνον*, the breast-bone, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] 1. A long retractor muscle of the tongue, as of the great ant-eater, *Myrmecophaga jubata*, attached behind to the sternum, and antagonizing the action of the protractor muscles, the genioglossus and stylohyoideus.—2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

**sternohyoid** (stėr-nō-hī'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternohyoideus*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *hyoides*: see *hyoid.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the hyoid bone.—**Sternohyoid muscle**, a ribbon-like muscle arising from the manubrium sterni and inner extremity of the clavicle, and inserted into the body of the hyoid bone. It is innervated from the ansa hypoglossi, and its action draws down or back the hyoid bone and larynx. See cut under *muscle*1.

**II.** *n.* The sternohyoid muscle.

**sternohyoidean** (stėr″nō-hī-oi'dē-an), *a.* [< *sternohyoid* + *-e-an.*] Same as *sternohyoid*.

**sternohyoideus** (stėr″nō-hī-oi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *sternohyoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *sternohyoid.*] The sternohyoid.

**sternomastoid** (stėr-nō-mas'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternomastoideus*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *mastoideus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the mastoid process of the temporal bone.—**Sternomastoid artery.** (*a*) A superficial descending branch of the superior thyroid artery, which is distributed to the sternomastoid, platysma, and the muscles attached to the thyroid cartilage. (*b*) A small muscular branch of the occipital artery which supplies the sternoclidomastoid.—**Sternomastoid muscle.** (*a*) That portion of the sternoclidomastoid which arises from the sternum. (*b*) The entire sternoclidomastoid, without distinction.

**II.** *n.* The sternomastoid muscle.

**sternomastoideus** (stėr″nō-mas-toi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *sternomastoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *sternomastoid.*] The sternomastoid muscle.

**sternomaxillaris** (stėr-nō-mak-si-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *sternomaxillares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *sternomaxillary.*] The sternomaxillary muscle.

**sternomaxillary** (stėr-nō-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *sternomaxillaris*, < *sternum*, q. v., + L. *maxilla*, jaw: see *maxillary.*] Pertaining to the sternum and the mandible: applied to the sternomastoid muscle when, as in the horse, its anterior end is fixed to the mandible.

**sternon** (stėr'non), *n.* [NL.: see *sternum.*] Same as *sternum*. *Wiseman*, Surgery. [Rare.]

**sternopagus** (stėr-nop'a-gus), *n.*; pl. *sternopagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *στέρνον*, breast, chest, + *πάγος*, that which is firmly set.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with union at the sternum.

**Sternoptychidæ** (stėr-nop-tik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sternoptyx* (*-ptych-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of iniomous fishes, typified by the genus *Sternoptyx*. (*a*) In Günther's system it includes the typical *Sternoptychidæ* and other families. (*b*) In Gill's system, a family of iniomous fishes with a compressed ventradiform body, carinated contour, deeply and obliquely cleft or subvertical mouth whose upper margin is constituted by the supramaxillaries as well as intermaxillaries, branchiostegal arch near and parallel with lower jaw, scapular arch with an inferior projection, and one or more of the neural spines abnormally developed and projecting above the back in advance of the dorsal fin. There are 3 genera and about 7 species, small deep-sea fishes of remarkable appearance and organization, representing 2 subfamilies, *Sternoptychinæ* and *Argyropelecinæ*. Also *Sternoptyges*, *Sternoptidi*, and *Sternoptygoidei*.

**sternoptychoid** (stėr-nop'ti-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sternoptyx* (*-ptych-*) + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Sternoptychidæ*.

**II.** *n.* A fish of the family *Sternoptychidæ*.

**Sternoptyx** (stėr-nop'tiks), *n.* [NL. (Hermann, 1781), < Gr. *στέρνον*, breast, chest, + *πτύξ*, a fold.] A genus of fishes, so named from the transverse folds on the pectoral or sternal region, typical of the *Sternoptychidæ*.

**sternorhabdite** (stėr-nō-rab'dīt), *n.* In *entom.*, one of the lowermost or sternal pair of rhabdites.

**sternoscapular** (stėr-nō-skap'ū-lăr), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternoscapularis*, < *sternum*, q. v., + L. *scapulæ*, shoulder-blades: see *scapular.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the scapula: as, a *sternoscapular* muscle.

**II.** *n.* The sternoscapularis.

**sternoscapularis** (stėr-nō-skap-ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *sternoscapulares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *sternoscapular.*] A muscle of many animals, connecting the sternum and the scapula, and forming with the serratus magnus and the levator anguli scapulæ a sling in which the fore part of the body is supported upon the anterior extremities.

**Sternothæridæ** (stėr-nō-thē'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sternothærus* + *-idæ.*] A family of pleurodirous tortoises, typified by the genus *Sternothærus*, to which different limits have been assigned. As generally understood, they have eleven plastral bones, mesoplastrals being distinct, and the skull has no bony temporal roof. The species are confined to Africa and Madagascar.

**Sternothærus** (stėr-nō-thē'rus), *n.* [NL. (Bell, 1825), < Gr. *στέρνον*, breast, chest, + *θαρός*, the hinge of a door or gate.] A genus of tortoises, having a hinged plastron (whence the name).

**sternothere** (stėr'nō-thēr), *n.* [< NL. *Sternothærus*, q. v.] An African turtle of the genus *Sternothærus*. *P. L. Sclater*.

**sternothyroid** (stėr-nō-thī'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternothyroideus*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *thyroideus.*] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the sternum and the thyroid cartilage.—**Sternothyroid muscle**, a small muscle beneath the sternohyoid on either side, arising from the manubrium sterni, and inserted into the oblique line on the outer side of the thyroid cartilage: it is innervated from the ansa hypoglossi.

**II.** *n.* The sternothyroid muscle.

**sternothyroideus** (stėr″nō-thī-roi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *sternothyroidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *sternothyroid.*] The sternothyroid muscle.

**sternotracheal** (stėr-nō-trā'kē-al), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternotrachealis*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *trachea*: see *tracheal.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the trachea; connecting the breast-bone and the windpipe, as a muscle.

**II.** *n.* The sternotrachealis.

**sternotrachealis** (stėr-nō-trā-kē-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sternotrachealcs* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sternotracheal.*] A muscle which in birds passes from the sternum to the trachea or windpipe; one of a pair, or one pair of two pairs, of long slender muscular slips attaching the trachea to the sternum or the clavicle, or both.

**sternotribe** (stėr'nō-trīb), *a.* [< Gr. *στέρνον*, the breast, + *τρίβειν*, rub.] In *bot.*, touching the breast, as of an insect: noting those zygomorphous flowers, especially adapted for cross-fertilization by external aid, in which the stamens and styles are so arranged as to strike the visiting insect on the breast. Compare *nototribe*, *pleurotribe*.

**Sternoxi** (stėr-nok'sī), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *στέρνον*, breast, + *ὀξύς*, sharp.] In *entom.*, in Latreille's system, a section of *Serricornes*, containing two tribes, the buprestids and elaterids, having the prosternum produced in front and pointed behind: distinguished among the serricorn beetles from *Malacodermi* and *Xylotrogi*. It corresponds to the modern families *Buprestidæ* and *Elateridæ* in a broad sense. See cuts under *Agrilus*, *Buprestis*, *click-beetle*, *Pyrophorus*, and *wireworm*. Also *Sternoxia*.

**sternoxian** (stėr-nok'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sternoxi* + *-an.*] Same as *sternoxine*.

**sternoxine** (stėr-nok'sin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sternoxi* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Sternoxi*, or having their characters.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Sternoxi*.

**stern-port** (stėrn'pōrt), *n.* A port or opening in the stern of a ship.

**stern-post** (stėrn'pōst), *n.* The principal piece of timber or iron in a vessel's stern-frame. Its lower end is tenoned into or riveted to the keel, and to it the rudder is hung and the transoms are bolted. See cuts under *rudder* and *stern*[2]. — **Stern-post knee**, a large knee which unites the stern-post and the keel. See cut under *stern*[2].

**stern-sheets** (stėrn'shēts), *n. pl.* The space in a boat abaft the thwarts on which the rowers sit.

**sternsman**† (stėrnz'man), *n.* [< *stern's*, poss. of *stern*[2], + *man*.] A steersman; a pilot.

> Off from the sterne the *sternesman* diuing fell,
> And from his sinews flow his soule to hell.
> *Chapman*, Odyssey, xii. 582.

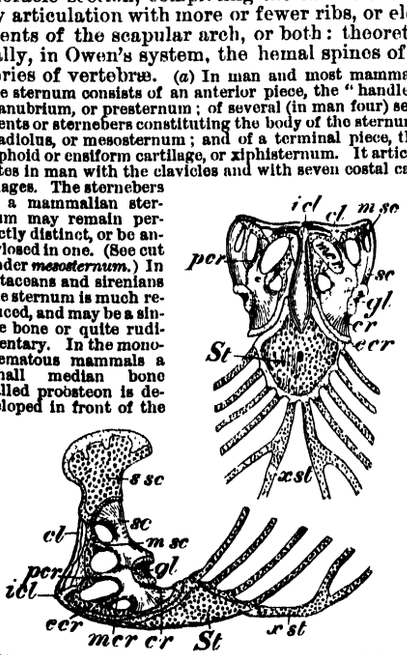
**sternson** (stėrn'son), *n.* [Appar. < *stern*[2] + *-son* as in *keelson*.] Same as *stern-knee*.

**Sternula** (stėr'nū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1822), < *Sterna* + dim. *-ula*.] The least terns, a genus of *Sterninæ* containing species of the smallest size, with moderately forked tail, a white frontal crescent in the black cap, and the bill yellow tipped with black: of cosmopolitan distribution. *S. minuta* inhabits Europe, Asia, etc.; *S. balænarum* is South African; *S. nereis*, *S. placens*, and *S. melanauchen* are Asiatic, East Indian, Australian, and Polynesian; *S. superciliaris* is South American. The common bird of the United States and middle America is *S. antillarum*, which is very abundant along the Atlantic coast. It is 9 inches long and 20 in extent of wings, white with pearly-blue mantle over all the upper parts, a black cap, and the usual white lunule.

American Least Tern (*Sternula antillarum*).

**sternule** (stėr'nūl), *n.* A sea-swallow of the genus *Sternula*.

**sternum** (stėr'num), *n.*; pl. *sterna* (-nä) or *sternums* (-numz). [NL., also *sternon*, < Gr. *στέρνον*, the breast-bone.] 1. The breast-bone of man and many other vertebrates; a bone or longitudinal series of bones in the middle line of the ventral aspect of the body, chiefly in its thoracic section, completing the thoracic wall by articulation with more or fewer ribs, or elements of the scapular arch, or both: theoretically, in Owen's system, the hemal spines of a series of vertebræ. (*a*) In man and most mammals the sternum consists of an anterior piece, the "handle," manubrium, or presternum; of several (in man four) segments or sternebers constituting the body of the sternum, gladiolus, or mesosternum; and of a terminal piece, the xiphoid or ensiform cartilage, or xiphisternum. It articulates in man with the clavicles and with seven costal cartilages. The sternebers of a mammalian sternum may remain perfectly distinct, or be ankylosed in one. (See cut under *mesosternum*.) In cetaceans and sirenians the sternum is much reduced, and may be a single bone or quite rudimentary. In the monotrematous mammals a small median bone called prosteon is developed in front of the presternum. The parts called episternum, omosternum, interclavicle, in the mammals just mentioned, or in various reptiles, or in batrachians, belong rather to the shoulder-girdle. There is no sternum in some reptiles, as serpents. See cuts under *Catarrhina*, *Elephantinæ*, *interclavicle*, *omosternum*, and *skeleton*. (*b*) In birds the sternum is a large single bone without trace of its original composition of several parts, highly specialized in form and function, in relation to the muscular apparatus of the wings, articulating with several ribs, with the coracoids, and sometimes ankylosed with the clavicle; it appears under two principal modifications, known as the *carinate* and *ratite*. (See these words.) The carinate sternum normally develops from five ossific centers, having consequently as many separate pieces in early life. The single median ossification, which includes the keel, is the lophosteon; the anterior lateral pieces, a pair, are the pleurostea, which become the costal or costiferous processes; the posterior pair are the metostea. In some birds are additional pieces, a pair of coracostea and a urosteon. The ratite sternum has no median ossification, or lophosteon. The passerine sternum normally develops a prominent forked manubrium. In a few birds, as cranes and swans, the sternum is hollowed out to receive convolutions of the windpipe. See cuts under *carinate*, *Dinornis*, and *epipleura*. (*c*) In *Chelonia*, the plastron of a turtle, consisting of several bones, normally nine, one median, and four lateral in pairs. These bones have no homology with the sternum of other vertebrates. See cuts under *carapace*, *plastron*, and *Chelonia*. 2. In arthropods, as insects and crustaceans, a median sternal or ventral sclerite of any somite of the cephalothorax, thorax, or abdomen; a sternite: the opposite of a *tergite* or *notum*. In such cases, *sternum* and *sternite* are used interchangeably, *sternum* being seldom used of the series of sternites as a whole. (See cut under *cephalothorax*.) In insects the three thoracic sterna are specified as *prosternum*, *mesosternum*, and *metasternum*. In *Diptera*, *sternum* generally means the mesosternum, as the other thoracic rings do not show a sternal piece. In *Coleoptera*, *sternum* is sometimes extended to include the episterna and epimera, or whole lower surface of a thoracic segment. See *episternum*, 3. — **Antennary sternum**. See *antennary*. — **Cephalic sternum**, in *arachnology*, the lower part of the head or gula; the central plate on the lower part of the cephalothorax of a spider, between the bases of the legs. — **Sternum collare**, in *entom.*, the sternal prominence of the prothorax. — **Sternum pectorale**, in *entom.*, the sternal prominence of the metathorax.




Shoulder-girdle, or Pectoral Arch, and Sternum of a Lizard (*Iguana tuberculata*): upper figure, under view; lower figure, side view. *sc*, scapula; *ssc*, suprascapula; *mcr*, mesocapula; *cr*, coracoid; *pcr*, precoracoid; *mcr*, mesocoracoid; *ecr*, epicoracoid; *cl*, clavicle; *icl*, interclavicle; *gl*, glenoid; *st*, sternum; *xst*, xiphisternum.

**sternutation** (stėr-nū-tā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *sternutatio(n-)*, a sneezing, < L. *sternutare*, freq. of *sternuere*, sneeze.] The act of sneezing. *De Quincey*, Opium Eater, p. 135.

**sternutative** (stėr-nū'tā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *sternutare*, sneeze, + *-ive*.] Same as *sternutatory*. *Bailey*, 1731.

**sternutativeness** (stėr-nū'tā-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being sternutative. *Bailey*, 1727.

**sternutatory** (stėr-nū'tā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sternutatoire*, < L. *sternutare*, sneeze: see *sternutation*.] **I.** *a.* Causing or tending to cause sneezing. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 476.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *sternutatories* (-riz). Anything which causes sneezing, as snuff; an errhine.

**sternutory** (stėr'nū-tō-ri), *n.* An erroneous form of *sternutatory*. *Dunglison*.

**sternward, sternwards** (stėrn'wärd, -wärdz), *a.* and *adv.* [< *stern*[2] + *-ward, -wards*.] Toward the stern.

**sternway** (stėrn'wā), *n.* The movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost. — **To fetch sternway**. See *fetch*[1].

**stern-wheeler** (stėrn'hwē″lėr), *n.* A steam-vessel propelled by one wheel, similar to a side-wheel, mounted astern: used for navigating shallow or narrow waters.

**Steropus** (ster'ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Megerle, 1821), appar. < Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *πούς* = E. *foot*.] A genus of beetles of the family *Carabidæ*, containing about 100 species, widely distributed throughout Europe, northern Africa, Asia, Australia, and both Americas.

**sterquilinous**† (stėr-kwi-li'nus), *a.* [< L. *sterquilinium*, *stercilinium*, *stercilinium*, *sterquilinum*, a dunghill or dung-pit, < *stercus*, dung.] Pertaining to a dunghill; hence, mean; dirty; paltry. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 48.

**sterraster** (ste-ras'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *στερρός*, var. of *στερεός*, solid, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] A form of spongespicule characteristic of the family *Geodinidæ*. It is of the polyaxon type, having many rays coalesced for the greater part of their lengths, but ending in separate hooklets.

**Sterrastrosa** (ster-as-trō'sä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *sterraster*.] In Sollas's classification, a group of choristidan tetractinellid sponges, in which sterrasters are present, usually in addition to simple asters, as in the families *Geodinidæ* and *Placospongidæ*: distinguished from *Spirastrosa* and *Euastrosa*.

**sterrastrose** (ste-ras'trōs), *a.* [< NL. *sterrastrosus*, < *sterraster*, q. v.] Provided with sterrasters, as a sponge; of or pertaining to the *Sterrastrosa*: distinguished from *spirastrose*.

**sterret**, *n.* A Middle English form of *star*[1].

**sterrinck** (ster'ingk), *n.* A seal of the genus *Stenorhynchus* (*Ogmorhinus*) or of the subfamily *Stenorhynchinæ*: as, the saw-toothed or crab-eating *sterrinck*, *Lobodon carcinophagus*.

**sterro-metal** (ster'ō-met″al), *n.* An alloy of about three parts of copper with two of zinc, to which a small amount of iron and tin is added. This alloy is not in general use, but is said to be superior to gun-metal in tenacity, while at the same time less expensive. It has been used in Austria for the pumps of hydraulic presses.

**stert**[1] (stėrt), *v.* A dialectal spelling of *start*[1].

**stert**[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *start*[2].

**sterte**†. [Inf. *sterte(n)*, pret. *sterte*, pp. *stert*.] An obsolete preterit of *start*[1].

**stertor** (stėr'tor), *n.* [< NL. *stertor*, < L. *stertere*, snore.] A heavy snoring sound which accompanies inspiration in certain diseases. Compare *stertorous*.

**stertorious** (stėr-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< *stertor* + *-i-ous*.] Same as *stertorous*. *Poe*, Prose Tales, I. 125.

**stertoriousness** (stėr-tō'ri-us-nes), *n.* Same as *stertorousness*. *Poe*, Prose Tales, I. 125.

**stertorous** (stėr'tō-rus), *a.* [< *stertor* + *-ous*.] Characterized by a deep snoring sound, such as characterizes the laborious breathing which frequently accompanies certain diseases, as apoplexy.

**stertorously** (stėr'tō-rus-li), *adv.* In a stertorous manner.

**stertorousness** (stėr'tō-rus-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being stertorous.

**sterve**†, *v.* A Middle English form of *starve*.

**Stesichorean** (ste-sik-ō-rē'an), *a.* [< LL. *Stesichorēus*, *Stesichorius*, < Gr. *Στησιχόρειος*, Stesichorean, < *Στησίχορος*, Stesichorus (see def.).] Of or pertaining to the Greek lyric poet Stesichorus (Tisias) of Himera (about 632–550 B. C.), inventor of epodic composition; specifically, in *anc. pros.*, noting (*a*) a trochaic trimeter of the form — ⏑ — — | — ⏑ — — | — ⏑ — —; (*b*) an encomiologic verse; (*c*) a line consisting of two dactylic tetrapodies, the last foot a spondee.

**stet** (stet). [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. act. of *stare*, stand: see *stand*.] Let it (that is, the original) stand: a proof-reader's order to cancel an alteration previously made by him. It is indicated by putting a line of dots under what is crossed out, and writing "stet" in the margin. Abbreviated *st.*

**stet** (stet), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stetted*, ppr. *stetting*. To mark with the word "stet"; direct or cause to remain, after deletion, as printed; forbear to delete. [Colloq.]

**stetch** (stech), *n.* A ridge between two furrows, as in plowed land. [Prov. Eng.]

**stetch** (stech), *v. t.* [< *stetch*, *n.*] To form into ridges with a plow: followed by *up*. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**stethiæum** (steth-i-ē'um), *n.*; pl. *stethiæa* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *στηθαῖος*, of the breast, < *στῆθος*, the breast.] In *ornith.*, the entire anterior half of a bird: opposed to *uræum*. [Rare.]

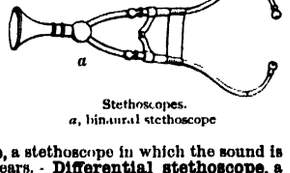
**stethidium** (stē-thid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *stethidia* (-ä). [NL., dim. of Gr. *στῆθος*, the breast.] In *entom.*, the thorax. *Illiger*.

**stethograph** (steth'ō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *στῆθος*, the breast, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for recording the respiratory movements of the thorax. Also called *pneumograph*.

**stethographic** (steth-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *stethograph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to, or obtained by means of, the stethograph. *Nature*, XLII. 581.

**stethometer** (stē-thom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *στῆθος*, the breast, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the respiratory movements of the walls of the chest. In one form a cord or band is extended round the chest, and its extension, as the thorax is expanded, is shown by an index on a dial-plate.

**stethoscope** (steth'ō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *stéthoscope*, < Gr. *στῆθος*, the breast, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument used in auscultation to convey the sounds from the chest or other part of the patient to the ear of the observer. — **Binaural stethoscope**, a stethoscope in which the sound is conducted to both ears. — **Differential stethoscope**, a double stethoscope having elastic tubular branches and bells which can be applied to different parts of the thorax so as to compare the indications at various points.




Stethoscopes.
*a*, binaural stethoscope

**stethoscope** (steth'ō-skōp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stethoscoped*, ppr. *stethoscoping*. [< *stethoscope*, *n.*] To examine by means of a stethoscope. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 1267.

**stethoscopic** (steth-ō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *stethoscope* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to stethoscopy or the stethoscope; obtained by means of the stethoscope.

**stethoscopical** (steth-ō-skop'i-kal), *a.* [< *stethoscopic* + *-al.*] Same as *stethoscopic.*

**stethoscopically** (steth-ō-skop'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a stethoscopic manner; by means of the stethoscope.

**stethoscopist** (steth'ō-skō-pist), *n.* [< *stethoscop-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in the use of the stethoscope.

**stethoscopy** (steth'ō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. στῆθος, the breast, + *-σκοπία*, < σκοπεῖν, view.] 1. The examination of the chest.—2. Auscultation with a stethoscope.

**stet processus** (stet prō-ses'us). [Law L.: L. *stet*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. act. of *stare*, stand; *processus*, process.] In *old Eng. law:* (*a*) The termination of a suit at law, upon consent of the parties, by an order of court having the effect of staying permanently all further proceedings. (*b*) The phrase entered on the record as expressing that order.

**steve,** *v. t.* See *steeve*[3].

**stevedore** (stē've-dōr), *n.* [< Sp. *estivador*, a wool-packer, hence a stower of wool for exportation, and gen. one who stows a cargo (cf. Sp. *estiva* = It. *stiva* = OF. *estive*, stowage, ballast), < *estivar* = Pg. *estivar* = It. *stivare*, press close, stow (a cargo), < L. *stipare*, press together: see *stive*[2].] One whose occupation is the stowage of goods, packages, etc., in a ship's hold; one who loads or unloads vessels.

**steven** (stev'en), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *steaven; steven, stevene, stevyn, stevyne, stefne, stemne,* < ME. *stevn, stevene, stevyn, stevyne, stefne, stemne,* < AS. *stefn, stemn* = OS. *stemna, stemnia* = OFries. *stemma* = MD. *stemme*, D. *stem* = MLG. *stempne, stemme*, LG. *stemme* = OHG. *stimna, stimma*, MHG. G. *stimme*, voice, = Icel. *stefna, stemna*, direction, summons, = Sw. *stämma* = Dan. *stemme* = Goth. *stibna*, voice; root and connections unknown. Cf. Gr. στόμα, mouth.] 1†. Voice; the voice.

When Little John heard his master speake,
Well knew he it was his *steven.*
*Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne.* (*Halliwell.*)

2†. Speech; speaking; crying out.

Manne, stynte of thy *steuen* and be stille.
*York Plays*, p. 365.

3†. That which is uttered; a speech or cry; prayer.

To thee, lady, y make my moone; I praie thee heere my *steuen.* *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

4†. Word; bidding; command; direction.

Thre semely sonnes and a worthy wiffe
I haue euer at my *steven* to stande.
*York Plays*, p. 45.

5. One's word or promise; an agreement; an appointment; hence, anything fixed by appointment.

Stephen kept his *steaven*, and to the time he gave
Came to demund what penance he should have.
*Ellis*, Spec. of Anc. Poetry, III. 121. (*Nares.*)

**At unset steven†,** at a time or place not previously specified; without definite appointment.

It is ful fair a man to bere hym evene,
For al day meeteth men *at unset stevene.*
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 666.

**To set a steven,** to make an agreement; fix an appointed time. [Prov. Eng.]

Hit fil, on a tyde,
That by her bothe assent was *set a steven.*
*Chaucer*, Complaint of Mars, l. 52.

**steven** (stev'en), *v.* [< ME. *stevenen*, < AS. *stefnian*, call, summon (= Icel. *stefna, stemna*, cite, summon), < *stefn, stemn*, voice: see *steven, n.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To speak; utter; tell of; name.

In Rome Y shalle zou *steuene*
And [an] honyred kyrkes fowrty and seuen.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 113.

2†. To call; summon; command; appoint.

Lord God! I loue the lastandly,
And highly, botht with harte and hande,
That me, thy poure prophett Hely,
Haue *steuened* me in this stede to stande.
*York Plays*, p. 187.

3. To bespeak. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* To talk; call out; shout; make a noise.

Ye rebaldis that regnys in this rowte,
ȝe stynte of youre *steuenyng* so stowte.
*York Plays*, p. 307.

**stevened†,** *a.* [< late ME. *stevnyd, stevend, stevynd*, also and appar. orig. *steyned, steynyd, stened*, lit. 'stained,' pp. of *steynen, steinen*, stain: see *stain.*] Party-colored. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 363.

Item, a *stevynyd* clothe, a crucifix, . . . xxd.
*Paston Letters*, III. 408.

**Stevia** (stē'vi-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1797), named after *Esteve*, a Spanish scientist.] 1. A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Eupatoriaceæ* and subtribe *Ageratex.* It is characterized by crowded corymbose or loosely paniculed heads with five or six nearly equal involucral bracts, five flowers, appendaged anthers, and a variable pappus of several scales or awns or of both mingled in the same head. Over one hundred species have been described, natives of the warmer parts of America from Buenos Ayres to Mexico, and especially numerous westward; absent in tropical Brazil and nearly so in Guiana. They are herbs or shrubs, often somewhat rigid, or rarely diffuse. Their leaves are usually opposite, three-nerved, and serrate, sometimes entire or three-parted. The flowers are white or purplish, forming slender heads. Several species are cultivated as border-plants in Europe. In the United States *S. compacta* and *S. serrata*, bearing a profusion of small white fragrant flowers, the latter flowering later, are grown under glass in great quantities for cutting and for winter use in houses. *S. serrata* and five other species extend within the United States into Arizona or Texas.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

**stew**[1] (stū), *n.* [< ME. *stewe, stue, stuw, stw*, etc., pl. *stewes, stues, stuwes, stywes, stives, stuyves*, < OF. *estuve, estouve*, a heated room, hothouse, bath-room, F. *étuve*, a vapor-bath, stove, = Sp. Pg. *estufa* = It. *stufa*, stove, hothouse, < OHG. *stubā, stupā*, MHG. *stube*, a heated room, a bath-room, G. *stube*, a room or chamber in general, = MLG. *stove* = MD. *stove* = AS. *stofa*, a hothouse, bath-room: see *stove*[1], the same word in a more orig. form. In defs. 8 and 9 the noun is from the verb.] 1. A heated room, especially such a room for bathing purposes; a hothouse; a stove.

It fresethe more strongly in tho Contrees than on this half; and therfore hathe every man *Stewes* in his Hous, and in tho *Stewes* thei eten and don here Occupatiouns, alle that thei may. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 131.

Whan he came out of his *stewe* or bayne, he axyd drynke, by the force whereof he was poysoned.
*Fabyan*, Chron., cxxv.

It [a small artificially warmed room] is used for drying various substances, as plants, extracts, conserves, &c., or for taking vapor baths. In this case the *stew* or stove is said to be wet or humid; in the opposite case it is said to be dry. *Dunglison*, Med. Dict., p. 987.

2. Specifically, a hatters' drying-room. *Halliwell.*—3†. A room; a chamber; a closet.

Troylus, that stood and myghte it se
Thorghout a litel wyndowe in a *stewe,*
Ther he bishet, sen mydnyght, was on mewe.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 601.

4. A brothel; a bagnio: often used in the plural, sometimes with the force of a singular noun.

Sleuthe . . . wedded on Wanhope, a wenche of the *stewes.* *Piers Plowman* (C), xxiii. 159.

Wommen of the *styves.* *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 34.

Shall we every decency confound?
Through taverns, *stews*, and bagnios take our round?
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 120.

5†. A lock hospital. See *hospital.*

In the borough of Southwark, prior to the time sometimes fixed upon for the origin of syphilis, there were places called *stews*, where prostitutes were confined and received the benefits of surgical assistance.
*S. Cooper*, Practice of Surgery (6th ed.), p. 332. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

6†. A prostitute: sometimes in the plural form with a singular meaning.

And shall Cassandra now be termed, in common speeche, a *stewes?* *G. Whetstone*, Promos and Cass., I., iv. 3.

It was so plotted betwixt her husband and Bristoll that instead of that beauty he had a notorious *stew* sent to him.
*Sir A. Weldon*, Court of K. James, p. 146.

7†. A close vessel in which something is cooked or stewed; a stew-pot or stew-pan.

I have seen corruption boil and bubble
Till it o'er-run the *stew.*
*Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 321.

8. Food cooked by stewing; especially, meat or fish prepared by slow cooking in a liquid.

The contents of the kettle—a *stew* of meat and potatoes—. . . had been taken off the fire and turned out into a yellow platter.
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 11.

9. A state of agitation or ferment; mental disturbance; worry; fuss. [Colloq.]

And he, though naturally bold and stout,
In short, was in a most tremendous *stew.*
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 104.

**Box-stew,** an oyster-stew made of box-oysters—that is, of large select oysters.—**Irish stew,** a dish made of mutton, onions, and potatoes, and sometimes other vegetables, stewed in water mixed with flour, and seasoned with salt and pepper.

**stew**[1] (stū), *v.* [< ME. **stewen, stuen, stuwen*, < OF. *estuver* (**estuwer*), bathe, stew, F. *étuver*, stew, = Sp. *estufar, estufar, estobar* = Pg. *estufar* = It. *stufare*, stew (cf. D. MLG. LG. *stoven* (> G. *stoven*) = Sw. *stufva* = Dan. *stuve*, stew); from the noun: see *stew*[1], *n.* Cf. *stive*[3], a doublet of *stew*[1].] I. *trans.* 1†. To bathe, as in a liquid or a vapor-bath.

*Stuwyn* or bathyn, or *stuyn* in a stw. Balneo.
*Prompt. Parv.*

2†. Figuratively, to steep.

The Stockes were fitter for him; the most corrupted fellow about the Suburbs, his conscience is *stewd* in Bribes.
*Brome*, Sparagus Garden, v. 13.

3. To cook (food) by simmering or slowly boiling; prepare by cooking in a liquid kept at the simmering-point: as, to *stew* meat or fruit; to *stew* oysters.

*Stuwyn* or *stuyn* mete. Stupho. *Prompt. Parv.*

*Stew'd* shrimps and Afric cockles shall excite
A jaded drinker's languid appetite.
*Francis*, tr. of Horace's Satires, ii. 4.

**Stewed Quaker.** See *Quaker.*

II. *intrans.* To be cooked by slowly simmering.—**To stew in one's own grease.** See *grease.*

**stew**[2] (stū), *n.* [< ME. *stewe, stue, stiewe, stive* = MLG. *stouwe, stouw, stou, stow*, a dam, weir, fish-pond; connected with *stouwen*, dam, hem in, = G. *stauen*, dam, = MD. *stouwen*, heap up, collect. Cf. *stow*[1].] 1. A pond, usually artificial, used for domestic purposes; especially, a pool or tank in which fish are kept until needed for the table; a vivarium; a stew-pond.

Many a breem and many a luce in *stuwe.*
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 350.

At the Priory, a low and moist situation, there were ponds and *stews* for their fish.
*Gilbert White*, Antiq. of Selborne, Letter xxvi.

We find vivarium sometimes rendered as "vivary" and at other times as "*stew.*" *Athenæum*, No. 3234, p. 524.

2. A breeding-place for tame pheasants. *Encyc. Dict.*—3. An artificial bed of oysters: used of the old Roman and also of the modern methods of fattening.

**stew**[3] (stū), *n.* [< ME. *stew* (Sc. pl. *stowys*), mist; cf. Dan. *støv*, dust, D. *stof*, dust (*stofregen*, drizzling rain), G. *staub*, dust.] Dust; a cloud of dust, smoke, or vapor. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**stew**[4]†, *v.* A Middle English variant of *stow*[1].

**steward** (stū'ärd), *n.* [< ME. *steward, stewarde, stewerd, stewerde, stuward, stuard* (also *stewart, stuart*, as in the surname *Stewart, Stuart;* AF. *estuard*), earlier *stiward, styward*, < AS. *stīgweard*, later *stīweard* (> Icel. *stīvardhr*), a steward, < *stīgu, stīgo*, a sty, pen for cattle, + *weard*, a ward: see *sty*[2] and *ward.* Cf. AS. *stīgwita, stīwita*, a steward, < *stīgu, stīgo*, a sty, + *wita*, an officer, adviser.] 1. One who has charge of the household or estate of another; a majordomo; especially, a person employed in a court, household, or important domestic establishment of any kind to superintend financial affairs, as by keeping accounts, collecting rents or other revenue, or disbursing money for household expenses.

This lessoun loke thow nozt for-ȝete:
The *stuard*, countroller, and tresurere,
Sittand at de deshe, thou haylse in fere.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 299

The first of them, that eldest was and best,
Of all the house had charge and governement,
As Guardian and *Steward* of the rest.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 37.

Protector, *steward*, substitute
Or lowly factor for another's gain.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7. 133.

The hedge broke in, the banner blew,
The butler drank, the *steward* scrawl'd.
*Tennyson*, Day-Dream.

2. An officer or retainer appointed to perform duties similar to those mentioned above; especially, a person appointed to provide and distribute food and all the requisites of the table; a purveyor. (*a*) In some British colleges, one who has charge of the commons. (*b*) One of a ship's company whose duty it is to distribute provisions to the officers and crew. In passenger-ships he has charge of the table, servants, staterooms, etc., and is called distinctively *chief steward*, the title *steward* being also extended to his male helpers—those who wait at table and attend to the staterooms. In a man-of-war the paymaster's steward is now styled *paymaster's yeoman* (see *yeoman*); the *cabin-steward, ward-room steward, steerage-steward*, and *warrant-officers' steward* are petty officers charged with providing for their several messes and keeping the apartments in order.

3. Figuratively, a manager; especially, one who controls expenditure; a disburser.

A man is but a *steward* of his owne goods; wherof God one day will demaund an account.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 251.

And what not rare? Luxury being the *steward*, and the treasure unexhaustible. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 25.

4. Formerly, in the English gilds, one of the officers in charge of the finances of the society; also, a corresponding functionary in municipal affairs. The title is still given in English towns to magistrates varying in functions, authority, rank, etc. In this latter case it is usually qualified by some limiting word: as, the city *steward* of York; the land *steward* of

Norwich; the town *steward* of Northampton; the lord high *steward* of Gloucester.

That the *stewards* of euery crafte that ben contributory shullen be called to the accompte to knowe the charge.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 385.

5. In the *early church*, same as *econome* or *œconomus*.—6. A fiscal agent of certain bodies; specifically, in the Methodist Church, an officer having charge of the finances and certain other material interests of the church.—**Hospital steward.** See *hospital*.—**Lord high steward of England**, one of the former great officers of state: his chief functions were at an early date assumed by the justiciar. This office was the inheritance of the Earls of Leicester, till forfeited by Simon de Montfort to Henry III., at the close of whose reign it was abolished as a permanent dignity. A lord high steward is now created only for particular occasions—namely, a coronation or the trial of a peer—the office to cease when the business requiring it is ended. In the former case the lord high steward is commissioned to settle matters of precedence, etc.; in the latter, to preside in the House of Lords.—**Lord steward of the household**, in England, one of the chief officers of the royal household. He is the head of the court called the Board of Green Cloth, which has the supervision of the household expenses and accounts and their payment, the purveyance of provisions, etc.; but his duties are practically performed by a permanent official called the master of the household. The lord steward is a peer and a member of the ministry.—**Steward**, or **high steward of Scotland**, an ancient officer of the crown of the highest dignity and trust. He had not only the administration of the crown revenues, but the chief oversight of all the affairs of the household, and the privilege of the first place in the army, next to the king, in battle.—**Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.** See *Chiltern Hundreds*, under *hundred*.

**steward** (stū′ärd), *v. t.* [< *steward*, *n.*] To manage as a steward.

Did he thus requite his mother's care in *stewarding* the estate? *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 85.

**stewardess** (stū′är-des), *n.* [< *steward* + *-ess*.] A female steward; specifically, a woman who waits upon women in passenger-vessels, etc.

My new attendant . . . told me she had formerly been the *stewardess* of a passenger vessel at the same time that her husband was steward.
*Jean Ingelow*, Off the Skelligs, vi.

**stewardly** (stū′ärd-li), *adv.* With or as with the care of a steward; prudently; providently. [Rare.]

It is with a provident deliberation, not a rash and prodigal hand, to be dealt; and to be *stewardly* dispensed, not wastefully spent.
*Tooker*, Fabrick of the Church (1604), p. 48. (*Latham.*)

**stewardly** (stū′ärd-li), *a.* Managing; careful; provident. *Halliwell.*

**stewardry** (stū′ärd-ri), *n.* [Also *stewartry*, q. v.; < *steward* + *-ry*.] Stewardship.

**stewardship** (stū′ärd-ship), *n.* [< ME. *stiwardshepe*; < *steward* + *-ship*.] The office or functions of a steward.

He hym gaue, withynne a litill space,
Of all his lande the *Stiwar[d]shepe* to holde,
And full power to rewle it as he wold.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1056.

Give an account of thy *stewardship*, for thou mayest be no longer steward. Luke xvi. 2.

**stewart**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *steward*.

**stewartry** (stū′ärt-ri), *n.* [Sc. var. of *stewardry*.] 1†. Same as *stewardry*.

As an human *stewartry*, or trust,
Of which account is to be giv'n, and just.
*Byrom*, Poetical Version of a Letter.

2. In Scotland, a jurisdiction over a certain extent of territory, very similar to that of a regality; also, the territory over which this jurisdiction extends. Most stewartries consisted of small parcels of land which were only parts of a county; but the stewartry of Kirkcudbright (often called distinctively "The Stewartry"), and that of Orkney and Shetland, make counties by themselves.

**stewed**† (stūd), *a.* [< *stew*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Lodged in or belonging to the stews.

O Aristippus, thou art a greate medler with this woman, beyng a *stewed* strumpette.
*Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus. (*Davies.*)

**stewerd**†, *n.* An old spelling of *steward*.

**stewish**† (stū′ish), *a.* [< *stew*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or befitting the stews.

Rhymed in rules of *stewish* ribaldry.
*Bp. Hall*, Satires, I. ix. 9.

**stew-pan** (stū′pan), *n.* A utensil in which anything is stewed.

**stew-pond** (stū′pond), *n.* Same as *stew*[2].

There is a dovecote, some delightful *stew-ponds*, and a very pretty canal.
*Jane Austen*, Sense and Sensibility, xxx.

**stew-pot** (stū′pot), *n.* 1. A pot with a cover for making stews, soups, etc.—2. A covered pan used for heating rooms with charcoal. [Prov. Eng.]

**stey**†, **steye**†, *v.* and *n.* Same as *sty*[1].

**steyere**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stair*.

**stg.** An abbreviation of *sterling*.

**sthenia** (sthe-ni′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σθένος*, strength.] In *pathol.*, strength; excessive force: opposed to *asthenia* or debility.

**sthenic** (sthen′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σθένος*, strength, might, + *-ic*.] 1. Strong; robust; characterized by power of organization or energy of function, as a part or organ of an animal. See *megasthenic*, *microsthenic*.—2. In *pathol.*, attended with a morbid increase of vital (especially cardiac) action. *Sthenic diseases* are opposed to diseases of debility, or *asthenic diseases*.—3. Exciting; inspiring: said of feeling. [A use introduced by Kant.]

**sthenochire** (sthen′ō-kīr), *n.* [< Gr. *σθένος*, strength, + *χείρ*, hand.] An apparatus for exercising and strengthening the hands for piano-forte- or organ-playing.

**stiacciato** (stiä-chiä′tō), *a.* [It., crushed, flattened (cf. *stiacciato*, n., a cake), pp. of *stiacciare*, crush, press.] In *decorative art*, in very low relief, as if a bas-relief had been pressed flatter.

**stiant**, *n.* A variant of *styan* for *sty*[3].

**stib** (stib), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The American dunlin, purre, or ox-bird: a gunners' name. See cut under *dunlin*. *F. C. Browne*, 1876. [Massachusetts.]

**stibble** (stib′l), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *stubble*.

**stibbler** (stib′lėr), *n.* [< *stibble* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who goes from ridge to ridge on the harvest-field, and cuts and gathers the handfuls left by the reapers. *Jamieson.* Hence—2. One who has no settled charge, but goes from place to place: often applied humorously to a clerical probationer. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xlvi. [Scotch in both senses.]

**stibborne**†, *a.* A Middle English spelling of *stubborn*.

**stibial** (stib′i-al), *a.* [< NL. *stibium* + *-al*.] Like or having the qualities of antimony; antimonial.

**stibialism** (stib′i-al-izm), *n.* [< *stibial* + *-ism*.] Antimonial intoxication or poisoning. *Dunglison.*

**stibiated** (stib′i-ā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *stibium* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Impregnated with antimony.

**stibic** (stib′ik), *a.* [< NL. *stibium* + *-ic*.] Same as *antimonic*.

**stibiconite** (stib′i-kon-īt), *n.* A hydrous oxid of antimony, of a pale-yellow color, sometimes massive and compact, and also in powder as an incrustation. Also *stiblite*.

**stibious** (stib′i-us), *a.* [< NL. *stibium* + *-ous*.] Same as *antimonious*.

**stibium** (stib′i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *stibium*, also *stibi*, *stimmi*, < Gr. *στίβι*, *στίμμι*, a sulphuret of antimony. Cf. *antimony*.] Antimony.

**stiblite** (stib′lit), *n.* Same as *stibiconite*.

**stibnite** (stib′nīt), *n.* [< NL. *stibium* + *-n-* (?) + *-ite*[2].] Native antimony trisulphid ($Sb_2S_3$), a mineral usually occurring in orthorhombic crystals, sometimes of great size, often acicular, and also massive. See cut under *acicular*. The color is lead-gray. Stibnite is sometimes blackish and dull externally, and with an iridescent tarnish, but when fresh it has a very brilliant metallic luster, especially on the surface of perfect cleavage. It is very soft, yielding to the pressure of the nail. This ore is the source of most of the antimony of commerce. Also called *antimonite* and *antimony-glance*.

**stibogram** (stib′ō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *στίβος*, a footstep, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] A graphic record of footprints.

**stiborn**†, **stibourn**†, *a.* Middle English forms of *stubborn*.

**stich** (stik), *n.* [< Gr. *στίχος*, a row, order, line, < *στείχειν*, go in line or order: see *sty*[1]. The word occurs in *acrostic*[1] (for *acrostich*), *distich*, etc.] 1. A verse, of whatever measure or number of feet.—2. A line in the Scriptures.—3. A row or rank, as of trees.

**sticharion** (sti-kā′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *sticharia* (-ä). [< LGr. *στιχάριον*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a vestment corresponding to the alb of the Western Church. Like the alb, it is a long robe with close sleeves, and formerly was of white linen. At the present day, however, it is often of silk or other rich material, and may be purple in color. It is worn by subdeacons, deacons, priests, and bishops.

**stichel** (stich′el), *n.* [Also *stichall*, *stetchil*; origin obscure.] A term of reproach, applied especially by parents to children. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Barren, *stichel!* that shall not serve thy turn.
*Lady Alimony*, I. 4 b.

**sticher** (stich′ėr), *v. i.* [Assibilated freq. of *stick*[1].] To catch eels in a particular way. See quotation under *sticherer*.

"*Stichering*," a Hampshire method [of catching eels], is perhaps one of the most amusing.
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 259.

**sticherer** (stich′ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *sticher* + *-er*[1].] One who stichers.

In the wide, deep drains used for irrigation eels abound, and the object of the *sticherer* is to thrust the sickle under the eel's body, and, with a sudden hoist, to land him on the bank, from which he is transferred to the bag.
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 259.

**sticheron** (sti-kē′ron), *n.*; pl. *stichera* (-rä). [< MGr. *στιχηρόν* (sc. *τροπάριον*), neut. of *στιχηρός*, pertaining to a versicle, < Gr. *στίχος*, a verse, versicle.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a troparion, or one of several troparia, following the psalms and intermingled with stichoi. See *stichos*.

**stichic** (stik′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *στιχικός*, of lines or verses, < *στίχος*, a row, line: see *stich*.] Pertaining to a verse or line; consisting of verses or lines; linear; specifically, in *anc. pros.*, composed of lines of the same metrical form throughout: opposed to *systematic*.

The *stichic* portions of the cantica of Terence are divided into strophes. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 399.

**stichid** (stik′id), *n.* [< *stichidium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *stichidium*.

**stichidium** (sti-kid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *stichidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *στίχος*, a row, line, + dim. *-ίδιον*.] In *bot.*, a peculiarly modified branch of the thallus in some algæ, which serves as a receptacle for the tetraspores. See cut under *Algæ*. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 165.

**stichomancy** (stik′ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *στίχος*, a row, line, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by lines or passages in books taken at hazard; bibliomancy.

**stichometric** (stik-ō-met′rik), *a.* [< *stichometry* + *-ic*.] Same as *stichometrical*. *J. R. Harris*, Jour. of Philol., No. 15, p. 310.

**stichometrical** (stik-ō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *stichometric* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to stichometry; characterized by measurement by stichs or lines; stating the number of lines.

Quite lately Mommsen has published . . . a previously unknown *stichometrical* catalogue of the books of the Bible, and also of the writings of Cyprian.
*Salmon*, Int. to the New Testament, p. 559, note.

**stichometry** (sti-kom′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *στίχος*, a row, line, verse, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] In *paleog.*, measurement of manuscripts by lines of fixed or average length; also, an edition or a list containing or stating such measurement.

It ["The Assumption of Moses"] is included in the *stichometry* of Nicephorus, who assigns it the same length . . . as the Apocalypse of St. John.
*Salmon*, Int. to the New Testament, p. 526.

**stichomythia** (stik-ō-mith′i-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *στιχομυθία*, dialogue in alternate lines, < *στιχομυθεῖν*, answer one another line by line: see *stich* and *myth*.] In *anc. Gr. drama* and *bucolic poetry*, dialogue in alternate lines, or pairs or groups of lines; also, arrangement of lines in this manner. Usually in such dialogue one speaker opposes or corrects the other, often with partial repetition or imitation of his words. Also *stichomythy*.

The speeches of this play are of inordinate length, though *stichomythia* in the Greek antithetical manner is also introduced. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 118.

**stichos** (stik′os), *n.*; pl. *stichoi* (-oi). [< Gr. *στίχος*, a row, line, verse.] 1. In *paleog.*, a line of average length assumed in measuring the length of a manuscript. See *epos*, 3, and *stichometry*.—2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a verse or versicle, as in the psalter or the odes; especially, a verse or part of a verse from a psalm, used as a versicle.

**stichwort**†, *n.* See *stitchwort*.

**stick**[1] (stik), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stuck*, ppr. *sticking*. [A verb confused in form and meanings with *stick*[2], *stick*[3] being more prop. *steek* (as in dial. uses) or **steak* (after the analogy of *break*, *speak*, etc.); E. dial. *steek*, Sc. *steik*, etc.; < ME. *stiken*, prop. *steken* (pret. *stak*, pp. *steken*, *i-steken*, *y-steke*, *stiken*, *stoken*; also, by conformity with *stick*[2], pret. *stiked*, *stikede*, pp. *stiked*), < AS. **stecan* (pret. **stæc*, pp. **stecen*), pierce, stab, = OS. *stekan* (pret. *stak*) = OFries. *steka* = MD. D. *steken* = MLG. LG. *steken* = OHG. *stechan*, *stehhan*, MHG. G. *stechen* (pret. *stach*, pp. *gestochen*), pierce; not found in Scand. or Goth. (the Goth. form would be **stikan*; cf. Goth. *staks*, a mark, stigma, *stiks*, a point, a moment of time); Teut. √ *stik* = L. √ *stig* (in *instigare*, prick, instigate, **stinguere* (in comp. *distinguere*, distinguish, *exstinguere*, extinguish), *stimulus*, a prick, goad, *stilus*, a point, style, etc.) = Gr. √ *στιγ* (in *στίζειν*, prick, *στίγμα*, a prick, mark, spot) = Skt. √ *tij* for **stij*, be sharp. From this root are ult. E. *stick*[2], *stick*[3], *stitch*, *steak*, *sting*, etc.,

and, through OF., *ticket, etiquette* (from a collateral Teut. root, *stake*[1], *stock*[1], *stang*[1], *stoke*[2], *stoker*, etc.); from the L. root are ult. E. *style*[1], *distinguish, extinguish, distinct, extinct, instinct, stimulate, stimulus, instigate, prestige*, etc. The verb *stick*[1], pierce, has been confused, partly in ME. and completely in mod. E., with its derivative *stick*[2]. The reg. mod. pret. of *stick*[1] would be **stack* or **stake* (as in ME.), but the pret. has yielded to the influence of the pp., and, becoming **stoke*, appears in mod. E. with shortened vowel *stuck*, as also in the pp. (cf. *break*, pret. *brake*, now *broke*, pp. *broken; speak*, pret. *spake*, now *spoke*, pp. *spoken*—verbs phonetically parallel to *stick*[1]).] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pierce or puncture with a pointed instrument, as a dagger, sword, or pin; pierce; stab.

The sowdan and the Cristen everichone
Ben al tohewe [hewed] and *stiked* at the bord.
*Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 332.

He drew his shining blade,
Thinking to *stick* her where she stood.
*Clerk Colvill; or, The Mermaid* (Child's Ballads, I. 194).

A villain fitter to *stick* swine
Than ride abroad redressing women's wrong.
*Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

2. To push, thrust, or drive the point or end of, as into something which one seeks to pierce, or into a socket or other receptacle; place and fix by thrusting into something.

A broche golde and asure,
In whiche a ruby set was lik an herte,
Cryseyde hym gaf, and *stak* it on his sherte.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1372.

The Israelites . . . neither prayed to him, neither kissed his bones, nor offered, nor *sticked* up candles before him. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 128.

I would not see . . . thy fierce sister
In his anointed flesh *stick* boarish fangs.
*Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7. 58.

3. To thrust; cause to penetrate or enter in any way; loosely, to thrust or put (something) where it will remain, without any idea of penetration.

Byndez byhynde, at his bak, bothe two his handez, . . .
*Stik* hym stiffy in stokez.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 157.

A lean old gentleman . . . *stuck* his head out of the window. *J. S. Le Fanu*, Dragon Volant, i.

Behind the said ear was *stuck* a fresh rose.
*Kingsley*, Westward Ho, ii.

4. To insert in something punctured: as, to *stick* card-teeth; hence, to set with something pointed or with what is stuck in: as, to *stick* a cushion full of pins.

Tho chambur dore *stekes* tho vsher thenne
With preket [candles] and tortes [torches] that conne brenne. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 315.

*Biron.* A lemon.
*Long. Stuck* with cloves. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 654.

5. To thrust or fix upon something pointed: as, to *stick* a potato on a fork.

Their heads were *stuck* upon spears.
*Burke*, Rev. in France.

6. In *carp.*, to run or strike (a molding) with a molding-plane.—7†. To close; shut; shut up. See *steek*.

When the kyng had consayuit Cassandra noise,
He comaundet hir be caght, & closit full hard:
In a stithe house of ston *stake* hir vp fast.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7191.

**Stick a pin there**, make a note of that; take heed of that. [Colloq.]—**To stick off**†, to set off; adorn. Compare the phrase and quotation under II.

The humble variety whereof [of the Torch-bearers' habits] *stucke off* the more amplie the maskers high beauties, shining in the habits of themselues.
*Chapman*, Masque of the Middle Temple.

**To stick out**, to cause to project; protrude.—**To stick pigs**, to hunt wild hogs with the spear, the hunter being mounted, especially in British India. [Colloq.]

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To be fastened or fixed by or as by piercing or by insertion; remain where thrust in: as, the arrow *sticks* in the target.

Therein *stiked* a lily flour. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 196.

Lucretia's glove, wherein her needle *sticks*.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 317.

2. To be thrust; extend or protrude in any direction.

She espied his cloven foot,
From his gay robes *sticking* thro'.
*The Dæmon Lover* (Child's Ballads, I. 303).

**To stick off**†, to appear to advantage; show off; make a display.

I'll be your foil, Laertes; in mine ignorance
Your skill shall, like a star i' the darkest night,
*Stick* fiery *off* indeed. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 268.

**To stick out**, to project; be prominent.

One hair a little here *sticks out*, forsooth.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 2.

**To stick up**, to stand up; be erect. [Colloq.]—**To stick up for**, to espouse or maintain the cause of; speak or act in defense of; defend: as, to *stick up for* an absent friend; to *stick up for* the truth or one's rights. [Colloq.]

Heard him abuse you to Ringwood. Ringwood *stuck up for* you and for your poor governor—spoke up like a man—like a man who *sticks up for* a fellow who is down.
*Thackeray*, Philip, xi.

**To stick up to.** Same as *to stand up to* (which see, under *stand*). [Colloq.]

No matter how excellent may be the original disposition of the head boy, if there is no one who dare *stick up to* him, he soon becomes intolerable.
*Contemporary Rev.*, LV. 173.

**stick**[1] (stik), *n.* [< *stick*[1], *v.*] A thrust with a pointed instrument which pierces, or is intended to pierce.

**stick**[2] (stik), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stuck* (formerly *sticked*), ppr. *sticking*. [< ME. *sticken, stikken, stykken, stiken, styken, steken, stikien, stykien, stekien* (pret. *stikede*, etc.; also, by conformity with *stick*[1], pret. *stak*, pp. *steken, stoken*), be fastened, adhere, also fasten, < AS. *stician* (pret. *sticode*) (= MLG. *steken*), pierce, stab, intr. cleave, adhere, stick; a weak form, parallel with an unrecorded form to be assumed as the cognate of the LG., etc., weak verb, namely AS. **steccan* = MD. *stecken* = MLG. LG. *stecken* = OHG. *stecchen*, MHG. G. *stecken* (pret. *steckte;* also, by conformity with *stechen*, pret. *stach*), stick, set, stick fast, remain, = Sw. *sticka* = Dan. *stikke*, stab, sting (these appar. due in part to the LG. forms cognate with *stick*[1]); not found in Goth., where the form would be **stakjan*, standing for **staikjan* = AS. as if **stǣcan*, etc., a secondary form from the root **stik*, or else directly from the root **stak*, a collateral form of the root **stik:* see *stick*[1], and cf. *stick*[3]. The forms and senses of the primitive and derivative verbs become confused, and cannot now be wholly separated; in most dictionaries the two verbs are completely merged. Under *stick*[2] are put all uses of the verb so spelled not clearly belonging originally to *stick*[1] or *stick*[3]. The proper pret. of *stick*[2] is *sticked;* this has been superseded by *stuck*, or dial. *stack* (ME. *stak*), which prop. belongs only to *stick*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pierce; stab. See *stick*[1].—2. To fasten or attach by causing to adhere: as, to *stick* a postage-stamp on a letter.

Twenty ballads *stuck* about the wall.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 65.

You should be on the look-out when Debarry's side have *stuck* up fresh bills, and go and paste yours over them.
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxviii.

3. To cause to come to a stand; puzzle; pose. [Slang.]—4. To impose upon; cheat; chouse. [Slang.]

The pawnbrokers have been so often *stuck* . . . with inferior instruments that it is difficult to pledge even a really good violin.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 18.

The second purchaser found a customer willing to give ten francs for it, but the latter's family so ridiculed him for having been *stuck* on the canvas that he put it away out of sight in his garret. *The American*, XIII. 14.

5. To beat, as at a game of cards: with *for* before the penalty or stake: as, to *stick* one *for* the drinks at poker. [Slang.]—**To be stuck on**, to be greatly taken with; be enamored of. [Slang, U. S.]—**To be stuck up**, to be proud or conceited. [Colloq.]—**To stick one's self up**, to exalt or display one's self; assert one's self. [Colloq.]—**To stick up**, to plunder; waylay and rob: as, to *stick up* a mail-coach; to *stick up* a bank. [Bush-rangers' slang, Australia.]

Having attacked, or, in Australian phrase, *stuck up* the station, and made prisoners of all the inmates.
*Leisure Hour*, March, 1885, p. 192. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To cleave as by attraction or adhesion; adhere closely or tenaciously.

She nadde on but a streit olde sak,
And many a cloute on it ther *stak*.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 458.

The gray hairs yet *stack* to the heft.
*Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

And on thy ribs the limpet *sticks*.
*Tennyson*, The Sailor-Boy.

2. To remain where placed; hold fast; adhere; cling; abide.

A born devil, on whose nature
Nurture can never *stick*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 189.

Now began an ill name to *stick* upon the Bishops of Rome and Alexandria. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

But finding that they [doubts] still *stuck* with his followers, he took the last and best way of satisfying them.
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. ii.

"We may teach you to ride by-and-by, I see; I thought not to see you *stick* on so long—" "I should have *stuck* on much longer, sir, if her sides had not been wet."
*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xi.

3. To hold or cling in friendship and affection.

There is a friend that *sticketh* closer than a brother.
Prov. xviii. 24.

Like true, inseparable, faithful loves,
*Sticking* together in calamity.
*Shak.*, K. John, iii. 4. 67.

4. To be hindered from proceeding or advancing; be restrained from moving onward or from acting; be arrested in a course, career, or progress; be checked or arrested; stop.

And git in my synne y stonde and *sticke*,
Yuel custum ys ful hard to blynne.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 197.

I had most need of blessing, and "Amen"
*Stuck* in my throat. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2. 33.

We *stuck* upon a sand bank so fast that it was after sunset before we could get off.
*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 93.

5. To be embarrassed or puzzled; be brought to a standstill, as by being unable to interpret or remember the words one is attempting to read or recite.

They will *stick* a long time at a part of a demonstration, not for want of will and application, but really for want of perceiving the connection of two ideas.
*Locke*, Conduct of the Understanding, § 6.

Some of the young chaps *stick* in their parts. They get the stage-fever and knocking in the knees.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, III. 142.

6. To scruple; hesitate: with *at*.

I . . . desired his opinion of it, and in particular touching the paucity of Auditors, whereat I formerly *sticked*, as you may remember.
*Thomas Adams*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 148.

To serve him I should, I think, *stick* at nothing.
*Pepys*, Diary, IV. 141.

**To stick at it**, to persevere. [Colloq.]—**To stick by.** (*a*) To adhere closely to; be constant or faithful to.

For, of so many thousands that were vnder mine empire, you only haue folowed and *sticked by* me.
*J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, v.

(*b*) To remain with; abide in the memory or possession of: as, ill-gotten gains never *stick by* a man.

Nothing *stickes* faster *by* vs, as appeares,
Then that which we learne in our tender yeares.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 197.

**To stick in one's gizzard.** See *gizzard*.—**To stick in** or **to one's fingers**, to remain unlawfully in one's hands.

He was—if half Leicester's accusations are to be believed—a most infamous peculator. One-third of the money sent by the Queen for the soldiers *stuck in his fingers*.
*Motley*, Hist. United Netherlands, II. 87.

**To stick out**, to refuse to comply or come to terms; hold out or hold back: as, to *stick out* for a better price.—**To stick to**, to abide firmly and faithfully by; hold fast to: as, to *stick to* a resolution.

**stick**[2] (stik), *n.* [< *stick*[2], *v.*] 1. An adhesion, as by attraction or viscosity.

A magnetic *stick* between the wheels and the rails, which largely augments the amount of traction.
*Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVII. 194.

2. Hesitation; demur; a stop; a standstill.

When he came to the Hill Difficulty, he made no *stick* at that, nor did he much fear the lions.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, Sixth Stage.

3. A strike among workmen. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stick**[3] (stik), *n.* [< ME. *sticke, stikke*, < AS. *sticca*, a stick, peg, nail, = MD. *stick, steck*, MLG. *sticke*, LG. *stikke* = OHG. *sticcho, steccho, stecho* (> It. *stecco*, thorn, *stocca*, staff, F. *étiquette*, ticket, etc.), MHG. *stecke, steche*, G. *stecken*, a stick; cf. Icel. *stika*, stick (for fuel), a stick (yard-measure): so called as having orig. a sharp point; from the root of *stick*[1] (AS. **stecan*, etc.): see *stick*[1], *stick*[2], and cf. *stake, steak, stitch, stickle*[1], *etiquette, ticket*, etc.; also *stock*[1], etc.] 1. A piece of wood, generally rather long and slender; a branch of a tree or shrub cut or broken off; also, a piece of wood chopped or cut for burning or other use: often used figuratively.

Of all townes, castels, fortes, bridges, and habitations, they left not any *stick* standing.
*Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Wither'd *sticks* to gather, which might serve
Against a winter's day. *Milton*, P. R., i. 316.

Come, hostess, lay a few more *sticks* on the fire. And now, sing when you will.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 174.

2. A cudgel; a rod; a wand; especially, a walking-stick or cane.

Al-though thow stryke me with thi staffe, with *stikke* or with zerde. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 14.

Your old friend Mr. Burchell, walking . . . with the great *stick* for which we used so much to ridicule him!
*Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxx.

*Stick* is a large genus, running up from switch to cudgel, from rod to bludgeon. *De Quincey*, Homer, ii.

3. Anything in the form of a stick, or somewhat long and slender: as, a *stick* of candy; a *stick* of sealing-wax; one of the *sticks* of a fan, whether of wood, metal, or other material.

A painted Landskip Fann, cutt, gilded *Sticks*.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 176.

**4.** Specifically—(*a*) The wand or baton with which a musical conductor directs a chorus or orchestra. (*b*) The wooden rod or back of a bow for playing on a musical instrument of the viol class. (*c*) The woodon rod or wand, with a rounded or padded head, with which a drum or similar musical instrument is beaten and sounded; a drumstick.—**5.** In *printing:* (*a*) A composing-stick. (*b*) A piece of furniture used to lock up a form in a chase or galley. It is called, according to the place it occupies, *head-stick, foot-stick, side-stick,* or *gutter-stick.*—**6.** The rod which is carried by the head of a rocket, and serves to direct its flight.

And the final event to himself [Mr. Burke] has been that, as he rose like a rocket, he fell like the *stick.*
*T. Paine,* Letter to the Addressers.

**7.** A timber-tree. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**8.** *Naut.,* a mast: as, the gale was enough to blow the *sticks* out of her. [Humorous.]—**9.** That which is strung on a stick; a string: as, a *stick* of herring.—**10.** The number of twenty-five eels, or the tenth part of a bind, according to the old statute *de ponderibus.* Also called *strike.*—**11.** A stick-insect. See *stick-bug* and *walking-stick.*—**12.** A person who is stiff and awkward in bearing; hence, a stupid, incapable, or incompetent person. [Colloq.]

I was surprised to see Sir Henry such a *stick.* Luckily the strength of the piece did not depend upon him.
*Jane Austen,* Mansfield Park, xliii.

About the poorest *stick* for a legislator ever elected.
*New York Tribune,* Sept. 4, 1855.

**As cross as two sticks.** See *cross*[1].—**Devil on two sticks.** See *devil.*—**In a cleft stick.** See *cleft*[2].—**Long stick.** In measuring British muslins, *long stick* is the yard-measure of 36 inches and a thumb, equivalent to 37 inches. It is used to measure goods for the home market. Goods for the foreign market are measured by *short stick,* in which the yard consists of 35 inches and a thumb, or about 36 inches.—**Middle stick,** a measure containing 35½ inches and a thumb to the yard, or about 36½ inches.—**Stick and stone,** the whole; everything: as, to leave neither *stick* nor *stone* standing. Compare *stock and block,* under *stock*[1].

And this it was she swore, never to marry
But such a one whose mighty arm could carry . . .
Her bodily away through *stick and stone.*
*Beau. and Fl.,* Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 1.

**To beat all to sticks,** to outdo completely. [Colloq., Eng.]

Many ladies in Strasburg were beautiful, still
They were *beat all to sticks* by the lovely Odille.
*Barham,* Ingoldsby Legends, I. 239.

**To cut one's stick.** See *cut.*—**To go to sticks and staves,** to go to pieces; fall into ruin: in allusion to a tub with broken hoops.

She married a Highland drover or tacksman, I can't tell which, and they *went* all *to sticks and staves.*
*Miss Ferrier,* Inheritance, I. 95. (*Jamieson.*)

=**Syn. 2.** See *staff.*

**stick**[3] (stik), *v. t.* [< *stick*[3], *n.*] **1.** To furnish or set with sticks, as for climbing upon: said of peas.

But I . . . must . . . go *stick* some rows of peas which are already flourishing in our new garden.
*Carlyle,* in Froude, First Forty Years, xxiv.

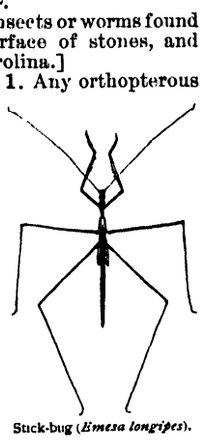
I was *sticking* peas in my own garden.
*Jean Ingelow,* Fated to be Free, vi.

**2.** In *printing,* to arrange in a composing-stick; compose: as, to *stick* type.

**stickadore†, stickadove†** (stik'a-dōr, -duv), *n.* [Also *stickadoue, sticadoue, stickado, steckado, sticados;* < F. *stœchados* (Cotgrave), for corrupt forms of NL. *stœchados, flos stœchados,* flower of *Stœchas: stœchados,* gen. of *Stœchas,* q. v.] A species of lavender, *Lavandula Stœchas,* used officinally. See *lavender*[2].

**stick-bait** (stik'bāt), *n.* Insects or worms found sticking to the under surface of stones, and used as bait. [North Carolina.]

**stick-bug** (stik'bug), *n.* **1.** Any orthopterous insect of the family *Phasmidæ:* particularly applied to *Diapheromera femorata,* the commonest insect of this kind in the United States, where it is also called *wood-horse, stick-insect, twig-bug, twig-insect, walking-twig, walking-stick, prairie-alligator, spectre,* and *devil's horse.* See cut under *Phasma.* [Local, U. S.]—**2.** A predaceous reduvioid bug of the United States, *Emesa longipes,* with a long slender brown body and long spider-like legs, the front pair of which are raptorial; the spider-bug. When lodged on a twig, it swings its body back and forth like some of the daddy-long-legs. This insect resembles some of the *Phasmidæ,* which receive the same name, but belongs to a different order.


Stick-bug (*Emesa longipes*).

**stick-culture** (stik'kul″tūr), *n.* A bacterial culture made by thrusting a platinum needle (sterilized and then dipped into a growth of the microbe or other material to be examined) into the culture-medium, as a tube of gelatin.

**sticked†.** An obsolete past participle of *stick*[2].

**sticker**[1] (stik'ėr), *n.* [< *stick*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which sticks or stabs; especially, one who kills swine or other animals by sticking or stabbing.

Master Bardell the pig-butcher, and his foreman, or, as he was more commonly called, Sam the *Sticker.*
*Hood,* Sketches on the Road, The Sudden Death.

**2.** An anglers' gaff. [Slang.]—**3.** A sharp remark or an embarrassing question, intended or adapted to silence or pose a person. *Thackeray.*

**sticker**[2] (stik'ėr), *n.* [< *stick*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who adheres, clings, or sticks to anything.

Although culture makes us fond *stickers* to no machinery, not even our own. *M. Arnold,* Culture and Anarchy, Pref.

**2.** One who sticks, or causes to adhere, as by pasting.

The bill-*sticker,* whose large flat basket, stuffed with placards, leaned near him against the settle.
*George Eliot,* Felix Holt, xxviii.

**3.** Same as *paster,* 2.—**4.** An article of merchandise which sticks by the dealer and does not meet with a ready sale. [U. S.]—**5.** In *organ-building,* a wooden rod serving to transmit motion between the ends of two reciprocating levers. Stickers are usually held in place by pins in their ends, which work freely in holes or slots in the lever-ends. See cut under *organ.*

**6.** *pl.* The arms of a crank-axis employed to change the plane and direction of a reciprocating motion. For distinction the arms are thus named when they act by compression, and are called *trackers* when they act by tension. The axis is termed a *roller.*

**stickful** (stik'fůl), *n.* [< *stick*[3] + *-ful.*] In *printing,* as much composed type as can be contained in a composing-stick.

**stick-handle** (stik'han″dl), *n.* The handle of a walking-stick. See *cane*[1].

**stick-helmet** (stik'hel″met), *n.* A mask with additional guards for the forehead and head, used in cudgel-play.

**stickiness** (stik'i-nes), *n.* The property of being sticky, adhesive, or tenacious; viscousness; glutinousness.

**sticking**[1] (stik'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stick*[1], *v.*] The act of stabbing or piercing. (*a*) The act of thrusting a knife or spear into the neck or body of a beast. Hence—(*b*) *pl.* The part of a beast's neck where it is stabbed by the butcher; a coarse and cheap cut of beef or pork.

The meat is bought in "pieces," of the same part as the sausage-makers purchase—the *stickings*—at about 3*d.* the pound.
*Mayhew,* London Labour and London Poor, I. 196.

(*c*) Stitching; needlework. [Scotch, in the form *steeking.*]

The cloth of it was satin fine,
And the *steeking* silken wark.
*The Jolly Goshawk* (Child's Ballads, III. 289).

**sticking**[2] (stik'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stick*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of coming to a stop. Compare *sticking-place.*

All *stickings* and hesitations seem stupid and stony.
*Donne,* Letters, iv.

Specifically—**2.** *pl.* The last of a cow's milk; strippings. [Prov. Eng.]

**sticking-place** (stik'ing-plās), *n.* The point where anything sticks, stays, or stops; a place of stay.

Which flower out of my hand shall never passe,
But in my heart shall have a *sticking-place.*
*Gorgeous Gallery of Gallant Inventions* (1578), quoted in [Furness's Variorum Shakespeare, Macbeth.

But screw your courage to the *sticking-place,*
And we'll not fail. *Shak.,* Macbeth, i. 7. 60.

**sticking-plaster** (stik'ing-plās″tėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *resin plaster* (which see, under *plaster*).—**2.** Court-plaster.

In the reign of Charles I., . . . suns, moons, stars, and even coaches and four were cut of *sticking plaister,* and stuck on the face.
*J. Ashton,* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 169.

**sticking-point** (stik'ing-point), *n.* Same as *sticking-place.*

One sight of thee would nerve me to the *sticking-point.*
*Disraeli,* Alroy, I. 2.

**stick-insect** (stik'in″sekt), *n.* Same as *stick-bug,* 1. See *walking-stick.*

**stick-in-the-mud** (stik'in-thē-mud'), *n.* An old fogy: a slow or insignificant person. [Colloq.]

This rusty-colored one [a pin] is that respectable old *stick-in-the-mud,* Nicias.
*T. Hughes,* Tom Brown at Oxford, I. x.

**stickit** (stik'it), *p. a.* [Sc. form of *sticked,* pp. of *stick*[2] (and *stick*[1]).] Stuck. [Scotch.]—**Stickit minister,** in Scotland, a student of theology who fails to obtain license, or a licentiate who fails to obtain a pastoral charge.

He became totally incapable of proceeding in his intended discourse . . . shut the Bible—stumbled down the pulpit-stairs, trampling upon the old women who generally take their station there—and was ever after designated as a *stickit minister.* *Scott,* Guy Mannering, ii.

**stick-lac** (stik'lak), *n.* See *lac*[2], 1.

**stickle**[1] (stik'l), *n.* [< ME. **stikel, *stykyl* (in comp.), < AS. *sticel* (also, with diff. formative, *sticcels*), a prickle, sting, = MD. *stekel,* later *stickel,* D. *stekel* = LG. *stikkel* (in comp.), also *stikke* = OHG. *stichil,* MHG. *stichel,* G. dial. *stickel,* a prickle, sting, = Icel. *stikill,* the pointed end of a horn, = Norw. *stikel,* a prickle (cf. MD. *staeckel,* OHG. *stachulla, stacchulla, stachilla, stachila,* MHG. G. *stachel,* a thorn, prickle, sting); akin to *sticca,* etc., a (pointed) stick (see *stick*[2]), < **stecan,* pierce, prick, stick: see *stick*[1].] A sharp point; a prickle; a spine. [Obsolete, except in *stickle*back, *stickle*-haired, *stickly,* and the local name Pike o' *Stickle,* one of the two Pikes of Langdale in England.]

**stickle**[2] (stik'l), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stikle;* < ME. *stikel,* < AS. *sticol, sticel,* steep, high, inaccessible, < **stecan,* pierce, prick, stick: see *stick*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Steep; high; inaccessible.—**2.** High, as the water of a river; swollen; sweeping; rapid.

When they came thither, the riuer of the Shenin, which inuironeth and runneth round about the citie, they found the same to be so deepe and *stikle* that they could not passe ouer the same. *Giraldus Cambrensis,* Conq. of Ireland, [p. 37 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

**II.** *n.* **1.** A shallow in a river where the water, being confined, runs with violence.

Patient anglers standing all the day
Neare to some shallow *stickle* or deepe bay.
*W. Browne,* Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

**2.** A current below a waterfall.

The water runs down with a strong, sharp *stickle,* and then has a sudden elbow in it, where the small brook trickles in. *R. D. Blackmore,* Lorna Doone, vii.

[Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

**stickle**[3] (stik'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stickled,* ppr. *stickling.* [A mod. var. of *stightle,* which also appears (with a reg. change of the orig. guttural *gh* to *f*) as *stiffle:* see *stightle.* In defs. II., 2, 3, the sense has been influenced by association with *stick*[2].] **I.**† *trans.* To interpose in and put a stop to; mediate between; pacify.

They ran unto him, and pulling him back, then too feeble for them, by force *stickled* that unnatural fray.
*Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, i.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.**† To interpose between combatants and separate them; mediate; arbitrate.

There had been blood shed if I had not *stickled.*
*W. Cartwright,* The Ordinary (Hazlitt's Dodsley, XII. 275).

**2.** To take part with one side or the other; uphold one party to a dispute.

Fortune (as she 's wont) turn'd fickle,
And for the foe began to *stickle.*
*S. Butler,* Hudibras, I. iii. 516.

You, Bellmour, are bound in Gratitude to *stickle* for him; you with Pleasure reap that Fruit which he takes pains to sow. *Congreve,* Old Batchelor, I. 4.

**3.** To contest or contend pertinaciously on insufficient grounds; insist upon some trifle.

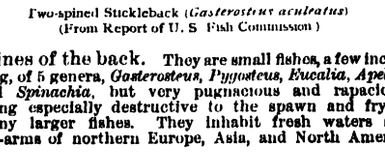
I hear no news about your bishops, farther than that the lord lieutenant *stickles* to have them of Ireland.
*Swift,* Letter, May 13, 1727.

**4.** To hesitate.

Some . . . *stickle* not to aver that you are cater-cousin with Beelzebub himself.
*Barham,* Ingoldsby Legends, I. 122.

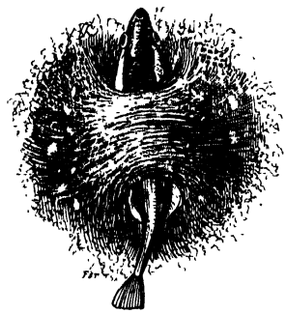
**5.** To play fast and loose; waver from one side to the other; trim.

**stickleback** (stik'l-bak), *n.* [Also corruptly *sticklebag,* and metamorphosed *tittlebat;* < ME. **stikelbak, stykylbak;* < *stickle*[1] + *back*[1]. Cf. *thornback,* and see *stickling.*] Any fish of the family *Gasterosteidæ:* so called from the sharp


Two-spined Stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*)
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission)

spines of the back. They are small fishes, a few inches long, of 5 genera, *Gasterosteus, Pygosteus, Eucalia, Apeltes,* and *Spinachia,* but very pugnacious and rapacious, being especially destructive to the spawn and fry of many larger fishes. They inhabit fresh waters and sea-arms of northern Europe, Asia, and North America

to the number of nearly 20 species. The common two- or three-spined stickleback, banstickle, burnstickle, or tittlebat, is *G. aculeatus*, 4 inches long. Another is the nine- or ten-spined, *Pygosteus pungitius*. The fifteen-spined stickleback, or sea-stickleback, is *Spinachia vulgaris*, of the northerly coasts of Europe, a marine species, from 5 to 7 inches long, of very slender elongate form, with a tubular snout. They are among the most characteristic fishes of the northern hemisphere in the colder regions. Except in the breeding-season, they live in shoals, and are sometimes numerous enough to become of commercial value for their oil or for manure. They are noted for the construction of elaborate nests which the male builds for the eggs, in which several females often or generally deposit their burden. The eggs are comparatively few, and while being hatched are assiduously guarded by the male. The local or popular synonyms of the sticklebacks are numerous, among them *prickleback*, *sprickleback*, *stickling*, and *sharpling*.



Nest of Stickleback.

**stickleback** (stik'l-bag), *n.* A corruption of *stickleback*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 5.

**stickle-haired**† (stik'l-hārd), *a.* Having a rough or shaggy coat; rough-haired.

Those [dogs] that serve for that purpose are *stickle haired*, and not unlike the Irish grayhounds.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 60.

**stickler** (stik'lėr), *n.* [An altered form of *stiteler*, **stightler*, after *stickle* for *stightle:* see *stickle*[3], *stightle*.] 1†. An attendant on or a judge of a contest, as a duel; a second; hence, an arbitrator; a peacemaker.

The dragon wing of night o'erspreads the earth,
And, *stickler*-like, the armies separates.
*Shak.*, T. and C., v. 8. 18.

*Buriasso*, a *stickler* or iudge of any combatants, such a one as brings into the listes such as shall fight a combat, or run at tilt. *Florio*, 1598.

Hee is a great *stickler* in the tumults of double Iugges, and venters his head by his Place, which is broke many times to keep whole the peace.
*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Constable.

2. An obstinate contender about anything, often about a thing of little consequence: as, a *stickler* for ceremony; an advocate; a partizan.

He was one of the delegates (together with Dr. Dale, &c.) for the Tryall of Mary Queen of Scots, and was a great *stickler* for the saving of her life.
*Aubrey*, Lives (William Aubrey).

**stickling** (stik'ling), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *styckelyng*; < ME. *stikeling*, *stykelynge*, *stekelyng*; < *stickle*[1] + *-ing*[3]. Cf. *stickleback*.] A fish: same as *stickleback*.

**stickly** (stik'li), *a.* [< *stickle*[1] + *-y*[1].] Prickly; rough. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stick-play** (stik'plā), *n.* Same as *cudgel-play* or *single-stick*.

**stick-pot** (stik'pot), *n.* A lath-pot for taking lobsters: the common form of lobster-trap, semicylindrical or rectangular in shape, and constructed of laths or of any narrow strips of wood.

Other names by which they are known to the fishermen are "box-traps," "house-pots," "*stick-pots*," and "lath-coops." *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 666.

**stickseed** (stik'sēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Echinospermum*, of the borage family. The genus consists of rather slender rough weeds whose seeds bear on the margin from one to three rows of barbed prickles, by which they adhere to clothing, etc. *E. Virginicum*, the beggar's-lice, is a leading American species.

**sticktail** (stik'tāl), *n.* The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. See cut under *Erismatura*. *J. P. Giraud*, 1844. [Long Island.]

**sticktight** (stik'tīt), *n.* A composite weed, *Bidens frondosa*, whose flat achenia bear two barbed awns; also, one of the seeds. The name is doubtless applied to other plants with adhesive seeds. Compare *beggar's-ticks*, *beggar's-lice*.

**sticky**[1] (stik'i), *a.* [< *stick*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Having the property of adhering to a surface; inclining to stick; adhesive; viscous; viscid; glutinous; tenacious.—2. Humid; producing stickiness; muggy: as, a disagreeable, *sticky* day. [Colloq.]

**sticky**[2] (stik'i), *a.* [< *stick*[3] + *-y*[1].] Like a stick; stiff.

But herbs draw a weak juyce, and have a soft stalk; and therefore those amongst them which last longest are herbs of strong smell, and with a *sticky* stalk.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 588.

**Sticta** (stik'tą), *n.* [NL. (Schreber, 1774), < Gr. στικτός, spotted, dappled, punctuated, verbal adj. < στίζειν, mark with a pointed instrument, prick: see *stigma*.] A large, mostly tropical, genus of parmeliaceous lichens, of the family *Peltigerei*. The thallus is frondose-foliaceous, variously lobed, but for the most part wide-lobed, and coriaceous or cartilaginous in texture. The apothecia are scutelliform, submarginal, elevated, and blackened; the spores are fusiform and acicular, two- to four-celled, usually colorless. There are about 20 North American species. Some of the exotic species, as *S. argyracea*, are rich in coloring matter. See *crottles*[2], *hazel-crottles*, *lungwort*, 3, *oaklungs*, *rag*[1], 3, and cut under *apothecium*.

**sticteine** (stik'tē-in), *a.* [Irreg. < *Sticta* + *-ine*.] In *bot.*, relating or belonging to the genus *Sticta*. *E. Tuckerman*, N. A. Lichens, I. 83.

**stictiform** (stik'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Sticta* + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form or characters of the genus *Sticta*.

**stidt**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stead*.

**stiddy**[1] (stid'i), *n.* A dialectal form of *stithy*.

James Yorke, a blacksmith of Lincoln, . . . is a servant as well of Apollo as Vulcan, turning his *stiddy* into a study.
*Fuller*, Worthies, Lincoln, II. 295.

**stiddy**[2], *a.* A dialectal form of *steady*[1].

**stie**†. See *sty*[1], *sty*[2], *sty*[3].

**Stiebel's canal.** See *canal*[1].

**stieve, stievely.** See *steeve*[1], *steevely*.

**stife**[1] (stīf), *a.* A dialectal variant of *stiff*.

**stife**[2] (stīf), *n.* [Cf. *stifle*, *stive*[2].] Suffocating vapor. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

A large open-mouthed chimney or stack, about 45 feet high (one for each set), which serves to carry off the smoke from the fires, the fumes from the metal, and the *stife* from the grease.
*W. H. Wahl*, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, lxv. 517.

**stiff** (stif), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. *stife*, *stive* (with diphthong after orig. long vowel); < ME. *stif*, *styf*, *steef*, *stef*, < AS. *stif* or *stīf* = OFries. *stef*, North Fries. *stif*, *styf*, *stīf* (Siebs) = MD. *stief*, *stijf*, D. *stijf* = MLG. *stif* or *stīf*, LG. *stief* = MHG. *stīf* (appar. < MLG.), G. *steif* = Dan. *stiv* = Sw. *styf* = Norw. *stiv* (Icel. **stífr* (Webster), not found, *stýfr* (Haldorsen), prob., like the other Scand. forms, of LG. origin); Teut. √ *stif*, *stīf;* akin to Lith. *stiprus*, strong, *stipti*, be stiff, L. *stipes*, a stem (see *stipe*). Cf. *stifle*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Rigid; not easily bent; not flexible or pliant; not flaccid: as, *stiff* paper; a cravat *stiff* with starch.

A *stif* spere. *King Alisaunder*, l. 2745.

Oh God, my heart! she is cold, cold, and *stiff* too,
*Stiff* as a stake; she's dead!
*Fletcher*, Double Marriage, v. 2.

Hark! that rustle of a dress,
*Stiff* with lavish costliness!
*Lowell*, The Ghost-Seer.

2. Not fluid; thick and tenacious; neither soft nor hard: as, a *stiff* batter; *stiff* clay.

I grow *stiff*, as cooling metals do.
*Dryden*, Indian Emperor, v. 2.

3. Drawn tight; tense: as, a *stiff* cord.

Then the two men which did hold the end of the line, still standing there, began to draw, & drew til they had drawn the ends of the line *stiffe*, & together.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 433.

Keep a *stiff* rein, and move but gently on;
The coursers of themselves will run too fast.
*Addison*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

4. Not easily bent; not to be moved without great friction or exertion; not working smoothly or easily.

As he [Rip Van Winkle] rose to walk, he found himself *stiff* in the joints. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 56.

The plugs were *stiff*, and water could not be got.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, v.

5. Not natural and easy in movement; not flowing or graceful; cramped; constrained: as, a *stiff* style of writing or speaking.

And his address, if not quite French in ease,
Not English *stiff*, but frank, and form'd to please.
*Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 671.

Our hard, *stiff* lines of life with her
Are flowing curves of beauty.
*Whittier*, Among the Hills.

6. Rigidly ceremonious; formal in manner; constrained; affected; unbending; starched: as, a *stiff* deportment.

This kind of good manners was perhaps carried to an excess, so as to make conversation too *stiff*, formal, and precise. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 119.

7. Strong and steady in motion: as, a *stiff* breeze.

And, like a field of standing corn that 's mov'd
With a *stiff* gale, their heads bow all one way.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iii. 1.

8. Strong; lusty; stanch, both physically and mentally. [Now provincial only.]

Yet oft they quit
The dank, and, rising on *stiff* pennons, tower
The mild aereal sky. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 441.

Somtyme I was an archere good,
A *styffe* and eke a stronge,
I was commytted the best archere
That was in mery Englonde.
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 120).

9. Strong: said of an alcoholic drink, or mixed drink of which spirit forms a part.

But, tho' the port surpasses praise,
My nerves have dealt with *stiffer*.
*Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

10. Firm in resistance or persistence; obstinate; stubborn; pertinacious.

A grene hors gret & thikke,
A stede ful *stif* to strayne [guide].
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 178.

Ther the batayle was *stiffest* and of more strengthe.
*Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

The boy remained *stiff* in his denial, and seemed not affected with the apprehension of death.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 58.

11. Hard to receive or accept; hard to bear.

Labienus—
This is *stiff* news—hath with his Parthian force
Extended Asia from Euphrates.
*Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2. 104.

12. Hard to master or overcome; very difficult: as, a *stiff* examination in mathematics.

We now left the carriages, and began a *stiff* climb to the top of the hill. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 447.

13. *Naut.*, bearing a press of canvas or of wind without careening much; tending to keep upright: as, a *stiff* vessel; a *stiff* keel: opposed to *crank*.

It continued a growing storm all the day, and towards night so much wind as we bore no more sail but so much as should keep the ship *stiff*.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 17.

14. High; steep: as, a *stiff* price. [Slang.]—15. Unyielding; firm: said of prices, markets, etc.: as, the wheat-market is *stiff*. [Commercial slang.]—16. Rigid as in death; dead. [Slang.]—**A stiff neck.** See *neck*.—**To keep a stiff upper lip.** See *lip*.—**Syn.** 1. Unbending, unyielding.—6. Prim, punctilious.—10. Inflexible, uncompromising.

II. *n.* 1. A dead body; a corpse. [Slang.]

They piled the *stiffs* outside the door—
They made, I reckon, a cord or more.
*John Hay*, Mystery of Gilgal.

2. In *hatting*, a stiffener.—3. Negotiable paper. [Commercial slang.]—4. Forged paper. [Thieves' slang.]—**To do a bit of stiff**, to accept or discount a bill. [Slang.]

How are the Three per Cents, you little beggar? I wish you'd *do* me *a bit of stiff;* and just tell your father, if I may overdraw my account, I'll vote with him.
*Thackeray*, Newcomes, vi.

**stiff** (stif), *v. i.* [< ME. *stiffen*, *styffen*, a later form of *stiven*, early ME. **stifien*, < AS. *stifian* or *stīfian*, be stiff, < *stif*, *stīf*, stiff: see *stiff*, *a.*, and cf. *stive*[1], the older form of the verb.] To become or grow stiff. (*a*) To become upright or strong.

As sone as they [chicks] *styffe* and that they steppe kunne,
Than cometh and crieth her owen kynde dame.
*Richard the Redeless*, iii. 54.

(*b*) To become obstinate or stubborn.

But Dido affrighted *stift* also in her obstinat onset.
*Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv

**stiff-borne** (stif'bōrn), *a.* Carried on with unyielding constancy or perseverance.

The *stiff-borne* action. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 177.

**stiffen** (stif'n), *v.* [= Sw. *styfna* = Dan. *stivne;* < *stiff* + *-en*[1].] I. *intrans.* To become stiff. (*a*) To become less flexible or pliant; become rigid.

With chatt'ring teeth he stands, and *stiff'ning* hair,
And looks a bloodless image of despair!
*Pope*, Iliad, xiii. 364.

In this neighbourhood I have frequently heard it said that if a corpse does not *stiffen* within a reasonable time it is a sign of another death in the family.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 114.

(*b*) To become less soft or fluid; grow thicker or harder; become inspissated: as, jellies *stiffen* as they cool.

The tender soil then *stiff'ning* by degrees. *Dryden.*

(*c*) To become steady and strong: as, a *stiffening* breeze. (*d*) To become unyielding; grow rigid, obstinate, or formal.

Sir Aylmer Aylmer slowly *stiffening* spoke:
"The girl and boy, Sir, know their differences!"
*Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

(*e*) To become higher in price; become firmer or more unyielding: as, the market *stiffens*. [Commercial slang.]

II. *trans.* To make stiff. (*a*) To make less pliant or flexible.

From his saddle heavily down-leapt,
*Stiffened*, as one who not for long has slept.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 259.

(*b*) To make rigid, constrained, formal, or habitual.

I pity kings, whom Worship waits upon, . . .
Whom Education *stiffens* into state.
*Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 125.

(*c*) To make more thick or viscous; inspissate: as, to *stiffen* paste. (*d*) To make stubborn or obstinate.

The man . . . who is settled and *stiffened* in vice.
*Barrow*, Sermons, III. xvi. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**stiffener** (stif'nėr), *n.* [< *stiffen* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which stiffens. (*a*) Formerly used specifically for a piece of stiff material worn inside a stock or neckcloth, and also for a similar device worn in leg-of-mutton sleeves. (*b*) In *bookbinding*, a thick paper or thin millboard used by bookbinders as an inner lining to book-covers to give them the needed stiffness.

**stiffening** (stif'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stiffen*, *v.*] 1. Something that is used to make a substance stiff or less soft, as starch.—2. Something inserted to make a garment, or part of a garment, stiff and capable of keeping its shape. See *buckram*, *crinoline*.

**stiffening-machine** (stif'ning-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *hat-making*, an apparatus for applying the heated composition used to harden and stiffen the felt of hats. It consists of a vat filled with melted shellac, and a pair of rollers for removing the superfluous stiffening material after the hat has been dipped in the vat.

**stiffening-order** (stif'ning-ôr″dėr), *n.* A custom-house warrant by which ballast or heavy goods may be taken on board before the whole inward cargo is discharged, to prevent the vessel from getting too light. *Imp. Dict.*

**stiff-hearted** (stif'här'ted), *a.* Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.

They are impudent children and *stiffhearted*.
Ezek. ii. 4.

**stiffle**[1] (stif'l), *n.* A dialectal form of *stighle*, *stickle*[3].

**stiffle**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stifle*[2].

**stiffler** (stif'lėr), *n.* [Also *stifler*; < late ME. *styffeler*, a var. of **stightler*, whence also *stickler*: see *stickler*, *stickle*, *stiffle*, *stighle*.] 1†. Same as *stickler*.

The king intendeth, in eschewing all inconvenients, to be as big as they both, and to be a *styffeler* atween them.
*Paston Letters*, III. 98, quoted in J. Gairdner's Richard [III. i.

The drift was, as I judged, for Dethick to continue such *stiflers* in the College of his pupils, to win him in time by hook or crook the master's room.
*Abp. Parker*, p. 252. (*Davies.*)

2. A busybody. *Halliwell* (spelled *stifler*). [Prov. Eng.]

**stiffly** (stif'li), *adv.* [< ME. *stifliche*, *styfly*, *stifli* (= MD. *stijflick*); < *stiff* + *-ly*[2].] In a stiff manner, in any sense of the word *stiff*.

And you, my sinews, grow not instant old,
But bear me *stiffly* up. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 95.

Pistorius and others *stiffly* maintain the use of charms, words, characters, &c. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 271.

**stiff-neck** (stif'nek), *n.* Cervical myalgia; sometimes, true torticollis.

**stiff-necked** (stif'nekt or -nek″ed), *a.* Stubborn; inflexibly obstinate; contumacious: as, a *stiff-necked* people.

**stiff-neckedness** (stif'nekt-nes or -nek″ed-nes), *n.* The property or character of being stiff-necked; stubbornness.

**stiffness** (stif'nes), *n.* [< ME. *styfnesse*, *styfnes*; < *stiff* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being stiff, in any sense.

**stifftail** (stif'tāl), *n.* The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. See cut under *Erismatura*. [Local, U. S.]

**stiff-tailed** (stif'tāld), *a.* Having rigid rectrices or tail-feathers denuded to the base; erismaturine: specifically noting ducks of the genus *Erismatura*.

**stifle**[1] (stī'fl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stifled*, ppr. *stifling*. [Early mod. E. also *stifil*; < Icel. *stifla* = Norw. *stivla*, dam up, choke, stop, perhaps (like Norw. *stivra*, stiffen) freq. of Norw. *stiva* = Sw. *styfva* = Dan. *stive* = ME. *stiven*, stiffen: see *stive*[1], *stiff*, *v.* The word was prob. confused with E. *stive*[2], < OF. *estiver*, pack tight, stive: see *steve*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To choke up; dam up; close.

Make fast the chamber door, *stifle* the keyhole and the crannies. *Shirley*, Traitor, iii. 1.

2. To kill by impeding respiration, as by covering the mouth and nose, by introducing an irrespirable substance into the lungs, or by other means; suffocate or greatly oppress by foul air or otherwise; smother.

Sure, if I had not pinch'd you 'till you wak'd, you had *stifled* me with Kisses. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, ii. 3.

I took my leave, being half *stifled* with the closeness of the room. *Swift*, Account of Partridge's Death.

3. To stop the passage of; arrest the free action of; extinguish; deaden; quench: as, to *stifle* flame; to *stifle* sound.

They [colored bodies] stop and *stifle* in themselves the rays, which they do not reflect or transmit.
*Newton*, Opticks, I. ii. x.

She whisper'd, with a *stifled* moan.
*Tennyson*, Mariana in the South.

4. To suppress; keep from active manifestation; keep from public notice; conceal; repress; destroy: as, to *stifle* inquiry; to *stifle* a report; to *stifle* passion; to *stifle* convictions.

A record surreptitiously or erroneously made up, to *stifle* or pervert the truth. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xxv.

=**Syn.** 2. *Suffocate*, *Strangle*, etc. See *smother*.—4. To hush, muffle, muzzle, gag.

II. *intrans.* To suffocate; perish by asphyxia.

You shall *stifle* in your own report,
And smell of calumny. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4. 158.

**stifle**[2] (stī'fl), *n.* [Formerly also *stiffle*; appar. < *stiff*, dial. *stife*: see *stiff*.] 1. The stifle-joint.

If the horse bee but hurt in the *stiffle* with some stripe or straine.
*Topsell*, Four-Footed Beasts (1607), p. 405. (*Halliwell.*)

2. Disease or other affection of the stifle-bone or stifle-joint, as dislocation or fracture of the patella.

**stifle-bone** (stī'fl-bōn), *n.* The patella of the horse; the kneepan, kneecap, or bone of the stifle-joint.

**stifled** (stī'fld), *a.* [Formerly also *stiffled*; < *stifle*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Affected with stifle. See *stifle*[2], 2.

The horse is said to be *stiffled* when the stiffling bone is removed from the place.
*Topsell*, Four-Footed Beasts (1607), p. 405. (*Halliwell.*)

**stifle-joint** (stī'fl-joint), *n.* The stifle or knee-joint of the horse; the joint of the hind leg between the hip and the hock, whose convexity points forward, which is close to the belly, and which corresponds to the human knee. See cut under *Equidæ*.

**stifler** (stī'flėr), *n.* [< *stifle*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[2].] *Milit.* See *camouflet*.

**stifle-shoe** (stī'fl-shö), *n.* A form of horseshoe exposing a curved surface to the ground: used in treating a stifled horse. It is fixed on the sound foot, with the effect of forcing the animal to throw its weight on the weak joint, and thus strengthen it by exercise.

**stifling** (stī'fling), *p. a.* Close; oppressive; suffocating: as, a *stifling* atmosphere.

E'en in the *stifling* bosom of the town.
*Cowper*, Task, iv. 753.

**stifling-bone**†, *n.* Same as *stifle-bone*.

**stight**†, *v.* [ME. *stigten*, < AS. *stihtan*, *stihtian* (for **stiftan*), order, rule, govern, = MD. D. *stichten*, found, build, impose a law, = OHG. MHG. G. *stiften* = Icel. *stipta*, *stifta*, *stigta* = Sw. *stifta*, *stikta* = Dan. *stifte*, found, institute; cf. Icel. *stētt*, foundation, pavement, stepping-stone, foot-piece. Hence *stighle*.] To found; establish; set.

The ston that theron was *stiȝt* was of so stif vertu
That neuer man vpon mold migt it him on haue.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4425.

**stightle**†, *v.* [< ME. *stightlen*, *stythtlen*, *stighlelen*, *stiȝtlen*, *styȝtlen*, order, arrange, direct, freq. of *stighten*, AS. *stihtan*, order, rule, govern: see *stight*. Hence mod. E. *stickle*[3], *stiffle*[2], q. v.] I. *trans.* 1. To order; arrange; dispose of; take order concerning; govern; direct.

That other was his stiward that *stiȝtled* al his meyne.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1199.

II. *intrans.* To make arrangements; treat; direct; mediate; stickle.

When thay com to the courte keppte wern thay fayre,
*Styȝtled* with the stewarde, stad in the halle.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed Morris), ii. 90.

**stigma**[1] (stig'mä), *n.*; E. pl. *stigmas* (stig'mäz), used chiefly in senses 1, 2, and 6; L. pl. *stigmata* (stig'ma-tä), used more or less in all the senses. [= F. *stigmate* = Sp. Pg. *estigma* = It. *stimate*, *stigma* = G. *stigma*, < NL. *stigma*, < L. *stigma*, < Gr. *στίγμα*, pl. *στίγματα*, a mark, esp. of a pointed instrument, a spot, brand, < *στίζειν*, mark (with a point), prick, brand: see *stick*[1].] 1. A mark made with a red-hot iron, formerly in many countries upon criminals as a badge of infamy; a brand impressed on slaves and others.

The Devil, however, does not imprint any *stigma* upon his new vassal, as in the later stories of witch-compacts.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 95.

2. Any mark of infamy, slur, or disgrace which attaches to a person on account of evil conduct.

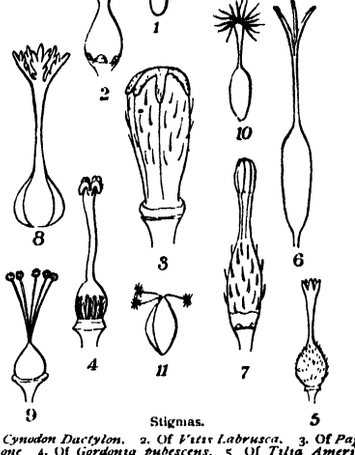
Happy is it for him that the blackest *stigma* that can be fastened upon him is that his robes were whiter than his brethren's. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, Pref.

3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a mark; a marked point or place: variously applied to marks of color, as a spot, and to many different pores or small holes. Specifically—(*a*) A birth-mark; a nævus. (*b*) The point or place on the surface of an ovary where a mature Graafian follicle ruptures. (*c*) In *ornith.*, the place where the calyx or ovisac of the ovary ruptures to discharge an ovum into the oviduct. See *calyx*, 3 (*b*). (*d*) In *entom.*: (1) The exterior orifice of a trachea; a spiracle. See cuts under *pulmonary*, *flesh-fly*, *sheep-bot*, and *Acarida*. (2) A chitinous spot or mark on the anterior margin of the fore wings of many insects, formed by a special enlargement of a vein; a pterostigma. (*e*) In *Protozoa*, a spot of pigment; the so-called eye of an infusorian. (*f*) In *Annelida*, one of the pores or openings of the segmental organs. (*g*) In *Hydrozoa*, the pore by which a pneumatocyst opens to the exterior. See cut under *Hydrozoa*. (*h*) In *Pharyngopneusta*, as an ascidian, one of the ciliated openings by which the cavity of the pharynx is placed in communication with that of the atrial canal. See cuts under *Appendicularia* and *Tunicata*.

4. A place or point on the skin which bleeds periodically or at irregular intervals during some mental states. The spontaneous appearance of stigmata was formerly regarded superstitiously.—5. *pl.* In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, marks said to have been supernaturally impressed upon the bodies of certain persons in imitation of the wounds on the crucified body of Christ.

In the life of St. Francis of Assisi we have the first example of the alleged miraculous infliction of *stigmata*.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 549.

6. In *bot.*, a modified part of the style or, when that is wanting, of the surface of the ovary, which in impregnation receives the pollen. In




Stigmas.

1. Of *Cynodon Dactylon*. 2. Of *Vitis Labrusca*. 3. Of *Papaver Argemone*. 4. Of *Gordonia pubescens*. 5. Of *Tilia Americana*. 6. Of *Silene Pennsylvanica*. 7. Of *Tribulus cistoides*. 8. Of *Dionæa muscipula*. 9. Of *Linum Virginianum*. 10. Of *Parietaria officinalis*. 11. Of *Rumex obtusifolius*.

the latter case the stigma is said to be *sessile*, as in the poppy and the tulip. When the style is present, the stigma may be *terminal*, occupying its summit, as in the plum and cherry, or *lateral*, running down its face in one or two lines, as in *Ranunculus*. Its form and appearance are very various. In many plants there is only one stigma, while in others there are two, three, five, or many, according to the number of styles or style-branches. The stigma is composed of delicate cellular tissue; its surface is destitute of true epidermis, and is usually moist. See *pistil* (with cut) and *pollen-tube*.

**stigma**[2] (stig'mä), *n.* [Gr. *στίγμα*, the ligature ϛ, an altered form, to bring in *στ*, of *σίγμα* or *σῖγμα*, the letter *σ*, ς, sigma: see *sigma*. The ligature was also called *στι*.] In *Gr. gram.* and *paleog.*, a ligature (ϛ) still sometimes used for *στ* (*st*), and also used as a numeral (6).

**stigma-disk** (stig'mä-disk), *n.* In *bot.*, a disk forming the seat of a stigma, sometimes produced by the fusion of two or more style-apices, as in *Asclepias*.

**stigmal** (stig'mal), *a.* [< *stigma*[1] + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a stigma; stigmatic. Specifically applied in entomology to a vein of the wings of some insects, whose modification makes a stigma (pterostigma).

**Stigmaria** (stig-mā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *stigma*, a mark (see *stigma*[1]), + *-aria*.] A former genus of fossil plants, very abundant in many regions in the coal-measures, and especially in the under-clay, or clayey material (often mixed with more or less sand) by which most seams of coal are underlain; also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. These plants are cylindrical root-like bodies, usually starting from a center in four main branches, and afterward bifurcating irregularly, and extending sometimes to great distances. The bodies are covered with small round depressions or scars arranged in lozenge-shaped patterns, and each the point of attachment of a ribbon-shaped filament or rootlet. In some cases the stigmarias have been found attached to trunks of *Sigillaria*, in such a position as would naturally be occupied by the roots with reference to the stem of the plant or tree; hence they have been admitted by most paleobotanists to be in fact the roots of the widely distrib-

uted coal-plant called *Sigillaria*. Some who maintain this, however, admit that the relation of the stigmarias to the plant itself was peculiar; while others believe that they were floating stems, able under favorable conditions to play the part of roots. This opinion has for its support the fact that thick beds of under-clay are frequently found almost entirely made up of remains of stigmarias, while not even a fragment of *Sigillaria* can be found in the vicinity.

**Stigmarian** (stig-mā′ri-an), *a.* [< *Stigmaria* + *-an.*] Relating to, containing, or consisting of *Stigmaria*. *Geol. Mag.*, No. 267, p. 407.

**stigmarioid** (stig-mā′ri-oid), *a.* [< *Stigmaria* + *-oid.*] In *bot.*, resembling *Stigmaria*.

**stigmata,** *n.* Latin plural of *stigma*[1].

**stigmatal** (stig′ma-tal), *a.* [< *stigmata* + *-al.*] In *entom.*, pertaining to, near, or containing the stigmata or breathing-pores; stigmatic: as, the *stigmatal* line of a caterpillar.

**stigmatic** (stig-mat′ik, formerly also stig′ma-tik), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *stigmaticus*, < L. *stigma*, < Gr. *στίγμα*, a mark, brand: see *stigma*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a stigma, in any sense of that word. Specifically—(*a*) Having the character of a brand; ignominious.

Print in my face
The most *stigmaticke* title of a villaine.
*Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 110).

(*b*) Marked with or as with a stigma or brand; repulsive; abhorrent.

So the world is become ill favoured and shrewd-pated, as politic in brain as it is *stigmatic* in limbs.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 19.

(*c*) In *nat. hist.*, belonging to or having the character of a stigma; stigmal. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 374. (*d*) In *bot.*, receptive of pollen: said of parts of the style which have the function without the form of a stigma, as the "silk" of maize. (*e*) Bearing the stigmata; stigmatized. See *stigma*[1], 5.—**Stigmatic cells,** in *bot.*, same as *tid-cells*.

**II.** *n.* 1. A person who is marked with stigmata, in the ecclesiastical or the pathological sense; a stigmatist.—2. A criminal who has been branded; one who bears upon his person the marks of infamy or punishment; a notorious profligate.

Convaide him to a justice, where one swore
He had been branded *stigmatic* before.
*Philomythie* (1616). (*Nares.*)

3. One on whom nature has set a mark of deformity.

But like a foul, mis-shapen *stigmatic*,
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 136.

**stigmatical** (stig-mat′i-kal), *a.* [< *stigmatic* + *-al.*] Same as *stigmatic*. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 2. 22.

**stigmatically** (stig-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* With stigmata; with a mark of infamy or deformity.

If you spye any man that has a looke,
*Stigmatically* drawne, like to a furies,
(Able to fright) to such I'le give large pay.
*Dekker*, Wonder of a Kingdom, iii. i.

**stigmatiferous** (stig-ma-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stigma*(*t-*), a stigma, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, stigma-bearing.

**stigmatiform** (stig′ma-ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *stigma*(*t-*), stigma, + L. *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, having the structure or appearance of a stigma, spiracle, or breathing-pore; spiraculiform.

**stigmatisation, stigmatise,** etc. See *stigmatization*, etc.

**stigmatist** (stig′ma-tist), *n.* [< Gr. *στίγμα*(*τ-*), a mark, a brand (see *stigma*[1]), + *-ist.*] One on whom the stigmata, or marks of Christ's wounds, are said to be supernaturally impressed.

**stigmatization** (stig′ma-ti-zā′shon), *n.* [< *stigmatize* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of stigmatizing, or the condition of being stigmatized; specifically, the supposed miraculous impression of the marks of Christ's wounds on the bodies of certain persons.—2. The act, process, or result of producing, as by hypnotic suggestion, on the surface of the body points or lines which bleed. [Recent.]

Also spelled *stigmatisation*.

**stigmatize** (stig′ma-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stigmatized*, ppr. *stigmatizing*. [< F. *stigmatiser* = Sp. *estigmatizare* = Pg. *estigmatisar* = It. *stimatizzare*, < ML. *stigmatizare*, < Gr. *στιγματίζειν*, mark, brand, < *στίγμα*(*τ-*), a mark, brand: see *stigma*[1].] 1. To mark with a stigma or brand.

They had more need some of them . . . to have their cheeks *stigmatised* with a hot iron.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 474.

2. To set a mark of disgrace on; disgrace with some mark or term of reproach or infamy.

It was thought proper to restrain it [comedy] within bounds by a law enacting that no person should be *stigmatized* under his real name.
*Goldsmith*, Essay, Origin of Poetry.

3. To produce red points, sometimes bleeding, in or on: as, a person or the skin *stigmatized* by hypnotic suggestion. [Recent.]

Also spelled *stigmatise*.

**stigmatized** (stig′ma-tīzd), *p. a.* 1. Marked with a stigma; branded; specifically, marked with the stigmata of the passion.—2. Resembling stigmata: as, the *stigmatized* dots on the skin in measles.

Also spelled *stigmatised*.

**stigmatose** (stig′ma-tōs), *a.* [< NL. **stigmatosus*, < *stigma*[1], a stigma: see *stigma*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, same as *stigmatic*.—2. Affected with stigmata; stigmatized.

**stigme** (stig′mē), *n.* [< Gr. *στιγμή*, a prick, point.] 1. In *Gr. paleog.*, a dot used as a punctuation-mark; especially, a dot placed at the top of the line, like the later Greek colon, and having the value of a period.—2. In *Gr. pros.*, a dot placed over a time or syllable to mark the ictus.

**Stigmonema** (stig-mō-nē′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στίγμα*, a mark, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] A genus of cyanophycous algæ, giving name to the family *Stigmonemeæ*.

**Stigmonemeæ** (stig-mō-nē′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stigmonema* + *-eæ.*] A family of cyanophycous algæ, embraced, according to late systematists, in the order *Scytonemaceæ*.

**Stigmus** (stig′mus), *n.* [NL. (Jurine, 1807), < Gr. *στίγμα*, a mark: see *stigma*[1].] In *entom.*, a genus of fossorial wasps, of the family *Pemphredonidæ*, having a large stigma to the fore wing and a petiolate abdomen. *S. troglodytes* of Europe makes its cells in the hollow straws of thatched roofs, and provisions them with masses of immature *Thripes*.

**stilar,** *a.* See *stylar*.

**Stilbeæ** (stil′bē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *στίλβειν*, glitter, shine, + *-eæ.*] A division of hyphomycetous fungi, characterized by the cohering of the spore-bearing hyphæ into a dense and slender stipe.

**stilbite** (stil′bīt), *n.* [< Gr. *στίλβειν*, glitter, shine, + *-ite*[2].] 1. A common zeolitic mineral, usually occurring in radiated or sheaf-like tufts of crystals having a pearly luster on the surface of cleavage. It varies in color from white to brown or red. It is essentially a hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium. Also called *desmine*. See cut under *tufted*.

2. The mineral heulandite.

**stile**[1] (stīl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *style*; < ME. *stile*, *style*, *stigele*, < AS. *stigel* (= OHG. *stigila*, *stiagil*, MHG. *stiegel*, *stigele*, a step, G. dial. *stegel*, a step), a stile, < *stigan* (pp. *stigen*), climb, ascend. Cf. *sty*[1], *n.*, and *stair.*] 1. A series of steps, or a frame of bars and steps, for ascending and descending in getting over a fence or wall.

Jog on, jog on, the foot-path way,
And merrily hent the *stile*-a.
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 133.

2. In *carp.*, a vertical part of a piece of framing, into which the ends of the rails are fixed by mortises and tenons. See cut of panel-door, under *door*.

**stile**[2]†, *n.* A former and more correct spelling of *style*[1].

**stile**[3]†, *n.* A former spelling of *style*[2].

**stilet**[1]† (sti-let′), *n.* A former and more correct form of *stiletto*. *Scott*, Monastery.

**stilet**[2] (stī′let), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a small style; a stylet.

**stilette**† (sti-let′), *n.* Same as *stylet*.

**stiletto** (sti-let′ō), *n.* [< It. *stiletto*, a dagger, dim. of *stilo*, a dagger, < L. *stilus*, a stake, a pointed instrument: see *stile*[2], *style*[2], and cf. *stylet.*] 1. A dagger having a blade slender and narrow, and thick in proportion to its width—that is, triangular, square, etc., in section, instead of flat.—2. A small sharp-pointed implement used for making eyelet-holes and for similar purposes. Stilettos are of ivory, bone, metal, and other materials.—3†. A beard trimmed into a sharp-pointed form.

The *stiletto* beard,
O, it makes me afeard,
It is so sharp beneath.
*Acad. of Compl.* (*Nares.*)

The very quack of fashion, the very he that
Wears a *stiletto* on his chin? *Ford*, Fancies, iii. 1.

**stiletto** (sti-let′ō), *v. t.* [< *stiletto*, *n.*] To strike or wound with a stiletto; hence, in general, to stab.

Henry IV. . . . [was] likewise *stilettoed* by a rascal votary. *Bacon*, Charge against W. Talbot, p. 202.

**still**[1] (stil), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stil*, *stille*, *styll*, *stylle*; < ME. *stille*, *stylle*, < AS. *stille* = OS. *stilli* = OFries. *stille* = MD. *stille*, *stil*, D. *stil* = MLG. *stille*, LG. *still* = OHG. *stilli*, MHG. *stille*, G. *still* = Icel. *stilltr* = Dan. *stille* = Sw. *stilla*, quiet, still; with adj. formative, from the root (*stel*) of AS. *steall*, etc., a place, stall: see *stall*[1], *stell.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Remaining in place; remaining at rest; motionless; quiet: as, to stand, sit, or lie *still*.

Foot & hond thou kepe fulle *stylle*
Fro clawyng or tryppyng, hit ys skylle.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

2. Calm; tranquil; peaceful; undisturbed or unruffled: as, *still* waters run deep; a *still* night.

In the calmest and most *stillest* night.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 28.

A Poet in *still* musings bound.
*Wordsworth*, Sonnets, iii. 11.

3. Silent; quiet; calm; noiseless; hushed.

A man that sayth little shall perceiue by the speeche of another;
Be thou *stil* and see, the more shalt thou perceyue in another. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

The trumpet's silver sound is *still*,
The warder silent on the hill!
*Scott*, Marmion, i., Int.

4. Soft; low; subdued: as, a *still* small voice.

The gentle blasts of western winds shall move
The trembling leaves, and through their close boughs breathe
*Still* musick, whilst we rest ourselves beneath
Their dancing shade. *Carew*, Poems, p. 70. (*Latham.*)

5. Not sparkling or effervescing: said of wine, mineral water, and other beverages: contrasted with *sparkling;* by extension, having but little effervescence. Thus, *still* champagne is not the non-effervescent natural wine, but champagne which is only moderately sparkling.

6†. Continual; constant.

But I of these will wrest an alphabet,
And by *still* practice learn to know thy meaning.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., iii. 2. 45.

**Still alarm,** an alarm of fire given by a person calling at a station, and not by the regular system of fire-signals.—**Still days.** See *day*[1].—**Still hunt.** See *hunt.*—**Still life,** inanimate objects, such as furniture, fruits, or dead animals, represented by the painter's art.

The same dull sights in the same landscape mixt,
Scenes of *still life*, and points for ever fixed,
A tedious pleasure on the mind bestow.
*Addison*, Epil. to British Enchanters.

**II.** *n.* 1. Calm; silence; freedom from noise.

He [Henry VIII.] had never any . . . jealousy with the King his father which might give any occasion of altering court or counsel upon the change; but all things passed in a *still*. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VIII.

2. A still alarm. [Colloq.]

Many alarms were what the firemen called *stills*, where a single engine went out to fight the fire.
*Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), II. xxv. 6.

**still**[1] (stil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *stille*, *stylle*; < ME. *stillen*, < AS. *stillan* = OS. *stillian*, *stillōn* = MD. D. *stillen* = MLG. LG. *stillen* = OHG. *stillan*, *stillēn*, MHG. G. *stillen* = Icel. Sw. *stilla* = Dan. *stille*, make or become still; from the adj.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make still; cause to be at rest; render calm, quiet, unruffled, or undisturbed; check or restrain; make peaceful or tranquil; quiet.

Lord, *still* the seas, and shield my ship from harm.
*Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 11.

2. To calm; appease; quiet or allay, as commotion, tumult, agitation, or excitement.

A turn or two I'll walk,
To *still* my beating mind.
*Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 163.

3. To silence; quiet.

With his name the mothers *still* their babes.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 17.

O *still* my bairn, nourice;
O *still* him wi' the pap!
*Lamkin* (Child's Ballads, III. 97).

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** To lull, pacify, tranquillize, smooth.—**3.** To hush.

**II.** *intrans.* To become calm or tranquil; grow quiet; be still. [Rare.]

Heruppon the people peacyd, and *stilled* unto the tyme the shire was doon. *Paston Letters*, I. 180.

**still**[1] (stil), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *stil*, *stille*, *styll*, *stylle*; < ME. *stille*, < AS. *stille* = OS. *stillo* = D. *stil* = OHG. *stillo*, MHG. *stille*, G. *still* = Sw. *stilla* = Dan. *stille*, quietly; from the adj.] 1†. Quietly; silently; softly; peacefully.

Thei criede mercy with good wille,
Somme lowde & somme *stille*.
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

2. Constantly; continually; habitually; always; ever.

Thou *still* hast been the father of good news.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 42.

What a set face the gentlewoman has, as she were *still* going to a sacrifice! *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

O first of friends! (Pelides thus reply'd)
*Still* at my heart, and ever at my side!
*Pope*, Iliad, xi. 748.

**3.** Now as in the past; till now; to this time; now as then or as before; yet: as, he is *still* here.

At after noone, with an easy wynde, and salyd *styll* in alto pelago, leuynge Grece on ye lefte hande and Barbary on the ryght hande. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 12.

Poor Wat, far off upon a hill,
Stands on his hinder legs with listening ear,
To hearken if his foes pursue him *still*.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 699.

Apart she lived, and *still* she lies alone.
*Crabbe*, Works, I. 113.

**4.** In an increased or increasing degree; beyond this (or that); even yet; in excess: used with comparatives or to form a comparative: as, *still* greater things were expected; *still* more numerous.

What rich service!
What mines of treasure! richer *still!*
*Fletcher (and another)*, False One, iii. 4.

The matter of his treatise is extraordinary; the manner more extraordinary *still*.
*Macaulay*, Sadler's Law of Population.

**5.** For all that; all the same; nevertheless; notwithstanding this (or that).

Though thou repent, yet I have *still* the loss.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, xxxiv.

The Bey, with all his good sense and understanding, was *still* a Mamaluke, and had the principles of a slave.
*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 30.

**Loud and** (or **or**) **still**†. See *loud*.—**Still and anon**†, at intervals and repeatedly; continually.

And, like the watchful minutes of the hour,
*Still and anon* cheer'd up the heavy time.
*Shak.*, K. John, iv. 1. 47.

**still**[2] (stil), *v.* [< ME. **stillen*, *styllen*, in part an abbr. of *distil*, in part < L. *stillare*, drop, fall in drops, also let or cause to fall in drops, < *stilla*, a drop; cf. *stiria*, a frozen drop, an icicle. Cf. *distil*, *instil*.] **I.**† *intrans.* To drop; fall in drops. See *distil*.

From hor faire eyes wiping the deawy wet
Which softly *stild*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vii. 35.

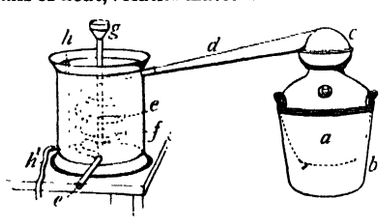
**II.** *trans.* **1**†. To drop, or cause to fall in drops.

Her father Myrrha sought,
And loved, but loved not as a daughter ought.
Now from a tree she *stills* her odorous tears,
Which yet the name of her who sheds them bears.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, i.

**2.** To expel, as spirit from liquor, by heat and condense in a refrigerator; distil. See *distil*.

In Burgos, Anno 21., Doctor Sotto cured me of a certeine wandering feuer, made me eat so much Apium, take so much Barley water, & drink so much *stilled* Endiue.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 275.

**still**[2] (stil), *n.* [< *still*[2], *v.* The older noun was *stillatory*.] **1.** An apparatus for separating, by means of heat, volatile matters from substances




Still.

*a*, alembic; *b*, hot-water jacket; *c*, head; *d*, rostrum or beak; *e e*, worm; *f*, refrigerator; *g*, funnel-tube for supplying cold water to the refrigerator; *h*, *h'*, tubes for conveying away the warm upper stratum of water, which is heated by the condensation of vapor in the worm.

containing them, and recondensing them into the liquid form. It assumes many forms, according to the purposes for which it is used; but it consists essentially of two parts, a vessel in which the substance to be distilled is heated, and one in which the vapor is cooled and condensed. The most important use of stills is for the distillation of spirituous liquors. See *distillation*, and cut under *petroleum-still*.

**2.** A house or works in which liquors are distilled; a distillery. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 15.—**3.** In *bleaching*, a rectangular vessel made of slabs of freestone or flagstone with rabbeted and stemmed joints held together by long bolts, and provided with a steam-chamber below, and with a manhole for introducing the materials for making chlorid of manganese solution, called *still-liquor*.

**stillage** (stil'āj), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A stout support, in the nature of a stool, for keeping something from coming in contact with the floor of a shop, factory, bleachery, etc. Specifically—(*a*) In *bleaching*, a stout low stool or bench to keep textiles or yarns from the floor, and to permit the moisture to drain out of them. (*b*) In the packing of cloths and other goods for shipment, etc., a stool or bench for supporting the goods taken out of a stock to be packed. Some stillages are made so that they can be tilted, and allow articles placed on them to slide off into packing-boxes, etc.

**stillatitious** (stil-ạ-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *stillaticius*, dropping, dripping, < *stillare*, pp. *stillatus*, drop, trickle: see *still*[2], *v.*] Falling in drops; drawn by a still. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**stillatory** (stil'ạ-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *stillatories* (-riz). [< ME. *stillatorie*, a distilling-vessel (cf. OF. F. *stillatoire*, a.), < ML. *stillatorium*, neut. of **stillatorius*, adj., < L. *stillare*, pp. *stillatus*, fall in drops: see *still*[2], *v.*] **1.** A still; a vessel for distillation; an alembic.

His forheed dropped as a *stillatorie*
Were ful of plantayne and of paritorie.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 27.

In *stillatories* where the vapour is turned back upon itself by the encounter of the sides of the *stillatory*.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 27.

**2.** A laboratory; a place or room in which distillation is performed; a still-room.

Marius, Armanus, as you are noble friends,
Go to the privy garden, and in the walk
Next to the *stillatory* stay for me.
*Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, iv. 3.

**still-birth** (stil'bėrth), *n.* The birth of a lifeless thing; also, a still-born child.

**still-born** (stil'bôrn), *a.* Dead at birth; born lifeless: as, a *still-born* child.

**still-burn** (stil'bėrn), *v. t.* To burn in the process of distillation: as, to *still-burn* brandy.

**stiller**[1] (stil'ėr), *n.* [< *still*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which stills or quiets.—**2.** A wooden disk laid on the liquid in a full pail to prevent splashing. [Prov. Eng.]

**stiller**[2] (stil'ėr), *n.* A distiller. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 830.

**still-fish** (stil'fish), *v. i.* [< *still*[1] + *fish*[1], after *still-hunt*.] To fish from a boat at anchor.

**still-fisher** (stil'fish″ėr), *n.* An angler engaged in still-fishing.

**still-fishing** (stil'fish″ing), *n.* Fishing from a boat at anchor, or from the bank of a stream.

**still-house** (stil'hous), *n.* A distillery, or that part of it which contains the still.

**still-hunt** (stil'hunt), *v.* [< *still hunt*: see under *hunt*.] **I.** *trans.* To hunt stealthily; stalk; lie in ambush for.

The only way to get one [a grizzly] is to put on moccasins and *still-hunt* it in its own haunts.
*T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 327.

The best time to *still-hunt* deer is just before sunset, when they come down from the hills to drink.
*Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 81.

**II.** *intrans.* To hunt without making a noise; pursue game stealthily or under cover.

The best way to kill white-tail is to *still-hunt* carefully through their haunts at dusk.
*T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 118.

An inferior sort of *still-hunting*, as practised, for instance, on Norwegian islands for the large red-deer.
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 394.

**still-hunter** (stil'hun″tėr), *n.* One who pursues game stealthily and without noise; one who hunts from ambush or under cover; a stalker. *W. T. Hornaday*, Smithsonian Report, 1887, ii. 430.

**Stilliard**[1]†, *n.* See *Steelyard*[1].

**stilliard**[2]†, *n.* An old spelling of *steelyard*[2].

**stillicide** (stil'i-sīd), *n.* [< F. *stillicide*, < L. *stillicidium*, *stilicidium*, a falling of drops, dripping, falling rain, < *stilla*, a drop (see *still*[2]), + *cadere*, fall.] **1**†. A continual falling or succession of drops.

The *stillicides* of water, . . . if there be water enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not discontinue; but if there be no remedy, then they cast themselves into round drops.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 24.

**2.** In *Rom. law*: (*a*) The right to have the rain from one's roof drop on another's land or roof. (*b*) The right to refuse to allow the rain from another's roof to drop on one's own land or roof.

**stillicidious** (stil-i-sid'i-us), *a.* [< *stillicide* + *-i-ous*.] Falling in drops. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

**stillicidium** (stil-i-sid'i-um), *n.* [L.: see *stillicide*.] A morbid dropping or trickling.—**Stillicidium lacrymarum**, the trickling of tears down over the lower lids from obstruction of the lacrymal passages.—**Stillicidium urinæ**, a discharge of urine in drops.

**stilliform** (stil'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *stilla*, a drop, + *forma*, form.] Drop-shaped.

**stilling** (stil'ing), *n.* [Also *stillion*; appar. a variant of E. dial. *stelling*, a shed for cattle (= LG. *stelling* = G. *stellung*, a stand, scaffold; cf. Icel. *stilling*, management), < *stell* + *-ing*.] **1.** A stand for casks.—**2.** In a brewery, a stand on which the rounds or cleansing-vats are placed in a trough, which serves to carry off the overflowing yeast.—**3.** A stand on which pottery is placed in the drying-kiln preparatory to firing.

**Stillingia** (sti-lin'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), named after Benjamin *Stillingfleet*, an English botanist who published botanical papers in 1759.] **1.** A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotoneæ*, and subtribe *Hippomaneæ*. It is characterized by monœcious flowers in terminal bracted spikes, each bract bearing two glands—the male flowers having a small calyx with two or three broad shallow lobes, and two or rarely three free exserted stamens, and the female flowers bearing an ovary of two or three cells, which terminate in undivided styles united at the base, and ripen into two-valved carpels which on falling leave the receptacle armed with three hard spreading horns. There are about 13 species, natives of North and South America, the Mascarene Islands, and the islands of the Pacific. They are mostly smooth shrubs, usually with alternate short-petioled leaves and a few small female flowers solitary under the lower bracts of the dense sterile spike, which bears usually three male flowers under each of the short and broad upper bracts. One species, *S. sylvatica*, occurs from Virginia southward, for which see *queen's-delight* and *silver-leaf*.

**2.** [*l. c.*] A plant of the above genus, especially the officinal *S. sylvatica*.

**stillion** (stil'yon), *n.* Same as *stilling*. *G. Scamell*, Breweries and Maltings, p. 92.

**stillitory**†, *n.* An erroneous spelling of *stillatory*.

**still-life**, *n.* See *still life*, under *still*[1].

**still-liquor** (stil'lik″or), *n.* Bleaching-liquor prepared by the reaction of hydrochloric acid upon manganese binoxid in large stone chambers called *stills* (whence the name). It is a solution of manganese chlorid.

**stillness** (stil'nes), *n.* [< ME. *stilnesse*, < AS. *stilnes*, *stillnes* (= OFries. *stilnese*, *stilnisse* = MLG. *stilnisse* = OHG. *stilnissi*, *stilnessi*, MHG. *stilnisse*, *stilnesse*), < *stille*, still: see *still*[1] and *-ness*.] The state or character of being still. (*a*) Rest; motionlessness; calmness: as, the *stillness* of the air or of the sea. (*b*) Noiselessness; quiet; silence: as, the *stillness* of the night. (*c*) Freedom from agitation or excitement: as, the *stillness* of the passions. (*d*) Habitual silence; taciturnity.

**still-peering**† (stil'pēr″ing), *a.* Appearing still.

O you leaden messengers,
That ride upon the violent speed of fire,
Fly with false aim; move the *still-peering* air,
That sings with piercing.
*Shak*, All's Well, iii. 2. 113.

[A doubtful word, by some read *still-piercing*.]

**still-room** (stil'rōm), *n.* **1.** An apartment for distilling; a domestic laboratory.—**2.** A room connected with the kitchen, where coffee, tea, and the like are made, and the finer articles supplied to the table are made, stored, and prepared for use. [Eng.]

**still-stand** (stil'stand), *n.* A standstill; a halt; a stop. [Rare.]

The tide swell'd up unto his height,
That makes a *still-stand*, running neither way.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 64.

**still-watcher** (stil'woch″ėr), *n.* In *distilling*, a reservoir in which the density of the liquid given over is tested by a hydrometer in order to follow the progress of the distillation.

**stilly** (stil'i), *a.* [< ME. *stillich*, < AS. *stillīc* (= MLG. *stillich*, *stillik*); as *still*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Still; quiet.

Oft in the *stilly* night,
Ere Slumber's chain has bound me,
Fond Memory brings the light
Of other days around me.
*Moore*, Irish Melodies.

**stilly** (stil'li), *adv.* [< ME. *stilliche*, < AS. *stillīce* (= MD. *stillick*, also *stillekens* = MLG. *stilliken*, *stilken*); as *still*[1] + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Silently; without uproar.

And he a-roos as *stilliche* as he myght.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 180.

The hum of either army *stilly* sounds.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iv., Prol., l. 5.

**2.** Calmly; quietly; without agitation.

He takes his own, and *stilly* goes his way.
*Dr. H. More*, Cupid's Conflict, st. 47.

**stilogonidium** (stī″lō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *stilogonidia* (-ạ). [NL., < L. *stilus*, a pointed instrument, + NL. *gonidium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a gonidium cut off or separated from the end of a sterigma.

**stilp** (stilp), *v. i.* [With variation of vowel, < *stulp*, a prop: see *stulp*.] **1.** To stalk; take long, high steps in walking.—**2.** To go on stilts or crutches. [Scotch.]

**stilpers** (stil'pėrz), *n. pl.* [< *stilp* + *-er*[1].] Stilts; crutches. [Scotch.]

**stilpnomelane** (stilp-nom'e-lān), *n.* [< Gr. στιλπνός, glittering (< στίλβειν, glitter, glisten), + μέλας (μελαν-), black, dark.] A black, greenish-black, or bronze-colored mineral occurring in foliated plates or thin scales sometimes

forming a velvety coating (the variety chalcodite), also in fibrous forms. It is essentially a hydrous silicate of iron.

**stilpnosiderite** (stilp-nō-sid'ē-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. στιλπνός, glittering, + E. *siderite.*] Same as *limonite.*

**stilt** (stilt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stylte;* < ME. *stilte, stylte,* < Sw. *stylta,* a prop, stilt, = Dan. *stylte* (cf. Norw. *styltra*), a stilt, = D. *stelt,* a stilt, wooden leg, = MLG. LG. *stelte* = OHG. *stelza,* MHG. G. *stelze,* a prop, crutch; perhaps akin to *stale*[2], *stalk*[2].] **1†.** A prop used in walking; a crutch.

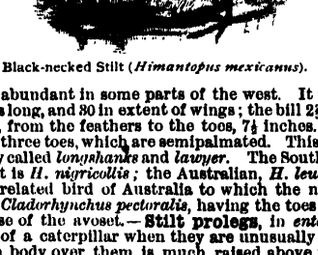
Verely she was heled, and left her *stiltes* thore,
And on her fete went home resonably well.
*Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

I have laughed a-good to see the cripples
Go limping home to Christendom on *stilts.*
*Marlowe,* Jew of Malta, ii. 3. 215.

**2.** One of two props or poles, each having a step or stirrup at some distance from the lower end, by means of which one may walk with the feet raised from the ground, and with a longer stride: used for crossing sandy or marshy places, streams, etc., and by children for amusement. Stilts were sometimes merely props fastened under the feet, as if very high-heeled shoes. Those used by children are slender poles about 6 feet long, with steps or stirrups 12 inches or more from one end; the longer end of the pole can be held by the hand or passed behind the arm. In a modified form the upper end of the pole is much shorter, and is fitted with a cross-handle which can be grasped by the hand, or is strapped to the leg below the knee. Stilts are used by the shepherds of the marshy Landes in southwestern France.

The doubtful fords and passages to try
With *stilts* and lope-staves.
*Drayton,* Barons' Wars, i. 48.

**3.** In *hydraul. engin.,* one of a set of piles forming the back for the sheet-piling of a starling. *E. H. Knight.*—**4.** The handle of a plow. *Scott,* Kenilworth, xv.—**5.** In *ceram.,* a support, generally of iron, used to hold a piece of pottery in the kiln, to allow the fire free access to the bottom of the piece. Also called *cockspur* and *spur* (which see).—**6.** [Abbr. of *stilt-bird.*] In *ornith.,* any bird of the genus *Himantopus:* so called from the extremely long, slender legs. The bill is likewise very slender, straight, and sharp. The body is slender, the neck long, the wings are long and pointed, and the tail is short. The stilts are wading-birds living in marshes. They are white below, with most of the upper parts glossy-black, the bill is black, and the legs are of some bright tint. They are very generally distributed over the world, nest on the ground, and lay four dark-colored, heavily spotted eggs. Their food consists of small soft animals found in the mud and water, which they explore with their probe-like bills. The common stilt of the Old World is *H. candidus* or *melanopterus;* that of the United States is *H. mexicanus,* a rare bird in the eastern regions of the country, but abundant in some parts of the west. It is about 15 inches long, and 30 in extent of wings; the bill 2¾ inches; the legs, from the feathers to the toes, 7½ inches. There are only three toes, which are semipalmated. This species is locally called *longshanks* and *lawyer.* The South American stilt is *H. nigricollis;* the Australian, *H. leucocephalus.* A related bird of Australia to which the name extends is *Cladorhynchus pectoralis,* having the toes webbed like those of the avoset.—**Stilt prolegs,** in *entom.,* the prolegs of a caterpillar when they are unusually long, so that the body over them is much raised above the surface on which the insect walks.



Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*).

**stilt** (stilt), *v. t.* [< *stilt, n.*] To raise above the ordinary or normal position or surface, as if by the use of stilts.

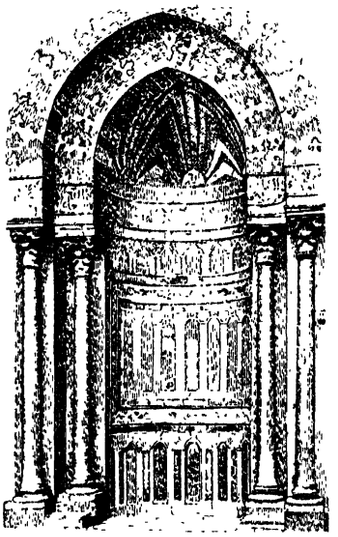
The fluted columns [of San Moisé] are *stilted* upon pedestals, and their lines are broken by the bands which encircle them like broad barrel-hoops.
*Howells,* Venetian Life, xviii.

**stilt-bird** (stilt'bėrd), *n.* **1.** The stilt or stilt-plover.—**2†.** *pl.* Wading birds collectively; the grallatorial birds, constituting the old order *Grallæ* or *Grallatores.* Also called *stilt-walkers.*

**stilted** (stil'ted), *p. a.* Elevated, as if on stilts; hence, pompous; inflated; formal; stiff and bombastic: said especially of language: as, a *stilted* mode of expression; a *stilted* style.

His earliest verses have a *stilted,* academic flavor.
*Stedman,* Vict. Poets, p. 39.

**Stilted arch,** an arch which does not spring immediately from the apparent or feigned imposts, as from the capitals of the supporting pillars, but from horizontal courses of masonry resting on these false imposts, as if the arch were raised on stilts. Such arches occur frequently in all mediæval styles, especially as a means of maintaining a uniform height when spans of different widths are used in the same range. Compare *arch*[1].



Stilted Arch.—Mihrab in the Mosque of Sultan Hassan, Cairo.

**stiltedness** (stil'ted-nes), *n.* Stilted character; pompous stiffness. *Athenæum,* No. 3195, p. 94.

**stiltify** (stil'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stiltified,* ppr. *stiltifying.* [< *stilt* + *-i-fy.*] To raise as on stilts; elevate or prop up, as with stilts. [Rare.]

Skinny dwarfs ye are, cushioned and *stiltified* into great fat giants. *C. Reade,* Cloister and Hearth, lxv.

**Stilton cheese.** See *cheese*[1].

**stilt-petrel** (stilt'pet'rel), *n.* A stormy petrel of the genus *Fregetta:* so called from the length of the legs. *F. grallaria* is an example.

**stilt-plover** (stilt'pluv'ėr), *n.* The stilt or stilt-bird: so called because it has only three toes on each foot, like a plover.

**stilt-sandpiper** (stilt'sand'pī-pėr), *n.* A long-legged sandpiper of America, *Micropalama himantopus.* The adult in summer is blackish above, with each feather edged and tipped with white, or tawny and bay; the under parts are mixed reddish, whitish, and black in streaks on the throat, elsewhere in bars; the ear-coverts are chestnut, the upper tail-coverts white with dusky bars, and the bill and feet greenish-black. The length is 8¾ inches, the extent 16½. The young and the adults in winter are quite different, being ashy-gray above, with little or no trace of the reddish and black; a line over the eye and the whole under parts are white; and the jugulum and sides are suffused with ashy, and streaked with dusky. The bird inhabits North America, breeding in high latitudes, and migrating in the fall to Central and South America. See cut under *Micropalama.*

**stilt-walker** (stilt'wâ'kėr), *n.* **1.** One who walks on stilts. *Amer. Nat.,* Nov., 1889, p. 943. —**2.** A grallatorial bird; a stilt-bird.

**stilty** (stil'ti), *a.* [< *stilt* + *-y*[1].] Inflated; pompous; stilted. *Quarterly Rev.*

**stilus,** *n.* See *stylus.*

**Stilwell act.** See *act.*

**stime** (stīm), *n.* [Also *styme;* < ME. *stime;* a var. of *steem, stem,* a ray of light (see *steam*). It is otherwise explained as perhaps a var., due to some interference, of *shim,* < AS. *scima,* a light, brightness, a gleam of light (see *shim*[1], *shime*).] A ray of light; a glimmer; a glimpse: not now used except in negative expressions. [Now only Scotch.]

Ne he iwis might se a *stime.*
*Cursor Mundi,* l. 19652. (*Stratmann.*)

Wherewith he blinded them so close
A *stime* they could not see.
*Robin Hood and the Beggar* (Child's Ballads, V. 201).

**stimulant** (stim'ū-lant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *stimulant* = Sp. Pg. *estimulante* = It. *stimolante,* < L. *stimulan(t-)s,* ppr. of *stimulare,* prick, urge, stimulate: see *stimulate.*] **I.** *a.* Stimulating; serving to stimulate, incite, or provoke; specifically, in *physiol.,* temporarily quickening some functional or trophic process.—**Stimulant balsam,** a mixture of oil of turpentine 8 parts and flour mustard 1 part.

**II.** *n.* **1.** That which stimulates, provokes, or incites; a stimulus; a spur.

The *stimulant* used to attract at first must be not only continued, but heightened to keep up the attraction.
*Mrs. H. More,* Cœlebs, xxv.

**2.** In *physiol.,* an agent which temporarily quickens some functional or trophic process. It may act directly on the tissue concerned, or may excite the nerves which effect the process or paralyze the nerves which inhibit it. Stimulants comprise certain medicinal substances, as ammonia, alcohol, ethylic ether, as well as physical conditions, such as warmth, cold, light, or electricity, esthetic effects, as music and other products of art, and emotions of various kinds, as joy, hope, etc. Stimulants have been divided into *general* and *topical,* according as they affect directly or indirectly the whole system or only a particular part.—**Diffusible stimulants,** those stimulants, as ether or ammonia, which have a speedy and quickly transient effect.

**stimulate** (stim'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stimulated,* ppr. *stimulating.* [< L. *stimulatus,* pp. of *stimulare* (> It. *stimolare* = Sp. Pg. *estimular* = F. *stimuler*), prick, urge, stimulate, < *stimulus,* a goad: see *stimulus.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To prick; goad; excite, rouse, or animate to action or more vigorous exertion by some effective motive or by persuasion; spur on; incite.

The general must *stimulate* the mind of his soldiers to the perception that they are men, and the enemy is no more. *Emerson,* Courage.

Mystery in nature *stimulates* inquiry; why should it not do so in religion? *J. F. Clarke,* Self-Culture, p. 149.

**2.** In *physiol.,* to quicken temporarily some functional or trophic process in.—**3.** Specifically, to affect by the use of intoxicating drinks.

We were all slightly *stimulated* [with arrack] before a move was made toward the dinner table.
*O'Donovan,* Merv, xi.

**Stimulating bath,** a bath containing aromatic astringent or tonic ingredients.—**Syn. 1.** To encourage, impel, urge, instigate, provoke, whet, foment, kindle, stir up.

**II.** *intrans.* To act as a stimulus.

Urg'd by the *stimulating* goad,
I drag the cumbrous waggon's load.
*Gay,* To a Poor Man, l. 87.

**stimulation** (stim-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *stimulation* = Sp. *estimulacion* = Pg. *estimulação* = It. *stimolazione,* < L. *stimulatio(n-),* a pricking, incitement, < *stimulare,* prick, goad, stimulate: see *stimulate.*] **1.** The act of stimulating, or the state of being stimulated; urging; encouragement; incitement; increased or quickened action or activity.

The providential *stimulations* and excitations of the conscience. *Bp. Ward,* Sermon, Jan. 30, 1674. (*Latham.*)

A certain length of *stimulation* seems demanded by the inertia of the nerve-substance.
*W. James,* Prin. of Psychol., I. 648.

**2.** In *med.,* the act or method of stimulating; the condition of being stimulated; the effect of the use of stimulants.

The latent morbid predisposition [to delirium tremens] engendered in the nervous system by prolonged and abnormal *stimulation* is evoked or brought into activity by the depressing influence of the shock [of a corporeal injury].
*J. M. Carnochan,* Operative Surgery, p. 153.

—**Syn. 1.** See *stimulate.*

**stimulative** (stim'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *stimolativo;* as *stimulate* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Having the quality of stimulating; tending to stimulate.

**II.** *n.* That which stimulates; that which rouses into more vigorous action; a stimulant or incentive.

Then there are so many *stimulatives* to such a spirit as mine in this affair, besides love!
*Richardson,* Clarissa Harlowe, I. 225. (*Davies.*)

**stimulator** (stim'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *stimulateur* = It. *stimolatore,* < LL. *stimulator,* an instigator, < L. *stimulare,* prick, goad: see *stimulate.*] One who or that which stimulates.

**stimulatress** (stim'ū-lā-tres), *n.* [= F. *stimulatrice* = It. *stimolatrice,* < L. *stimulatrix,* fem. of (LL.) *stimulator:* see *stimulator.*] A woman who stimulates or animates.

**stimulose** (stim'ū-lōs), *a.* [< F. *stimuleux* = It. *stimoloso,* < L. *stimulosus,* abounding with prickles, < *stimulus,* a prick, goad, prickle: see *stimulus.*] In *bot.,* covered with stings or stimuli.

**stimulus** (stim'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *stimuli* (-lī). [= F. *stimulus, stimule* = Sp. *estímulo* = Pg. *estimulo* = It. *stimolo, stimulo,* < L. *stimulus,* a goad, a pointed stake, fig. a sting, pang, an incitement, spur, stimulus, < √*stig-,* also in *instigare,* set on, incite, urge, = Gr. *στίζειν,* pierce, prick, = AS. **stecan,* pierce: see *stick*[1].] **1.** Literally, a goad.—**2.** In *bot.,* a sting: as, the nettle is furnished with *stimuli.*—**3.** The point at the end of a crozier, pastoral staff, precentor's staff, or the like. In the staves of ecclesiastical authority the stimulus or point is regarded as the emblem of judgment or punishment.

**4.** Something that excites or rouses the mind or spirits; something that incites to action or exertion; an incitement or incentive.

We went to dine last Thursday with Mr. ——, a neighboring clergyman, a haunch of venison being the *stimulus* to the invitation. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vi.

The infinitely complex organizations of commerce have grown up under the *stimulus* of certain desires existing in each of us. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 28.

**5.** In *physiol.*, something which evokes some functional or trophic reaction in the tissues on which it acts.

Light does not act as a *stimulus* to the nervous substance, either fibres or cells, unless it have an intensity which is nearly deadly to that substance.
*G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 179.

**Absolute stimulus difference**, in *psychophysics*, the actual difference in strength between two stimuli.—**Relative stimulus difference**, in *psychophysics*, the ratio of the difference between two stimuli to their mean.—**Stimulus receptivity**, in *psychophysics*, the power of appreciating stimuli, measured by the least intensity of stimulus giving the greatest conscious effect.—**Stimulus scope**, in *psychophysics*, the difference between the measure of stimulus receptivity and the stimulus threshold.—**Stimulus susceptibility**, in *psychophysics*, the power of perceiving a stimulus, so that the greater the stimulus susceptibility the lower the stimulus threshold.—**Stimulus threshold**, in *psychophysics*, the minimum amount of stimulus required to produce a conscious effect.

**stimy** (sti'mi), *n.* In *golf*, the position of a ball when it is directly between the hole for which an adversary is playing and his ball.

**stimy** (sti'mi), *v. t.* In *golf*, to hinder by a stimy.

**stinch**†, *v. t.* [A var. of *stanch*[1].] To stanch.

First, the blood must bee *stinched*, and howe was that done? *Breton*, Miseries of Mauillia, p. 39. (*Davies.*)

**stine** (stin), *n.* A dialectal form of *styan*.

**sting**[1] (sting), *r.*; pret. and pp. *stung* (pret. formerly *stang*), ppr. *stinging*. [< ME. *stingen* (pret. *stang*, *stong*, *stonge*, pp. *stungen*, *stongen*, *y-stongen*, *y-stonge*), < AS. *stingan* (pret. *stang*, pp. *stungen*) = Icel. *stinga* = Sw. *stinga* = Dan. *stinge*; cf. Goth. *us-stiggan*, push, push out, = L. **stinguere*, quench: see *stick*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To pierce; prick; puncture.

Thei ben y-sewed with whigt silk, . . .
Y-*stongen* with stiches.
*Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 553.

**2**†. To impale.

He *stingeth* him upon his speres orde.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 645.

**3.** To prick severely; give acute pain to by piercing with a sharp point; especially, to pierce and wound with any sharp-pointed weapon supplied with acrid or poisonous fluid, as a fang or sting, with which certain animals and plants are furnished; bite; urticate: as, to be *stung* by a bee, a scorpion, or a nettle, or by a serpent or a sea-nettle.

I often have been *stung* too with curst bees.
*B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

**4.** To pain acutely, as if with a sting; goad: as, a conscience *stung* with remorse.

Unhappy Psyche, *stung* by these reproaches,
Profoundly feels the wound dive in her heart.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, v. 14.

**5.** To stimulate; goad.

She was trying to task herself up to her duty. At last she *stung* herself into its performance by a suspicion.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xxxviii.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To have a sting; be capable of wounding with a sting; use the sting: literally or figuratively: as, hornets *sting*; epigrams often *sting*; a *stinging* blow.

At the last it biteth like a serpent, and *stingeth* like an adder. Prov. xxiii. 32.

**2.** To give pain or smart; be sharply painful; smart: as, the wound *stung* for an hour.

Under the dust, beneath the grass,
Deep in dim death, where no thought *stings*.
*A. C. Swinburne*, Félise.

**sting**[1] (sting), *n.* [= Icel. *stingi*, a pin, a stitch in the side, = Sw. *sting*, a sting (in sense 4), = Dan. *sting*, stitch; from the verb.] **1.** A sharp-pointed organ of certain insects and other animals, capable of inflicting by puncture a painful wound.

I bring no tales nor flatteries; in my tongue, sir,
I carry no fork'd *stings*. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

In *zoöl.*, specifically—(*a*) The modified ovipositor of the females of certain insects, as bees, wasps, hornets, and many other *Hymenoptera*; an aculeus; a terebra. This weapon is generally so constructed as to inflict a poisoned as well as punctured wound, which may become inflamed and very painful or even dangerous; an irritating fluid is injected through the tubular sting when the thrust is given. See cut under *Hymenoptera*. (*b*) The mouth-parts of various insects which are formed for piercing and sucking, as in the mosquito and other gnats or midges, gadflies, fleas, bedbugs, etc. In these cases the wound is often poisoned. See cuts under *gnat* and *mosquito*. (*c*) A stinging hair or spine of the larvæ of various moths, or such organs collectively. See cuts under *hag-moth*, *saddleback*, and *stinging*. (*d*) The falces of spiders, with which these creatures bite—in some cases, as of the katipo or malmignatte, inflicting a very serious or even fatal wound. See cuts under *chelicera* and *falx*. (*e*) The curved or claw-like telson of the tail of a scorpion, inflicting a serious poisoned wound. See cuts under *scorpion* and *Scorpionida*. (*f*) One of the feet or claws of centipeds, which, in the case of some of the larger kinds, of tropical countries, inflict painful and dangerous wounds. (*g*) The poison-fang or venom-tooth of a noxious serpent; also, in popular misapprehension, the harmless soft forked tongue of any serpent. See cuts under *Crotalus* and *snake*. (*h*) A fin-spine of some fishes, capable of wounding. In a few cases such spines are connected with a venom-gland whence poison is injected; in others, as the tail-spines of sting-rays, the large bony sting, several inches long and sometimes jagged, is smeared with a substance which may cause a wound to fester. See cuts under *stone-cat*, *sting-ray*. (*i*) An urticating organ, or such organs collectively, of the jellyfishes, sea-nettles, or other cœlenterates. See cut under *nematocyst*.

**2.** In *bot.*, a sort of sharp-pointed hollow hair, seated upon or connected with a gland which secretes an acrid or poisonous fluid, which, when introduced under the skin, produces a stinging pain. For plants armed with such stings, see *cowhage*, *nettle*[1] (with cut), *nettle-tree*, 2, and *tread-softly*.—**3.** The fine taper of a dog's tail. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.—**4.** The operation or effect of a sting; the act of stinging; the usually poisoned punctured wound made by a sting; also, the pain or smart of such a wound.

Their softest touch as smart as lizards' *stings*!
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 325.

**5.** Anything, or that in anything, which gives acute pain, or constitutes the principal pain; also, anything which goads to action: as, the *sting* of hunger; the *stings* of remorse; the *stings* of reproach.

The *sting* of death is sin. 1 Cor. xv. 56.

Slander,
Whose *sting* is sharper than the sword's.
*Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3. 86.

A bitter jest leaves a *sting* behind it.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 77.

**6.** Mental pain inflicted, as by a biting or cutting remark or sarcasm; hence, the point of an epigram.

There is nothing harder to forgive than the *sting* of an epigram. *O. W. Holmes*, The Atlantic, LXVI. 667.

**7.** A stimulus, irritation, or incitement; a nettling or goading; an impulse.

The wanton *stings* and motions of the sense.
*Shak.*, M. for M., i. 4. 59.

**Exserted sting.** See *exserted*.

**sting**[2] (sting), *n.* [Also *steing*; a var. of *stang*[1].] **1**†. A pole.—**2**†. A pike; a spear.—**3.** An instrument for thatching.—**4.** The mast of a vessel. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]

**sting-and-ling** (sting'and-ling'), *adv.* [Lit. pole and line; < *sting*[2] + *and* + *ling*, Sc. var. of *line*[2].] Entirely; completely; with everything; hence, by force. [Scotch.]

Unless he had been brought there *sting and ling*.
*Scott*, Antiquary, xliv.

**stingaree** (sting'ga-rē), *n.* [A corrupt form of *sting-ray*.] See *sting-ray*.

**sting-bull** (sting'bůl), *n.* The greater weever, or sting-fish, *Trachinus draco*. See *Trachinus* and *weever*. Also called *otter-fish*.

**stinger** (sting'ėr), *n.* [< *sting*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which stings, vexes, or gives acute pain.

That malice
Wears no dead flesh about it, 'tis a *stinger*.
*Middleton*, More Dissemblers Besides Women, iii. 2.

(*a*) An animal or a plant that stings.

The Mutilla being a well-armed insect, and a severe *stinger*. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 212.

(*b*) The sting of an insect. (*c*) A biting or cutting remark. [Colloq.] (*d*) A smart, telling blow. [Colloq.]

Rooke, . . . rushing at him incautiously, received a *stinger* that staggered him and nearly closed his right eye.
*C. Reade*, Hard Cash, xliii.

**sting-fish** (sting'fish), *n.* **1.** Same as *sting-bull*. See cut under *Trachinus*.—**2.** The sea-scorpion, *Cottus scorpius*, a fish of the family *Cottidæ*.

**stingily** (stin'ji-li), *adv.* In a stingy manner; with mean niggardliness; in a niggardly manner.

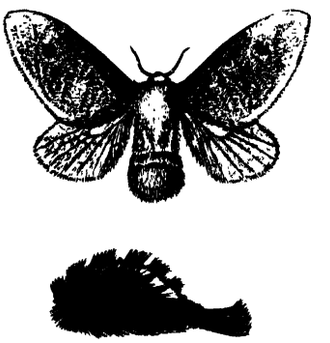
**stinginess** (stin'ji-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being stingy; extreme avarice; niggardliness; miserliness.

**stinging** (sting'ing), *p. a.* **1.** That uses a sting; furnished with a sting or stinging organs of any sort; urticating: as, a *stinging* insect or sea-nettle.—**2.** In *bot.*, noting a plant furnished with stinging hairs. See *sting*[1], 2.—**3.** That pierces or wounds as with a sting; that causes acute pain, irritation, or the like; keen; sharp; pungent; telling: as, a *stinging* tongue; a *stinging* rebuke or remark.

He wrapped her warm in his seaman's coat,
Against the *stinging* blast.
*Longfellow*, Wreck of the Hesperus.

The *stinging* lash of wit.
*O. W. Holmes*, Opening of Fifth Ave. Theatre, N. Y., 1873.

**Stinging ant**, an ant of the family *Myrmicidæ*.—**Stinging bug**, the blood-sucking cone-nose, *Conorhinus sanguisugus*, a common bug of the family *Reduviidæ*, which sucks the blood of man and domestic animals, and inflicts a painful wound. See cut under *Conorhinus*.—**Stinging caterpillar**, the larva of any one of certain bombycid moths in the United States, as *Saturnia maia*, *Hyperchiria io*, *Empretia stimulea*, *Phobetron pithecium*,



Stinging Caterpillar, or Slug-caterpillar, and Moth of *Lagoa opercularis*, both natural size.

*Limacodes scapha*, and *Lagoa opercularis*, which are provided with stinging spines.—**Stinging hair.** See *hair*[1] and *stinging spine*.—**Stinging nettle.** See *nettle*[1], 1.—**Stinging spine**, in *entom.*, one of the modified bristles of any stinging caterpillar, which are sharp and have an urticating effect. See cuts under *hag-moth* and *saddleback*.—**Stinging tree.** Same as *nettle-tree*, 2.

**stinging-bush** (sting'ing-bůsh), *n.* Same as *tread-softly*.

**stinging-cell** (sting'ing-sel), *n.* The thread-cell or lasso-cell with which any cœlenterate, as a sea-nettle, urticates. See *nematophore*, and cuts under *cnida* and *nematocyst*.

**stingingly** (sting'ing-li), *adv.* With stinging effect.

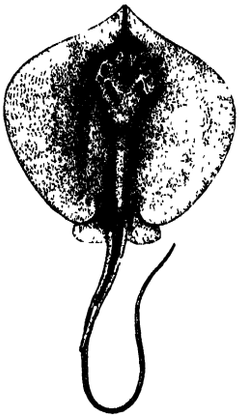
**stingless** (sting'les), *a.* [< *sting*[1] + *-less*.] Having no sting, as an insect. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 1. 35.—**Stingless nettle**, the richweed or clearweed, *Pilea pumila*. See *clearweed*.

**sting-moth** (sting'môth), *n.* The Australian *Doratifera vulnerans*, whose larva is capable of inflicting a stinging wound.

**stingo** (sting'gō), *n.* [With a simulated It. or Sp. or L. termination, < *sting*[1]: in allusion to its sharp taste.] Strong malt liquor. [Colloq.]

Come, let 's in and drink a cup of *stingo*.
*Randolph*, Hey for Honesty, ii. 6.

**sting-ray** (sting'rā), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *stingaree*, *stingoree*; < *sting*[1] + *ray*[2].] A batoid fish of the family *Trygonidæ*, as *Trygon* (or *Dasybatis*) *pastinaca*, having a long, smooth, flexible, lash-like tail armed near the base with a bony spine several inches long, sharp at the point, and serrated along the sides. It is capable of inflicting a severe and very painful wound, which appears to be poisoned by the slime with which the sting is covered. There are many species of sting-rays, in some of which there are two or three spines bundled together. The British species above named is locally known as *fire-flare* or *fiery-flare*. The commonest sting-ray of the North Atlantic coast of the United States is *T. centrura*, locally known as *clam cracker*, and corruptly called *stingaree*. *T. sabina* is a similar southern species. The name extends to any ray with a tail-spine See *Myliobatidæ* (*a*).



Southern Sting-ray (*Trygon sabrina*). (From Report of U. S Fish Commission.)

**stingtail** (sting'tāl), *n.* A sting-ray.

**sting-winkle** (sting'wing″kl), *n.* The hedgehog-murex, *Murex erinaceus* or *europæus*: so called by fishermen because it bores holes in other shell-fish, as if stinging them.

**stingy**[1] (sting'i), *a.* [< *sting*[1] + *-y*[1].] Stinging; piercing, as the wind; sharp, as a criticism. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

**stingy**[2] (stin'ji), *a.* [A dialectal (assibilated) form and deflected use of *stingy*[1].] **1.** Ill-tempered. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Meanly avaricious; extremely close-fisted and covetous; niggardly: as, a *stingy* fellow.

The griping and *stingy* humour of the covetous.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vii.

3. Scanty; not full or plentiful.

When your teams
Drag home the *stingy* harvest.
*Longfellow*, Wayside Inn, Birds of Killingworth.

=Syn. 2. *Parsimonious*, *Miserly*, etc. (see *penurious*), illiberal, ungenerous, saving, chary.

**stink** (stingk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stunk* (pret. formerly *stank*), ppr. *stinking*. [< ME. *stinken*, *stynken* (pret. *stank*, *stonk*, pp. *stonken*), < AS. *stincan* (pret. *stanc*, pp. *stuncen*), smell, have an odor, rise as vapor, = MD. D. *stinken* = MLG. LG. *stinken* = OHG. *stinchan*, smell, have an odor, MHG. G. *stinken* = Sw. *stinka* = Dan. *stinke*, have a bad smell, stink; cf. Gr. *τάγγος*, rancid. Perhaps connected with Icel. *stökkva*, spring, leap, sprinkle, but not with Goth. *stiggkwan*, smite, thrust, strike; cf. L. *tangere*, touch (see *tact*, *tangent*). Hence ult. *stench*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To emit a strong offensive smell; send out a disgusting odor; hence, to be in bad odor; have a bad reputation; be regarded with disfavor.

And therwithal he *stank* so horribel.
*Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 627.

Fall Fate upon us,
Our memories shall never *stink* behind us.
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 7.

**Stinking badger**, the stinkard or teledu.—**Stinking bunt.** Same as *stinking smut*.—**Stinking camomile.** Same as *mayweed*.—**Stinking cedar**, a coniferous tree of the genus *Torreya:* so named from the strong peculiar odor of the wood and foliage, especially when bruised or burnt. Most properly so called is *T. taxifolia*, an extremely local tree of western Florida, an evergreen of moderate size, with bright-yellow (or in old trees reddish) wood susceptible of a fine polish, very durable in contact with the soil, and, where found, largely used for fence-posts. Also called *savin*. See cut under *Torreya*. The similar *T. Californica* is the California nutmeg (see *nutmeg*). *T. grandis* of China, called *kaya*, affords a good timber. *T. nucifera*, a smaller Japanese species, yields a wood valued by coopers and turners, and a food-oil is expressed from its nuts. Also *stinking yew*.—**Stinking crane's-bill.** Same as *herb-robert*.—**Stinking goosefoot.** Same as *notchweed*.—**Stinking hellebore, hoarhound.** See the nouns.—**Stinking mayweed**, the common mayweed.—**Stinking nightshade.** Same as *henbane*.—**Stinking nutmeg**, the California nutmeg, one of the stinking cedars. See *nutmeg*.—**Stinking smut.** See *smut*, 3.—**Stinking vervain**, the guinea-hen weed. See *Petiveria*.—**Stinking yew.** Same as *stinking cedar*.

**II.** *trans.* To annoy with an offensive smell; affect in any way by an offensive odor. *Imp. Dict.*

**stink** (stingk), *n.* [< ME. *stinke*, *stynk*, *stynke;* from the verb. Cf. *stench*[1].] 1. A strong offensive smell; a disgusting odor; a stench.

And fro him comethe out Smoke and *Stynk* and Fuyr, and so moche Abhomynacioun that unethe no man may there endure. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 282.

In Koln, a town of monks and bones,
And pavements fanged with murderous stones,
And rags, and hags, and hideous wenches —
I counted two and seventy stenches,
All well-defined and several *stinks!*
*Coleridge*, Cologne.

2†. Hell, regarded as a region of sulphurous smells (or of infamy ?).

So have I doon in erthe, allas the while!
That certes, but if thou my socour be,
To *stynk* eterne he wol my gost exile.
*Chaucer*, A. B. C., l. 56.

3. A disagreeable exposure. [Slang.]

The newspapers of the district where he was then located had raised before the eye and mind of the public what the "patterers" of his class [genteel beggars] proverbially call a *stink*—that is, had opened the eyes of the unwary to the movements of "Chelsea George."
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 250.

**Fire stink**, in *coal-mining*, a smell indicating the spontaneous combustion of the coal or goaf somewhere in the mine.=Syn. 1. *Stench*, etc. See *smell*.

**stink-alive** (stingk'a-liv″), *n.* The bib or pout, *Gadus luscus:* so called because it speedily putrefies after death. *J. G. Wood.*

**stinkard** (sting'kärd), *n.* [< *stink* + *-ard*.] 1†. One who stinks; hence, a mean, paltry fellow.

Your *stinkard* has the self-same liberty to be there in his tobacco-fumes which your sweet courtier hath.
*Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 133.

That foolish knave, that hose and doublet *stinkard*.
*Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

2. The stinking badger of Java, *Mydaus meliceps;* the teledu. See cut under *teledu*.—3. In *ichth.*, a shark of the genus *Mustelus*.

**stinkardly**† (sting'kärd-li), *a.* [< *stinkard* + *-ly*[1].] Stinking; mean.

You notorious *stinkardly* bearward.
*B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 1.

**stink-ball** (stingk'bâl), *n.* A preparation of pitch, resin, niter, gunpowder, colophony, asafetida, and other offensive and suffocating ingredients, placed in earthen jars, formerly used for throwing upon an enemy's decks at close quarters, and still in use among Eastern pirates.

**stink-bird** (stingk'bèrd), *n.* The hoactzin, *Opisthocomus cristatus*.

**stink-bug** (stingk'bug), *n.* Any one of several malodorous bugs, particularly the common squash-bug, *Anasa tristis*, of the *Coreidæ*. See cut under *squash-bug*.

**stinker** (sting'kèr), *n.* [< *stink* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which stinks; a stinkard; a stinkpot.

The air may be purified . . . by burning of stink-pots or *stinkers* in contagious lanes. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

2. One of several large petrels, as the giant fulmar, *Ossifraga gigantea*, which acquire an offensive odor from feeding on blubber or carrion.

**stinkhorn** (stingk'hôrn), *n.* [< *stink* + *horn*.] In *bot.*, a common name for certain ill-smelling fungi of the genus *Phallus*. The most common species is *P. impudicus*. See *Phallus*, 3.

**stinkingly** (sting'king-li), *adv.* In a stinking manner; disgustingly; with an offensive smell.

**stinking-weed** (sting'king-wēd), *n.* 1. A species of *Cassia*, *C. occidentalis*, found distributed throughout the tropics: so called from its fetid leaves. Also *stinking-wood*.—2. The ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*. [Local, Scotland.]

**stinking-wood** (sting'king-wûd), *n.* 1. Same as *stinking-weed*, 1.—2. A leguminous shrub, *Anagyris fœtida*, of southern Europe.

**stinkpot** (stingk'pot), *n.* 1. A pot or jar of stinking materials; a chamber-pot. *Smollett.*—2†. A receptacle containing a disinfectant. See the quotation under *stinker*.—3. A stinkball.—4. The musk-turtle, *Cinosternum odoratum* or *Aromochelys odorata*, a stinking kind

Stinkpot (*Cinosternum odoratum* or *Aromochelys odorata*).

of turtle common in some parts of the United States. It is a common inhabitant of the eastern and central streams of the country, and is very troublesome to fishermen by swallowing their bait. It is useful as a scavenger.

**stink-rat** (stingk'rat), *n.* The musk-turtle. See *stinkpot*, 4. [Local, U. S.]

**stink-shad** (stingk'shad), *n.* Same as *mud-shad*.

**stinkstone** (stingk'stōn), *n.* A variety of limestone which gives off a fetid odor when quarried or struck by a hammer. This odor comes from the escape of sulphureted hydrogen, and in most cases it seems to be caused by the decomposition of embedded organic matter. In some quarries in the Carboniferous limestone of Ireland the smell has been found so overpowering that the men were sickened by it, and had to leave off work for a time. (*Jukes.*) Also called *fetid limestone*, and *swinestone*.

**stink-trap** (stingk'trap), *n.* A contrivance to prevent the escape of effluvia from the openings of drains; a stench-trap.

**stink-turtle** (stingk'tėr″tl), *n.* The musk-turtle. See *stinkpot*, 4.

**stinkweed** (stingk'wēd), *n.* 1. An ill-smelling cruciferous plant, *Diplotaxis muralis*, of southern Europe. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The jimsonweed.

**stinkwood** (stingk'wûd), *n.* One of several trees with fetid wood. (*a*) In South Africa, *Ocotea bullata* (see *Ocotea*) and *Celtis Kraussiana*, the latter a tree 20 feet high and 2 feet in diameter, with a tough yellowish-white wood used for planks, cooperage, etc. (*b*) In Tasmania, a shrub or tree, *Zieria Smithii*, also found in Australia, and sometimes called *sand-fly bush*. (*c*) In the Mascarene Islands, *Fœtidia Mauritiana* of the *Myrtaceæ*, a tree from 20 to 40 feet high, whose wood is used for foundations, not being attacked by white ants.

**stint** (stint), *v.* [Also obs. or dial. *stent;* < ME. *stinten*, *stynten*, *stenten*, < AS. *styntan*, make dull, blunt, orig. make short (also in comp. *forstyntan*, *ge-stentan*, warn, restrain) (= Icel. *stytta* (for **stynta*), shorten, = Sw. dial. *stynta*, shorten, = Norw. *stytta*, *stutta*, shorten, tuck up the clothes), < *stunt*, dull, obtuse, stupid, = Icel. *stuttr* = OSw. *stunt* = Norw. *stutt*, short: see *stunt*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause to cease; put an end to; stay; stop. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Sey, "al forgeven," and *stynt* is al this fare [disturbance].
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1107.

Make war breed peace, make peace *stint* war.
*Shak.*, T. of A., v. 4. 88.

*Stint* thy babbling tongue!
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

The thin jackals waiting for the feast
*Stinted* their hungry howls as he passed by.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 172.

2†. To bring to a stand; stay; put a stop to.

The kynges were *stynted* at the entre of the forest by a river, and ther assembled alle her peple that thei myght haue. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 154.

3. To forbear; cease.

Art thou a seruing man? then serue againe,
And *stint* to steale as common souldiours do.
*Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 67.

Spare not to spur, nor *stint* to ride,
Until thou come to fair Tweedside.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., i. 22.

4. To limit; restrain; restrict; hence, to limit or confine to a scanty allowance: as, to *stint* one's self in food; to *stint* service or help.

[He] trauels halfe a day without any refreshment then water, whereof wisely and temperately he *stinted* himselfe. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 135.

Was the infinite One to be confined to this narrow space? Could His love be *stinted* to the few to whom He had especially revealed His Will? *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 61.

5. To assign a definite task to; prescribe a specified amount of labor for: as, to *stint* a pupil or a servant. See *stint*, *n.*, 2.—6. To cover or serve (a mare) successfully; get with foal. See the quotation under *stinted*, 2.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To cease; desist; stay; stop; hold.

Of this cry they wolde nevere *stenten*.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 45.

He *styntid* not, nor neuer wold he sese,
And with his sword where that his stroke glynt,
Owt of ther sadill full redely they went.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2420.

And swears she'll never *stint*. *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 4. 42.

2. To be saving or careful in expenditure.

It 's in things for show they cut short; while for such as me, it 's in things for life we've to *stint*.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, xxxvii.

**stint** (stint), *n.* [Also obs. or dial. *stent;* < *stint*, *v.*] 1. Limit; bound; limitation; restriction; restraint: as, common without *stint* (that is, without limitation or restriction as to the extent of the pasturage, the number of cattle to be pastured, or the period of the year).

If the summe which the debter oweth be above the *stint*, he shall not be released. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 167.

I know not how, Diuine Prouidence seemeth to haue set those Scythian *stints* to the Persian proceedings.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 352.

By rallying round the throne the whole strength of the Royalists and High-Churchmen, and by using without *stint* all the resources of corruption, he [Danby] flattered himself that he could manage the Parliament.
*Macaulay*, Sir W. Temple.

2. Fixed amount or quantity; allowance; prescribed or allotted task or performance: as, a certain *stint* of work.

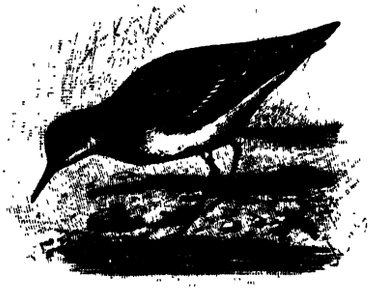
Put me to a certain *stint*, sir; allow me but a red herring a-day. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

In the divided or social state, these functions are parcelled out to individuals, each of whom aims to do his *stint* of the joint work. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 72.

Margaret had a new *stint* at quilling.
*S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

If you are sick or weak, and can't finish your *stent*, you are given twenty blows with the cat.
*The Century*, XXXVII. 36.

3. One of several small species of sandpiper, especially of the genus *Actodromas;* a sandpeep. The common stint is the dunlin, purre, or ox-bird, *Pelidna alpina*. (See *dunlin*.) This is an early, if not the first, application of the name, as by Ray, who called this bird also



American Least Stint (*Actodromas minutilla*).

*caeye* and *least snipe*. The little stint is *Actodromas minuta*; the least stint is *A. minutilla*, which abounds in North America, and is also known as *Wilson's sandpiper*. Temminck's stint is *A. temminckii*; the red-necked, *A. ruficollis*. There are several others of the same genus. The broad-billed sandpiper, *Limicola platyrhyncha*, is a kind of stint, and the spoon-billed, *Eurynorhynchus pygmæus*, is another. Extension of the name to the sanderling and to phalaropes is unusual.

**stintance**† (stin'tans), *n.* [< *stint* + *-ance*.] Stint; limit; restriction; restraint. *London Prodigal*, p. 7. (*Halliwell.*) [Rare.]

**stinted** (stin'ted), *p. a.* 1. Limited; scanty; scrimped.

Oh! trifle not with wants you cannot feel,
Nor mock the misery of a *stinted* meal.
*Crabbe*, Works, I. 9.

2. In foal. See *stint*, *v. t.*, 6. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

*Stinted*, 'in foal.' The word was printed, in this sense, in a catalogue of live-stock for sale at Nashville a year or two ago [1886]. Halliwell and Wright give it as an adjective, meaning in foal, used in the West of England.
*Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 44.

**stintedness** (stin'ted-nes), *n.* The character or condition of being stinted.

**stinter** (stin'tėr), *n.* [< *stint* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which stints, checks, or puts a stop to: as, a *stinter* of strife.

Let us now see whether a set form, or this extemporary way, be the greater hinderer and *stinter* of it.
*South*, Sermons, II. iii.

**stintingly** (stin'ting-li), *adv.* Restrictedly; restrainedly; grudgingly. *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, viii.

**stintless** (stint'les), *a.* [< *stint* + *-less*.] 1†. Ceaseless.

His life was nothing els but *stintlesse* passion.
*Rowland*, Betraying of Christ (1598). (*Halliwell.*)

2. Without stint; unstinted; generous.

He gets glimpses of the same *stintless* hospitality.
*The Century*, XXVII. 201.

**stinty** (stin'ti), *a.* [< *stint* + *-y*[1].] Restricted; grudging; illiberal. [Rare.]

Those endowments which our Anglo-Saxon forefathers made to win for themselves and kindred such ghostly aids in another world were neither few nor *stinty*.
*Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 327.

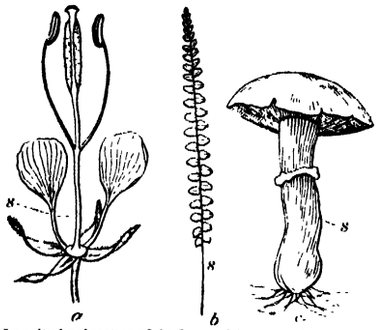
**stiony,** *a.* See *styany*.

**Stipa** (stī'pä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), named from the flaxen appearance of the feathery awns of *S. pennata*; < L. *stipa*, *stupa*, *stuppa*, the coarse part of flax, tow: see *stupa*.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Agrostideæ*, type of the subtribe *Stipeæ*. It is characterized by one-flowered panicled spikelets, with their pedicels not continued beyond the flower, which contains three or perhaps sometimes only two lodicules and a narrow acuminate flowering glume indurated closely around the grain and prolonged, usually by a joint, into a long and commonly conspicuously twisted or bent awn. There are nearly 100 species, widely dispersed through both tropical and temperate regions. They are tufted grasses, usually tall, with convolute leaves and a slender, sparingly branched panicle of rather long scattered spikelets, with awns sometimes extremely attenuated. A general name of the species is *feather-grass*, applying particularly to the highly ornamental *S. pennata* of Europe. The only common species of the eastern United States is *S. avenacea*, the black oat-grass; westward the species are numerous—several, known as *bunch-*, *beard-*, or *feather-grass*, being somewhat valuable wild forage-plants of the mountains and great plains. Among these are *S. comata* (*silk-grass*) and *S. spartea* (*porcupine-grass*), the latter remarkable for its hygrometric awns, which are coiled when dry, but uncoil under moisture and, when resisted, tend to push the seed into the ground. *S. viridula*, var. *robusta*, of Mexico, New Mexico, etc., is reported to have a narcotic effect upon horses, and is called *sleepy-grass*. *S. aristiglumis* of Australia is a valuable fodder-plant, of remarkably rapid growth; *S. nierantha* of Queensland borrows the name of *bamboo*. *S. tenacissima* and *S. arenaria*, on account of their large membranous spikelets and two-cleft flowering glume, are sometimes separated as a genus, *Macrochloa* (Kunth, 1835). See *esparto*, *alfa*, and *atocha-grass*.

**stipate** (stī'pāt), *a.* [< L. *stipatus*, pp. of *stipare*, crowd, press together. Cf. *constipate*.] In *bot.*, crowded.

**stipe**[1] (stīp), *n.* [A dial. var. of *steep*[1]. Cf. *Stiper Stone group*.] A steep ascent. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stipe**[2] (stīp), *n.* [< F. *stipe*, a stipe, = Sp. *estipite*, a door-post, = It. *stipite*, a stock, trunk, post, door-post, < L. *stipes* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk, post, poet. a tree, a branch of a tree; perhaps cognate with E. *stiff*.] 1. In *bot.*, a stalk or support of some sort, the word being variously employed. (*a*) In flowering plants, the stalk formed by the receptacle or some part of it, or by a carpel. To distinguish further this kind of stipe, various other terms are employed, as *thecaphore*, *gynophore*, *gonophore*, *anthophore*, *gynobase*, and *carpophore*. See cut under *Arachis*. (*b*) The stalk or petiole of a frond, especially of a fern or seaweed. See cut under *seaweed*. (*c*) In fungi, especially of the genus *Agaricus*, the stalk or stem which supports the pileus or cap. (*d*) The caudex of a tree-fern. Also *stipes*. See cut in next column.



*a*, Longitudinal section of the flower of *Gynandropsis pentaphylla*, showing the calyx, two of the petals, two of the stamens, and the stipitate ovary. *b*, Frond of *Asplenium Trichomanes*. *c*, *Agaricus campestris*. (*s*, Stipe in *a*, *b*, and *c*.)

2. In *anat.*, a stem: applied to two branches, anterior and posterior, of the zygal or paroccipital fissure of the brain. *B. G. Wilder.*—3. In *zoöl.*, a stipes.

**stipel** (stī'pel), *n.* [< NL. **stipella*, for **stipitella*, dim. of L. *stipes*, a post: see *stipe*[2].] In *bot.*, a secondary stipule situated at the base of the leaflets of a compound leaf. Unlike stipules, there is only a single one to each leaflet, with the exception of the terminal leaflet, which has a pair.

**stipellate** (stī'pel-āt), *a.* [< NL. **stipellatus*, < **stipella*, a stipel: see *stipel*.] In *bot.*, bearing or having stipels.

**stipend** (stī'pend), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *estipendio* = It. *stipendio*, < L. *stipendium*, a tax, impost, tribute; in military use, pay, salary; contr. for **stipipendium*, < *stips*, a gift, donation, alms (given in small coin), + *pendere*, weigh out: see *pendent*.] A fixed periodical allowance or payment; settled or fixed pay; salary; pay; specifically, in Scotland, the salary paid to a clergyman; the income of an ecclesiastical living.

Americus Vesputius, . . . vnder the *stipende* of the Portugales, hadde sayled towarde the south pole many degrees beyond the Equinoctiall.
*Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 134).

'Twas a wonder with how small a *stipend* from his father Tom Tusher contrived to make a good figure.
*Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, x.

=**Syn.** *Pay*, etc. See *salary*[1].

**stipend** (stī'pend), *v. t.* [< F. *stipendier* = Sp. Pg. *estipendiar* = It. *stipendiare*, pay, hire, < L. *stipendiari*, receive pay, serve for pay, < *stipendium*, pay: see *stipend*, *n.*] To pay by settled stipend or wages; put upon or provide with a stipend. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, xlvii. (*Latham.*) [Rare.]

**stipendiarian** (stī-pen-di-ā'ri-an), *a.* [< *stipendiary* + *-an*.] Acting from mercenary considerations; hired; stipendiary. *Imp. Dict.*

**stipendiary** (stī-pen'di-ū-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *stipendiaire* = Sp. Pg. *estipendiario* = It. *stipendiario*, < L. *stipendiarius*, pertaining to tribute, contribution, or pay, < *stipendium*, tribute, pay: see *stipend*.] **I.** *a.* Receiving wages or salary; performing services for a stated price or compensation; paid.—**Stipendiary curate.** See *curate*.—**Stipendiary estate**, in *law*, a feud or estate granted in return for services, generally of a military kind.—**Stipendiary magistrate**, in Great Britain, a police justice sitting in large cities and towns, under appointment by the Home Secretary on behalf of the crown.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *stipendiaries* (-riz). 1. One who performs services for a settled payment, salary, or stipend.—2. A stipendiary magistrate. See under I.—3. In *law*, a feudatory owing services to his lord.

**stipendiate**† (stī-pen'di-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *stipendiatus*, pp. of *stipendiari*, receive pay, serve for pay, < *stipendium*, tribute, salary: see *stipend*, *v.*] To endow with a stipend or salary.

Besides ye exercise of the horse, armes, dauncing, &c., all the sciences are taught in the vulgar French by professors *stipendiated* by the greate Cardinal.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 14, 1644.

**Stiper Stone group.** [< *Stiper Stones* (see def.).] In *geol.*, a subgroup, the equivalent of the Arenig series in Carnarvonshire: so called from the name *Stiper Stones* given to a prominent ridge of quartzose rocks rising above the moorland in Shropshire, and extending for about ten miles in length. The Arenig or Stiper Stone group, according to Murchison's original classification (1833–4), formed the base of the Silurian system. It is now considered to be the base of Lapworth's Ordovician, of the Cambro-Silurian of Jukes, and of the Middle Cambrian of other English geologists.

**stipes** (stī'pēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *stipes*, *stips* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk: see *stipe*[2].] 1. In *bot.*, same as *stipe*[2].—2. In *zoöl.*, a stalk or stem, as an eyestalk or a footstalk; a stipe. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, the footstalk of the maxilla of an insect, the outer or main division of that organ; the second joint of the maxilla, borne upon the cardo, and through the palpifer and subgalea bearing the palpus, galea, and lacinia, when these organs exist. Also called *shaft*. See cuts under *galea* and *Insecta*. (*b*) In *Myriapoda*: (1) The proximal or median one of two pieces of which the protomala, or so-called mandible, consists, the other being the *cardo*. See *protomala*, and figure under *epilabrum*. (2) One of two sets, an inner and an outer, of broad plates into which the deutomala, or second pair of mouth-appendages, of a myriapod is divided. See *deutomala*. *A. S. Packard*, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., June, 1883, pp. 198, 200.

**stipiform** (stī'pi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *stipes*, *stips* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having the form or appearance of a stipe or stipes. See *stipe*[2], *stipes*.

**stipitate** (stip'i-tāt), *a.* [< NL. **stipitatus*, < L. *stipes* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk: see *stipe*[2].] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having or supported by a stipe or stipes; elevated on a stipe.

**stipitiform** (stip'i-ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *stipes* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk (see *stipe*[2]), + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having the form or character of a stipe or stipes; stipiform; stalk-like.

**stipiture** (stip'i-tūr), *n.* A bird of the genus *Stipiturus*; an emu-wren.

**Stipiturus** (stip-i-tū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), < L. *stipes* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk, + Gr. οὐρά, tail.] An Australian genus of warbler-like birds, assigned to the *Maluriнæ* or placed elsewhere, having the tail curiously formed of ten feathers with stiffened shafts and loose decomposed barbs (whence the name); the emu-wrens.

Emu-wren (*Stipiturus malacurus*).

*S. malacurus* is a small brownish bird streaked with black, and with a blue throat, described by Latham in 1801 as the *soft-tailed flycatcher*. The immediate affinities of the genus are with such forms as *Sphenœacus* and *Sphenura* (see these words), and the true position of all these forms seems to be among or near the reed- or grass-warblers, especially such as have but ten tail-feathers. See *warbler*.

**stipple** (stip'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stippled*, ppr. *stippling*. [< D. *stippelen*, speckle, dot over (cf. *stippel*, a speckle, dim. of *stip*, a point), freq. of *stippen* (> G. *stippen*), prick, dot, speckle, < *stip*, MD. *stip*, *stup*, a point, dot.] To produce gradation in color or shade in (any material) by means of dots or small spots. See *stippling*.

The interlaying of small pieces can not altogether avoid a broken, *stippled*, spotty effect.
*Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 10.

**stipple** (stip'l), *n.* [< *stipple*, *v.*] 1. In the *fine arts*, same as *stippling*.—2. In *decorative art*, an intermediate tone or color, or combination of tones, used to make gradual the passage from one color to another in a design. **Stipple-engraving process**, the process of making an engraved plate by stippling. The first step is to lay an etching-ground on a copperplate; the next, after the subject has been transferred as in etching, is to dot in the outline; after which the darker parts are marked with dots, which are laid in larger and more closely in the deeper shades. The plate is then bitten in, the ground is removed, and the lighter parts are laid in with dry-point or the stipple-graver.

**stippled** (stip'ld), *p. a.* Spotted; shaded or modeled by means of minute dots applied with the point of the brush or in a similar way.

**stipple-graver** (stip'l-grā″vėr), *n.* An engravers' tool of which the point is bent downward so as to facilitate the making of small dots or indentations in the surface of a copperplate.

**stippler** (stip'lėr), *n.* [< *stipple* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who stipples.—2. A brush or tool used for stippling: as, a *stippler* made of hog's hair.

**stippling** (stip'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stipple*, *v.*] In the *fine arts*, dotted work of any kind, whether executed with the brush-point, the pencil, or the stipple-graver.

**stiptic**†, *a.* and *n.* See *styptic*.

**stipula** (stip'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *stipulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *stipula*, a stalk: see *stipule*.] In *ornith.*, same as *stipule*.

**stipulaceous** (stip-ū-lā'shius), *a.* [< *stipula* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, same as *stipular*.

**stipular** (stip'ū-lär), *a.* [< NL. *stipula* + *-ar*[3].] In *bot.*, of, belonging to, or standing in the

place of stipules; growing on stipules, or close to them: as, *stipular* glands.—**Stipular buds**, buds which are enveloped by the stipules, as in the tulip-tree.

**stipulary** (stip'ū-lā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *stipula* + *-ary.*] In *bot.*, relating to stipules; stipular.

**stipulate**[1] (stip'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stipulated*, ppr. *stipulating*. [< L. *stipulatus*, pp. of *stipulare* (> It. *stipulare* = Sp. Pg. *estipular* = F. *stipuler*), exact, bargain for; origin doubtful: by some referred to OL.**stipulus*, firm; by others to L. *stipula*, a straw.] To arrange or settle definitely, or by special mention and agreement, or as a special condition: as, it is *stipulated* that A shall pay 5 per cent.

Henry the Fourth and the king my master had *stipulated* with each other that, whensoever any one of them died, the survivor should take care of the other's child.
*Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 129.

Those Articles which were *stipulated* in their Favour.
*Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 20.

It is *stipulated* also that every man shall be bound to obey his own lord "convenienter," or so far as is fitting and right. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 782.

**Stipulated damages.** (*a*) In a general sense, a sum named in a contract or obligation as the damages to be paid in case of non-performance. (*b*) As commonly used in law, damages liquidated by a stipulation—that is, a sum fixed by a contract or obligation in such manner as to be the sum payable in case of breach, without any further question as to the amount of the actual damages.

**stipulate**[2] (stip'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **stipulatus*, < L. *stipula*, a stalk, stipule: see *stipule*.] In *bot.*, having stipules: as, a *stipulate* stalk or leaf.

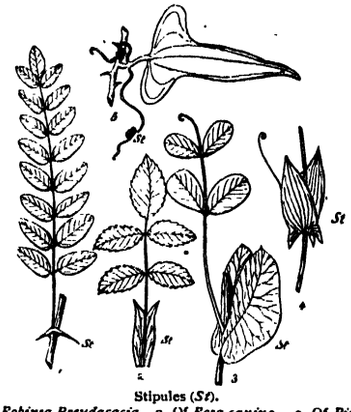
**Stipulateæ** (stip-ū-lā'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. von Sachs), < **stipulatus*, stalked (see *stipulate*[2]), + *-eæ*.] Sachs's name for the eusporangiate ferns, a division which embraces the *Ophioglossaceæ* and *Marattiaceæ*. The name is now abandoned, as it is known that there are no stipules in the *Ophioglossaceæ*, and that they are sometimes wanting in the *Marattiaceæ*.

**stipulation**[1] (stip-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< F. *stipulation* = Sp. *estipulacion* = Pg. *estipulação* = It. *stipulazione*, < L. *stipulatio(n-)*, a promise, bargain, covenant, < *stipulari*, demand a formal promise, bargain, covenant, stipulate: see *stipulate*.] 1. The act of stipulating, agreeing, or covenanting; a contracting or bargaining. —2. That which is stipulated or agreed upon; a contract or bargain, or a particular article or item in a contract: as, the *stipulations* of the allied powers to furnish each his contingent of troops; a contract containing so many *stipulations*.—3. In *law*, specifically—(*a*) An agreement between counsel or attorneys in a cause, affecting its conduct. (*b*) An undertaking in the nature of bail taken in the admiralty courts. (*c*) In Roman law, a contract in which the form consisted in a question and answer, formalities which in course of time came to be recognized as making a valid contract which might dispense with the ceremonials required by the earlier law.

**stipulation**[2] (stip-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *stipula*, a stalk: see *stipule*.] In *bot.*, the situation and structure of the stipules.

**stipulator** (stip'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [< L. *stipulator*, one who stipulates, < *stipulari*, demand a formal promise, bargain, stipulate: see *stipulate*.] One who stipulates, contracts, or covenants; in *Rom. law*, one to whom a stipulation or promise was given in the form of contract known as *stipulatio*. See *stipulation*[1], 3 (*c*).

**stipule** (stip'ūl), *n.* [= F. *stipule* = It. *stipula*, < L. *stipula*, a stalk, stem, blade, dim. of *stipes*, stock, trunk: see *stipe*[2].] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) One of a pair of lateral appendages found at the base of the petiole of many leaves. Stipules are normally flat organs, leaf-like in appearance and use, or colorless and scale-like, and without function—sometimes, however, as in the magnolia, fig, and beech, serving as bud-scales and falling when the leaves expand. Stipules may be free from the petiole, or adnate by one edge, then passing by grades into mere wing-like expansions of its base; they may be free from one another, or variously united, sometimes so as to clasp the stem, sometimes between it and the leafstalk (then intrapetiolar), sometimes sheathing the stem, as in *Polygonum*, then forming ocreæ (see *ocrea*). The adjacent members of two opposite pairs may become connate around the stem, as in many *Rubiaceæ*. Stipules are sometimes reduced to mere bristles, or take the form of spines, as in the common locust; in *Smilax* they appear to be converted into tendrils. They are often wholly wanting, but where present they generally characterize whole families, as they do the *Malvaceæ*, *Leguminosæ*, and *Rosaceæ*. (*b*) In the *Characeæ*, one of certain unicellular tubes, of greater or less length, on the inner and outer sides of the so-called leaf. (*c*) Same as *paraphyllum* (*b*).—2. In *ornith.*, a newly sprouted feather; a pin-feather. Also *stipula*.



Stipules (*St*).
1. Of *Robinia Pseudacacia*. 2. Of *Rosa canina*. 3. Of *Pisum arvense*. 4. Of *Lathyrus Aphaca*. 5. Of *Smilax bona-nox*.

**stipuled** (stip'ūld), *a.* [< *stipule* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, furnished with stipules, or lateral leafy appendages.

**stipuliform** (stip'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *stipula*, a stalk, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a stipule.

**stir**[1] (stėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stirred*, ppr. *stirring*. [Also dial. *steer* (and *stoor*); early mod. E. also *stirr*, *sturre*, *stire*, *stere*; < ME. *stiren*, *steren*, *sturen*, *styren*, < AS. *styrian*, move, stir, = North Fries. *stiaren* = MD. *stooren*, D. *storen*, disturb, vex, = MLG. *stören*, disturb, hinder, = OHG. *stören*, *störren*, scatter, destroy, disturb, MHG. *stæren*, G. *stören*, disturb, interrupt, hinder, = Sw. *störa*, disturb; cf. Icel. *styrr*, a stir, Dan. *forstyrre*, disturb; not connected with L. *sternere*, scatter, or E. *strew*: see *strew*. Cf. *stoor*[2]. Hence ult. *storm* and *sturgeon*. The ME. forms are in some uses confused with similar forms of *steer*[1], 'direct,' 'guide.'] **I.** *trans.* 1. To move; change the position or situation of: as, to *stir* hand or foot.

Stonde he neuere so styfliche thorgh *sterynge* of the bote
He bendeth and boweth the body is vnstable.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xi. 36.

He pulls you not a hair, nor pares a nail,
Nor *stirs* a foot, without due figuring
The horoscope. *T. Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, i. 3.

2. To set in motion; agitate; disturb.

There is everemore gret Wynd in that Fosse, that *sterethe* everemore the Gravelle, and makethe it trouble.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 32.

My mind is troubled, like a fountain *stirr'd*.
*Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 311.

Airs that gently *stir*
The vernal leaves. *Wordsworth*, Ruth.

3. To move briskly; bestir.

Now *stureth* hym self Arthour,
Thenkyng on hys labour,
And gaderyth to hym strenghth aboute,
Hys kynges & Erles on a rowte.
*Arthur* (ed. Furnivall), l. 295.

Come, you must *stir* your Stumps, you must Dance.
*Steele*, Tender Husband, v. 1.

4. To cause the particles or parts of to change place in relation to each other by agitating with the hand or an implement: as, to *stir* the fire with a poker; to *stir* one's coffee with a spoon.

He *stireth* the coles.
*Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 267.

Mr. ——, one of the fellowes (in Mr. Fr. Potter's time), was wont to say that Dr. Kettle's braine was like a hasty-pudding, where there was memorie, judgement, and phancy all *stirred* together. *Aubrey*, Lives (Ralph Kettle).

5†. To brandish; flourish.

Now hatz Arthure his axe, & the halme grypez,
& sturnely *sturez* hit aboute, that stryke wyth hit thozt.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 331.

6. To bring into notice or discussion; agitate; debate; moot.

*Stir* not questions of jurisdiction. *Bacon*, Great Place.

7. To rouse, as from sleep or inaction; awaken.

Nay, then, 'tis time to *stir* him from his trance.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 1. 182.

Thy dear heart is *stirred*
From out its wonted quiet.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 344.

8. To move; excite; rouse.

His steed was bloody red, and fomed yre,
When with the maistring spur he did him roughly *stire*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 2.

The music must be shrill and all confus'd
That *stirs* my blood.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

9. To incite; instigate; set on.

Feendis threten faste to take me,
And *steren* helle houndis to bite me.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

With him along is come the mother-queen,
An Ate, *stirring* him to blood and strife.
*Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 63.

**To stir coals**†. See *coal*.—**To stir up.** (*a*) To instigate; incite: as, to *stir up* a nation to rebellion.

To these undertakings these great Lords of the World have been *stirred up* rather by the desire of Fame . . . than by the affection of bearing rule.
*Raleigh* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 654).

There's that Will Maskery, sir, as is the rampageousest Methodis' as can be, an' I make no doubt it was him as *stirred up* th' young woman to preach last night.
*George Eliot*, Adam Bede, v.

(*b*) To excite; provoke; foment; bring about: as, to *stir up* a mutiny; to *stir up* contention.

They gan with fowle reproch
To *stirre up* strife, and troublous contecke broch.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 64.

To be more just, religious, wise, or magnanimous then the common sort *stirrs up* in a Tyrant both feare and envy. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xv.

(*c*) To rouse to action; stimulate; quicken: as, to *stir up* the mind.

[They] are also perpetually *stirred up* to fresh industry and new discoveries. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

The man who *stirs up* a reposing community . . . can scarcely be destitute of some moral qualities which extort even from enemies a reluctant admiration.
*Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To pass from rest or inaction to motion or action; move; budge: as, they dare not *stir;* to *stir* abroad.

"Master," said he, "be rul'd by me,
From the Green-wood we'll not *stir*."
*Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow* (Child's Ballads, V. 384).

No disaffected or rebellious person can *stir* without being presently known; and this renders the King very safe in his Government. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 74.

During the time I remained in the convent, the superior thought it proper I should not *stir* out.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 4.

2. To be in motion; be in a state of activity; be on the move or go; be active: as, to be continually *stirring*.

If ye will nedys know at short and longe,
It is evyn a womans tounge,
For that is ever *sterynge*.
*Interlude of the Four Elements.* (*Halliwell*, under *short.*)

If the gentlewoman that attends the general's wife be *stirring*, tell her there 's one Cassio entreats of her a little favour of speech. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 1. 27.

She will brook
No tarrying; where she comes the winds must *stir*.
*Wordsworth*, Sonnets, i. 32.

3. To be in circulation; be current; be on foot.

No ill luck *stirring* but what lights on my shoulders.
*Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1. 99.

Ther dyed such multituds weekly of ye plague, as all trade was dead, and little money *stirring*.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 204.

There is no News at all *stirring* here now.
*Howell*, Letters, ii. 18.

4. To use an instrument or the hand for making a disturbing or agitating motion, as in a liquid.

The more you *stir* in it the more it stinks. *Bulwer.*

5. To be roused; be excited; disturb or agitate one's self.

You show too much of that
For which the people *stir*. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 58.

**stir**[1] (stėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stirre;* < *stir*[1], *v.*] 1†. Movement; action.

The sounding of our wordes [is] not alwayes egall; for some aske longer, some shorter time to be vttered in, & so, by the Philosophers definition, *stirre* is the true measure of time. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 56.

2. A state of motion, activity, briskness, bustle, or the like; the confusion and tumult of many persons in action.

Why all these words, this clamour, and this *stir?*
*Sir J. Denham*, Prudence, l. 112.

The house had that pleasant aspect of life which is like the cheery expression of comfortable activity in the human countenance. You could see at once that there was the *stir* of a large family within it.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiii.

It is well to turn aside from the fretful *stir* of the present. *Huxley*, Animal Automatism.

3. Commotion; excitement; tumult: as, his appearance on the scene created quite a *stir*.

Men may thinke it strange there should be such a *stirre* for a little corne; but had it beene gold, with more ease wee might haue got it; and had it wanted, the whole Colony had starued.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 219.

When Portsey, weighing well the ill to her might grow,
In that their mighty *stirs* might be her overthrow.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 448.

An Impost was leuied of the subiects, to satisfie the pay due to the souldiours for the Persian warre, which raised these *stirres*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 287.

4. Motion; impulse; emotion; feeling.

He did keep
The deck, with glove, or hat, or handkerchief,
Still waving, as the fits and *stirs* of 's mind
Could best express how slow his soul sail'd on.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 3. 12.

5. A poke; a jog.

"Eh, Arthur?" said Tom, giving him a *stir* with his foot. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

**6.** A house of correction; a lockup; a prison. [Thieves' slang.]

I was in Brummagem, and was seven days in the new *stir*, and nearly broke my neck.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 469.

**stir**[2] (stir), *n.* [A corruption of *sir*.] Sir. [Scottish vulgarism.]

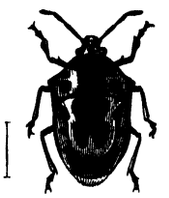
I'm seeking for service, *stir*. *Scott*, Old Mortality, viii.

**stirabout** (stêr'a-bout'), *n.* [< *stir*[1] + *about*.] 1. Oatmeal or other porridge.

The fifth book is of pease-porridge, under which are included frumetary, water-gruel, milk-porridge, rice-milk, flumary, *stir-about*, and the like.
*W. King*, Art of Cookery, Letter ix.

2. Oatmeal and dripping or bacon-fat mixed together and stirred about in a frying-pan. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**Stiretrus** (stī-rē'trus), *n.* [NL. (Laporte, 1833), < Gr. στεῖρος, barren, + ἦτρον, the abdomen.] A notable genus of true bugs, of the family *Pentatomidæ*, comprising about 25 species peculiar to America, most of them tropical. One species, *S. anchorago*, is found in the southern United States, and is a common enemy of the chinch-bug, Colorado potato-beetle, and cotton-worm.



*Stiretrus anchorago.* (Hair line shows natural size.)

**striated** (stir'i-ā-ted), *a.* [< **striate* (< L. *stria*, a frozen drop, an icicle; cf. *still*[2]) + *-ed*[2].] Adorned with pendants like icicles.

**striousᵗ** (stir'i-us), *a.* [< L. *stria*, a frozen drop, an icicle, + *-ous*.] Consisting of or resembling icicles.

Crystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places not much unlike the *stirious* or stillicidious dependencies of ice. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

**stirk** (stêrk), *n.* [Also *sterk*, *sturk*; < ME. *stirk*, *styrk*, *sterk*, *stirke*, *styrke*, < AS. *stirc*, a young cow, heifer, *styrc*, *styric*, a young steer, = MD. *stierick* = MLG. *sterke*, > G. *stärke*, *starke*, a young cow, heifer, G. dial. *sterk*, a young steer; usually explained as derived, with dim. suffix *-ic*, < AS. *steór*, etc., a steer; but prob. connected, as orig. 'a young cow that has not yet calved,' with OHG. *stero*, MHG. *ster*, a ram, Goth. *staira*, barren, L. *sterilis*, barren, Gr. στεῖρος, στέρφος, barren, Skt. *stari*, barren, sterile: see *sterile*.] An animal of the ox or cow kind from one to two years old. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

**stirless** (stêr'les), *a.* [< *stir*[1] + *-less*.] Still; motionless; inactive; very quiet. [Rare.]

She kept her hollow, *stirless* eyes on his. There was an absence of movement about her almost oppressive. She seemed not even to breathe. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 228.

**stirn** (stêrn), *n.* Same as *stern*[5].

**stiropᵗ**, *n.* An old spelling of *stirrup*.

**stirpᵗ** (stêrp), *n.* [< ME. *stirpe*, < L. *stirps*, a stock, root, race.] Stock; race; family.

So is she sponge of noble *stirp* and high.
*Court of Love*, l. 16.

Democracies . . . are commonly more quiet, and less subject to sedition, than where there are *stirps* of nobles.
*Bacon*, Nobility (ed. 1887).

**stirpicultural** (stêr-pi-kul'tūr-al), *a.* Pertaining to stirpiculture. *The Sanitarian*, XXIV. 514.

**stirpiculture** (stêr'pi-kul-tūr), *n.* [< L. *stirps*, a stock, race, + *cultura*, culture.] The breeding of special stocks or strains.

Sentimental objections in the way of the higher *stirpiculture*.
*The Nation*, Aug. 10, 1876, p. 92.

**stirps** (stêrps), *n.*; pl. *stirpes* (stêr'pēz). [L.: see *stirp*.] 1. Race; lineage; family; in *law*, the person from whom a family is descended. See *per stirpes*, under *per*. — 2. In *zoöl.*, a classificatory group of uncertain rank and no fixed position, by MacLeay made intermediate between a family and a tribe; a superfamily. Compare *group*[1], *section*, *cohort*, and *phalanx*. — 3. In *bot.*, a race or permanent variety.

**stirrage**[1]ᵗ (stêr'āj), *n.* [< *stir*[1] + *-age*.] The act of stirring; agitation; commotion; stir.

Every small *stirrage* waketh them.
*Granger*, On Eccles. (1621), p. 320.

**stirrage**[2]ᵗ, *n.* Same as *steerage*.

**stirrer** (stêr'êr), *n.* [< *stir*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who stirs; especially, one who is active or bustling.

Come on, . . . give me your hand, sir; an early *stirrer*.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 3.

*Bris.* Good day to you.
*Cam.* You are an early *stirrer*.
*Fletcher*, Double Marriage, i. 1.

2. One who stirs or agitates anything, as a liquid, with the hand or an implement for stirring. — 3. An implement or a machine used for stirring a liquid or the like.

The liquid being taken out on a pointed glass rod or *stirrer*.
*W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 207.

4. One who incites or instigates; an instigator: often with *up*: as, a *stirrer up* of contention.

We must give, I say,
Unto the motives, and the *stirrers up*
Of humours in the blood.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 1.

*Stirrers* of sedition, without any zeal for freedom.
*Macaulay*, Sir W. Temple.

**stirring** (stêr'ing), *n.* [< ME. *steringe*, *styrynge*, *steringe*; verbal n. of *stir*[1], *v.*] 1. Movement; motion; activity; effort; the act of moving or setting in motion.

Eche abouten other goynge,
Causeth of othres *steringe*.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 800.

The emotions voiced in his song are *stirrings* of the spirit rather than thrills of the senses.
*The Atlantic*, LXV., p. 4 of adv'ts.

2ᵗ. Temptation.

3if any *sterynge* on me stele,
Out of the clos of thi clennesse
Wysse me, lord, in wo & wele,
And kepe me fram vnkyndnesse.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 251.

3. In *agri.*, the second tilth or fallow. *Florio*, p. 273. (*Halliwell.*) — 4ᵗ. Riot; commotion.

I'll lie about Charing-cross, for, if there be any *stirrings*, there we shall have 'em.
*Webster and Dekker*, Northward Ho, i. 2.

**stirring** (stêr'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *stir*[1], *v.*] 1. Being in active motion; characterized by stir or activity; active; bustling; lively; vivacious; brisk: as, a *stirring* life; *stirring* times.

Such a merry, nimble, *stirring* spirit.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 16.

Those who appear the most *stirring* in the scene may possibly not be the real movers. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

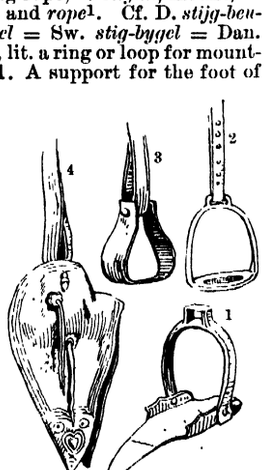
2. Animating; rousing; awakening; stimulating; exciting; inspiriting: as, a *stirring* oration; a *stirring* march.

Often the ring of his verse is sonorous, and overcomes the jagged consonantal diction with *stirring* lyrical effect.
*Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 302.

3ᵗ. Fickle.

A stythe man of his stature, *stirond* of wille,
Menyt hym to mony thinges, & of mynde gode.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3833.

**stirrup** (stir'- or stêr'up), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stirrop*, *stirop*, *sterope*; < ME. *stirop*, *styrop*, *styrope*, *sterepe*, < AS. *stirāp*, *stigrāp*, *stigerap* (= MD. *stegerep*, *steeghreep*, also *stegelreep* = OHG. *stegareif*, MHG. G. *stegreif* = Icel. *stigreip*), lit. 'mounting-rope,' < *stīgan*, mount, + *rāp*, rope: see *sty*[1] and *rope*[1]. Cf. D. *stijg-beugel* = G. *steig-bügel* = Sw. *stig-bygel* = Dan. *stig-bøjle*, a stirrup, lit. a ring or loop for mounting (see *bail*[1]).] 1. A support for the foot of a person mounted on a horse, usually a metal loop with the bottom part flat and corrugated or finished with points to give a hold to the sole of the boot and to aid in mounting. The metal loop is suspended from the saddle by a strap or thong, which in modern saddles is adjustable in length. The stirrup of Arab or other Eastern horsemen has a very broad rest for the foot; this projects sometimes beyond the heel, and the sharp edge of it serves instead of a spur. The stirrups of some modern military saddles have a strong front piece of leather or other material which prevents the foot from passing too far into the loop and protects the front of the leg. See also cut under *saddle*.



1, stirrup for poulaine; 2, modern stirrup; 3, Mexican wooden stirrup; 4, Mexican wooden stirrup with taps.

Our hoste upon his *stiropes* stood anon.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Shipman's Tale, l. 1.

I'll hold your *stirrup* when you do alight,
And without grudging wait till you return.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1.

2. *Naut.*, a rope with an eye at its end, through which a foot-rope is rove, and by which it is supported. The ends of stirrups are securely fastened to the yard, and they steady the men when reefing or furling sails.

3. In *mach.*, any piece resembling in shape and functions the stirrup of a saddle, as the iron loop by which a mill-saw hangs from the muley-head or in the sash. — 4. In *carp.*, etc., an iron loop-strap or other device for securing a rafter-post or -strut to a tie, or for supporting a beam, etc. — 5. A hold for the foot at the end of the stock of a large crossbow, to keep it firm while the bow is bent and the string drawn to the notch. See cut under *arbalister*. — 6. In *anat.*, the stapes or stirrup-bone.

**stirrup-bar** (stir'up-bär), *n.* The spring-bar or other device on a riding-saddle to which the upper end of the stirrup-strap is fastened.

**stirrup-bone** (stir'up-bōn), *n.* The stapes of a mammal: so called from its shape.

**stirrup-cup** (stir'up-kup), *n.* A cup of wine or other liquor presented to a rider when mounted and about to take his departure; a parting-cup.

**stirrup-hose** (stir'up-hōz), *n. pl.* Heavy stockings worn over the other garments for the legs by men traveling on horseback in the seventeenth century, and probably earlier. They are described as made very large at the top, and secured by points to the girdle or the bag-breeches.

**stirrup-iron** (stir'up-ī″ėrn), *n.* The stirrup proper — that is, the metal loop in which the foot is placed, as distinguished from the leather strap which suspends it.

**stirrup-lantern** (stir'up-lan″tėrn), *n.* A small lantern with an iron frame fastened below the stirrup to light the road at night and also to warm the rider's feet: a contrivance used in the fifteenth century and later.

**stirrup-leather** (stir'up-leᵀᴴ″ėr), *n.* The leather strap by which a stirrup hangs from the saddle.

**stirrup-muscle** (stir'up-mus″l), *n.* The stapedius.

**stirrup-oil** (stir'up-oil), *n.* A sound beating; a drubbing. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stirrup-piece** (stir'up-pēs), *n.* In *carp.*, *mach.*, etc., anything which performs the office of a stirrup, in hanging from a fixed point of support and supporting anything else which lies in its loop or hollow.

**stirteᵗ, stirtᵗ.** Obsolete forms of the preterit and past participle of *start*[1].

**stitch** (stich), *n.* [< ME. *stiche*, *styche*, < AS. *stice*, a pricking sensation (also in comp. *instice*, an inward stitch, *fær-stice*, a sudden stitch or twinge, *stic-ādl*, *stic-wærc*, stitch in the side), not found in lit. sense 'pricking,' 'piercing,' = OFries. *steke*, *stek* = OHG. *stih*, MHG. G. *stich*, a pricking, prick, sting, stab, stitch, = Goth. *stiks*, a point of time; from the verb, AS. **stecan*, etc., prick, sting, stick: see *stick*[1], *stick*[2].] 1. An acute sudden pain like that produced by the thrust of a needle; a sharp spasmodic pain, especially in the intercostal muscles: as, a *stitch* in the side. Such pains in the side may be myalgic, neuralgic, pleuritic, or due to muscular cramp.

'Twas but a *stitch* into my side,
And sair it troubles me.
*The Queen's Marie* (Child's Ballads, III. 117).

Corporal sickness is a perpetual monitor to the conscience, every pang a reproof, and every *stitch* reads a lesson of mortality. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 441.

2ᵗ. A contortion; a grimace; a twist of the face.

If you talk,
Or pull your face into a *stitch* again,
As I love truth, I shall be very angry.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, ii. 2.

3. In *sewing*: (*a*) One movement of a threaded needle, passing in and out of the fabric, and uniting two parts by the thread, which is drawn tight after each insertion. (*b*) The part of the thread left in the fabric by this movement. — 4. In *knitting*, *netting*, *crochet*, *embroidery*, *lace-making*, etc.: (*a*) One whole movement of the implement or implements used, as knitting-needles, bobbins, hook, etc. (*b*) The result of this movement, shown in the work itself. — 5. The kind or style of work produced by stitching: as, buttonhole-*stitch*; cross-*stitch*; pillow-lace *stitch*; by extension, a kind or style of work with the loom. For stitches in lace, see *point*[1]. See also *whip-stitch*. — 6ᵗ. Distance passed over at one time; stretch; distance; way.

How far have ye come to-day? So they said, From the house of Gaius our friend. I promise you, said he, you have gone a good *stitch*; you may well be aweary; sit down. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 314.

7. In *agri.*, a space between two double furrows in plowed ground; a furrow or ridge.

And many men at plough he made, that drave earth here and there,
And turn'd up *stitches* orderly. *Chapman*, Iliad, xviii. 495.

8. A bit of clothing; a rag: as, he had not a dry *stitch* on. [Colloq.] — 9. In *bookbind-*

*ing*, a connection of leaves or pieces of paper, through perforations an inch or so apart, with thread or wire. A *single stitch* is made with two perforations only, the thread being tied near the entering place of the stitching-needle. A *double stitch* has three and sometimes four perforations, the thread being reversed in and out on the upper and under side at each perforation. A *saddle-back stitch* has its perforations in the center of the creased folded double leaves. A *side-stitch* has perforations through the sides of the leaves, about one eighth of an inch from the back fold. A *French stitch* has two perforations only in each section of the pamphlet, the second perforation of the first section ending where the first perforation of the second section begins, in which diagonal line the stitching-needle is put through each succeeding section, and is then reversed and locked at the end. A *machine-stitch* is a succession of ordinary locked stitches made by the sewing-machine. A *wire stitch* has short staples of turned wire, which are forced through the leaves and clamped by one operation of the wire-stitching machine. See *kettle-stitch*.—**Blind stitch.** See *blind*[1].—**Damask stitch.** See *damask*.—**Dotted stitch.** Same as *dot-stitch*.—**False stitch,** in *pillow-lace making*, same as *false pinhole* (which see, under *pinhole*).—**Fancy, Flemish, German, glovers', gobelin, herring-bone, honeycomb, idiot, Irish, overcast stitch.** See the qualifying words.—**Outline-stitch.** See *outline*.—**Plaited stitch.** See *plaited*.—**Raised stitch.** See *raise*[1].—**Royal stitch.** See *royal*.—**Russian stitch.** A kind of ribbed stitch in crochet. *Dict. of Needlework*.—**Short stitch,** a kind of needlework used in embroidery of the simplest kind, where the ground is partly covered by single stitches of a thread usually of different color, the ground not so covered generally forming the pattern.—**Slanting stitch.** See *slant*.—**To go through stitch with**†, to prosecute to the end; complete.

And in regard of the main point, that they should never be able to *go through stitch with* that war.
*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, Gargántua, i. 47.

(See also *backstitch, chain-stitch, crewel-stitch, cross-stitch, feather-stitch, hemstitch, lock-stitch, rope-stitch, spider-stitch, stem-stitch, streak-stitch*, etc.)

**stitch** (stich), *v.* [< ME. *sticchen* (pret. *stigte, stigt*), prick, stitch, = MD. *sticken*, D. *stikken* = OHG. *sticchan*, MHG. G. *sticken*, embroider, stitch; from the noun. Cf. *stick*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To unite by stitches; sew.—2. To ornament with stitches.—3. In *agri.*, to form into ridges.—**To stitch up.** (*a*) To form or put together by sewing.

She has, out of Impatience to see herself in her Weeds, order'd her Mantua-Woman to *stitch up* any thing immediately. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

(*b*) To mend or unite with a needle and thread: as, to *stitch up* a rent; to *stitch up* an artery.

**II.** *intrans.* To sew; make stitches.

*Stitch! stitch! stitch!*
In poverty, hunger, and dirt.
*Hood*, Song of the Shirt.

**stitchel** (stich'el), *n.* A kind of hairy wool. [Local.] *Imp. Dict.*

**stitcher** (stich'ėr), *n.* [< *stitch* + *-er*[1].] One who stitches; also, a tool or machine used in stitching.

All alike are rich and richer,
King with crown, and cross-legged *stitcher*,
When the grave hides all.
*R. W. Gilder*, Drinking Song.

**stitchery** (stich'ėr-i), *n.* [< *stitch* + *-ery*.] Needlework; in modern times, the labor or drudgery of sewing.

Come, lay aside your *stitchery;* I must have you play the idle huswife with me this afternoon.
*Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 75.

**stitchfallen** (stich'fâ″ln), *a.* [< *stitch* + *fallen*, pp. of *fall*[1].] Fallen, as a stitch in knitting. [Rare.]

A *stitch-fal'n* cheek, that hangs below the jaw.
*Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 309.

**stitching** (stich'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stitch*, *v.*] Stitches collectively; especially, ornamental stitches designed to show on the surface of the work.—**Middle stitching** (*naut.*). Same as *monk's seam*, 1.

**stitching-horse** (stich'ing-hôrs), *n.* A harness-makers' clamp or work-holder mounted on a wooden frame or horse. The jaw of the clamp is kept in position by means of a foot-lever. See cut under *sewing-clamp*.

**stitch-wheel** (stich'hwēl), *n.* In *harness-making*, a small notched wheel mounted in a handle, used to mark the places for the stitches in hand-sewed work; a pricking-wheel.

**stitch-work** (stich'wėrk), *n.* Embroidery. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 415.

**stitchwort** (stich'wėrt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stichwort;* < ME. *stichwurt*, < AS. *sticwyrt*, < *stice*, stitch, + *wyrt*, plant: see *stitch* and *wort*[1].] One of several plants of the chickweed or starwort genus, *Stellaria*. The proper stitchwort is *S. Holostea*, the greater stitchwort, locally called *allbone, break-bones, shirt-buttons, snap jack*, etc., a pretty Old World species with an erect slender stem and starry white flowers. The name alludes to its reputed virtue for the cure of stitch in the side, or, according to one old work, to its use for curing the sting of venomous reptiles (Prior). *S. graminea* is in England the lesser stitchwort. In the United States *S. longifolia*, a plant of similar habit, is named *long-leaved stitchwort*. The name is sometimes extended, in books, to the whole genus.

**stith**[1]† (stith), *a.* [Also *stithe;* < ME. *stith, stithe*, < AS. *stith* = OFries. *stith*, strong, hard, harsh; cf. Icel. *stirdhr*, stiff, rigid, harsh, severe.] Strong; hard.

Telamocus he toke, his tru sone,
Stake hym in a *stith* house, & stuerne men to kepe,
Wallit full wele, with water aboute.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13844.

**stith**[2]† (stith), *n.* [< ME. *stith, stithe*, < Icel. *stethi* = Sw. *städ*, an anvil: so called from its firmness; cf. Icel. *stathr*, a fixed place, AS. *stede*, a place, stead: see *stead*. Doublet of *stithy*.] An anvil; a stithy.

The smyth
That forgeth sharpe swerdes on his *stith*.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1168.

**stithly**† (stith'li), *adv.* [ME., < AS. *stithlīce*, strongly, < *stith*, strong: see *stith*[1] and *-ly*[2].] Strongly; stiffly; greatly; sore.

*Stithly* with stonys [they] steynyt hir to dethe.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 12157.

**stithy** (stith'i), *n.*; pl. *stithies* (-iz). [Also dial. *stiddy, steddy, steady;* an extension of *stith*[2] (prob. due to confusion with *smithy* as related to *smith*): see *stith*[2].] 1. An anvil.

"Let me sleep on that hard point," said Varney; "I cannot else perfect the device I have on the *stithy*."
*Scott*, Kenilworth.

2. A smithy; a smith's shop; a forge.

And my imaginations are as foul
As Vulcan's *stithy*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 89.

**stithy** (stith'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stithied*, ppr. *stithying*. [< *stithy*, *n.*] To forge on an anvil.

The forge that *stithied* Mars his helm.
*Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 255.

**stithy-man**† (stith'i-man), *n.* A smith.

The subtle *stithy-man* that lived whilere.
*Bp. Hall*, Satires, II. i. 44. (*Davies.*)

**stive**[1] (stīv), *a.* Same as *steeve*[1] for *stiff*.

**stive**[1]† (stiv), *v.* [< ME. *stiven*, < AS. *stifian* or *stīfian*, also in comp. *āstifian* or *ā-stīfian* (= OFries. *stiva, steva* = MD. D. *stijven* = G. *steifen* = Sw. *styfva* = Dan. *stive*), grow stiff, < *stif* or *stīf*, stiff: see *stiff*.] **I.** *intrans.* To become stiff; stiffen.

**II.** *trans.* To stiffen.

The hote sunne hade so hard the hides *stiued*.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3033.

**stive**[2] (stīv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stived*, ppr. *stiving*. [< OF. *estiver* = Sp. Pg. *estivar* = It. *stivare*, < L. *stipare*, compress, crowd together. Cf. *steeve*[3], *steve*.] To stuff; cram; stow; crowd. [Obsolete or provincial.]

You would think it strange that so small a shell should contain such a quantity, but admire, if you saw them *stive* it in their ships. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 12.

"Things are a good deal *stived* up," answered the Deacon. "People's minds are sour, and I don't know, Molly, what we can do." *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 8.

**stive**[3]† (stīv), *v.* [< ME. *stiven*, a var. of *stuven, stuwen*, < OF. *estuver*, stew, bathe: see *stew*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To stew, as meat.

**II.** *intrans.* To stew, as in a close atmosphere; be stifled. [Provincial.]

I shall go out in a boat. . . . One can get rid of a few hours every day in that way, instead of *stiving* in a damnable hotel. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, liv.

**stive**[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stew*.

**stive**[4] (stīv), *n.* [Also dial. *stew;* appar. < MD. *stuyve*, dust, = G. *staub* = Dan. *støv*, dust.] Dust; the dust floating in flour-mills during the operation of grinding. *Simmonds.*

**stiver**[1] (stī'vėr), *n.* [= Sw. *styfver* = Dan. *styver*, < MD. *stuyver*, D. *stuiver* = G. *stuber*, a stiver; origin unknown.] 1. A small coin formerly current in Holland and in the Dutch colonies: in Dutch called *stuiver*. (*a*) A small silver coin formerly current in Holland, the twentieth part of the Dutch gulden.

Set him free,
And you shall have your money to a *stiver*,
And present payment. *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, i. 3.

(*b*) A copper coin formerly current in the Dutch colonies.

Obverse. Reverse.
Stiver.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Hence—2. Any very small coin, or coin of little value.

Entre nous, mon cher, I care not a *stiver* for popularity.
*Bulwer*, My Novel, ix. 3.

"There's fourteen foot and over," says the driver,
"Worth twenty dollars, ef it 's worth a *stiver*."
*Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

**stiver**[2]† (stī'vėr), *n.* [< *stive*[3] + *-er*[1].] An inhabitant of the stews; a harlot. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, ii. 1.

**stiward**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *steward*.

**Stizostedion** (stī-zō-stē'di-on), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1820), also *Stizostedium, Stizotethidium*, and prop. **Stizostethium*, < Gr. στίζειν, prick, + στῆθιον, dim. of στῆθος, breast.] In *ichth.*, a genus of pike-perches, including two marked species of Europe and North America. They are of large size, are carnivorous, and inhabit fresh waters. *S. vitreum* is the wall-eyed, goggle-eyed, glass-eyed, yellow, or blue pike, dory, or jack-salmon, and *S. canadense* the gray pike, sand-pike, sauger, or hornfish. See cut under *pike-perch*.

**stoa** (stō'ä), *n.* [< Gr. στοά, sometimes στοιά, a porch, colonnade.] In *Gr. arch.*, a portico, usually a detached portico, often of considerable

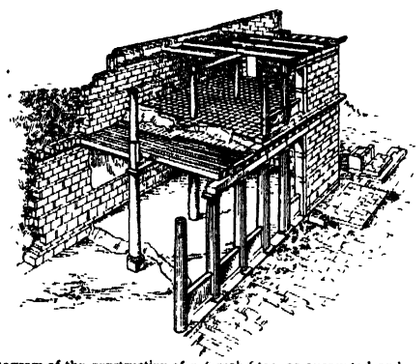


Diagram of the construction of a Greek Stoa, as excavated and restored by the Archæological Institute of America, at Assos, 1882.

extent, generally near a public place to afford opportunity for walking or conversation under shelter. The Greek stoa was often richly adorned with sculpture and painting. Many examples had two stories.—**The Stoa.** Same as *the Porch*. See *porch, Stoic*.

**stoat** (stōt), *n.* [Also *stote;* a var. of *stot*[1].] The ermine, *Putorius erminea*, and other mem-

Stoat or Ermine (*Putorius erminea*), in summer pelage.

bers of that genus when not specified by distinctive names. See *ermine*[1], *weasel, mink, fitchew, polecat, ferret*[1]. *Stoat* more particularly designates the animal in ordinary summer pelage, when it is dull mahogany-brown above, and pale sulphur-yellow below, with the tail black-tipped as in winter.

**stob** (stob), *n.* [A var. of *stub*.] 1. A small post.—2. A thorn; spine. *Halliwell.*—3. A long steel wedge used for bringing down coal after holing. *Gresley.* [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

**stoblet**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stubble*.

**stocah**† (stō'kä), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stokaghe;* < Ir. Gael. *stocach*, an idler in the kitchen.] An attendant; a hanger-on: an old Irish term.

The strength of all that nation is the Kearne, Galloglasse, *Stokaghe*, Horsemen, and Horseboyes.
*Spenser*, State of Ireland.

**stoccade**† (sto-kād'), *n.* [Also *stockado, stoccado*, and *stoccata*, after Sp. or It.; < OF. *estoccade, estocade* = Sp. Pg. *estocada*, a thrust, pass, < It. *stoccata*, a thrust with a weapon, < **stoccare*, < *stocco*, a truncheon, short sword. < G. *stock*, a stick, staff, stock, = MD. *stock*, a stock-rapier, etc.: see *stock*[1]. Cf. *stockade*.] 1. A thrust with a sword, one of the movements taught by the early fencing-masters, as in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Your punto, your reverso, your *stoccata*, your imbrocata your passada, your montanto.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5

2. See *stockade*.

**stoccade**†, *v. t.* See *stockade*.

**stoccado**†, **stoccata**†, *n.* Same as *stoccade*.

**stocco** (stok'ō), *n.* [It.: see *stock*[1], *stoccade*.] A long straight sword for thrusting, similar to the tuck. See *tuck*[2] and *estoc*.

**stochastic**† (stō-kas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. στοχαστικός, able to hit or to guess, conjecturing, < στοχάζεσθαι, aim at, endeavor after, < στόχος, aim, shot, guess.] Conjectural; given to or partaking of conjecture.

Though he [Sir T. Browne] were no prophet, . . . yet in that faculty which comes nearest to it he excelled, i. e. the *Stochastick*, wherein he was seldom mistaken as to future events, as well publick as private.
*Whitefoot*, quoted in Sir T. Browne's Works, I. xlvii.

**stock**[1] (stok), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *stocke, stokke, stok, stoke, stoc* (pl. *stokkes*, the stocks), < AS. *stoc, stocc* (*stocc-*), a post, trunk, stock, = OFries. *stok* = MD. *stock*, D. *stok* = MLG. *stok*, LG. *stock* = OHG. *stoc, stoch*, MHG. *stoc* (> It. *stocco*, a rapier), G. *stock* = Icel. *stokkr* = Dan. *stok* = Sw. *stock* (not recorded in Goth.), a post, stock (hence, from Teut., OF. *estoc*, a stock, trunk of a tree, race, etc., = It. *stocco*, a stock, trunk of a tree, rapier, etc.: see *stocco, stoccade, stock*[2], *tuck*[2], etc.); generally supposed to be connected with the similar words, of similar sense, *stick*[3], *stake*[1], and so with *stack;* but the phonetic connection is not clear. Assuming the sense 'stick' or 'club' to be original, a connection may be surmised with Skt. √ *tuj* (orig. **stug*?), thrust. The senses of this noun are numerous and complicated; the ME. senses are in part due to the OF. *estoc*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A wooden post; a stake; a stump.

The Cros of ouro Lord was made of 4 manere of Trees, . . . and the *Stock*, that stode within the Erthe, . . . was of Cedre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 10.

Ley this roude plate upon an evene grond or on an evene ston or on an evene *stok* fix in the gronde.
*Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 38.

They all went downward, fleetly and gaily downward, and only he, it seemed, remained behind, like a *stock* upon the wayside. *R. L. Stevenson*, Will o' the Mill.

**2.** A wooden block; a block; a log; hence, something lifeless and senseless.

He swore hire yis, by *stokkes* and by stones,
And by the goddes that in hevene dwelle.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 589.

There was an exe, and a *stoke*, and oon of the lewdeste of the shippe badde hym ley down his hedde, and he should be fair ferd wyth, and dye on a sword.
*Paston Letters*, I. 125.

More than dead *stocks* would startle at such beauty.
*Chapman*, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

And those made thee forsake thy God,
And worship *stocks* and stones.
*Wanton Wife of Bath* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 155).

**3.** A person who is as dull and senseless as a block or a log.

Let 's be no stoics nor no *stocks*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 1. 31.

Such a *stock* of a child, such a statue! Why, he has no kind of feeling either of body or mind.
*Brooke*, Fool of Quality, iii.

What a phlegmatic sot it is! Why, sirrah, you 'r an anchorite!—a vile insensible *stock*. *Sheridan*, Rivals, iii. 1.

**4.** A dull object or recipient of action or notice, as of wonder, scorn, or laughter; a butt: generally the second element in a compound: as, a gazing-*stock;* a laughing-*stock*.

Howsoever we are all accounted dull, and common jesting *stocks* for your gallants, there are some of us do not deserve it. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 3.

Thou art the *stock* of men, and I admire thee.
*Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, iii. 5.

I know, and may presume her such,
As, out of humour, will return no love;
And therefore might indifferently be made
The courting-*stock* for all to practise on.
*B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

**5.** The stalk, stem, or trunk of a tree or other plant; the main body, or fixed and firm part.

Though the root thereof wax old in the earth, and the *stock* thereof die in the ground. Job xiv. 8.

There, in the *stocks* of trees, white fates do dwell.
*B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

You know him—old, but full
Of force and choler, and firm upon his feet,
And like an oaken *stock* in winter woods.
*Tennyson*, Golden Year.

**6.** A stem in which a graft is inserted, and which is its support; also, a stem, tree, or plant that furnishes slips or cuttings.

You see, sweet maid, we marry
A gentler scion to the wildest *stock*.
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 93.

The scion ever over-ruleth the *stock*.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., Int. to § 477.

Hence—**7.** The original progenitor of a family or race; the person from whom any given line of descent or inheritance is derived. See *stock of descent*, below.

This firste *stok* was ful of rightwisnesse,
Trewe of his word, sobre, pitous, and free.
*Chaucer*, Gentilnesse, l. 8.

Brave soldier, yield, thou *stock* of arms and honour.
*Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 5.

**8.** Direct line of descent; race; lineage; family: as, children of the *stock* of Abraham.

What things are these! I shall marry into a fine *stock!*
*Brome*, Northern Lass, ii. 2.

In his actions and sentiments he belied not the *stock* to which he pretended. *Lamb*, Two Races of Men.

They sprang from different *stocks*. They spoke different languages. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

**9.** The principal supporting or holding part; the part in which other parts are inserted, or to which they are attached in order to furnish a firm support or hold. Specifically—(*a*) The wooden support to which the barrel and lock of a rifle or like fire-arm are attached, or upon which the bow of the crossbow is mounted. See cuts under *gun* and *gun carriage*. (*b*) The handle by which a boring-bit is held and turned; a bit-stock; a brace. See cut under *brace*. (*c*) The block of wood which constitutes the body of a plane, and in which the cutting iron is fitted. See cuts under *plane, rounding-plane*, and *router*. (*d*) The support of the block on which an anvil is fitted, or of the anvil itself. (*e*) The crosspiece of an anchor, perpendicular to the shank, formerly of wood, when the shank was passed through a hole cut in the stock, or the latter was made in two parts joggled to receive the shank: now usually of iron, in which case the stock slips through a hole made in the shank. See cut under *anchor*. (*f*) An adjustable wrench for holding screw-cutting dies. (*g*) That part of a plow to which the handles, irons, etc., are attached. (*h*) A beater, as used in a fulling-mill, in the manufacture of chamois-leather, etc. (*i*) An arm of a bevel-gage or of a square. (*j*) The wooden frame in which the wheel and post of a spinning-wheel are supported.

**10.** A stiff band of horsehair, leather, or the like, covered with black satin, cambric, or similar material, and made to imitate and replace the cravat or neckband: formerly worn by men generally, and, in some forms, still in military use. It was sometimes fastened behind with a buckle, which was often an ornamental object.

Military Stock, 18th century.

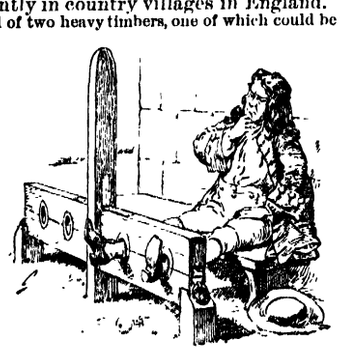
A shining *stock* of black leather supporting his chin.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 321.

He wore a magnificent *stock*, with a liberal kind of knot in the front; in this he stuck a great pin.
*W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 98.

**11.** The front part, especially the front side-piece, of a bed. [Scotch.]

I winna lie in your bed,
Either at *stock* or wa'.
*Capt. Wedderburn's Courtship* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 12).

**12.** *pl.* An apparatus for the confinement of vagrants and petty offenders, formerly in use in different parts of Europe, and retained until recently in country villages in England. It consisted of two heavy timbers, one of which could be raised,


Stocks.

and when lowered was held in place by a padlock or the like; notches in these timbers, forming round holes when the upper timber was shut down in place, held firmly the legs of those upon whom this punishment was inflicted; in some cases a second row of openings could be used to retain the hands, and even the neck, also. Compare *pillory*.

This yere was ordeyned in euery warde [of London] a peyr *stockis*. *Arnold's Chronicle*, p. xxxvi.

Mars got drunk in the town, and broke his landlord's head, for which he sat in the *stocks* the whole evening.
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 4.

**13.** The frame or timbers on which a ship rests while building; hence, generally, *on the stocks*, in course of construction or preparation.—**14**†. That part of the tally which the creditor took away as evidence of the king's debt, the part retained in the Exchequer being called the *counterstock*. See *tally*.

It was the custom when money was borrowed for State purposes to record the transaction by means of notches on a stick (commonly hazel), and then to split the stick through the notches. The lender took one half as a proof of his claim against the Exchequer, and it was called his *Stock*. The Exchequer kept the other half, which was called the counterstock, and which answered the same purpose as was served in after-times by the counterfoil.
*Bithell*, Counting-House Dict., p. 290.

**15.** In *finance:* (*a*) The money represented by this tally; money lent to a government, or a fund consisting of a capital debt due by a government to individual holders who receive a fixed rate of interest. In modern usage, especially in Great Britain, the name is applied to a capital of which payment cannot be claimed, but on which interest is paid in perpetuity at a given rate; hence, *to buy stock* is simply to buy the right to this interest on a certain amount of this capital debt—a right which may be sold again. The various kinds of stocks are called the *public funds*. See *fund*[1], *n.*, 2.

I have known a Captain rise to a Colonel in two days by the fall of *stocks*.
*Steele*, quoted in Ashton's Reign of Queen Anne, II. 206.

The term *Stock* was originally applied to the material sign and proof of money lent. But as the thing signified was of greater importance to both parties than the sign, it was at length transferred to the money itself, or rather to the right to claim it. In this way *Stock* came to be understood as money lent to the government, and eventually to any public body whatever.
*Bithell*, Counting-House Dict., p. 290.

(*b*) The share capital of a corporation or commercial company; the fund employed in the carrying on of some business or enterprise, divided into shares of equal amount, and owned by individuals who jointly form a corporation; in the plural, shares: as, bank *stock;* railway *stock; stocks* and bonds.—**16.** The property which a merchant, a tradesman, or a company has invested in any business, including merchandise, money, and credits; more particularly, the goods which a merchant or a commercial house keeps on hand for the supply of customers.

Who trades without a *stock* has naught to fear. *Cibber*.

"We must renew our *stock*, Cousin Hepzibah!" cried the little saleswoman. "The gingerbread figures are all gone, and so are those Dutch wooden milkmaids, and most of our other playthings."
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, v.

**17.** Fund; sum of money.

Mr. John Whitson being Maior, with his brethren the Aldermen, and most of the Merchants of the Citie of Bristow, raised a *stocke* of 1000*l.* to furnish out two Barkes.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 108.

It 's proverbial He gave them an alms-penny, for which reason Judas carried the bag that had a common *stock* in it for the poor. *Barnard*, Heylin, § 104.

The money is raised out of the interest of a *stock* formerly made up by the nobility and gentry.
*Butcher*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 103.

**18.** Hoard or accumulation; store; supply; fund which may be drawn upon as occasion demands: as, to lay in a *stock* of provisions; a *stock* of information.

Though all my *stock* of tears were spent already
Upon Pisano's loss. *Shirley*, Traitor, v. 1.

He set up as a Surgeon upon his bare natural *stock* of knowledge, and his experience in Kibes. But then he had a very great *stock* of confidence withal, to help out the other. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 388.

A great *stock* of parliamentary knowledge.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

**19**†. Share; portion.

Whilst we, like younger Brothers, get at best
But a small *stock*, and must work out the rest.
*Cowley*, To Lord Falkland.

Therefore nothing would satisfie him [a young prodigal] unless he were intrusted with the *Stock* which was intended for him, that he might shew the difference between his Father's Conduct and his own.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. i.

**20**†. Ground; reason; evidence; proof.

He pities our infirmities, and strikes off much of the account upon that *stock*.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 914.

**21.** The part of a pack of cards which in certain games is not dealt out, but left on the table, to be drawn from as occasion requires.

Nay, then, I must buy the *stock;* send me good carding! I hope the prince's hand be not in this sport.
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 1.

**22.** In *agri.:* (*a*) The horses, cattle, sheep, and other useful animals raised or kept on a farm or ranch: distinctively known as *live stock:* as, a farmer's land and *stock*. The term is extended to any animals, as fish or oysters, artificially propagated.

Brandy was produced, pipes lighted, and conversation returned to the grand staple Australian subject—*stock*.
*A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 141.

(*b*) The implements of husbandry stored for use. Also called *dead stock*.—**23.** The raw material from which anything is made; stuff; material: as, paper-*stock* (rags, fiber, wood-pulp, etc.); soap-*stock*.

In its natural state, fat of animals is always associated with cellular tissue and other foreign matters, which must be separated before it can be used as candle *stock*.
*Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 350.

**24.** The liquor or broth prepared by boiling meat, with or without vegetables, etc., so as to extract the nutritious properties, and used as a foundation for different kinds of soup. Also called *soup-stock*.—**25.** A good kind of red and gray brick, used for the exterior of walls and the front of buildings.—**26.** A name of several cruciferous garden-flowers. (*a*) One of several species of *Matthiola*, or sometimes the species in general: originally *stock-gillyflower*. (*b*) By extension, the somewhat similar *Malcolmia maritima*, the Mahon stock, a low diffuse annual, in England called *Virginia* or *virgin stock*, though from the shores of the Mediterranean. The name has been applied also to the genus *Heliophila*.

**27**†. A covering for the leg; a stocking. Compare *nether-stocks*.

A linen *stock* on one leg, and a kersey boot-hose on the other. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 67.

**28.** In *her.*, the stump of a tree used as a bearing: represented as cut square on top and eradicated—that is, torn up by the roots—with at least the main roots indicated.—**29.** (*a*) The pillar or post on which the holy-water vessel was fixed. *E. Peacock*. Hence—(*b*) A holy-water vessel, or aspersorium.

Item. oone hollywater *stocke* of glasse with a bayle.
*Inventory* 34, Henry VIII.

**30.** The proceeds of the sale of the catch of a fishing-trip; the net value of a cargo of fish. [New Eng.]—**31.** *pl.* A frame in which a horse or other animal can be secured or slung for shoeing or for a veterinary operation.—**32.** In *mining*, sometimes used as the equivalent of the German *stock* (plural *stöcke*), especially in translating from that language. A "stock" is a mass of ore of irregular form, but usually thick in proportion to its other dimensions, and not having the characters of a true vein, but belonging more properly to the class of segregated veins or masses. Some "stocks" resemble very nearly the "carbonas" of the Cornish miner; others are akin to the "flats" of the north of England.

**33.** In early forms of feudalism, commendation. See *to accept stock*, below.—**34.** In *zoöl.*, a compound, colonial, or aggregate organism; an aggregate of persons forming one organic whole, which may grow by budding or cast off parts to start a new set of persons: as, a polyp-*stock*. A polypidom, a polyzoary, a chain of salps or doliolids, etc., are examples. Haeckel extends *stock* in this sense to the broader biological conception which includes those plants that propagate by buds or shoots. See *tectology*.—**Dead stock.** See def. 22.—**Drop of stock.** See *drop*.—**Fancy stocks.** See *fancy*.—**Holy-water stock,** a vessel for holy water; a holy-water stoup. See *water*.—**Live stock.** See def. 22.—**Lock, stock, and barrel.** See *lock*.—**Long of stock.** See *long*[1].—**Net stock.** See *net*[2].—**On or upon the stocks.** See def. 13.—**Preference or preferred stock.** See *preference*.—**Rolling stock.** See *rolling-stock*.—**Stock-and-bill tackle.** Same as *stock-tackle*.—**Stock and block**†, everything; both capital and interest.

Before I came home I lost all, *stock and block*.
*Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 236.

**Stock and die,** a screw-cutting die in its holder.—**Stock certificate.** (*a*) In the *law of corporations*, a certificate issued by a corporation or joint-stock company to a shareholder, as evidence of his title to a specified number of shares of the capital stock. (*b*) In *Eng. finance*, a certificate issued by or on behalf of the government, pursuant to the National Debt Act, 33 and 34 Vict., c. 71, to a holder of consols or of some other public indebtedness or annuities, as evidence of his title to such stock, with coupons annexed, entitling the bearer of the coupon to the corresponding dividend. A stock certificate is evidence of title to the stock, as distinguished from the stock itself, which is considered as an intangible right.—**Stock company.** (*a*) A commercial or other company or corporation whose capital is divided into shares, which are held or owned by individuals, generally with limited liability, as distinguished from a *partnership*: as, a *stock* company for the manufacture of window-glass. (*b*) A company of actors and actresses employed more or less permanently under the same management, and usually connected with a central or home theater.—**Stock dividend.** See *dividend*.—**Stock indicator.** See *indicator*.—**Stock in trade,** the goods kept for sale by a shopkeeper; hence, a person's mental equipment or resources considered as qualifying him for a special service or business.—**Stock of descent,** in the *law of inheritance*, the person with whose ownership any given succession of inheritance is considered as commencing. At common law, in order to determine who was entitled to succeed as heir, the inquiry was for the heir of the person last actually seized. This rule has been superseded by modern legislation.—**To accept stock,** in early feudal customs, the act of a lord in receiving another person as his vassal.—**To give stock,** the act of a person in becoming the vassal of a lord.—**To have on the stocks,** to have in hand; be at work upon.—**To take stock.** (*a*) Same as *to accept stock*. (*b*) In *com.*, to make an inventory of stock or goods on hand; hence, with *of*, to make an estimate of; set a value upon; investigate for the purpose of forming an opinion; loosely, to notice.

In *taking stock of* his familiarly worn . . . nautical clothes, piece by piece, she *took stock of* a formidable knife in a sheath at his waist, . . . and *of* a whistle hanging round his neck, and *of* a short jagged knotted club.
*Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 12.

**To take stock in.** (*a*) To take a share or shares in; take or have an interest in. Hence—(*b*) To repose confidence in; believe in: as, to *take* little *stock in* one's stories. [Colloq.]

Captain Polly gives the right hand of fellowship to two boys *in* whom nobody else is willing to *take stock*, and her faith in them saves them.
*Harper's Mag.*, Oct., 1889, Literary Notes.

**To water stocks.** See *water*, *v. t.*

**II.** *a.* Kept in stock; ready for service at all times; habitually produced or used; standing; as, a *stock* play; a *stock* anecdote; a *stock* sermon.

The old *stock*-oaths, I am confident, do not amount to above forty-five, or fifty at most.
*Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

The master of the house, who was burning to tell one of his seven *stock* stories. *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, x. 2.

**stock**[1] (stok), *v.* [< ME. *stocken*, *stokken* = MD. MHG. *stocken*, G. *stöcken*, put in the stocks; from the noun: see *stock*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To provide with a stock, handle, or the like: as, to *stock* a gun or an anchor.

They can mend and new *stock* their pieces, as well, almost, as an Englishman.
*Gov. Bradford*, in App. to New England's Memorial, p. 456.

**2.** To fasten, bolt, or bar, as a door or window. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Oftyn tymes the dure is *stokked*, and we parsons & vicars cannot get brede, wyne, nor water.
*Fabric Rolls of York Minster* (1519), p. 268. (*E. Peacock.*)

**3.** To put in the stocks as a punishment; hence, to confine; imprison.

Rather deye I wolde and determine,
As thynketh me now, *stokked* in prisone,
In wrechednesse, in filthe and in vermyne.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 380.

They suffered great hardships for this their love and good-will, being often *stocked*, stoned, beaten, whipped, and imprisoned. *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

**4.** To lay up in store; accumulate for future use: as, to *stock* goods. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xviii.—**5.** To provide or supply with stock. (*a*) To supply with a stock of goods; store with commodities; store with anything: as, to *stock* a warehouse.

Our Author, to divert his Friends to Day,
*Stocks* with Variety of Fools his Play.
*Steele*, Tender Husband, Prol.

The bazaars were crowded with people, and *stocked* with all manner of eastern delicacies.
*R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 419.

(*b*) To supply with cattle, sheep, etc., or, in some uses, to supply with domestic animals, implements, etc.: as, to *stock* a farm.

He has bought the great farm, . . .
And *stock'd* it like an emperor.
*Fletcher* (*and another?*), Prophetess, v. 2.

(*c*) To furnish with a permanent growth, especially with grass: as, to *stock* a pasture.

**6.** To suffer to retain milk for many hours, as cows before selling.—**7**†. To dig up; root out; extirpate by grubbing: sometimes with *up*.

This tyme is to be *stocked* every tree
Away with herbes brode, eke root and bough.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 182.

The wild boar not only spoils her branches, but *stocks up* her roots. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

**8.** Same as *stack*[1], 2.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To branch out into shoots immediately above ground; tiller: applied to grasses, grain, or flowers.

About two months ago broad blanks were to be seen on many oatfields, and, though they were *stocked* a little, the crop is yet far too thin. *The Scotsman.*

**2.** To send out sprouts, as from a stem which has been cut over: said of a tree or plant.—**3.** To make a certain profit on stock. See *stock*[1], *n.*, 30. [New Eng.]

**stock**[2]† (stok), *n.* [< OF. *estoc* = It. *stocco*, a rapier: see *stock*[1], and cf. *estoc*, *tuck*[2].] **1.** Same as *estoc*; also, a thrusting-sword used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, superseding the cut-and-thrust sword of earlier times.—**2.** Same as *stoccade*, 1.

**stock**[2]† (stok), *v. t.* [< *stock*[2], *n.*] To hit with a rapier or stock.

Oh, the brave age is gone! in my young days
A chevalier would *stock* a needle's point
Three times together.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, iii. 4.

**stock-account** (stok'a-kount'), *n.* In *com.*, an account in a ledger showing on one side the amount of the original stock with accumulations, and on the other the amount of what has been disposed of.

**stockade** (sto-kād'), *n.* [Formerly also *stockado*, *stoccade*; < *stock*[2] + *-ade*[1], in imitation of *stoccade*, < F. *estocade*, a thrust in fencing (and of *palisade*?): see *stoccade*.] **1.** In *fort.*, a fence or barrier constructed by planting upright in the ground timber, piles, or trunks of trees, so as to inclose an area which is to be defended. In Oriental warfare such stockades are often of formidable strength and great extent, as the stockades of Rangoon. **2.** An inclosure or pen made with posts and stakes.—**3.** In *hydraul. engin.*, a row of piles serving as a breakwater, or to protect an embankment.

**stockade** (sto-kād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stockaded*, ppr. *stockading*. [Formerly also *stockado*, *stoccade*; < *stockade*, *n.*] To encompass or fortify with posts or piles fixed in the ground.

On the back of the Hill, the Land being naturally low, there is a very large Moat cut from the Sea to the River, which makes the whole an Island; and that back part is *stockadoed* round with great Trees, set up an end.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 160.

**stockadot** (sto-kā'dō), *n.* **1.** Same as *stoccade*.

Robrus, who, addict to nimble fence,
Still greets me with *stockado's* violence.
*Marston*, Satires, i. 132.

**2.** Same as *stockade*.

*Stockadoes*, Palizadoes, stop their waters.
*Heywood*, Four Prentises (Works, ed. 1874, II. 242).

**stockadot**, *v. t.* See *stockade*.

**stock-beer** (stok'bēr), *n.* Lager-beer. See *beer*[1]. [Rare.]

**stock-blind** (stok'blīnd), *a.* Blind as a stock or block; stone-blind.

True lovers are blind, *stockblind*.
*Wycherley*, Country Wife, ii. 1.

**stock-board** (stok'bōrd), *n.* **1.** In *brickmaking*, a board over which the mold is passed, and which forms the bottom of the mold in molding.—**2.** In *organ-building*, the upper board of a wind-chest.

**stock-book** (stok'bůk), *n.* In *com.*, a book in which a detailed account is kept of the stock of goods on hand.

**stock-bow** (stok'bō), *n.* A crossbow of any kind; a bow mounted on a stock.

**stock-breeder** (stok'brē″dėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the breeding of live stock; a stock-farmer; a stock-raiser.

**stock-broker** (stok'brō″kėr), *n.* [< *stock*[1] + *broker*.] A broker who, for a commission, attends to the purchase and sale of stocks or shares, and of government and other securities, in behalf and for the account of clients. On the London stock-exchange brokers cannot deal directly with brokers, but must treat with a class of operators called *jobbers* See *jobber*[2], 4.

**stock-broking** (stok'brō″king), *n.* The business of a stock-broker.

**stock-brush** (stok'brush), *n.* A brush in which the tufts are arranged on a flat wooden stock with a handle. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 403.

**stock-buckle** (stok'buk″l), *n.* A buckle used to fasten the stock (see *stock*[1], *n.*, 10), usually at the back of the neck. These buckles were frequently of gold, and sometimes jeweled.

**stock-car** (stok'kär), *n.* On a railroad, a car used to transport live stock, as horses, cattle, pigs, and sheep; a cattle-car. It is usually a long covered car, with sides and ends formed with slats for ventilation, and is sometimes fitted with conveniences for feeding and watering the stock.

**stock-dove** (stok'duv), *n.* [< ME. *stok-douve*, *stokke-dowe* = MD. *stock-duyve*; as *stock*[1] + *dove*[1]: so called, according to some writers, because it was at one time believed to be the stock of the many varieties of the domestic pigeon; according to others, from its breeding in the stocks of trees.] The wild pigeon of Europe, *Columba œnas*. It is closely related to the rock-dove, *C. livia*, with which it has often been confounded, but is smaller and darker-colored, without white on the neck or wings. Also rarely called *hole-dove*. Compare *rock-dove*, *ring-dove*.

**stock-duck** (stok'duk), *n.* The common mallard, *Anas boscas*.

**stock-eikle** (stok'ī″kl), *n.* Same as *hickwall*. [Worcestershire, Eng.]

**stocker** (stok'ėr), *n.* [< *stock*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** A workman who makes or fits gun-stocks.

The *stocker* upon receiving the stock first roughs it into shape, or, as it is called, trims it out, with a mallet, chisel, and draw-knife. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 249.

**2.** One who is employed in the felling and grubbing up of trees. [Prov. Eng.]—**Stockers' saw,** a small saw designed especially for the use of the gun-stocker or armorer.

**stock-exchange** (stok′eks-chānj″), *n.* 1. A building, place, or mart where stocks or shares are bought and sold.—2. An association of brokers and dealers or jobbers in stocks, bonds, and other securities, created under state or municipal authority, or by corporations concerned in the business connected with the carrying on of railways, mines, manufactures, banks, or other commercial or industrial pursuits.

**stock-farm** (stok′färm), *n.* A farm devoted to stock-breeding.

**stock-farmer** (stok′fär″mėr), *n.* A farmer who is chiefly engaged in the breeding and rearing of different kinds of live stock. Also called *store-farmer*.

**stock-father**† (stok′fä″ŦHėr), *n.* A progenitor.

**stock-feeder** (stok′fē″dėr), *n.* 1. One who is chiefly engaged in the feeding or fattening of live stock; a stock-farmer.—2. An attachment to a manger for the automatic supply of a certain quantity of feed to stock at fixed intervals.

**stock-fish**[1] (stok′fish), *n.* [< ME. *stokefysche, stokfysche* = D. MLG. *stokvisch* = MHG. *stocvisch*, G. *stockfisch* = Sw. *stockfisk* = Dan. *stokfisk;* as *stock*[1], *n.*, + *fish*[1]. The exact sense in which *stock* is here used is uncertain; various views are reflected in the quotations.] Certain gadoid fish which are cured by splitting and drying hard without salt, as cod, ling, hake, haddock, torsk, or cusk. Codfish are thus hard-dried in the air without salt most extensively in Norway and Greenland, but the art has not been acquired in the United States.

From hense [Norway] is brought into all Europe â fysshe of the kindes of them whiche we caule haddockes or hakes, indurate and dryed with coulde, and beaten with clubbes or stockes, by reason whereof the Germayns caule them *stockefysshe.*

*R. Eden*, tr. of Jacobus Ziglerus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 303).

Cogan says of *stockfish*, "Concerning which fish I will say no more than Erasmus hath written in his Colloquio. There is a kind of fishe which is called in English *Stockfish:* it nourisheth no more than a stock." . . . *Stockfish* whilst it is unbeaten is called Buckhorne, because it is so tough; when it is beaten upon the stock, it is termed *stockfish.* Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 155, note.

**stock-fish**[2] (stok′fish), *n.* [< *stock*[1], *n.*, 22, + *fish*[1].] In *fish-culture*, fish adapted or used for stocking rivers, ponds, lakes, etc.

**stock-gang** (stok′gang), *n.* In a saw-mill, a group or gang of saws arranged in a frame and used for reducing a log or balk to boards, etc., at one passage through the machine. A saw used in such a stock-gang is called a *stock-saw.*

**stock-gillyflower** (stok′jil″i-flou-ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Matthiola*, chiefly *M. incana:* so called as having a woody stem, to distinguish it from the clove-gillyflower or carnation.

**stock-hawk** (stok′hâk), *n.* The peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus.* See cut under *duck-hawk.* [Shetland.]

**stock-holder** (stok′hōl″dėr), *n.* One who is a proprietor of stock in the public funds, or who holds some of the shares of a bank or other company.

**stock-horse** (stok′hôrs), *n.* A horse used on an Australian station in driving, mustering, cutting out, and similar work.

He was an aged *stockhorse*, which I had bought very cheap, as being a secure animal to begin with.

*H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, i.

**stockily** (stok′i-li), *adv.* In a stocky manner; short and stout: as, a *stockily* built person.

**stock-indicator** (stok′in″di-kā-tor), *n.* See *indicator.*

**stockinet** (stok-i-net′), *n.* [Adapted from *stockinet*, < *stocking* + *-et.*] An elastic knitted textile fabric, of which undergarments, etc., are made. Also spelled *stockinget* or *stockingette*, and also called *jersey, jersey cloth*, and *elastic cloth.*

**stocking** (stok′ing), *n.* [< *stock*[1] + dim. *-ing.*] 1. A close-fitting covering for the foot and lower leg. Stockings were originally made of cloth or milled stuff, sewed together, but they are now usually knitted by the hand or woven in a frame, the material being wool, cotton, or silk.

Their legges were adorn'd with close long white silke *stockings*, curiously embroidered with golde to the Middelegge.

*Chapman*, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

2. Something like or suggesting such a covering. (*a*) The lower part of the leg of a quadruped when of a different color from the rest: as, a horse or cow with white *stockings.* See cut under *gayal.* (*b*) A covering of feathers on the shank of some birds; a legging or leg-muff. Compare *blue-stocking*, 2, and see cuts under *Eriocnemis, Spathura*, and *pouter.*—**Elastic stocking**, a stocking of elastic webbing, used for giving uniform pressure to a limb, as in the treatment of varicose veins.—**In one's stockings or stocking-feet**, without shoes or slippers: used in statements of stature-measurements: as, he stands six feet *in his stockings* (that is, with his shoes off).—**Lisle-thread stocking.** See *thread.*—**Silk stockings.** See *silk.*—**To sew up one's stocking.** See *sew*[1].

**stocking** (stok′ing), *v. t.* [< *stocking*, *n.*] To dress in stockings; cover as with stockings. *Dryden.*

**stockinger** (stok′ing-ėr), *n.* [< *stocking* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who knits or weaves stockings.

The robust rural Saxon degenerates in the mills to the Leicester *stockinger*, to the imbecile Manchester spinner.

*Emerson*, English Traits, x.

2. One who deals in stockings and other small articles of apparel.

**stockinget** (stok-ing-et′), *n.* Same as *stockinet.*

**stocking-frame** (stok′ing-frām), *n.* A special form of knitting-machine; also, a general term for the knitting-machine.

**stocking-loom** (stok′ing-lōm), *n.* A stocking-frame.

**stocking-machine** (stok′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A stocking-frame or knitting-machine.

**stocking-maker** (stok′ing-mā″kėr), *n.* A bottle-tit, *Acredula caudata*, or *A. rosea:* translating a French name, *débassaire*, referring to the long woven nest, likened to a stocking. *C. Swainson.*

**stocking-yarn** (stok′ing-yärn), *n.* Loosely spun thread, made especially for stockings.

**stockish** (stok′ish), *a.* [< *stock*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Like a stock or block; stupid; blockish. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 81. [Rare.]

**stockishness** (stok′ish-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being stockish; stupidity; lack of sense or feeling. [Rare.]

Friend,
I've seen you with St John—O *stockishness!*
Wear such a ruff, and never call to mind
St. John's head in a charger?

*Browning*, Strafford, iii. 3.

**stock-jobber** (stok′job″ėr), *n.* One who speculates in stocks for gain; one whose occupation is the purchase and sale of stocks or shares.

Publick Knaves and *Stock-Jobbers* pass for Wits at her end of the Town, as common Cheats and Gamesters do at yours. *Steele*, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

**stock-jobbery** (stok′job″ėr-i), *n.* The practice or business of dealing in stocks or shares.

**stock-jobbing** (stok′job″ing), *n.* The business of dealing in stocks or shares; the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, etc., as carried on by jobbers who operate on their own account.

**stockless** (stok′les), *a.* Without a stock: as, *stockless* anchors; *stockless* guns.

**stock-list** (stok′list), *n.* A list, publish d daily or periodically in connection with a stock-exchange, enumerating the leading stocks dealt in, the prices current, the actual transactions, etc.

**stockman** (stok′man), *n.*; pl. *stockmen* (-men). 1. A man who has charge of the stock in an establishment of any kind.—2. A stock-farmer or rancher.—3. A man employed by a stock-farmer as a herdsman or the like. [U. S. and Australia.]

**stock-market** (stok′mär″ket), *n.* 1. A market where stocks are bought and sold; a stock-exchange.—2. The purchase and sale of stocks or shares: as, the *stock-market* was dull.—3. A cattle-market.

**stock-morel** (stok′mor″el), *n.* A fungus, *Morchella esculenta.* See *morel*[2], *Morchella.*

**stock-owl** (stok′oul), *n.* The great eagle-owl of Europe, *Bubo ignavus.*

**stock-pot** (stok′pot), *n.* A pot in which soup-stock is prepared and kept ready for use.

**stock-printer** (stok′prin″tėr), *n.* An instrument for automatically printing stock quotations transmitted by telegraph; a stock-indicator.

**stock-pump** (stok′pump), *n.* A pump which, by means of levers, is operated by the weight of an animal as it walks on the platform of the pump, seeking water.

**stock-punished** (stok′pun″isht), *a.* Punished by being confined in the stocks. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 140.

**stock-purse** (stok′pėrs), *n.* A fund used for the common purposes of any association or gathering of persons.

**stock-raiser** (stok′rā″zėr), *n.* One who raises cattle and horses; a stock-farmer.

**stock-ranch** (stok′ränch), *n.* A stock-farm. [Western U. S.]

**stock-range** (stok′rānj), *n.* A tract or extent of country over which live stock (especially cattle) range. [Western U. S.]

**stock-rider** (stok′rī″dėr), *n.* A man employed as a herdsman on an unfenced station in Australia.

Now and afterwards I found out that he was a native of the colony, a very great *stock-rider*, and was principal overseer to Mr. Charles Morton.

*H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, xlviii.

**stock-room** (stok′rōm), *n.* A room in which is kept a reserved stock of materials or goods ready for use or sale.

**stocks** (stoks), *n. pl.* See *stock*[1], 12.

**stock-saddle** (stok′sad″l), *n.* A saddle used in the western United States, an improvement of the old Spanish and Mexican saddle. Its peculiarity is its heavy tree and iron horn, made to withstand a strong strain from a rope or reata.

For a long spell of such work a *stock-saddle* is far less tiring than the ordinary Eastern or English one, and in every way superior to it.

*T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 863.

**stock-station** (stok′stā″shon), *n.* A ranch or stock-farm. [Australia.]

**stock-still** (stok′stil′), *a.* Still as a stock or fixed post; perfectly still.

If he begins a digression, from that moment, I observe, his whole work stands *stock-still.*

*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 22.

**stock-stone** (stok′stōn), *n.* A scouring-stone used in the stretching and smoothing of leather before currying.

**stock-tackle** (stok′tak″l), *n.* A tackle used in handling an anchor and rousing it up to secure it for sea: usually called a *stock-and-bill tackle.*

**stock-taking** (stok′tā″king), *n.* See *to take stock*, under *stock*[1].

**stock-train** (stok′trān), *n.* A train of cars carrying cattle; a cattle-train. [U. S.]

**stock-whaup** (stok′hwâp), *n.* The curlew, *Numenius arquata:* the whaup.

**stockwork** (stok′wėrk), *n.* [< *stock*[1] + *work;* tr. G. *stockwerk.*] In *mining*, that kind of ore-deposit in which the ore is pretty generally or uniformly distributed through a large mass of rock, so that the excavations are not limited to a certain narrow zone, as they are in the case of an ordinary fissure-vein. This mode of occurrence is almost exclusively limited to, and very characteristic of, stanniferous deposits, and the word is used especially in describing those of the Erzgebirge. Also called *stockwerk* (the German name).

The name of interlaced masses, or *stockworks*, is given to masses of igneous rock penetrated by a great number of little veins of metallic ores which cross in various ways.

*Callon*, Mining (tr. by Le Neve Foster and Galloway), i. 47.

The *stockwerk* consists of a series of small veins, interlacing with each other and ramifying through a certain portion of the rock.

*J. D. Whitney*, Met. Wealth of the U. S., p. 39.

**stocky** (stok′i), *a.* [< *stock*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *stogy.*] 1. Short and stout; stumpy; stock-like.

They had no titles of honour among them but such as denoted some bodily strength or perfection: as, such a one "the tall," such a one "the *stocky*," such a one "the gruff." *Addison*, Spectator, No. 433.

2. In *zoöl.*, of stout or thick-set form; stout-bodied.—3. In *bot.*, having a strong, stout stem, not spindling.

*Stocky* plants, vigorous, and growing rapidly, are better than simply early plants. *Science*, XIV. 364.

4. Headstrong; stubborn. [Prov. Eng.]

**stock-yard** (stok′yärd), *n.* An inclosure connected with a railroad, or a slaughter-house, or a market, etc., for the distribution, sorting, sale, or temporary keeping of cattle, swine, sheep, and horses Such yards are often of great size, and are arranged with pens, sheds, stables, conveniences for feeding, etc.

**stodgy** (stoj′i), *a.* [Assibilated form of *stogy*, ult. of *stocky.*] 1. Heavy; lumpy; distended. [Colloq., Eng.]

"Maggie," said Tom, . . . "you don't know what I've got in my pockets." . . . "No," said Maggie "How *stodgy* they look, Tom! Is it marls or cobnuts?"

*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 5.

2. Crammed together roughly; lumpy; crude and indigestible. [Colloq., Eng.]

The book has too much the character of a *stodgy* summary of facts. *Saturday Rev.*

3. Wet; miry. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stœchiology, stœchiometrical,** etc. Same as *stoicheiology*, etc.

**stog** (stog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stogged*, ppr. *stogging.* [< *stog*, *n.*; ult. a var. of *stock*[1], *v.* Cf. *stodge*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To plunge a stick down through (the soil), in order to ascertain its depth; probe (a pool or marsh) with a pole. [Scotch.]—2. To plunge and fix in mire; stall in mud; mire. [Colloq., Eng.]

It was among the ways of good Queen Bess,
Who ruled as well as mortal ever can, sir,
When she was *stogg'd*, and the country in a mess,
She was wont to send for a Devon man, sir.

*West Country song*, quoted in Kingsley's Westward Ho, x.

**II.** *intrans.* To plant the feet slowly and cautiously in walking. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**stogy** (stō'gi), *a.* and *n.* [< *stog* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *stodgy, stocky.*] **I.** *a.* Rough; coarse; heavy: as, *stogy* shoes; a *stogy* cigar.

One of his legs, ending in a *stogy* boot, was braced out in front of him. *The Century*, XXXVI. 88.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *stogies* (-giz). 1. A rough, heavy shoe.—2. A long, coarse cigar. [Colloq. in all uses.]

**stoic** (stō'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *stoick;* = F. *stoique* = Sp. *estóico* = Pg. *estoico* = It. *stoico*, < L. *stoicus*, < Gr. στωικός, pertaining to a porch or portico, specifically pertaining to that called Στοὰ Ποικίλη, 'the Painted Porch' in the Agora at Athens, and to the school of philosophy founded by Zeno, who frequented this porch.] **I.** *a.* [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Stoics, or to their teaching: as, a *Stoic* philosopher; the *Stoic* doctrine; hence, manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain (compare *stoical*).

**II.** *n.* 1. [*cap.*] A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who founded a sect about 308 B. C. He taught that men should be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed. The Stoics are proverbially known for the sternness and austerity of their ethical doctrines, and for the influence which their tenets exercised over some of the noblest spirits of antiquity, especially among the Romans. Their system appears to have been an attempt to reconcile a theological pantheism and a materialist psychology with a logic which seeks the foundations of knowledge in the representations or perceptions of the senses, and a morality which claims as its first principle the absolute freedom of the human will. The Stoics teach that whatever is real is material; matter and force are the two ultimate principles; matter is of itself motionless and unformed, though capable of receiving all motions and all forms. Force is the active, moving, and molding principle, and is inseparably joined with matter; the working force in the universe is God, whose existence as a wise thinking being is proved by the beauty and adaptation of the world. The supreme end of life, or the highest good, is virtue—that is, a life conformed to nature, the agreement of human conduct with the all-controlling law of nature, or of the human with the divine will; not contemplation, but action, is the supreme problem for man; virtue is sufficient for happiness, but happiness or pleasure should never be made the end of human endeavor. The wise man alone attains to the complete performance of his duty; he is without passion, although not without feeling; he is not indulgent, but just toward himself and others; he alone is free; he is king and lord, and is inferior in inner worth to no other rational being, not even to Zeus himself.

Certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the *Stoicks* encountered him. Acts xvii. 18.

Hence—2. A person not easily excited; one who appears or professes to be indifferent to pleasure or pain: one who exhibits calm fortitude.

Flint-hearted *Stoics*, you, whose marble eyes
Contemn a wrinkle, and whose souls despise
To follow nature's too affected fashion.
*Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 4.

**School of the Stoics**, the Porch. See *porch.*

**stoical** (stō'i-kal), *a.* [< *stoic* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Stoics; hence, manifesting or maintaining indifference to pleasure or pain; exhibiting or proceeding from calm fortitude: as, *stoical* indifference.

It is a common imputation to Seneca that, though he declaimed with so much strength of reason, and a *stoical* contempt of riches and power, he was at the same time one of the richest and most powerful men in Rome.
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 170.

**Stoical ethics.** See *Stoic*, *n.*, 1.

**stoically** (stō'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of the Stoics, or of a stoic; without apparent feeling or sensibility; with indifference to pleasure or pain; with calm fortitude.

**stoicalness** (stō'i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being stoical; indifference to pleasure or pain; calm fortitude.

**stoicheiology** (stoi-kī-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [Also *stoichiology*, and more prop. *stœchiology;* < Gr. στοιχεῖον, a small post, also a first principle (dim. of στοιχος, a row, rank, < στείχειν, go in line or order: see *stich*), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] A division of a science which treats of the nature of the different kinds of objects that science deals with, but not of the manner in which they are associated with one another; the doctrine of elements.

The conditions of mere thinking are given in certain elementary requisites; and that part of logic which analyzes and considers these may be called its *stoicheiology*, or doctrine of elements. . . . Logical *stoicheiology*, or the doctrine conversant about the elementary requisites of mere thought. . . . In its *stoicheiology*, or doctrine of elements, logic considers the conditions of possible thought.
*Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, iv., xxiv.

**stoicheiometrical** (stoi″kī-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [Also *stœchiometrical;* < *stoicheiometry* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to stoicheiometry.

**stoicheiometry** (stoi-kī-om'e-tri), *n.* [Also *stœchiometry;* < Gr. στοιχεῖον, a first principle, + μέτρον, a measure: see *meter*[1].] The science of calculating the quantities of chemical elements involved in chemical reactions or processes.

**Stoiciant**, *n.* [ME. *stoicien;* as *Stoic* + *-ian.*] A Stoic. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. meter 4.

**stoicism** (stō'i-sizm), *n.* [= F. *stoïcisme;* as *stoic* + *-ism.*] 1. [*cap.*] The opinions and maxims of the Stoics; also, the conduct recommended by the Stoics.—2. A real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain; the bearing of pain without betraying feeling; calm fortitude.

He [Nuncomar] had just parted from those who were most nearly connected with him. Their cries and contortions had appalled the European ministers of justice, but had not produced the smallest effect on the iron *stoicism* of the prisoner. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

=**Syn. 2.** *Insensibility, Impassibility*, etc. See *apathy.*

**stoicity**† (stō-is'i-ti), *n.* [< *stoic* + *-ity.*] Stoicalness; stoical indifference. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

**stoit** (stoit), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *stot*[2].] 1. To walk in a staggering way; totter; stumble on any object. [Scotch.]—2. To leap from the water, as certain fish. *Day.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stoiter** (stoi'tèr), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *stotter.*] Same as *stoit.*

**stoke**[1]†, *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. *stoken*, < OF. *estoquer* (= It. **stoccare*), stab, thrust, < *estoc*, a rapier, stock: see *stock*[2], *stoccade.*] To pierce; stick; thrust.

Ne short swerd for to *stoke* with point bytynge.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1688.

**stoke**[2] (stōk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stoked*, ppr. *stoking.* [< *stoker*, taken as an E. noun, < **stoke* + *-er*[1], but appar. < D. *stoker*, < *stoken*, kindle a fire, incite, instigate, < MD. *stock*, D. *stok*, a stick, stock, rapier: see *stock*[1]. Cf. *stoke*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To poke, stir up, and maintain the fire in (a furnace, especially one used with a boiler for the generation of steam for an engine); supply with fuel; trim and maintain combustion in.

Much skill is needed to *stoke* the furnace of a steam-boiler successfully; and one stoker will often be able to keep the steam well up when another of equal strength and diligence will fail altogether.
*Brande and Cox*, Dict. Sci., Lit., and Art.

**Cold stoking**, in *glass-manuf.*, the process of lowering the temperature of the oven until the glass attains the tough fluid consistency necessary for blowing.

**II.** *intrans.* To attend to and supply a furnace with fuel; act as a stoker or fireman.

**stoke-hole** (stōk'hōl), *n.* The compartment of a steamer in which the furnace-fires are worked: in the United States called *fire-room.*

**stoker** (stō'kèr), *n.* [< D. *stoker*, one who kindles or sets on fire, < *stoken*, kindle a fire, stir a fire, < *stok*, a stock, stick (hence a poker for a fire): see *stock*[1], and cf. *stoke*[2].] 1. One who attends to and maintains suitable combustion in a furnace, especially a furnace used in generating steam, as on a locomotive or steamship; a fireman.—2. A poker. [Rare.]—**Mechanical stoker**, an automatic device for feeding fuel to a furnace, and for keeping the grate free from ashes and clinkers. Many such machines have been invented. Endless aprons or chains, or revolving toothed cylinders, are common feeders, distributing the coal to the grate in definite quantity as needed, while shaking grates, revolving grate-bars, and special bars called *picker-bars*, with teeth working in the air-spaces of the grate, are employed for the discharge of ashes and cinders.

**Stokesia** (stō-kē'si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (L'Heritier, 1788), named after Dr. Jonathan *Stokes* (1755–1831), a British botanist.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Vernoniaceæ*, subtribe *Euvernonieæ*, and series *Stilpnopappeæ*. It is characterized by large stalked heads of blue flowers, with smooth three- or four-angled achenes and a pappus of four or five long bristles. The corollas, unlike the tubular type otherwise prevalent in the tribe, are flattened above the middle and somewhat ligulate, and toward the outside of the head, by their increased size and deeply five-parted border, they suggest the tribe *Cichoriaceæ*. The only species, *S. cyanea*, is a native of the southern United States near the Gulf of Mexico, a rare plant of wet pine-barrens. It is an erect shrub, clad above with loose wool and alternate clasping leaves, and bearing petioled leaves below, which are entire or spiny-fringed. The handsome blue flowers form large terminal heads which are purplish in the bud, resemble those of the China aster, and are grown in large quantities for the London market, under the name of *Stokes's aster.*

Roman Woman Clad in the Stola (over which is draped the palla).

**stola** (stō'lạ), *n.*; pl. *stolæ* (-lē). [L.: see *stole*[2].] An ample outer tunic or dress worn by Roman women over the under-tunic or chemise: it fell as low as the ankles or feet, and was gathered in around the waist by a girdle. It was a characteristic garment of the Roman matrons, as the toga was of the men, and divorced women and courtezans were not permitted to wear it. See cut in preceding column.

**stole**[1] (stōl). Preterit and obsolete past participle of *steal*[1].

**stole**[2] (stōl), *n.* [< ME. *stole, stoole*, < OF. *estole*, F. *étole* = Sp. Pg. *estola* = It. *stola*, < L. *stola*, a stola, robe, stole, < Gr. στολή, a long robe; orig., in a gen. sense, dress, equipment, sacerdotal vestment or vestments; < στέλλειν, set, array, despatch: see *stell.*] 1. A stola, or any garment of similar nature.

Forsoth the fadir seyde to his seruauntis, Soone brynge ȝe forth the first *stoole*, and clothe ȝe him.
*Wyclif*, Luke xv. 22.

Behind, four priests, in sable *stole*,
Sung requiem for the warrior's soul.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., v. 30.

2. In the Roman Catholic, Oriental, and Anglican churches, an ecclesiastical vestment, consisting of a narrow strip of silk or other material, worn over the shoulders (by deacons over one shoulder) and hanging down in front to the knees or below them. It is widened and fringed at the ends, and usually has a cross embroidered on it at the middle and at each extremity. Stoles are worn of different colors, according to the ecclesiastical season. When celebrating the eucharist a priest wears his stole crossed upon the breast and secured by the girdle, at other times simply pendent from the shoulders. A bishop, on account of his pectoral cross, wears it pendent even when celebrating. A deacon wears it over the left shoulder and tied on the right side. In the Greek Church the stole has been worn since early times in two different forms, the deacon's (*orarion*) and the priest's (*epitrachelion*). Originally the stole was of linen, and probably was a napkin or cloth indicative of ministering at the altar and at agapæ. The pall or omophorion is of entirely distinct origin. See *orarium.*

Forth comth the preest with *stole* aboute his nekke,
And bad hire be lyke to Sarra and Rebekke
In wysdom and in trouthe of mariage.
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 459.

3. A chorister's surplice or cotta: an occasional erroneous use.

Six little Singing-boys—dear little souls—
In nice clean faces, and nice white *stoles*.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 210.

4. In *her.*, usually, a bearing representing a scarf with straight and parallel sides, fringed at each end.—**Groom of the stole**, the first lord of the bed-chamber in the household of an English king.—**Order of the Golden Stole**, a Venetian order, the badge of which was a stole of cloth of gold worn over the robes. It disappeared with the independence of the republic of Venice.—**Stole-fee**, a fee paid to a priest for religious or ecclesiastical service, as for marriages, christenings, and funerals.

**stole**[3] (stōl), *n.* Same as *stolon.*

**stole**[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stool.*

**stoled** (stōld), *a.* [< *stole*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Wearing a stole. *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Triumph After Death.

**stolen** (stō'ln), *p. a.* [Pp. of *steal*[1].] Obtained or acquired by stealth or theft: as, *stolen* goods.

*Stolen* waters are sweet. Prov. ix. 17.

**Stolephoridæ** (stol-e-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stolephorus* + *-idæ.*] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Stolephorus;* the anchovies. The body is oblong or elongate; the snout is produced forward; the mouth is very large and inferior; the maxillaries are very narrow, and project backward; the dorsal fin is submedian and short; the anal fin is rather long; the pectorals are normal; and the ventrals are abdominal, but further advanced than usual, and of moderate size. There is no lateral line, but along the sides is generally developed a broad silvery band, to which the typical genus owes its name. The species are mostly of small size, rarely exceeding 6 inches, and often less. About 70 are known, some inhabiting almost all tropical and temperate seas. *Engraulididæ* is a synonym.

**stolephoroid** (stō-lef'ō-roid), *n.* and *a.* [< *Stolephorus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *n.* A fish of the family *Stolephoridæ.*

**II.** *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Stolephoridæ.*

**Stolephorus** (stō-lef'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1803), < Gr. στολή, a stole, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of fishes, related to the herrings, but with a produced snout, and a broad silvery band which has been compared to the white stole or band worn by priests, typical of the family *Stolephoridæ* (or *Engraulididæ*). The common anchovy is *S. encrasicholus.* There are several others, as *S. browni*, from Cape Cod to Brazil, abounding southward; *S. ringens*, from Vancouver Island to Peru, a large anchovy; *S. delicatissimus* and *S. compressus*, of the Californian and Mexican coasts, the latter locally known as *sprat* (see *sprat*[2],

2 (e)). This genus has been oftener called *Engraulis*. See cut under *anchovy*.

**stolid** (stol'id), *a.* [= Sp. *estólido* = Pg. *estolido* = It. *stolido*, < L. *stolidus*, unmovable, slow, dull, stupid; prob. akin to Gr. στερεός.] Heavy; dull; stupid; not easily moved; lacking in or destitute of susceptibility; denoting dullness or impassiveness: as, a *stolid* person; a *stolid* appearance.

> But the *stolid* calm of the Indian alone
> Remains where the trace of emotion has been.
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone, i.

=Syn. Doltish, wooden.

**stolidity** (stō-lid'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *stolidità*, < LL. *stolidita(t-)s*, dullness, stupidity, < L. *stolidus*, dull, stupid: see *stolid*.] The state or character of being stolid; dullness; stupidity.

> These certainly are the fools in the text, indocile, intractible fools, whose *stolidity* can baffle all arguments, and be proof against demonstration itself.
> *Bentley*, Sermons, i.

=Syn. See *stolid*.

**stolidly** (stol'id-li), *adv.* In a stolid manner: as, to gaze *stolidly* at one. *Bailey*.

**stolidness** (stol'id-nes), *n.* Stolidity.

**stolo** (stō'lō), *n.*; pl. *stolones* (stō-lō'nēz). [L.: see *stolon*.] In *zoöl.*, a stolon.—**Stolo prolifer**, the proliferating stolon of some animals, as certain ascidians; a germ-stock. See *stolon*, 2 (*e*).

**stolon** (stō'lon), *n.* [NL., < L. *stolo(n-)*, a shoot, branch, sucker.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) In phanerogams, a reclined or prostrate branch which strikes root at the tip, developing a new plant.

*Carex vulgaris*, var. *stolonifera*, showing the stolons.

A very slender naked stolon with a bud at the end constitutes a *runner*, as of the strawberry. See also cut under *Solidago*. (*b*) In mosses, a shoot running along or under the ground, and eventually rising into the air and producing fully leafed shoots. *Goebel*.—2. In *zoöl.*, some proliferated part or structure, likened to the stolon of a plant, connecting different parts or persons of a compound or complex organism, and usually giving rise to new zooids by the process of budding. See cuts under *Campanularia* and *Willsia*. (*a*) A process of protoplasm between the different compartments of a multilocular foraminifer. (*b*) The procumbent, adherent, or creeping basal section of the stock of some social infusorians. (*c*) One of the prolongations of the cœnosarc of some actinozoans. (*d*) The second stage of the embryo of some hydrozoans. (*e*) The germ-stock or prolongation of the tunic of some compound ascidians, as a salp; a stolo prolifer. See cuts under *Salpa* and *cyathozooid*.

Also *stole*.

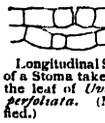
**stolonate** (stō'lon-āt), *a.* [< *stolon* + *-ate*[1].] In *zoöl.*, giving rise to or provided with a stolon or stolons; originating in a stolon; stoloniferous.

**stoloniferous** (stō-lō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *stolo(n-)*, a shoot, sucker, + *ferre*, bear, carry: see *-ferous*.] Producing or bearing stolons; proliferating, as an ascidian or a hydroid; stolonate.

**stolzite** (stol'zīt), *n.* [Named after Dr. *Stolz* of Teplitz in Bohemia.] Native lead tungstate, a mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals of a green, brown, or red color, and resinous or subadamantine luster. Sometimes called *scheelitine*.

**stoma** (stō'mą), *n.*; pl. *stomata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. στόμα (στοματ-), pl. στόματα, the mouth, a mouth, opening, entrance or outlet, a chasm, cleft, etc., the face, front, fore part, etc.; = Zend *staman*, mouth. Cf. *stomach*, from the same source.] 1. In *zoöl.*, a mouth or ingestive opening; an oral orifice; an ostium or ostiole: chiefly used of small or simple apertures, as a cytostome; hence, also, a small opening of any kind through which something may pass in or out; a pore. Specifically—(*a*) An opening of a lymphatic vessel; a lymphatic pore or orifice, as an interstice between the cells of a serous membrane. (*b*) The outer opening of a trachea or air-tube of an insect; a spiracle or breathing-hole. (*c*) A branchial pore of an ascidian or acranial vertebrate.

2. In *bot.*, a minute orifice or slit in the epidermis of leaves, etc., which opens directly into air-cavities or intercellular spaces that pervade the interior, and through which free ingress and egress of air take place; a breathing-pore. The apparatus of the stoma consists usually of a pair of cells (there are several in the *Equisetaceæ*, *Hepaticeæ*, etc.), called *guard-cells* or *guardian-cells*, between the opposed concave sides of which lies the slit or opening, which extends through the whole height of the epidermis and permits free communication between the intercellular spaces and the external air. According to Van Tieghem, the stomata are always open in sunlight and closed in darkness. These cells are strongly thickened on the upper and under walls of their opposed faces, while elsewhere their walls are relatively thin. The opening and closing of a stoma depend upon the difference in thickness of the parts of the walls. When the turgescence of the guard-cells increases, they curve more strongly, and consequently the cleft widens; but with decreased turgescence the cleft becomes narrower. See also cut under *Iris*.



Longitudinal Section of a Stoma taken from the leaf of *Ornithogalum perfoliatum*. (Magnified.)

1. *Strobilanthes Sabinianus*. 2. *Codiæum variegatum*. 3. *Limnocharis Plumieri*. *a*, Stomata. (Magnified.)

3. In Swedenborg's philosophy, a cubical figure with hollowed surfaces, being the figure of the interstices of spheres arranged in what Swedenborg calls the fixed quadrilateral pyramidal position, supposed to be that natural to the spherical particles of water.

**stomacace** (stō-mak'ą-sē), *n.* [NL., < L. *stomacace*, < Gr. στομακάκη, a disease of the mouth, scurvy of the gums, < στόμα, mouth, + κάκη, badness, < κακός, bad.] Ulcerous stomatitis. See *stomatitis*.

**stomach** (stum'ąk), *n.* [Now conformed terminally to the L. spelling, but pron. according to its ME. origin; early mod. E. *stomack*, *stomacke*, *stomak*, *stomake*; < ME. *stomak*, *stomake*, *stomoke*, < OF. *estomac*, *estomach*, F. *estomac* = Pr. *estomach* = Sp. *estómago* = Pg. *estomago* = It. *stomaco*, the stomach, < L. *stomachus*, the throat, gullet, also the stomach, fig. taste, liking, also distaste, dislike, irritation, chagrin, < Gr. στόμαχος, the throat, gullet, the orifice of the stomach, hence also the stomach, lit. (as shown also in other uses, the neck of the bladder or of the uterus, etc.) a mouth or opening, < στόμα, mouth, opening: see *stoma*.]

1†. The throat; the gullet; the mouth.

> Spiteful tongues in cankered *stomachs* placed.
> *Raleigh*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. A more or less sac-like part of the body where food is digested. In the lowest animals any part of the sarcode or protoplasmic substance of the body is capable of digesting food, and forms during the process a temporary stomach, as in an amœba. In many infusorial animalcules special vacuoles containing food are formed. These are inconstant both in number and in position, whence Ehrenberg's name, *Polygastrica*, for these organisms. In the highest protozoans, which have a definite oral or ingestive area, there is likewise a more or less fixed digestive tract, constituting a stomach. A few of the metazoans have no true digestion, and consequently no stomach; such are the parenchymatous or anenterous worms, which imbibe or soak in nutriment already elaborated in the tissues of the host of which they are parasites. But the vast majority of animals above the protozoans have an intestinal digestive tract the whole or a part of which may properly be called a stomach. In most of these, again, a definite stomach exists as a specialized, usually dilated, part of the alimentary canal, in which food is subjected to a certain degree of digestion subsequent to mastication and insalivation and prior to further digestive changes which go on in the intestine. Among vertebrates more than one section of the alimentary canal is called a stomach, and many vertebrates have more than one. Thus, in birds there are a true glandular stomach, the *proventriculus*, in which the œsophagus ends, and a muscular or grinding stomach, the gizzard or *gigerium*. In mammals the stomach always extends from the end of the gullet to the beginning of the gut. It is of extremely variable size and shape. Kinds of mammalian stomachs sometimes distinguished are the simple, as in man, the carnivores, etc.; the complex or plurilocular stomach, as in various marsupials, rodents, some monkeys, etc.; and the compound or pluripartite. The last is confined to the ruminants. (See *Ruminantia*.) In man the stomach is the most dilated and most distensible part of the alimentary canal. It occupies parts of the left hypochondriac and epigastric regions of the abdomen, immediately within the abdominal walls, below the diaphragm and partly under the liver, to the right of the spleen, and above the transverse colon. In form it is irregularly conoidal, and curved upon itself. When moderately distended, it is about 12 inches long and 4 wide; it weighs 3 or 4 ounces. But the size, shape, and hence the anatomical relations, vary greatly in different individuals and in different states of distention. It begins where the gullet ends, at the œsophageal or cardiac orifice, and ends at the pyloric orifice, where the duodenum begins. From the cardiac orifice the stomach bulges to the left in a great cul-de-sac, the fundus cardiacus, or cardiac end, in contact with the spleen, and from this greatest caliber the organ lessens in diameter with a sweep to the right. The lesser curvature or short border of the stomach, between the cardiac and pyloric orifices, is uppermost, and is connected with the liver by the lesser or gastrohepatic omentum. The greater curvature or long border of the stomach is opposite the other, between the same two points, and gives attachment to the great or gastrocolic omentum. These two curvatures separate the anterior and posterior surfaces. The stomach is held in place by folds of peritoneum, the gastrocolic, gastrohepatic, gastrosplenic, and gastrophrenic omenta, the last of which gives it most fixity. The arteries of the stomach are the gastric (a branch from the celiac axis), the pyloric and right gastro-epiploic branches of the hepatic, the left gastro-epiploic, and short branches from the splenic artery. The veins end in the splenic, superior mesenteric, and portal veins. The numerous lymphatics consist of a deep set and a superficial set. The nerves are the terminal branches of both pneumogastrics and many branches from the sympathetic system. The coats of the stomach are four—serous, muscular, submucous, and mucous. The serous layer is the peritoneum, which covers the whole organ on both its surfaces, and is reflected away from it along each of its curvatures. The muscular coat includes three sets of fibers—longitudinal, circular, and oblique, the last chiefly limited to the cardia. The submucous coat is simply the connective tissue between the muscular layer and the mucous membrane lining the stomach. This mucous membrane is the so-called "coat" of the stomach. It is thick, pinkish, reddish, or brownish, with a soft velvety surface, thrown into longitudinal folds or rugæ when the organ is contracted. Studding the surface of the mucous membrane are numberless depressions or alveoli of polygonal tending to hexagonal form, $\frac{1}{250}$ to $\frac{1}{150}$ of an inch in diameter; these are the enlarged mouths of the tubular gastric glands, which secrete the gastric juice by the action of which gastric digestion is effected. Two kinds of these follicles are distinguished by their microscopic structure—the pyloric and the cardiac. The former are found chiefly at and near the pyloric end, the latter most typical at the cardiac, and there are intermediate forms in intermediate regions. The epithelium lining the mucous membrane and its alveoli is of the kind called *columnar*. Besides the four coats above described, a fifth, a layer of involuntary muscular fibers between the mucous membrane and the submucous layer, is distinguished as the *muscularis mucosæ*. The digestive activity of the stomach is intermittent, and depends upon the stimulus which the presence of food occasions. The muscular arrangement is such that food is continually rolled about, so that every part of the mass is submitted to the action of the gastric juice. In the stomach the proteids are converted into albumins and peptones by the pepsin, milk is curdled by the rennet-ferment, the gelatiniferous tissues are dissolved, and other less important changes are effected. See also cuts under *alimentary*, *Asteroidea*, *Appendicularia*, *Dibranchiata*, *Doliolidæ*, *intestine*, *peritoneum*, *Plumatella*, *pluteus*, *Protula*, *Pulmonata*, *Pycnogonida*, *Ruminantia*, *Salpa*, *Tragulus*, and *Tunicata*.

Human Stomach and Beginning of Intestine, laid open to show rugæ.

*a*, œsophagus or gullet; *b*, cardiac (left) dilatation of stomach; *c*, lesser curvature of stomach, opposite which is the (unlettered) greater curvature; *d*, pylorus, at right extremity of stomach; *e*, biliary or hepatic duct; *f*, gall bladder, whose duct, the cystic duct, forms with the hepatic duct the ductus communis choledochus, or common bile-duct; *g*, pancreatic duct, opening into the last; *h*, *i*, duodenum, or beginning of the small intestine.

3. The digestive person or alimentary zooid of a compound polyp. See *gasterozooid*.—4. In most insects of the orders *Lepidoptera*, *Diptera*, and some *Hymenoptera*, a bladder-like expansion of the œsophagus, which can be dilated at the will of the insect; the sucking-stomach, by means of which the nectar of flowers or other liquid is sucked up, as water is drawn into a syringe. In mandibulate insects the ingluvies or crop takes the place of the sucking-stomach, and nearly all insects have two true stomachs, called *proventriculus* and *ventriculus*.

5. Appetite; desire or relish for food: as, to have a good *stomach* for one's meals.

> The body is ay so redy and penyble
> To wake, that my *stomak* is destroyed.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 139.

> Pray, seat you, lords; we'll bear you company,
> But with small *stomach* to taste any food.
> *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 2.

> I'll make as bold with your meat; for the trot has got me a good *stomach*. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 234.

> In some countries, where men and women have good travelling *stomachs*, they begin with porridge, then they fall to capon, or so forth, but if capon come short of filling their bellies, to their porridge again, 'tis their only course.
> *Webster and Dekker*, Northward Hoe, i. 1.

Hence—6. Relish; taste; inclination; liking: as, to have no *stomach* for controversy.

> He also hathe tolde me moche off hys *stomake* and tendre faver that he owythe to yow. *Paston Letters*, III. 160.

> Finding that the citizens had apparently no *stomach* for the fight, he removed his trophies, and took his departure.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 66.

**7.** Disposition. (*a*) Spirit; temper; heart.

Though I hee not worthie to receive any favor at the handes of your maistership, yet is your excellente herte and noble *stomake* worthie to shewe favour.
*Udall*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 4.

This was no small Magnanimity in the King, that he was able to pull down the high *Stomachs* of the Prelates in that time. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 50.

(*b*†) Compassion; pity.

Nere myn extorcioun I myghte nat lyven,
Nor of swiche japes wol I nat be shryven,
*Stomak* ne conscience ne knowe I noon.
*Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 143.

(*c*) Courage; spirit.

For in them, as men of stowter *stomackes*, bolder spirites, and manlyer courages then handycraftes men and plowemen be, doth consiste the whole powre, strength, and puissaunce of oure army, when we muste fight in battayle.
*Sir T. More*, Utopia, tr. by Robinson, p. 39.

(*d*†) Pride; haughtiness; conceit.

He was a man
Of an unbounded *stomach*, ever ranking
Himself with princes.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 34.

(*e*†) Spleen; anger; choler; resentment; sullenness.

From that time King Richard, mooued in *stomacke* against King Philip, neuer shewed any gentle countenance of peace & amitie. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 23.

Many learned men haue written, with moch diuersitie for the matter, and therfore with great contrarietie and some *stomacke* amongest them selues.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 123.

Which might teach these times not suddenly to condemn all things that are sharply spoken, or vehemently written, as proceeding out of *stomach*, virulence, and ill nature. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Int.

**Circulating stomach**, one of the temporary food-vacuoles of an infusorian or other protozoan, which moves about with a kind of cyclosis. See *Polygastrica*.—**Frigidity of the stomach**, a state of gastric debility formerly considered to depend on sexual excesses.—**Fullness of the stomach**, a feeling of weight or distention in the epigastric region.—**Glandular stomach**. See *proventriculus*.—**Hypogenesia of the stomach**, unnatural smallness of the stomach, seen in some children.—**Masticatory stomach**. See *masticatory*.—**Muscular stomach**. See *muscular* and *gizzard*.—**Pit of the stomach**, the depression just below the sternum: same as *epigastrium*, 1. Also called *infrasternal fossa*, *scrobiculus cordis*, and *anticardium*.—**Proud stomach**, a haughty disposition. Compare def. 7.

Truths whilk are as unwelcome to a *proud stomach* as wet clover to a cow's. *Scott*, Pirate, xviii.

**Rugæ of the stomach**, folds of the mucous membrane, present when the organ is contracted, and extending for the most part in a longitudinal direction. See cut in def. 2.—**Sour stomach**, that condition of the stomach which causes acid eructations.—**Sucking-stomach**. See def. 4.—**To stay the stomach**. See *stay*².

**stomach** (stum′ak), *v.* [= OF. *estomaquer* = Sp. Pg. *estomagar* = It. *stomacare*, disgust, refl. feel disgust, < L. *stomachari*, feel disgust, be angry, < *stomachus*, distaste, dislike, stomach: see *stomach*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To encourage; hearten.

When he had *stomached* them by the Holy Ghost to shoot forth his word without fear, he went forward with them by his grace, conquering in them the prince of this world. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works (Parker Soc.), p. 313.

**2**†. To hate; resent; remember or regard with anger or resentment.

If that any *stomach* this my deed,
Alphonsus can revenge thy wrong with speed.
*Greene*, Alphonsus, iii.

A plague on them all for me! . . . O, I do *stomach* them hugely. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

**3.** To put up with; bear without open resentment or opposition: as, to *stomach* an affront.

"The priests talk," said he, "of absolution in such terms that laymen can not *stomach* it."
*Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 76.

**4.** To turn the stomach of; disgust. [Rare.]

It is not because the restaurants are very dirty — if you wipe your plate and glass carefully before using them, they need not *stomach* you. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vi.

**II.**† *intrans.* To be or become angry.

What one among them commonly doth not *stomach* at such contradiction? *Hooker.*

**stomachal** (stum′ak-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *stomacal* = Sp. Pg. *estomacal* = It. *stomacale*, < NL. **stomachalis*, < L. *stomachus*, stomach: see *stomach*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the stomach; gastric: as, *stomachal* tubes.

The body-wall, which encloses the *stomachal* cavity.
*Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 92.

**2.** Relating to the stomach, or to a region of the body which contains the stomach; gastric; epigastric; abdominal; ventral: as, the *stomachal* part of a crab's carapace.—**3.** Remedial of a disordered stomach; peptic or digestive; cordial; stomachic.—**Stomachal teeth**, sharp, horny processes of the lining of the proventriculus, and sometimes of other parts of the alimentary canal, found in many insects and crustaceans, and serving for the comminution of food.

**II.** *n.* A stomachic.

**stomach-animals**† (stum′ak-an′i-malz), *n. pl.* The *Infusoria*. See *Polygastrica*. *Öken.*

**stomach-brush** (stum′ak-brush), *n.* A brush designed to be introduced into the stomach, by way of the esophagus, to stimulate secretion.

**stomach-cough** (stum′ak-kôf), *n.* A form of reflex cough excited by irritation of the stomach or small intestine.

**stomacher** (stum′ak-ėr), *n.* [< *stomach*, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who stomachs, in any sense of the word.—**2**†. A stomachic; an appetizer.

In Sir Kenelm Digby's "Choice and Experimentel Receipts in Physick and Chirurgery" (London, 1675) I find a preparation of herbs for external application with this heading: "To strengthen the stomach use the following *stomacher*." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 173.

**3.** A part of the dress covering the front of the body, generally forming the lower part of the bodice in front and usually projecting down into the skirt or lapping over it—the name being given to the whole front piece covering the pit of the stomach and the breast. In some fashions the stomacher was richly embroidered, and ornamented with jewels, as in Europe in the sixteenth century.

Less fashionable ladies, between 1615 and 1625, discarded the tight and pointed *stomacher* and farthingale, and wore, over an easy jerkin and ample petticoat, a loose gown open in front, made high to meet the ruff.
*Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 473.

**4.** A plaque or brooch, usually large, the name being derived from that part of the dress upon which the brooch was worn. *J. B. Atkinson*, Art Jour. (1867), p. 203.

**stomachful**† (stum′ak-fûl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stomackfull*; < *stomach* + *-ful*.] Full of stomach or wilfulness; proud; spirited; wilful; perverse; stubborn; sturdy.

From all those Tartars he hath had an Army of an hundred and twenty thousand excellent, swift, *stomackfull* Tartarian horse. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 39.

Nay, if I had but any body to stand by me, I am as *stomachful* as another. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

**stomachfully**† (stum′ak-fûl-i), *adv.* In a stomachful, or perverse or wilful, manner; stubbornly; perversely. *Bp. Hall*, The Golden Calf.

**stomachfulness**† (stum′ak-fûl-nes), *n.* Stubbornness; perverseness; wilfulness.

Pride, *stomachfulness*, headiness — avail but little.
*Granger*, On Eccles. (1621), p. 248.

**stomach-grief** (stum′ak-grēf), *n.* Anger.

*Stomacke grief* is when we wil take the matter as hot as a toste. We neede no examples for this matter, hot men have to many. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric.

**stomachic** (stō-mak′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *stomachique* = Sp. *estomático* = Pg. *estomachico* = It. *stomachico*, < L. *stomachicus*, < Gr. στομαχικός, pertaining to the stomach, < στόμαχος, the stomach: see *stomach*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the stomach. (*a*) Stomachal; gastric: as, *stomachic* vessels or nerves. (*b*) Specifically, sharpening the appetite, and stimulating gastric digestion. See *stomachal*, 3.

He [Boswell] was . . . gluttonously fond of whatever would yield him a little solacement, were it only of a *stomachic* character. *Carlyle*, Boswell's Johnson.

**Stomachic balsam**, a mixture of balsam of Peru with oil of nutmeg and other volatile oils, as those of wormwood, cloves, mace, peppermint, orange-peel, and amber, made up in different proportions.—**Stomachic calculus**, a concretion, usually containing hair, found in the stomach, particularly of lower animals. See *bezoar*.—**Stomachic fever**, gastric fever. See *fever*¹.

**II.** *n.* A medicine which sharpens the appetite, and is supposed to stimulate digestion, as the bitter tonics; a stomachal.

**stomachical** (stō-mak′i-kal), *a.* [< *stomachic* + *-al*.] Same as *stomachic*. *Wiseman*, Surgery, i. 18.

**stomaching**† (stum′ak-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stomach*, *v.*] Resentment. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 9.

**stomachless** (stum′ak-les), *a.* [Early mod. E. *stomacklesse*; < *stomach* + *-less*.] Lacking stomach; having no appetite. *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, ii. § 6.

**stomachous**† (stum′ak-us), *a.* [< L. *stomachosus*, angry, choleric, < *stomachus*, distaste, dislike: see *stomach*.] Resentful; sullen; obstinate.

Young blood is hot; youth hasty; ingenuity open; abuse impatient; choler *stomachous*.
*G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

**stomach-piece** (stum′ak-pēs), *n.* In *ship-carp.*, same as *apron*, 3.

**stomach-plaster** (stum′ak-plâs′tėr), *n.* See *plaster*.

**stomach-pump** (stum′ak-pump), *n.* A small pump or syringe used in medical practice for the purpose of emptying the stomach or of introducing liquids into it. It resembles the common syringe, except that it has two apertures near the end, instead of one, in which the valves open different ways, so as to constitute a sucking and a forcing passage. When the object is to empty the stomach, the pump is worked while its sucking orifice is in connection with a flexible tube passed into the stomach; and the extracted matter escapes by the forcing orifice. When, on the contrary, the object is to force a liquid into the stomach, the tube is connected with the forcing orifice, by which the action of the pump is reversed. It is now not much used, the stomach being emptied, when necessary, by the stomach-tube working as a siphon.

**stomach-qualmed** (stum′ak-kwämd), *a.* Same as *stomach-sick*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 193.

**stomach-sick** (stum′ak-sik), *a.* Nauseated; qualmish; hence, having an aversion.

Receiuing some hurt in his stomack by drinking those cold waters, he proued *stomach-sick* to his expedition also.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 289.

**stomach-staggers** (stum′ak-stag′ėrz), *n.* A disease in horses, depending on a paralytic affection of the stomach. The animal so affected dozes in the stable, resting his head in the manger; on awaking, or being aroused, he falls to eating, and continues to eat voraciously, death from apoplexy or repletion often resulting.

**stomach-sweetbread** (stum′ak-swēt′bred), *n.* The pancreas of the calf, as used for food: distinguished from the *throat-sweetbread*, or thymus gland of the same animal.

**stomach-timber** (stum′ak-tim′bėr), *n.* Same as *belly-timber*. [Slang.]

As Prior tells, a clever poet, . . .
The main strength of ev'ry member
Depends upon the *stomach timber*.
*Combe*, Dr. Syntax's Tours, xxxiii.

**stomach-tooth** (stum′ak-tōth), *n.* A lower canine milk-tooth of infants: so called because there is often gastric disturbance at the time of its appearance.

**stomach-tube** (stum′ak-tūb), *n.* A long flexible tube to be introduced into the stomach, through the gullet, as for washing out the stomach.

**stomach-worm** (stum′ak-wėrm), *n.* A common intestinal roundworm, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, sometimes found in the human stomach.

**stomachy** (stum′ak-i), *a.* [< *stomach* + *-y*¹.] Proud; haughty; irascible; easily offended. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stomack**†, **stomak**†, **stomake**†, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *stomach*.

**stomapod** (stō′ma-pod), *a.* and *n.* Same as *stomatopod*.

**Stomapoda** (stō-map′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στόμα, mouth, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] Same as *Stomatopoda*. *Latreille*, 1817.

**stomapodiform** (stō-ma-pod′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Stomapoda* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or shaped like a stomatopod, especially of the genus *Squilla*. Applied in entomology to certain elongate, somewhat flattened larvæ which have the abdomen wider than the thorax, long antennæ, and six legs, the anterior pair being large and raptorial. In aquatic species the body is furnished with lateral false gills. The larvæ of *Ephemera* are examples of this form.

**stomapodous** (stō-map′ō-dus), *a.* [< *stomapod* + *-ous*.] Same as *stomatopod*.

**stomata**, *n.* Plural of *stoma*.

**stomatal** (stō′ma-tal), *a.* [< NL. *stoma(t-)* + *-al*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, relating or belonging to stomata.

**stomate** (stō′māt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **stomatus* for **stomatatus*, < *stoma* (*stomat-*), a stoma: see *stoma*.] **I.** *a.* Having a stoma or stomata; stomatous.

**II.** *n.* A stoma.

**stomatia**, *n.* Plural of *stomatium*.

**stomatic** (stō-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *stomatico*, < Gr. στοματικός, of or pertaining to the mouth, < στόμα(τ-), mouth: see *stoma*.] **I.** *a.* In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, of or pertaining to a stoma or stomata; oral.

**II.** *n.* A medicine for diseases of the mouth.

**stomatiferous** (stō-ma-tif′ė-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stoma(t-)* + L. *ferre*, bear, carry: see *-ferous*.] Bearing or provided with stomata; stomatophorous.

**stomatitis** (stō-ma-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the interior of the mouth, including the mucous membrane of the lips, gums, tongue, cheeks, and palate.—**Aphthous stomatitis**, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth-cavity, consisting in the formation of small superficial ulcers. Also called *aphthæ*, *canker sore mouth*, *follicular* or *vesicular stomatitis*.—**Catarrhal stomatitis**, a simple local or general inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth-cavity. Also called *oral catarrh*, *erythema of the mouth*, and *erythematous*, *simple*, and *superficial stomatitis*.—**Gangrenous stomatitis**. See *noma*.—**Mercurial stomatitis**, an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth, with ulceration, caused by mercurial poisoning.—**Parasitic stomatitis**, inflammation of the mouth due to or complicated with the growth on the mucous membrane of *Oïdium albicans*. Also called *thrush*, *pseudomembranous stomatitis*.

—**Ulcerous stomatitis**, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth-cavity, usually unilateral, resulting in the formation of multiple ulcers. Also called *fetid stomatitis*, *phlegmonous stomatitis*, and *putrid sore mouth*.

**stomatium** (stō-mā'shi-um), *n.*; pl. *stomatia* (-ä). [NL., dim. of *stoma*: see *stoma*.] A stoma.

**Stomatoda** (stō-ma-tō'dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *εἶδος*, form.] Dujardin's name for the ciliate infusorians, regarded by him as the only animalcules with distinct stomata, or oral apertures: distinguished from *Astomata*, or the supposed mouthless flagellate infusorians.

**stomatodæum** (stō″ma-tō-dē'um), *n.*; pl. *stomatodæa* (-ä). [NL.: see *stomodæum*.] Same as *stomodæum*. [Rare.]

The *stomatodæum*: a sac-like involution of the epidermis abutting against the mesenteron, spacious, and well marked on account of its dense pigmentation.
*Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 171.

**stomatode** (stō'ma-tōd), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Having a stoma or cytostome, as an infusorian; stomatophorous; of or pertaining to the *Stomatoda*.

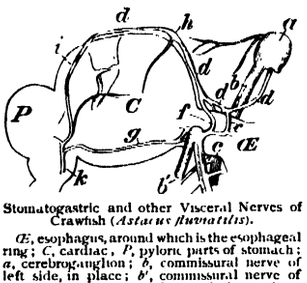
As regards the classification of the Protozoa, a rough and useful division is into mouth-bearing or "*stomatode*" Protozoa, in which there is a distinct mouth, and mouthless or "astomatous" Protozoa. *H. A. Nicholson.*

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Stomatoda*.

**stomatodendron** (stō″ma-tō-den'dron), *n.*; pl. *stomatodendra* (-drä). [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] One of the dendritic branches of the *Rhizostomidæ*, ending in minute polypites. *Encyc. Dict.*

**stomatodynia** (stō″ma-tō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *ὀδυνη*, pain.] Pain in the mouth.

**stomatogastric** (stō″ma-tō-gas'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *γαστήρ*, stomach: see *gastric*.] Of or pertaining to the mouth and stomach: applied to the set or system of visceral nerves which ramify upon the alimentary canal of many invertebrates. See figure and description.



Stomatogastric and other Visceral Nerves of Crawfish (*Astacus fluviatilis*).

*Œ*, esophagus, around which is the esophageal ring; *C*, cardiac; *P*, pyloric parts of stomach; *a*, cerebroganglion; *b*, commissural nerve of left side, in place; *b'*, commissural nerve of right side, cut away and turned down (these longitudinal commissures being completed in the esophageal ring by *c*, postesophageal transverse commissures); *d*, *d*, *d*, azygous nerve, with *h*, a ganglion; *i*, lateral branch, uniting with *g*, a posterolateral nerve; *e*, *f*, anterolateral and mediolateral nerves; *k*, hepatic nerve.

The Crayfish possesses a remarkably well-developed system of visceral or *stomatogastric* nerves.
*Huxley*, Anat. [Invert., p. 286.

**stomatologi-cal** (stō″ma-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *stomatolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to stomatology.

**stomatologist** (stō-ma-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *stomatolog-y* + *-ist*.] One versed in stomatology.

**stomatology** (stō-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the mouth.

**stomatomorphous** (stō″ma-tō-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *μορφή*, form.] In *bot.*, mouth-shaped.

**stomatonecrosis** (stō″ma-tō-nek-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *νέκρωσις*, deadness: see *necrosis*.] Gangrenous stomatitis. See *stomatitis* and *noma*.

**Stomatophora** (stō-ma-tof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *stomatophorus*: see *stomatophorous*.] Protozoa which are provided with a mouth or its equivalent: a higher series of protozoans: same as *Infusoria*, 2: opposed to *Lipostomata*.

**stomatophorous** (stō-ma-tof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stomatophorus*, < Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Having a mouth or stoma; of or pertaining to the *Stomatophora*; not lipostomatous.

**stomatoplastic** (stō″ma-tō-plas'tik), *a.* [< *stomatoplast-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to stomatoplasty.

**stomatoplasty** (stō'ma-tō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] Plastic surgery of the mouth.

**stomatopod** (stō'ma-tō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *stomatopus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having some of the legs close by the mouth, as a mantis-shrimp; of or pertaining to the *Stomatopoda*. Also *stomatopodous*, *stomapodous*.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Stomatopoda*, in any sense.

Also *stomapod*.

**Stomatopoda** (stō-ma-top'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *stomatopus* (*-pod-*): see *stomatopod*.] An order of malacostracous podophthalmic crustaceans, to which various limits have been assigned. (*a*†) As constituted by Latreille in 1817, in the form *Stomapoda*, the second order of *Crustacea*, the so-called sea-mantes, or gastrurans, divided into two families, *Unipeltata* and *Bipeltata*, of which only the former are properly stomatopodous, the other being the so-called glass-crabs (*Phyllosoma*), or larval forms of other crustaceans. Hence—(*b*†) An artificial order of the higher crustaceans, under which are included not only the *Squillidæ* or *Stomatopoda* proper, but also the *Mysidæ* or opossum-shrimps, and related forms, the *Lucíferidæ*, etc. (*c*) Restricted by Huxley to the family *Squillidæ*. See cuts under *mantis-shrimp* and *Squillidæ*.

Squilla, Gonodactylus, and Coronis appear to me to differ so widely and in such important structural peculiarities, not only from the Podophthalmia proper, but from all other Crustacea, as to require arrangement in a separate group, for which the title of *Stomatopoda* may well be retained. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 317.

**stomatopodous** (stō-ma-top'ō-dus), *a.* [< *stomatopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *stomatopod*.

**Stomatopora** (stō-ma-top'ō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Brown, 1835), < Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *πόρος*, pore: see *pore*[2].] Same as *Aulopora*.

**stomatoporoid** (stō-ma-top'ō-roid), *a.* [< *Stomatopora* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a coral of the genus *Stomatopora*. *Geological Jour.*, XLV. iii. 566.

**Stomatopterophora** (stō-ma-top-te-rof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *πτερόν*, feather, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), the fourth class of mollusks, divided into two orders, *Pterobranchia* and *Dactyliobranchia*; the *Pteropoda* or pteropods.

**stomatorrhagia** (stō″ma-tō-rā'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *-ραγία*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break, burst.] Hemorrhage from the mouth.

**stomatoscope** (stō'ma-tō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Any instrument for keeping the mouth open so as to permit the parts within to be inspected. *Dunglison*.

**stomatotheca** (stō″ma-tō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *stomatothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *θήκη*, box, chest.] In *entom.*, the mouth-case, or that part of the integument of a pupa which covers the mouth.

**stomatous** (stō'ma-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *-ous*.] Provided with stomata; stomatophorous; stomate.

**Stomias** (stō'mi-as), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of deep-sea fishes, typical of the family *Stomiatidæ*, having a long compressed body with delicate deciduous scales, a row of phosphorescent or luminous spots along each side, and a rayed dorsal opposite the anal fin: so called from the large and deep mouth, armed with a formidable array of teeth. *S. ferox* is found from Greenland to Cape Cod. Specimens are taken at various depths from 450 to 1,800 fathoms.

**Stomiatidæ** (stō-mi-at'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stomias* (see *stomiatoid*) + *-idæ*.] A family of physostomous fishes, typified by the genus *Stomias*. They are deep-sea Atlantic fishes, of 5 or 6 species and 3 genera, divided into 2 subfamilies, according to the presence or absence of an adipose fin.

**stomiatoid** (stō'mi-a-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stomias* (assumed stem *Stomiat-*).] **I.** *a.* Resembling a fish of the genus *Stomias*; of or pertaining to the *Stomiatidæ*.

**II.** *n.* Any fish of the family *Stomiatidæ*.

**stomodæal** (stō-mō-dē'al), *a.* Same as *stomodeal*.

**stomodæum** (stō-mō-dē'um), *n.*; pl. *stomodæa* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*, mouth, + *ὁδαῖος*, by the way, < *ὁδός*, way.] An anterior part of the alimentary canal or digestive tract, being so much of the whole enteric tube as is formed at the oral end by an ingrowth of the ectoderm: correlated with *proctodæum*, which is derived from the ectoderm at the aboral end, both being distinguished from *enteron* proper, which is of endodermal origin.

**stomodeal** (stō-mō-dē'al), *a.* [< *stomodæum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the character of a stomodæum. Also spelled *stomodæal*.

**Stomoxyidæ** (stō-mok-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stomoxys* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachycerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Stomoxys*, often merged in the *Muscidæ*. It contains such genera as *Stomoxys*, *Hæmatobia*, and *Glossina*, and includes some well-known biting flies, as the horn-fly, stable-fly, and tsetse-fly. Also *Stomoxidæ* (Meigen, 1824) and *Stomoxidea* (Westwood, 1840), and, as a subfamily of *Muscidæ*, *Stomoxyinæ* or *Stomoxinæ*.

**Stomoxys** (stō-mok'sis), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), < Gr. *στόμα*, mouth, + *ὀξύς*, sharp.] A notable genus of biting flies, typical of the family *Stomoxyidæ*, or merged with the *Muscidæ*. They are gray, of medium size, and resemble the common house-fly in appearance. The mouth-parts are developed into a horny proboscis. *S. calcitrans*, common to Europe and North America, is a familiar example. See *stable-fly*, 1.

**stomp**[1] (stomp), *n.* A dialectal form of *stamp*; specifically, in *coal-mining*, one of the plugs of wood driven into the roof of the level, to which are fastened the "lines" serving to direct the miner in his proper course; they may also be used as bench-marks. *Gresley*. [Midland coalfield, Eng.]

**stomp**[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *stump*.

**stompers** (stom'pėrz), *n. pl.* A dialectal form of *stampers*. See *stamper*, 3.

**stonage**† (stō'nāj), *n.* [< *stone* + *-age*.] A collection or heap of stones. *Halliwell*.

Would not everybody say to him, We know the *stonage* at Gilgal? *Leslie.* (*Nares.*)

**stond** (stond), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *stand*.

**stonden**†. An obsolete past participle of *stand*.

**stone** (stōn), *n.* and *a.* [Also E. dial. *stean*, *steen*, Sc. *stane*, *stain*; < ME. *stoon*, *ston*, *stan*, < AS. *stān* = OS. *stēn* = OFries. *stēn* = D. *steen* = MLG. *stēn*, LG. *steen* = OHG. MHG. G. *stein* = Icel. *steinn* = Sw. Dan. *sten* = Goth. *stains*, a stone; prob. akin to OBulg. *stiena* = Russ. *stiena*, a wall, and to Gr. *στία*, *στίον*, a stone. Hence *steen*[1], *steen*[2].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A piece of rock of small or moderate size. The name *rock* is given to the aggregation of mineral matter of which the earth's crust is made up. A small piece or fragment of this rock is generally called a *stone*, and to this a qualifying term is frequently added: as, cobble-*stone* or gravel-*stone*. See *rock*[1].

Lo, heere be *stoonys* hard y-wrougte,
Make hereof breed.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

Are there no *stones* in heaven
But what serve for the thunder?
*Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 234.

He is not a man, but a block, a very *stone*.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 450.

**2.** The hard material of which rock consists: in contradistinction to *metal*, *wood*, etc.

Al hem to-dryven ase *ston* doth the glas.
*Flemish Insurrection* (Child's Ballads, VI. 270).

He made a harp of her breast-bone, . . .
Whose sounds would melt a heart of *stone*.
*The Cruel Sister* (Child's Ballads, II. 236).

That we might see our own work out, and watch
The sandy footprint harden into *stone*.
*Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

**3.** A piece of rock of a determined size, shape, or quality, or used for a defined purpose: as, a grind*stone*; a hearth*stone*; an altar-*stone*. Specifically—(*a*†) A gun-flint.

About seauen of the clocke marched forward the light peeces of ordinance, with *stone* and powder.
*Holinshed*, Chron., III. 947.

(*b*) A gravestone; a monument or memorial tablet.

You shall shine more bright in these contents
Than unswept *stone* besmear'd with sluttish time.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, lv.

(*c*) A millstone. (*d*) In *printing*, an imposing-stone. (*e*) In *glass-manuf.*, a flattening-stone.

**4.** A precious stone; a gem. See *precious*.

Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Inestimable *stones*, unvalued jewels.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4. 27.

**5.** A small, hard, rounded object resembling a stone or pebble: as, a hail-*stone*; a gall-*stone*; an ear-*stone*. Specifically—(*a*) A calculous concretion in the kidney or urinary bladder or gall bladder, etc.; hence, the disease arising from a calculus. (*b*) A testicle: generally in the plural. [Vulgar.] (*c*) The nut of a drupe or stone-fruit, or the hard covering inclosing the kernel, and itself inclosed by the pulpy pericarp, as in the peach, cherry, or plum. See *drupe* and *endocarp* (with cuts). (*d*†) A hard, compact mass; a lump or nugget.

Marvellous great *stones* of yron.
*Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. 498.

**6**†. The glass of a mirror; a mirror of crystal.

Lend me a looking-glass;
If that her breath will mist or stain the *stone*,
Why, then she lives. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 262.

**7.** A common measure of weight in use throughout the northwest and central countries of Europe, but varying much in different countries. The English imperial standard stone is 14 pounds avoirdupois, and is commonly used in England in giving the weight of a man, but other values are in common use, varying with the article weighed: thus, the stone of butchers' meat or fish is 8 pounds, of cheese 16 pounds, of glass 5 pounds, of alum 18½ pounds, of hemp usually 32 pounds, though a statute of George II. made it 16 pounds, and one of Henry VIII. 20 pounds; of lead 12 pounds, though the statute *de ponderibus* makes it 15 pounds of 25 "shillings" each, equal to 14½ pounds avoirdupois. There were in the early part of the nineteenth century many local stones in use in England, but in the United States this unit is unknown. The stone of 14 pounds is not recognized in the statute *de ponderibus*, and first appears as a weight for wool. The old arithmetics call 14 pounds half a quarter,

and either do not mention the stone, or define it as 8 pounds. The only legal stone in Great Britain now is that of 14 pounds.

And sende ye me word how mech more yn value yn a *stoon* shall I syle my wolle. *Paston Letters*, I. 155.

He was not a ghost, my visitor, but solid flesh and bone; He wore a Palo Alto hat, his weight was twenty *stone*.
*O. W. Holmes*, Nux Postcœnatica.

**Alençon stone**, pure rock-crystal cut in rose or brilliant form.—**Amazonian** or **Amazon stone**. See *Amazonian*[2].—**Arkansas stone**, a fine-grain whetstone found in Arkansas, and used to sharpen surgical and dental instruments.—**Armenian stone**. See *Armenian*.—**Artificial stone**, a material prepared for decorative and building purposes by consolidating sand with the aid of some chemical. The best-known and most extensively used artificial stone is Ransome's, which is made by mixing sand with silicate of soda in a pug-mill, so as to form a plastic substance, which is then rolled or pressed into any desired form. The articles as thus prepared are then immersed in a solution of calcium chlorid, when double decomposition takes place, a calcium silicate being formed which firmly cements the particles of sand together, while the sodium chlorid, the other product of the decomposition, is afterward removed by washing. This material has been somewhat extensively used in England and elsewhere. Other processes akin to this, but in which different chemicals were used, have also been patented in the United States, but the materials thus produced have not met with any extensive sale. Beton or concrete has also been employed as a building material, to take the place of stone or brick, especially the "béton-Coignet," which is extensively used in and near Paris and elsewhere. Beton and concrete, which are mixtures of sand, gravel, stone chippings, fragments of brick, etc., with common or hydraulic mortar or cement, are also frequently, but not correctly, designated *artificial stone*.—**Ayr stone**, a stone used for polishing marble and surfacing metals. The harder varieties are used as whetstones. Also called *water of Ayr*, *Scotch stone*, and *smoke-stone*.—**Bath stone**, a rock used extensively for building purposes in England, and especially near Bath (whence its name). It is a limestone, having an oölitic structure, and belonging to the Inferior Oölite, which lies directly upon the Lias, the lowest division of the Jurassic of Continental and American geologists. Also called *Bath oolite*.—**Beer stone**, a hard sandy chalk stratum of small thickness, occurring westward of Seaton in Devonshire, England. It forms a part of the Lower Chalk, and contains *Inoceramus mytiloides*. This series of beds, not having a thickness of more than 10 feet, is only of local importance, but it has been quarried as a building-stone for many hundred years, and parts of Exeter Cathedral are built of it.—**Bologna stone**, or **Bolognian stone**, a variety of barite, or barium sulphate, found in roundish masses, composed of radiating fibers, first discovered near Bologna. It is phosphorescent in the dark after being heated to ignition, powdered, and exposed to the sun's light for some time.—**Bristol stone**, rock-crystal, or Bristol diamond, small round crystals of quartz, found in the Clifton limestone, near the city of Bristol in England.—**Caen stone**, the French equivalent of the English Bath oölite. It is a cream-colored building-stone, of excellent quality, got near Caen in Normandy. Although soft in the quarry, it is of fine texture and hardens by exposure, so as to become extremely durable. Winchester and Canterbury cathedrals, Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster, and many churches are built of it. It is still frequently used in England.—**Cambay stones**. See *carnelian*.—**Centurial stones**. See *centurial*.—**Ceylon stone**, a dark-green, brown, or black spinel from Ceylon, also called *ceylonite:* the name is also given to other minerals or gems from Ceylon.—**Channel-stone**. See *channel*[1].—**Charnwood Forest stone**, an oilstone found only in Charnwood Forest in Leicestershire, England. It is one of the best substitutes for the Turkey oilstone, and is much used to give a fine edge to knives and other tools.—**Cornish stone**. Same as *china-stone*, 2.

*Cornish stone* is used for almost all English wares, both in the body and the glaze. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 1560.

**Crab's stones**. Same as *crab's eyes* (which see, under *crab*[1]). See also *crab-stone*.—**Crape stone**, a trade-name for onyx of which the surface is cut in imitation of crape and colored a lusterless black. A similar article is made from artificial silicious compounds cast in molds.—**Cut stone**, hewn stone, or work in hewn stone; ashlar.—**Deaf as a stone**. See *deaf*.—**Dimension stone**, ashlar.—**Drafted stone**, ashlar stone having a chisel-draft around the face, the part inside the draft being left rough.—**Heraclean stone**. See *Heraclean*.—**Hewn stone**, blocks of stone with faces dressed to shape by the hammer.—**Holy stone**, a stone used in magical rites, whether as a magic mirror or show-stone, or as a sort of amulet.—**Infernal, ledger, lithographic, Lydian stone**. See the adjectives.—**Maltese stone**, a limestone of a delicate brown cream-color, very compact, and almost as soft as chalk. The natives of the island of Malta turn and carve it into various ornamental objects.—**Memorial, meteoric, Moabite stone**. See the adjectives.—**Mocha stone** [formerly also *Moco stone;* also *Mocha-pebble;* so called from *Mocha* in Arabia, where the stone is plentiful], a variety of dendritic agate, containing dark outlines of arborization, like vegetable filaments, due to the presence of metallic oxids, as of manganese and iron; moss-agate.—**Philosopher's stone**. See *elixir*, 1.—**Portland stone**, in England, a rock belonging to the Portlandian series: so named from the Isle of Portland, where it is typically developed. The Portlandian is a part of the Jurassic series, and lies between the Purbeckian, the highest member of that series, and the Kimmeridgian. The Portland group, or Portlandian, consists of two divisions, the Portland stone and the Portland sand; the former has several subdivisions, to which local names are attached, such as *curf*, *base-bed*, and *whit-bed*. The Portland stone, which is a nearly pure carbonate of lime, is an important building-stone in England, and was extensively used by Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wren, in important public buildings, especially in St. Paul's Cathedral.—**Precious stone**. See *precious*.—**Protean stone**. See *Protean*.—**Quarry-faced stone**, cut stone of which the face is left rough as it comes from the quarry, as distinguished from *tooled*, *hammer-faced*, *pitch-faced stone*, etc.—**Rocking stone**. See *rock*[2].—**Rosetta stone**, a stele or tablet of black basalt, found in 1799 near Rosetta, a town of Egypt, on the delta of the Nile, by M. Boussard, a French officer of engineers. This stone bears a trilingual inscription, a decree of Ptolemy V. (Epiphanes) in Greek and Egyptian hieroglyphic and demotic. The inscription was deciphered chiefly by Champollion, and afforded the key to the interpretation of Egyptian hieroglyphics. The monument is now in the British Museum.—**Rough-pointed stone**. See *rough*[1].—**Rubbed stone**, stone-work of which the surface is cut straight with the stone-saw, and afterward smoothed by rubbing with grit or sand-stone.—**Samian stone**. See *Samian*.—**Saracen's** or **Sarsen's stone**. See *Saracen*.—**Scotch stone**. Same as *Ayr stone*.—**Shipman's stone**†. See *shipman*.—**Sonorous stone**. See *sonorous*.—**Standing stone**. See *standing*.—**Stick and stone**. See *stick*[3].—**Stone cancer**. Same as *scirrhous cancer* (which see, under *scirrhous*).—**Stone of the second class**. See *elixir*, 1.—**Stones of sulphur**. See *sulphur*.—**To leave no stone unturned**, to do everything that can be done; use all practicable means to effect an object; spare no exertions.

New crimes invented, *left unturn'd no stone*
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own.
*Dryden*, Æneid, ii. 133.

**To mark with a white stone**, to mark as particularly fortunate, favored, or esteemed. The phrase arose from the custom among the Romans of marking their lucky days on the calendar with a white stone (as a piece of chalk), while unlucky days were marked with charcoal. *Brewer.*
=**Syn.** 1 and 2. See *rock*[1].

**II.** *a.* 1. Made of stone: as, a *stone* house; a *stone* wall.

The lion on your old *stone* gates
Is not more cold to you than I.
*Tennyson*, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

2. Made of stoneware: as, a *stone* jar; a *stone* mug.

Now mistress Gilpin (careful soul!)
Had two *stone* bottles found,
To hold the liquor that she loved,
And keep it safe and sound.
*Cowper*, John Gilpin.

**Stone age**. See *archæological ages*, under *age*.—**Stone ax**, an ax-head or hatchet-head made of hard stone. Such axes are found, belonging to prehistoric epochs, and have also been in use down to the present time among savage tribes in different parts of the world. Compare *stone-ax*.—**Stone brick**. See *brick*[2].—**Stone jug**. See *jug*[1], 2.—**Stone ocher**. See *ocher*.

**stone** (stōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stoned*, ppr. *stoning*. [< ME. *stonen*, *stanen* (in earlier use *stenen*, whence mod. E. dial. *steen*[1]), < AS. *stēnan* = OHG. *steinōn*, MHG. *steinen* = Sw. *stena* = Dan. *stene* = Goth. *stainjan* (cf. D. *steenigen* = G. *steinigen*), pelt with stones, stone; from the noun.] 1. To throw stones at; pelt with stones.

With stones men shulde hir stryke and *stone* hir to deth.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 77.

Francis himself was *stoned* to death.
*R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

2. To make like stone; harden. [Rare.]

O perjur'd woman! thou dost *stone* my heart.
*Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 63.

3. To free from stones, as fruit.

She picked from Polly's very hand the raisins which the good woman was *stoning* for the most awfully sacred election cake. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 270.

4. To provide or fit with stones, as by lining, walling, or facing: as, to *stone* a well or a road. —5. In *leather-manuf.*, to work (the leather) with a stock-stone to reduce it to uniform thickness, stretch it, and make it smooth-grained.

**stone-ax** (stōn'aks), *n.* [< ME. **stonax*, < AS. *stānæx*, < *stān*, stone, + *æx*, ax.] An ax or a hammer with two somewhat obtuse edges, used in hewing stone.

**stone-basil** (stōn'baz'il), *n.* Same as *basil-weed*.

**stone-bass** (stōn'bȧs), *n.* A fish of the family *Serranidæ*, *Polyprion cernium*, or another of the same genus. It is distinguished by the development of a strong longitudinal bony ridge on the operculum, and the

Stone-bass (*Polyprion cernium*).

serration of the spines of the anal and ventral fins. It inhabits moderately deep water in the Mediterranean and neighboring Atlantic. (Also called *wreck-fish* and *cernier*.) The corresponding stone-bass of Pacific waters is a very similar though distinct species, *P. oxygenius* (originally *oxygeneios*). See *Polyprion*.

**stone-bird** (stōn'bėrd), *n.* 1. The vinous grosbeak, or moro.—2. The stone-snipe, or greater yellowlegs. See cut under *yellowlegs*.

**stone-biter** (stōn'bī'tėr), *n.* The common wolf-fish. See cut under *Anarrhichas*.

**stone-blind** (stōn'blīnd'), *a.* [= Icel. *steinblindr* = Sw. Dan. *sten-blind;* as *stone* + *blind*.] Blind as a stone; wholly blind, either literally or figuratively.

I thought I saw everything, and was *stone-blind* all the while. *George Eliot*, Mr. Gilfil, xviii.

**stone-blue** (stōn'blū), *n.* A compound of indigo and starch or whiting.

**stone-boat** (stōn'bōt), *n.* A drag or sled without runners, used for moving stones; also, a wagon-platform hung below the axles, used for the same purpose. [U. S.]

**stonebock** (stōn'bok), *n.* Same as *steenbok*.

**stone-boilers** (stōn'boi'lėrz), *n. pl.* A tribe or race of men who practise stone-boiling.

The Australians, at least in modern times, must be counted as *stone-boilers*.
*E. B. Tylor*, Early Hist. Mankind, ix.

**stone-boiling** (stōn'boi'ling), *n.* The act or process of making water boil by putting hot stones in it.

The art of boiling, as commonly known to us, may have been developed through this intermediate process, which I propose to call *stone-boiling*.
*E. B. Tylor*, Early Hist. Mankind, ix.

**stone-borer** (stōn'bōr'ėr), *n.* A mollusk that bores stones; a lithodomous, lithophagous, or saxicavous bivalve. See cuts under *accessory*, *date-shell*, *Glycymeris*, and *piddock*.

**stone-bow** (stōn'bō), *n.* [< ME. *stonbowe;* < *stone* + *bow*[2].] A weapon somewhat resembling a crossbow, for shooting stones; a catapult; also, a sort of toy.

O, for a *stone-bow*, to hit him in the eye!
*Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 51.

Item, six *stone bowes* that shoot lead pellets.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 363.

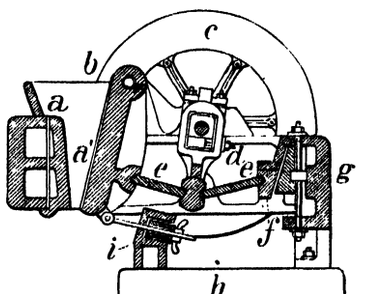
Children will shortly take him for a wall,
And set their *stone-bows* in his forehead.
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, v. 1.

**stone-bramble** (stōn'bram'bl), *n.* Same as *roebuck-berry*.

**stone-brash** (stōn'brash), *n.* In *agri.*, a subsoil composed of shattered rock or stone.

**stonebreak** (stōn'brāk), *n.* The meadow-saxifrage, *Saxifraga granulata:* so called from the virtue, according to the doctrine of signatures, of its pebble-like bulbs against calculus. The name is also a general equivalent of saxifrage.

**stone-breaker** (stōn'brā'kėr), *n.* One who or that which breaks stones; specifically, a ma-




Stone-breaker.

*a*, stationary jaw; *a'*, oscillating jaw; *b*, hopper; *c*, fly-wheel; *d*, short pitman connecting crank-wrist with toggles; *e*, *e*, toggles; *f*, frame, strengthened at *g*, where the thrust of the toggles is received; *h*, base of machine; *s*, rubber spring which withdraws the lower end of the jaw *a'*.

chine for pounding or crushing stone; an ore-mill; a stone-crusher.

**stone-bruise** (stōn'brōz), *n.* A bruise caused by a stone; especially, a painful and persistent bruise on the sole of the foot, commonly in the middle of the ball of the foot, due to walking barefooted; also, a bruise produced on the hand, as by ball-playing. [Local, U. S.]

**stonebuck** (stōn'buk), *n.* [< ME. **stonbukke*, < AS. *stānbucca*, the ibex, < *stān*, stone, rock, + *bucca*, buck. In mod. use, tr. D. *steenbok*, G. *steinbock:* see *steenbok*.] The steenbok.

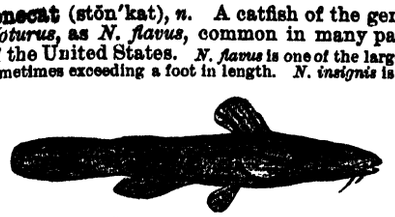
**stone-butter** (stōn'but'ėr), *n.* A sort of alum.

**stone-canal** (stōn'ka-nal'), *n.* In echinoderms, the duct leading from the madreporic plate to the circular canal: so called because it ordinarily has calcareous substances in its walls. Also *sand-canal*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 220.

**stone-cast** (stōn'kȧst), *n.* The distance which a stone may be thrown by the hand; a stone's cast; a stone's throw.

About a *stone-cast* from the wall
A sluice with blacken'd waters slept.
*Tennyson*, Mariana.

**stonecat** (stōn'kat), *n.* A catfish of the genus *Noturus*, as *N. flavus*, common in many parts of the United States. *N. flavus* is one of the largest, sometimes exceeding a foot in length. *N. insignis* is another, nearly as large, found in the Middle and Southern States. There are several more, a few inches long, all of fresh waters of the same country.



Stonecat (*Noturus flavus*).

**stone-centiped** (stōn'sen″ti-ped), *n.* A centiped of the family *Lithobiidæ*.

**stonechacker** (stōn'chak″ėr), *n.* Same as *stonechat*.

**stonechat** (stōn'chat), *n.* One of several different Old World chats, belonging to the genera *Saxicola* and (especially) *Pratincola;* a kind of bushchat: applied to three different English birds, and extended, as a book-name, to several others of the above genera. (*a*) Improperly, the wheatear, *Saxicola œnanthe*, and some other species of the restricted genus *Saxicola*. See cut under *wheatear*. [In this sense chiefly Scotch and American, the wheatear being the only bird of the kind which straggles to America.] (*b*) Improperly, the whin-bushchat or whinchat, *Pratincola rubetra*. [Eng.] (*c*) The black-headed bushchat, *Pratincola rubicola*, a common bird of Great Britain and other parts of Europe. The true stonechat is about 5 inches long, the wing 2½, the tail scarcely 2. The male in full plumage has the head and most of the back black, the feathers of the back mostly edged with sandy brown; the upper tail-coverts white, varied with black and brown; the wings and tail blackish-brown, the former with a large white area on the coverts and inner secondaries; the sides of the neck and breast white; the rest of the under parts rufous-brown; the bill and feet black; and the eyes brown. It nests on the ground, and lays four to six bluish-green eggs clouded and spotted with reddish-brown. Also called *chickstone, stonechacker, stonechatter, stoneclink, stonesmich, stonesmitch*, or *stonesmickle*, and *stonesmith*.

Stonechat (*Pratincola rubicola*), in a usual plumage

The *Stonechat* closely resembles the Whinchat, . . . a circumstance which has caused much confusion; . . . for in almost all parts of England the Whinchat, by far the commonest species, popularly does duty for the *Stonechat*, and in many parts of Scotland the Wheatear is universally known by that name. *Seebohm*, Hist. Brit. Birds, I. 317.

**stonechatter** (stōn'chat″ėr), *n.* Same as *stonechat*.

**stone-climber** (stōn'klī″mėr), *n.* The dobson or hellgrammite. See cut under *sprawler*. [Local, U. S.]

**stoneclink** (stōn'klingk), *n.* Same as *stonechat*.

**stone-clover** (stōn'klō″vėr), *n.* The rabbit-foot or hare's-foot clover, *Trifolium arvense*, a low slender branching species with very silky heads, thence also called *puss-clover*. It is an Old World plant naturalized in America.

**stone-coal** (stōn'kōl), *n.* [= G. *steinkohle;* as *stone* + *coal*.] Mineral coal, or coal dug from the earth, as distinguished from charcoal: generally applied in England to any particularly hard variety of coal, and especially to that called in the United States *anthracite*. See *coal*.

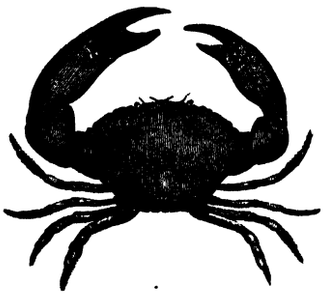
**stone-cold** (stōn'kōld'), *a.* Cold as a stone. *Fletcher and Shirley*, Night-Walker, iv. 4.

**stone-color** (stōn'kul″or), *n.* The color of stone; a grayish color.

**stone-colored** (stōn'kul″ord), *a.* Of the usual color of a large mass of stone, a cold bluish gray.

**stone-coral** (stōn'kor″al), *n.* Massive coral, as distinguished from branching coral, or tree-coral; hard, sclerodermatous or lithocoralline coral, as distinguished from sclerobasic coral. Most corals are of this character, and are hexacoralline (not, however, the red coral of commerce, which is related to the sea-fans and other octocorallines).

**stonecrab** (stōn'krab), *n.* 1. Any crab of the family *Homolidæ*.—2. A European crab, *Lithodes maia*.—3. A large, stout, edible crab of the Atlantic coast of the United States, *Menippe mercenaria*.



Stonecrab (*Menippe mercenaria*).

—4. The dobson or hellgrammite. See cut under *sprawler*. [Local, U. S.]

**stone-crawfish** (stōn'krâ″fish), *n.* A crawfish of Europe, specified as *Astacus torrentium*, in distinction from the common crawfish of that country, *A. fluviatilis*.

**stone-cray** (stōn'krā), *n.* A distemper in hawks. *Imp. Dict.*

**stone-cricket** (stōn'krik″et), *n.* One of the wingless forms of the orthopterous family *Locustidæ*, living under or among stones and in dark places, and popularly confounded with true crickets (which belong to the orthopterous family *Gryllidæ* or *Achetidæ*). There are many species, of various parts of the world, some simply called *crickets*, and others *cave-crickets*. The commonest American stone-crickets belong to the genus *Ceuthophilus*, as *C. maculatus*, etc. See *cave-cricket*, and cut under *Hadenœcus*.

**stonecrop** (stōn'krop), *n.* [< ME. *stoncrop*, < AS. *stāncrop*, stonecrop, < *stan*, stone, + *crop*, the top or head of a plant, a sprout, a bunch or cluster of flowers: see *stone* and *crop*.] The wall-pepper, *Sedum acre:* so called as frequently growing upon walls and rocks. It is native throughout Europe and Asiatic Russia, and somewhat employed in ornamental gardening; in America called *moss, mossy stonecrop*, etc., from its creeping and matting stems beset with small sessile leaves. The flowers are bright-yellow in small terminal cymes. The name is also extended to other species of similar habit, especially *S. ternatum*, and not seldom to the whole genus.—**Ditch-stonecrop**, a plant of the genus *Penthorum*, chiefly the American *P. sedoides*, a weed-like plant with yellowish-green flowers, common in ditches and wet places.—**Great stonecrop**, an old designation of the kidneywort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, also of *Sedum album*.—**Mossy stonecrop**. See def.

**stone-crush** (stōn'krush), *n.* A sore on the foot caused by a bruise from a stone. [Local.]

**stone-crusher** (stōn'krush″ėr), *n.* A mill or machine for crushing or grinding stone or ores for use on roads, etc.; an ore-crusher; an ore-mill; a stone-breaker (which see).

**stone-curlew** (stōn'kėr″lū), *n.* 1. The stone-plover or thick-knee, *Œdicnemus crepitans*. See cut under *Œdicnemus*.—2. The whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus*.—3. In the southern United States, the willet, *Symphemia semipalmata:* a misnomer. *Audubon*.

**stone-cutter** (stōn'kut″ėr), *n.* 1. One whose occupation it is to hew or cut stones for building, ornamental, or other purposes.—2. A machine for shaping or facing stones.

**stone-cutting** (stōn'kut″ing), *n.* The business of cutting or hewing stones for walls, monuments, etc.

**stoned** (stōnd), *a.* [< *stone* + *-ed*².] Having or containing stones, in any sense.

Of *stoned* fruits I have met with three good sorts: viz., Cherries, plums, and persimmons.
*Beverley*, Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 12.

The way
Sharpe *ston'd* and thorny, where he pass'd of late.
*W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3

**stone-dead** (stōn'ded'), *a.* [< ME. *standeed, standed* (= Sw. Dan. *stendöd*); < *stone* + *dead*.] Dead as a stone; lifeless.

The Geant was by Gaffray don bore,
So discomfite, *standede*, and all cold.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3121.

He cannot be so stupid, or *stone-dead*.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

**stone-deaf** (stōn'def'), *a.* Deaf as a stone; totally deaf.

**stone-devil** (stōn'dev″l), *n.* The dobson or hellgrammite. See cut under *sprawler*. [Virginia.]

**stone-dresser** (stōn'dres″ėr), *n.* 1. One who tools, smooths, and shapes stone for building purposes. *Simmonds*.—2. One of a variety of power-machines for dressing, polishing, and finishing marbles, slates, and other building-stones.

**stone-dumb** (stōn'dum'), *a.* Perfectly dumb. *The Century*, XXXV. 622. [Rare.]

**stone-eater** (stōn'ē″tėr), *n.* Same as *stone-borer*.

**stone-engraving** (stōn'en-grā″ving), *n.* The art of engraving on stone. See *lithography, etching, gem-engraving*.

**stone-falcon** (stōn'fâ″kn), *n.* See *falcon*, and cut under *merlin*.

**stone-fern** (stōn'fėrn), *n.* A European fern, *Asplenium Ceterach:* so called from its habit of growing on rocks and stone walls.

**stone-fish** (stōn'fish), *n.* The shanny. *Parnell*. [Local, Scotch.]

**stone-fly** (stōn'flī), *n.* A pseudoneuropterous insect of the family *Perlidæ:* so called because the larval forms abound under the stones of streams: (See cut under *Perla*.) *P. bicaudata*, whose larva is much used by anglers, is an example.

**stone-fruit** (stōn'frōt), *n.* [= D. *steenvrucht* = G. *steinfrucht* = Sw. *stenfrukt* = Dan. *stenfrugt;* as *stone* + *fruit*.] In *bot.*, a drupe; a fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in a pulp, as the peach, cherry, and plum. See *drupe*.

Bring with you the kernels of peares and apples, and the stones of such *stonefruits* as you shall find there.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 439.

**stonegale** (stōn'gāl), *n.* Same as *staniel*.

**stone-gall**[1] (stōn'gâl), *n.* [< *stone* + *gall*³.] A roundish mass of clay often occurring in variegated sandstone.

**stone-gall**[2] (stōn'gâl), *n.* Same as *staniel*.

**stone-gatherer** (stōn'gaᵺ″ėr-ėr), *n.* A horse-machine for picking up loose stones from the ground. It consists of a receiving-box with a toothed wheel and a traveling apron, or a fork with curved teeth, and a lever for emptying it into the box when loaded.

**stone-gray** (stōn'grā), *n.* A dark somewhat brownish-gray color.

**stone-grig** (stōn'grig), *n.* The pride or mud-lamprey, *Ammocœtes branchialis*.

**stone-hammer** (stōn'ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer for breaking or rough-dressing stones.

**stone-hard** (stōn'härd), *a.* 1. Hard as a stone; unfeeling. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 227.—2†. Firm; fast.

Steken the gates *ston-harde* wyth stalworth barrez.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 884.

**stone-harmonicon** (stōn'här-mon″i-kon), *n.* Same as *lapideon* and *rock-harmonicon*.

**stone-hatch** (stōn'hach), *n.* The ring-plover, *Ægialites hiaticula:* so called from nesting on shingle. See cut under *Ægialites*. *Yarrell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**stone-hawk** (stōn'hâk), *n.* Same as *stone-falcon*.

**stone-head** (stōn'hed), *n.* The bed-rock; the solid rock underlying the superficial detritus. [Eng.]

**stone-hearted** (stōn'härⁿted), *a.* Same as *stony-hearted*.

Weepe, ye *stone-hearted* men! Oh, read and pittie!
*W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

**stone-horet** (stōn'hōr), *n.* The common stonecrop, *Sedum acre;* also, *S. reflexum*. *Britten and Holland*.

**stone-horse** (stōn'hôrs), *n.* A stallion. [Obsolete or provincial.]

My grandfathers great *stone-hors*, flinging up his head, and jerking out his left legge.
*Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, II., i. 3.

**stone-leek** (stōn'lēk), *n.* Same as *cibol*, 2.

**stone-lichen** (stōn'lī″ken), *n.* A lichen growing upon stones or rocks, as species of *Parmelia, Umbilicaria*, etc. See *lichen*.

**stone-lily** (stōn'lil″i), *n.* A fossil crinoid; a crinite or encrinite, of a form suggesting a lily on its stem. Also called *lily-encrinite*. *A. Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, i.

**stone-liverwort**† (stōn'liv″ėr-wėrt), *n.* The plant *Marchantia polymorpha*.

**stone-lobster** (stōn'lob″stėr), *n.* See *lobster*. [Local, U. S.]

**stone-lugger** (stōn'lug″ėr), *n.* 1. A catostomoid fish of the United States, *Catostomus* or *Hypentelium nigricans;* the hog-sucker or hog-molly. Also called *stone-roller* and *stone-toter*.—2. A cyprinoid fish of the United States, *Campostoma anomalum*, or some other member of that genus. It is 6 or 8 inches long; in the males in spring some of the parts become fiery-red, and the head and often the whole body is studded with large rounded tubercles. It is herbivorous, and abounds in deep still places in streams from New York to Mexico. Also *stone-roller*. See cut under *Campostoma*.

**stoneman** (stōn'man), *n.* [< *stone* + dial. *man*, a heap of stones, < W. *maen*, a stone. Cf. *dol-*

*men.*] A pile of rocks roughly laid together, usually on a prominent mountain-peak or -ridge, and intended to serve either as a landmark or as a record of a visit; a cairn.

**stone-marten** (stōn'mär″ten), *n.* Same as *beech-marten.*

**stone-mason** (stōn'mā″sn), *n.* One who dresses stones for building, or builds with them; a builder in stone.

**stone-merchant** (stōn'mėr″chant), *n.* A dealer in stones, especially building- or paving-stones.

**stone-mill** (stōn'mil), *n.* 1. A machine for breaking or crushing stone; a stone-breaker; an ore-crusher. See cut under *stone-breaker.* —2. A stone-dresser. See *stone-dresser*, 2.

**stone-mint** (stōn'mint), *n.* The American dittany. See *Cunila.*

**stone-mortar** (stōn'môr″tėr), *n.* A form of mortar used for throwing projectiles of irregular and varying form, such as stones.

**stonen** (stō'nen), *a.* [< ME. *stonen*, also *stenen*, < AS. *stǣnen*, of stone, < *stān*, stone: see *stone* and *-en*².] Consisting or made of stone. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> He forsothe areride a *stonen* signe of worship.
> *Wyclif*, Gen. xxxv. 14.

**stone-oak** (stōn'ōk), *n.* An oak, *Quercus Javensis*, found in Java and other islands: so named from its thick osseous nut, which is peculiar among acorns in being ridged, with the cupule fitting into the furrows.

**stone-oil** (stōn'oil), *n.* Rock-oil or petroleum.

**stone-owl** (stōn'oul), *n.* The Acadian or saw-whet owl, *Nyctala acadica*, which sometimes hides in quarries or piles of rock. See cut under *Nyctala.* [Pennsylvania.]

**stone-parsley** (stōn'pärs″li), *n.* The plant *Sison Amomum;* also, *Seseli Libanotis* and other species of the genus *Seseli.* See *Seseli.*

**stonepecker** (stōn'pek″ėr), *n.* 1. The turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres.* See cut under *turnstone.* [Local, Great Britain.] —2. The purple sandpiper, *Tringa maritima*, a bird of similar resorts and habits. [Shetland Islands.]

**stone-pine** (stōn'pīn), *n.* See *pine*¹, also *oil-tree*, 5, and *pignon*, 1.

**stone-pit** (stōn'pit), *n.* A pit or quarry where stones are dug.

**stone-pitch** (stōn'pich), *n.* Hard inspissated pitch.

**stone-plover** (stōn'pluv″ėr), *n.* 1. The stone-curlew, thick-kneed plover, or thick-knee, a charadriomorphic or plover-like wading bird of the family *Œdicnemidæ*, *Œdicnemus crepitans*, a common bird of Europe. See cut under *Œdicnemus.*—2. Hence, one of various limicoline birds of the plover and snipe families. (*a*) The Swiss, gray, or bullhead plover, *Squatarola helvetica.* See cut under *Squatarola.* (*b*) The ring-plover, *Ægialites hiaticula*, or the dotterel, *Eudromias morinellus;* a stone-runner. See cuts under *Ægialites* and *dotterel.* (*c*) A shore-plover of the genus *Esacus*, as *E. recurvirostris.* (*d*) The bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica.* See cut under *Limosa.* (*e*) The whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus.*

**stone-pock** (stōn'pok), *n.* A hard pimple which suppurates; acne.

**stone-priest**† (stōn'prēst), *n.* A lascivious priest. *Grim the Collier.* (*Davies.*)

**stoner** (stō'nėr), *n.* [< *stone* + *-er*¹.] One who or that which stones, in any sense of that word.

**stone-rag** (stōn'rag), *n.* A lichen, *Parmelia saxatilis.*

**stone-raw** (stōn'râ), *n.* 1. Same as *stone-rag.* —2. The turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres.* [Armagh, Ireland.]

**stonern**† (stō'nėrn), *a.* [Var. of *stonen.*] Consisting or made of stone. [Scotch.]

> The West Port is of *stonern* work, and mair decorated with architecture and the policy of bigging.
> *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, ii.

**stone-roller** (stōn'rō″lėr), *n.* Same as *stone-lugger.*

**stone-root** (stōn'röt), *n.* See *horse-balm* and *heal-all.*

**stone-rue** (stōn'rö), *n.* The fern *Asplenium Ruta-muraria.* [Eng.]

**stone-runner** (stōn'run″ėr), *n.* Same as *stone-plover*, 2 (*b*). [Prov. Eng.]

**stone-saw** (stōn'sâ), *n.* A tool or a sawing-machine for cutting marble, millstones, and building-stones into slabs, disks, columns, and blocks, either from the live rock in the quarry or in a stone-yard. The most simple form of machine is a flat blade of iron strained tight in a saw-frame, and reciprocated by means of suitable mechanism. The cutting is done by particles of sand continually supplied to the saw by means of a stream of water. Stone-saws of this type are usually arranged in gangs, the frame supporting a number of saws, and being suspended by chains over the block to be cut, the spaces between the blades regulating the thickness of the slabs. Circular saws have also been used to cut thin slabs of stone into narrow pieces by the agency of wet sand. An improvement on this method is the use of circular saws armed with black diamonds or carbon-points. The saw is placed in a frame resembling an iron-planer, the saw-arbor having a vertical motion; and the block of stone, dogged to a traversing table, is fed to the saw as the cut is made. Diamond stone-cutting machines have also been made in the form of reciprocating saws. In one new stone-sawing machine, called a *channeling-machine*, used to cut out large blocks and columns in a quarry, a circular saw having carbon-points is employed, the power being applied by means of gearing to the edge of the saw instead of at the arbor. Another form of quarrying stone-saw consists of an endless band of twisted wire rope passing in a horizontal direction over large pulleys, like a band-saw, and employing wet sand as the cutting-material.

**stone's-cast** (stōnz'kâst), *n.* Same as *stone-cast.*

**stoneseed** (stōn'sēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Lithospermum*, particularly the gromwell, *L. officinale* and *L. arvense.* The name, as also that of the genus, refers to the hardness of the seeds.

**Stonesfield slate.** See *slate*².

**stone-shot** (stōn'shot), *n.* The distance a stone can be thrown, either from a cannon or from a sling.

> He show'd a tent
> A *stone-shot* off. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

**stone-shower** (stōn'shou″ėr), *n.* A fall of aërolites; a meteoric shower.

**stonesmickle** (stōn'smik″l), *n.* Same as *stone-chat* (*c*). Also *stonesmich*, *stonesmitch*, *stonesmith.*

**stone-snipe** (stōn'snīp), *n.* 1. The greater telltale, greater yellowshanks, or long-legged tattler, *Totanus melanoleucus*, a common North American bird of the family *Scolopacidæ.* The length is from 13 to 14 inches, the extent 24; the bill is 2 or more inches long, the tarsus 2¼. The legs are chrome-yellow; the bill is greenish-black. The upper parts are dusky, speckled with whitish; the under parts are white, streaked on the jugulum, marked on the sides, flanks, and axillars with dusky bars and arrow-heads. The tail is barred with blackish and white. The stone-snipe inhabits North America at large, breeding in high latitudes, and is chiefly seen in the United States during the migrations and in winter. It is a noisy and restless denizen of marshes, bays, and estuaries. See cut under *yellowlegs.* 2. Same as *stone-plover*, 1. *Encyc. Dict.*

**stone-sponge** (stōn'spunj), *n.* A lithistidan sponge: so called from the hardness. See *Lithistida.*

**stone-squarer** (stōn'skwâr″ėr), *n.* One who forms stones into square shapes; a stone-cutter.

> And Solomon's builders and Hiram's builders did hew them, and the *stonesquarers* [the Gebalites, R. V.].
> 1 Ki. v. 18.

**stone-still** (stōn'stil′), *a.* [< ME. *ston-stille;* < *stone* + *still*¹.] Still as a stone; absolutely motionless, silent, etc. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 242.

**stone-sturgeon** (stōn'stėr″jon), *n.* Same as *lake-sturgeon.*

**stone-sucker** (stōn'suk″ėr), *n.* The lamprey; a petromyzont. [Local, Eng.]

**stone-thrush** (stōn'thrush), *n.* The mistle-thrush. [Prov. Eng.]

**stone-toter** (stōn'tō″tėr), *n.* 1. Same as *stone-lugger*, 1. Also *toter.*—2. A cyprinoid fish, *Exoglossum maxillingua:* a cut-lips. [Local, U. S., in both senses.]

**stone-walling** (stōn'wâ″ling), *n.* 1. The process of walling with stone; hence, walls built of stone. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. x. 388.— 2. Parliamentary obstruction by talking against time, raising technical objections, etc. [Australia.]

> He is great at *stone-walling* tactics, and can talk against time by the hour.
> *Mrs. Campbell Praed*, The Head Station, p. 35.

**stoneware** (stōn'wâr), *n.* Potters' ware made from clay of very silicious nature, or a composition of clay and flint. The clay is beaten in water and purified, and the flint is calcined, ground, and suspended in water, and then mixed (in various proportions for various wares) with the clay. The mixture is then dried in a kiln until it is sufficiently solid to be kneaded, and is then beaten and tempered before being molded into shape. When fired it is not porous, like common pottery, but vitrified through its whole substance in consequence of the great amount of silex contained in the prepared clay. Vessels of stoneware are generally glazed by means of common salt. The salt, being thrown into the furnace, is volatilized by heat, becomes attached to the surface of the ware, and is decomposed, the muriatic acid flying off and leaving the soda behind it to form a fine thin glaze on the ware, which resists ordinary acids. The old German stoneware had often a vitreous glaze. See *grès de Flandres*, under *grès*, and *Cologne ware*, under *ware*.

**stoneweed** (stōn'wēd), *n.* 1. Same as *stone-seed.*—2. The doorweed, *Polygonum aviculare. Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stonework** (stōn'wėrk), *n.* Work consisting of stone; masons' work of stone.—**Broken-range stonework.** See *range*, *n.*—**Crandalled stonework.** See *crandall.*—**Random, range,** etc., **stonework.** See the qualifying words.

**stone-works** (stōn'wėrks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* 1. A stone-cutting establishment.—2. An establishment for the making of stoneware. *Jewitt.*

**stonewort** (stōn'wėrt), *n.* [< *stone* + *wort*¹.] 1. A plant of the genus *Chara:* so called from the calcareous deposits which frequently occur on the stems.—2. Sometimes, the stone-parsley, *Sison Amomum.*

**stone-yard** (stōn'yärd), *n.* A yard or inclosure in which stone-cutters are employed.

**stong** (stong), *n.* [A var. of *stang*¹.] An instrument with which eels are commonly taken. *Richardson.* [Lincolnshire, Eng.]

**stonify**† (stō'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stonified*, ppr. *stonifying.* [< *stone* + *-i-fy.*] To make stony; petrify. [Rare.]

> Wilkes of stone, a shell-fish *stonified.*
> *Holland's Camden*, p. 365, margin. (*Davies.*)

**stonily** (stō'ni-li), *adv.* In a stony manner; stiffly; harshly; frigidly.

**stoniness** (stō'ni-nes), *n.* The quality of being stony: as, the *stoniness* of ground or of fruit; *stoniness* of heart.

**stonish**¹† (stō'nish), *a.* [< *stone* + *-ish*¹.] Stony. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

**stonish**²† (ston'ish), *v. t.* [An aphetic form of *astonish.* Cf. *stony*².] Same as *astonish. Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 825.

**stonishment**† (ston'ish-ment), *n.* Same as *astonishment. Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 19.

**stont**†. A Middle English form of *stant, stent*, contraction of *standeth*, present indicative third person singular of *stand.*

**stony**¹ (stō'ni), *a.* [< ME. *stony, stany,* < AS. *stǣnig* (= OHG. MHG. *steinag*, G. *steinig* = Sw. *stenig*), stony, < *stān*, stone: see *stone.* Cf. AS. *staniht* = G. *steinicht* = Dan. *stenet*, stony.] 1. Containing stones; abounding in stone.—2. Made of stone; consisting of stone; rocky.

> And some fell on *stony* [the rocky, R. V.] ground, where it had not much earth; and immediately it sprang up, because it had no depth of earth. Mark iv. 5.
>
> With love's light wings did I o'er-perch these walls;
> For *stony* limits cannot hold love out.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2. 67.

3. Hard like stone, but not made of stone; stone-like.

> The cocoa-nut with its *stony* shell.
> *Whittier*, The Palm-Tree.

Specifically, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, very hard, like a stone; hard as a rock. (*a*) Sclerodermic or madreporarian, as corals. (*b*) Lithistidan, as sponges. (*c*) Especially thick and hard, as some opercula of shells. See *sea-bean*, 3. (*d*) Petrous or petrosal, as bone. (*e*) Otolithic, as concretions in the ear. See *ear-bone, ear-stone, otolith.* (*f*) Turned to stone; petrified, as a fossil.

4. Pertaining to or characteristic of stone: as, a *stony* quality or consistency.

> Chattering *stony* names
> Of shale and hornblende, rag and trap and tuff.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

5. Rigid; fixed; hard, especially in a moral sense; hardened; obdurate.

> Thou knowest that all these things do little or nothing move my mind — my heart, O Lord, is so *stony.*
> *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 257.

6. Painfully hard and cold; chilling; frigid; freezing.

> The *stony* feare
> Ran to his hart, and all his sence dismayd.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 46.
>
> Out of my *stony* griefs
> Bethel I'll raise.
> *Sarah F. Adams*, Nearer, my God, to Thee.
>
> He . . .
> Gorgonised me from head to foot
> With a *stony* British stare.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xiii.

**Stony cataract,** a cataract with great hardening of the lens.

**stony**²†, *v.* [< ME. *stonyen, stonien;* cf. *astony, stun*¹, *stound*³, and *aston.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To stun.

> He was *stonyed* of the stroke that he myght not stonde on his feet ne meve no membre that he hadde.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 265.

2. To astonish; confound.

> Sothely thise wordes when I here thaym or redis tham *stonyes* me. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

**II.** *intrans.* To be or become stunned or astounded.

> By land and sea, so well he him acquitte,
> To speake of him I *stony* in my witte.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 296.

**stony-hearted** (stō'ni-här″ted), *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling; obdurate. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 28.

**stood** (stůd). Preterit and past participle of *stand.*

**stook** (stůk), *n.* [Also dial. *stouk;* prob. < MLG. *stūke*, LG. *stuke*, a heap or bundle, as of flax or turf, = G. *stauche*, a bundle, as of flax; cf. MD. *styck*, a chest, hamper.] A shock of corn, consisting, when of full size, of twelve sheaves. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

But *stooks* are cowpet wi' the blast.
*Burns*, Third Epistle to J. Lapraik.

*Stook*, twelve sheaves of corn stuck upright, their upper ends inclining towards each other like a high pitched roof. *Myre's Instructions for Parish Priests* (E. E. T. S.), [Notes, p. 79.

**stook** (stůk), *v.* [< *stook*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To set up, as sheaves of grain, in stooks or shocks. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Still shearing, and clearing,
The tither *stooked* raw [row].
*Burns*, To the Guidwife of Wauchope House.

**II.** *intrans.* To set up grain in stooks.

Those that binde and *stooke* are likewise to have 8*d.* a day, for bindinge and *stookinge* of winter corne is a man's labor. *Best's Farming Book* (1641), p. 43. (*E. Peacock.*)

**stooker** (stůk'ėr), *n.* [< *stook* + *-er*[1].] One who sets up sheaves in stooks or shocks in the harvest-field. *J. Wilson.*

**stool** (stöl), *n.* [< ME. *stool, stole, stol,* < AS. *stōl* = OS. *stōl* = OFries. *stōl* = D. *stoel* = MLG. *stōl*, LG. *stol* = OHG. *stuol, stual, stōl*, MHG. *stuol*, G. *stuhl* = Icel. *stōll* = Sw. Dan. *stol* = Goth. *stōls*, a seat, chair; cf. OBulg. *stolŭ* = Russ. *stolŭ* = Lith. *stalas*, a table, = Gr. *στήλη*, an upright slab (see *stele*[3]); from the root of *stall, stell*, ult. from the root of *stand:* see *stall*[1], *stell, stand.*] **1.** A seat or chair; now, in particular, a seat, whether high or low, consisting of a piece of wood mounted usually on three or four legs, and without a back, intended for one person; also, any support of like construction used as a rest for the feet, or for the knees when kneeling.

I may nouȝte stonde ne stoupe ne with-oute a *stole* knele.
*Piers Plowman* (B), v. 394.

By sitting on the stage, you may . . . have a good *stool* for sixpence. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 141.

Oh! who would cast and balance at a desk,
Perch'd like a crow upon a three-legg'd *stool?*
*Tennyson*, Audley Court.

**2†.** The seat of a bishop; a see.

This bispryche [Salisbury] wes hwylen two bispriche; theo other *stol* wes at Remmesbury, . . . the other at Schireburne. *Old Eng. Misc.* (ed. Morris), p. 145.

**3.** Same as *ducking-stool.*

I'll speed me to the pond, where the high *stool*
On the long plank hangs o'er the muddy pool,
That *stool*, the dread of every scolding quean,
Yet sure, a lover should not die so mean.
*Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Wednesday, l. 107.

**4.** The seat used in easing the bowels; hence, a fecal evacuation; a discharge from the bowels.—**5†.** A frame for tapestry-work.

This wofull lady lerned had in youthe
So that she werken and enbrouden couthe,
And weven in hir *stole* the radevore
As hit of women hath be woned yore.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2352.

**6.** The root or stump of a timber-tree, or of a bush, cane, grass, etc., which throws up shoots; also, the cluster of shoots thus produced.

What is become of the remains of these ancient vineyards, as vines shoot strongly from the *stool*, and are not easily eradicated? *Archæologia*, III. 91. (*Davies.*)

The male prisoners, who were besom-makers, had been seen cutting sticks in Sweethope Dene . . . a few days before, and these sticks, having been compared with some *stools* in that secluded wood from which cuttings had been made, were found to correspond.
*North-Country Lore and Legend*, II. 254.

**7.** The mother plant from which young plants are propagated by the process of layering. *Lindley.*—**8.** *Naut.:* (*a*) A small channel in the side of a vessel for the deadeyes of the backstays. (*b*†) An ornamental block placed over the stem to support a poop-lantern.—**9.** A movable pole or perch to which a pigeon is fastened as a lure or decoy for wild birds. See the extract under *stool-pigeon*, 1. Hence—**10.** A stool-pigeon; also, a decoy-duck.

The decoys, or *stools*, as they are called, are always set to windward of the blind. . . . The *stools* should be set in a crescent-shaped circle [about fifty of them] with the heads of the decoys pointing to the wind. *Shore Birds*, p. 44.

**11.** Material spread on the bottom for oysterspat to cling to; set, either natural or artificial. See *cultch.*—**Back-stool,** a kind of low easy-chair.—**Folding stool.** See *fold*[1].—**Office stool,** a high stool made for use by persons writing at a high desk, such as are used by bookkeepers and clerks.—**Stool of a window,** or **window-stool,** in *arch.*, the flat piece on which the sash shuts down, corresponding to the sill of a door.—**Stool of repentance,** in Scotland, an elevated seat in a church on which persons were formerly made to sit to receive public rebuke as a punishment for fornication or adultery. Compare *cutty-stool.*

What! d'ye think the lads wi' the kilts will care for yer synods, and yer presbyteries, and yer buttock-mail, and yer *stool o' repentance?* *Scott*, Waverley, xxx.

**To fall between two stools,** to lose, or be disappointed in, both of two things between which one is hesitating.

No one would have thought that . . . Lily was aware . . . that she was like *to fall* to the ground *between two stools*—having two lovers, neither of whom could serve her turn. *Trollope*, Last Chronicle of Barset, xxxv.

(See also *camp-stool, footstool, night-stool, piano-stool.*)

**stool** (stöl), *v.* [< *stool*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To throw up shoots from the root, as a grass or a grain-plant; form a stool. See *stool*, *n.*, 6.

I worked very hard in the copse of young ash with my bill-hook and a shearing knife, cutting out the saplings where they *stooled* too close together
*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxviii.

**2.** To decoy duck or other fowl by means of stools. [U. S.]

For wet *stooling*, the wooden ones [decoys] are preferable, as the tin ones soon rust and become worthless.
*Shore Birds*, p. 45.

**3.** To be decoyed; respond to a decoy. [U. S.]

They [widgeons] *stool* well to any shoal-water duck decoys, and answer their call. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 206.

**4.** To evacuate the bowels.

**II.** *trans.* To plow; cultivate. [Prov. Eng.]—**To stool turfs,** to set turfs two and two, one against the other, to be dried by the wind. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stool-ball** (stöl'bâl), *n.* An outdoor game of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, generally played by women alone, but sometimes in company with men. See second quotation.

*Daugh.* Will you go with me?
*Wooer.* What shall we do there, wench?
*Daugh.* Why, play at *stool-ball.*
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 2.

*Stool-Ball.* This game, so often mentioned in old writers, is still played in almost every village in Sussex, and is for ladies and girls exactly what cricket is to men. Two pieces of board 18 inches by 12 are fixed to two sticks from 3 to 4 feet high, according to the age of the players. These sticks are stuck in the ground sloping a little backwards, and from 10 to 15 yards apart. The players take sides, generally eight to ten each. . . . The bowler pitches the ball at the board, which in fact is the wicket. If he hits it the player is out. The same is the case if the ball is caught; and the running out, stumping, &c., are exactly like cricket. *N. and Q.*, 3d ser., XI. 457.

**stool-end** (stöl'end), *n.* In *mining*, a part of rock left unworked for the purpose of supporting the rest.

**stool-pigeon** (stöl'pij″ǫn), *n.* **1.** A pigeon fastened to a stool, and used as a decoy.

The *Stool-Pigeon*, also, as familiar to English ears as to ours, exists here—and even in the Eastern States—still in both its primary signification and its figurative extension. In the former it means the pigeon, with its eyes stitched up, fastened on a stool, which can be moved up and down by the hidden fowler, an action which causes the bird to flutter anxiously. This attracts the passing flocks of wild pigeons, which alight and are caught by a net, which may be sprung over them.
*De Vere*, Americanisms, p. 210.

Hence—**2.** A person employed as a decoy: as, a *stool-pigeon* for a gambling-house: such a fellow is generally a "rook" who pretends to be a "pigeon." See *pigeon*, 2, and *rook*[1], 3.

**stoom** (stöm), *n.* and *v.* Same as *stum.*

**stoop**[1] (stöp), *v.* [Formerly and still dial. *stoup;* < ME. *stoupen, stowpen, stupen,* < AS. *stūpian* = MD. *stuypen* = Icel. *stūpa* (very rare), stoop, = Norw. *stupa*, fall, drop, = Sw. *stupa*, dial. *stjupa*, fall, drop, tr. lower, incline, tilt; akin to *steep*[1]: see *steep*[1], and cf. *steep*[2]. The reg. mod. form from AS. *stūpian* is *stoup* (pron. stoup), as in dialectal use. The retention of or reversion to the orig. AS. vowel-sound ō occurs also in *room* (< AS. *rūm*) (and in *wound* (as pron. wönd), < AS. *wund*).] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To bend; bow; incline; especially, of persons, to lower the body by bending forward and downward.

He hit on his helme with a heuy sword,
That greuit hym full gretly, gert hym to *stoupe.*
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7256.

The grass *stoops* not, she treads on it so light.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 1028.

How sweetly does this fellow take his dowst!
*Stoops* like a camel!
*Fletcher* (*and another?*), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

**2.** To be bent or inclined from the perpendicular; specifically, to carry the head and shoulders habitually bowed forward from the upright line of the rest of the body.

A good leg will fall; a straight back will *stoop;* a black beard will turn white. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 168.

Tall trees *stooping* or soaring in the most picturesque variety. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxiii.

**3.** To come down; descend.

The cloud may *stoop* from heaven and take the shape,
With fold to fold, of mountain or of cape.
*Tennyson*, Princess, vi. (song).

**4.** Specifically, to swoop upon prey or quarry, as a hawk; pounce.

As I am a gentleman,
I'll meet next cocking, and bring a haggard with me
That *stoops* as free as lightning.
*Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, iii. 5.

Here stands my dove; *stoop* at her if you dare.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 3.

**5.** To condescend; deign: especially expressing a lowering of the moral self, and generally followed by an infinitive or the preposition *to.*

Is Religion a beggarly and contemptible thing, that it doth not become the greatness of your minds to *stoop* to take any notice of it? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. v.

Frederic, indeed, *stooped* for a time even to use the language of adulation. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

**6.** To yield; submit; succumb.

Thus hath the Field and the Church *stouped* to Mahomet.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 242.

I will make thee *stoop*, thou abject.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 3.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To bend downward; bow.

Myself . . .
Have *stoop'd* my neck under your injuries.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 1. 19.

She *stooped* her by the runnel's side.
*Scott*, Marmion, vi. 30.

**2.** To incline; tilt: as, to *stoop* a cask. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To bring or take down; lower, as a flag or a sail.

Nor, with that Consul join'd, Vespasian could prevail
In thirty several fights, nor make them *stoop* their sail.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, viii. 212.

**4.** To put down; abase; submit; subject.

I will *stoop* and humble my intents
To your well-practised wise directions.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 120.

**5.** To cast down; prostrate; overthrow; overcome.

You have found my spirit; try it now, and teach me
To *stoop* whole kingdoms.
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

**6†.** To swoop or pounce down upon.

The hawk that first *stooped* my pheasant is killed by the spaniel that first sprang all of our side.
*Webster and Dekker*, Northward Hoe, v. 1.

**7.** To steep; macerate. [Prov. Eng.]

**stoop**[1] (stöp), *n.* [< *stoop*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of stooping or bending down; hence, a habitual bend of the back or shoulders: as, to walk with a *stoop.*

Now observe the *stoops*,
The bendings, and the falls.
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, i. 1.

His clumsy figure, which a great *stoop* in his shoulders, and a ludicrous habit he had of thrusting his head forward, by no means redeemed.
*Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, ii.

**2.** The darting down of a bird on its prey; a swoop; a pounce.

Once a kite, hovering over the garden, made a *stoop* at me. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 5.

Hence—**3†.** That which stoops or swoops; a hawk. [Rare.]

You glorious martyrs, you illustrious *stoops*,
That once were cloister'd in your fleshly coops.
*Quarles*, Emblems, v. 10.

**4.** A descent from superiority, dignity, or power; a condescension, concession, or submission: as, a politic *stoop.*

Can any loyal subject see
With patience such a *stoop* from sovereignty?
*Dryden.*

**To give the stoop†,** to stoop; submit; yield.

O that a king should *give the stoop* to such as these.
*Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 186. (*Davies.*)

**stoop**[2], **stoup**[2] (stöp, stoup), *n.* [< ME. *stop, stope*, appar. a var. (due to confusion with the related ME. *stoppe*, < AS. *stoppa:* see *stop*[2]) of **stepe, *steap,* < AS. *steáp*, a cup, = MD. *stoop*, a cup, vessel, D. *stoop*, a measure of about two quarts, = MLG. *stōp*, a cup, vessel, also a measure, LG. *stoop*, a measure, = OHG. *stouf, stouph*, MHG. *stouf*, G. *stauf*, a cup, = Icel. *staup*, a cup, = Sw. *stop* (< D. or LG.), a measure of about three pints; also in dim. form, MHG. *stubechin*, G. *stübchen*, a gallon, measure; prob. ult. identical with Icel. *staup*, a lump (orig. meaning something cast), hence a vessel of metal, etc., from the verb represented by Icel. *steypa* = Sw. *stöpa* = Dan. *støbe*, cast (metals), pour out (liquids), E. *steep:* see *steep*[2]. The spelling *stoup* is partly Sc., and in the Sc. pron. stoup is prob. of Icel. origin.] **1.** A drinking-vessel; a beaker; a flagon; a tankard; a pitcher.

Fetch me a *stoupe* of liquor.
*Shak.* (folio 1623), Hamlet, v. 1. 68.

Hence—**2.** Liquor for drinking, especially wine, considered as the contents of a stoop: as, he tossed off his *stoop*.

He took his rouse with *stoups* of Rhenish wine.
*Marlowe*, Doctor Faustus, [iii. 4.

**3.** A basin for holy water, usually placed in a niche or against the wall or a pillar at the entrance of Roman Catholic churches: also used in private houses. In the Greek Church it is called a *colymbion* or *hagiasmateron*. In this sense usually written *stoup*. Sometimes also called by the French name *bénitier*, and formerly *holy-water stock*, *holy-water stone*.

Holy-water Stoup.—Church of San Miniato, Florence.

**stoop**[3] (stöp), *n.* [Derived from D. usage in New York; < D. *stoep*, a stoop (*een hooge stoep*, a high stoop), MD. *stocpe*, a stoop, a bench at the door, = OS. *stōpo* = OHG. *stuofa*, MHG. *stuofe*, G. *stufe*, a step, guide; a doublet of *stope*, lit. a step, and from the root of *step* (AS. *stapan*, *steppan*, pret. *stōp*): see *step*.] An uncovered platform before the entrance of a house, raised, and approached by means of steps. Sometimes incorrectly used for *porch* or *veranda*. [U. S.; originally New York.]

Stoop.—Van Rensselaer House, at Greenbush, New York.

Nearly all the houses [in Albany] were built with their gables to the street, and each had heavy wooden Dutch *stoops* with seats at its door. *J. F. Cooper*, Satanstoe, xi.

They found him [Stuyvesant], according to custom, smoking his afternoon pipe on the *stoop*, or bench at the porch of his house. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 297.

**stoop**[4] (stöp), *n.* [Also *stoup*; a var. of *stulp*.]
**1†.** The stock or stem, as of a tree; the stump.

It may be known, hard by an ancient *stoop*,
Where grew an oak in elder days, decay'd.
*Tancred and Gismunda*, iv. 2.

**2.** A post or pillar; specifically, an upright post used to mark distance, etc., on a race-course.

*Stoulpe*, before a doore, souche. *Palsgrave.*

Carts or waines are debarred and letted [by coaches]: the milk-maid's ware is often spilt in the dirt, . . . being crowded and shrowded up against stalls and *stoopes*
*John Taylor*, Works, ii. 242. (*Bartlett.*)

And 'twere well to have a flag at the ending *stoup* of each heat to be let down as soon as the first horse is past the *stoup*. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 421.

**3.** An upright support; a prop or column; specifically, in *coal-mining*, a pillar of coal left to support the roof.—**4.** Figuratively, a sustainer; a patron.

Dalhousie, of an auld descent,
My chief, my *stoup*, and ornament.
*Ramsay*, Poems, II. 367. (*Jamieson.*)

[Prov. Eng. and Scotch in all uses.]

**Stoop and room**, a method of mining coal in use in Scotland, differing but little from the pillar and breast method. See *pillar*.—**Stoop and roop.** [Also *stoup and roup*; a riming formula, of which the literal or original meaning is not obvious; explained by Jamieson as for *stump and rump*.] The whole of everything; every jot: often used adverbially.

"But the stocking, Hobbie?" said John Elliot; "we're utterly ruined. . . . We are ruined *stoop and roop*."
*Scott*, Black Dwarf, x.

**Stoop and thirl.** Same as *stoop and room*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 264.

**stooped** (stö'ped or stöpt), *a.* [< *stoop*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a stoop in posture or carriage; round-shouldered; bent.

The college witticism that "—— and ——" (another highly esteemed university dignitary) "are the *stoopedest* men in New Haven." *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 557.

**stooper** (stö'pėr), *n.* [< *stoop*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which stoops.

**stooping** (stö'ping), *p. a.* **1.** Leaning; bending forward and downward; hence, bent; bowed: as, *stooping* shoulders; a *stooping* figure.—**2†.** Yielding; submissive.

A *stooping* kind of disposition, clean opposite to contempt. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

**3.** In *her.*, swooping or flying downward as if about to strike its prey: noting a hawk used as a bearing. Also spelled *stouping*.

**stoopingly** (stö'ping-li), *adv.* In a stooping manner or position; with a bending of the body forward. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 260.

**stoop-shouldered** (stöp'shōl$^{d}$dėrd), *a.* Having a habitual stoop in the shoulders and back.

**stoor**[1] (stör), *a.* [Also *stour*; early mod. E. also *stoore*; Sc. *stour*, *stoure*, *sture*, < ME. *stoor*, *store*, *stor*, < AS. *stōr* = OFries. *stōr* = Icel. *stōrr* = Dan. Sw. *stor*, great, large.] **1.** Great; large; strong; mighty.

He was *store* man of strenght, stoutest in armes.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3743.

On a grene hille he sawe a tre,
The savoure of hit was stronge & *store*.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 101.

**2.** Stiff; hard; harsh.

*Stoure*, rude as course clothe is, gros. *Palsgrave.*

Now, to look on the feathers of all manner of birds, you shall see some so low, weak, and short, some so coarse, *stoore*, and hard, and the ribs so brickle, thin, and narrow, that it can neither be drawn, pared, nor yet will set on.
*Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 123.

**3.** Austere; harsh; severe; violent; turbulent: said of persons or their words or actions.

O stronge lady *stoore*, what dost thow?
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 1123.

Thenne ho gef hym god-day, & wyth a glent lazed,
& as ho stod, ho stonyed hym wyth ful *stor* wordez.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1291.

*Stowre* of conversacyon, estourdy. *Palsgrave.*

**4.** Harsh; deep-toned. *Halliwell.*

[Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

**stoor**[2] (stör), *v.* [Also *stour*; < ME. *storen*, < AS. as if **stōrian*, a var. of *stȳrian* = MLG. *stören*, etc., move, stir: see *stir*[1] and *steer*[3], doublets of *stoor*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move; stir. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Loke ye *store* not of that stedd,
Whedur y be quyck or dedd.
*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 191. (*Halliwell.*)

**2.** To move actively; keep stirring. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To rise up in clouds, as smoke, dust, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To stir up, as liquor. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] Hence—**2.** To pour; especially, to pour leisurely out of any vessel held high. [Scotch.]—**3.** To sprinkle. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**stoor**[2] (stör), *n.* [Also *stour*; < *stoor*[2], *v.* Cf. *stir*[1], *n.* In some senses confused in the spelling *stour* with *stour*[3].] **1.** Stir; bustle; agitation; contention. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

An infinite cockneydom of *stoor* and din.
*Carlyle*, in Froude, i. 161.

**2.** Dust in motion; hence, also, dust at rest. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Our ancient crown 's fa'n in the dust—
De'il blin' them wi' the *stoure* o 't.
*Burns*, Awa', Whigs, Awa'.

**3.** A gush of water. *Jamieson; Halliwell* (under *stour*, *stowre*). [Scotch.]—**4.** Spray. [Scotch.]—**5.** A sufficient quantity of yeast for brewing. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stoor**[3]**†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *store*[3].

**stoorey** (stö'ri), *n.* [Cf. *stoor*[2], *n.*, 5.] A mixture of warm beer and oatmeal stirred up with sugar. [Prov. Eng.]

**stoorness†** (stör'nes), *n.* [Also *stourness*; < ME. *stowrnes*, *stowrenes*; < *stoor*[1] + *-ness*.] Strength; power.

And Troiell, the tru knight, trayturly he slogh,
Noght thurgh *stowrenes* of strokes, ne with strenght one.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 10345.

**stoory** (stö'ri), *a.* [Also *stoury*, *stowry*; < *stoor*[2], *n.*, 2, + *-y*[1].] Dusty. [Scotch.]

An aye she took the tither souk,
To drouk the *stowrie* tow.
*Burns*, I Bought my Wife a Stane of Lint.

**stooth** (stöth), *n.* [Early mod. E. *stothe*; prob. < Icel. *stoth* = Sw. *stod*, a post; cf. AS. *studu*, > ME. *stode*, E. *stud*, a post, etc.: see *stud*[1].] A stud; a post; a batton. [Obsolete or provincial.]

For settinge in ij. *stothes* and mendyng the wall of the receiver's chalmer over the stare.
*Howden Roll* (1552), in Fabric Rolls of York Minster, [p. 355. (*E. Peacock.*)

**stooth** (stöth), *v. t.* [< *stooth*, *n.*] To lath and plaster. *Halliwell; Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**stoothing** (stö'thing), *n.* [< *stooth* + *-ing*[1], or a var. of *studding*, accom. to *stooth*.] Studding; battening.

**stop**[1] (stop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stopped*, ppr. *stopping*. [< ME. *stoppen*, *stoppien*, < AS. *stoppian* (in comp. *for-stoppian*), stop up, = OS. *stuppōn* = MD. D. *stoppen* = MLG. LG. *stoppen*, stuff, cram, = OHG. *stoffōn*, *stoppōn*, MHG. G. *stopfen*, *stoppen* = Icel. Sw. *stoppa* = Dan. *stoppe*, stop. (*a*) According to the usual view, = OF. *estouper*, F. *étouper* = OSp. *estopar* = It. *stoppare*, stop up with tow, < LL. *stupare*, *stuppare*, stop up with tow, cram, stop, < L. *stupa*, *stuppa* = Gr. στύπη, στύππη, coarse part of flax, hards, oakum, tow: see *stupa*, *stupe*[1]. (*b*) But this explanation, which suits phonetically, is on grounds of meaning somewhat doubtful; it does not appear from the early instances of the verb that the sense 'stop with tow,' 'stuff,' is the original. The similarity with the L. and Rom. forms may be accidental, and the Teut. verb may be different (though mingled with the other), and connected with OHG. *stophōn*, MHG. *stupfen*, *stüpfen*, pierce, and so ult. with E. *stump*. Cf. *stuff*, *v.*, derived, through the F., from the same Teut. source.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To close up, as a hole, passage, or cavity, by filling, stuffing, plugging, or otherwise obstructing; block up; choke: as, to *stop* a vent or a channel.

Ther is an eddre thet is y-hote ine latin aspis, thet is of zuiche kende thet hi *stoppeth* thet on eare mid erthe, and thet other mid hare tayle, thet hi ne yhere thane charmere.
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

Imperious Cæsar, dead, and turn'd to clay,
Might *stop* a hole to keep the wind away.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 237.

Mountains of ice, that *stop* the imagined way,
Beyond Petsora eastward, to the rich
Cathaian coast. *Milton*, P. L., x. 291.

**2.** To make close or tight; close with or as with a compressible substance, or a lid or stopper: as, to *stop* a bottle with a cork; hence, to stanch.

The eldest and wysest at Geball were they that mended and *stopped* thy shippes. *Bible of* 1551, Ezek. xxvii. 9.

Have by some surgeon, Shylock, on your charge,
To *stop* his wounds, lest he do bleed to death.
*Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 258.

Children yet
Unborn will *stop* their ears when thou art nam'd.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, v. 1.

This place [a Maronite convent] is famous for excellent wine, which they preserve, as they do in all these parts, in large earthen jars, close *stopped* down with clay.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 108.

**3.** To shut up; inclose; confine.

Forthi yf combes ronke of hony weep,
Three dayes *stopped* up atte home hem [becs] keep.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

Whatever spirit . . . leaves the fair at large
Shall feel sharp vengeance soon o'ertake his sins,
Be *stopp'd* in vials, or transfix'd with pins.
*Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 126.

**4.** To hinder from progress or procedure; cause to cease moving, going, acting, working, or the like; impede; check; head off; arrest: as, to *stop* a car; to *stop* a ball; to *stop* a clock; to *stop* a thief.

"How dare you *stop* my errand?" he says;
"My orders you must obey."
*Child Noryce* (Child's Ballads, II. 41).

Did they exert themselves to help onward the great movement of the human race, or to *stop* it?
*Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

**5.** To hold back, as from a specified course, purpose, end, or the like; restrain; hinder: followed by *from* (obsolete or dialectal *of*).

No man shall *stop* me *of* this boasting. 2 Cor. xi. 10.

Thus does he poison, kill, and slay, . . .
Yet *stops* me o' my lawfu' prey.
*Burns*, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

**6.** To prevent the continuance of; suppress; extinguish; bring to an end: as, to *stop* a leak.

Thei putten here hondes upon his mouthe, and *stoppen* his Brethe, and so thei sleen him.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 201.

If there be any love to my deservings
Borne by her virtuous self, I cannot *stop* it.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 1.

**7.** To check or arrest by anticipation.

The grief . . . that *stops* his answer.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1664.

Every bold sinner, when about to engage in the commission of any known sin, should . . . *stop* the execution of his purpose with this question: Do I believe that God has denounced death to such a practice, or do I not?
*South.* (*Johnson.*)

**8.** To keep back; withhold.

Do you mean to *stop* any of William's wages, about the sack he lost the other day at Hinckley fair?
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 24.

Nor stops, for one bad cork, his butler's pay.
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 68.

**9.** To cease from; discontinue; bring to a stop.

When the crickets *stopped* their cry,
When the owls forbore a term,
You heard music; that was I.
*Browning*, Serenade at the Villa.

**10.** In musical instruments: (*a*) Of the lute and viol classes, to press (a string) with the finger so as to shorten its vibrating length, and thus raise the pitch of the tone produced from it. (*b*) Of the wind group generally, to close (a finger-hole in the tube) so as to change the nodes of the vibrating column of air, and thus alter the pitch of the tone. (*c*) Of wind-instruments of the trumpet class, to insert the hand into (the bell) so as to shorten the length of the vibrating column of air, and thus to raise the pitch of the tone.—**11.** *Naut.*, to make fast with a small line: as, to *stop* a line to a harpoon-staff.—**12.** To put the stops, or marks of punctuation, in; point, as a written composition; punctuate.

If his sentences were properly *stopped*.
*Landor*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

**13.** In *masonry*, *plastering*, etc., to point or dress over (an imperfect or damaged place in a wall) by covering it with cement or plaster.—**14.** In *hort.*, same as *top*.

After the end of July it is not advisable to continue the topping—technically *stopping*—of the young shoots.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 254.

**15.** To ward off; parry. [Pugilistic slang.]—**A stopping oyster**†. See *oyster*.—**Stopping the glass.** See *glass*.—**To stop a gap.** See *gap*.—**To stop a line.** See *line*[2].—**To stop down a lens**, in *photog.*, etc., to reduce the amount of light admitted through a lens by using stops or diaphragms. See *stop*[1], *n.*, 12.—**To stop off.** (*a*) In *founding*, to fill in (a part of a mold) with sand to prevent metal from running into that part when the casting is made. The form of the casting can frequently be thus changed without the expense of altering a pattern or making a new pattern. (*b*) In galvanoplastic operations, to apply a varnish to (parts of a plate or object), to prevent the deposit of metal upon the varnished parts during immersion in the gilding or electroplating solution.—**To stop one's mouth**, to silence one; especially, to silence one by a sop or bribe.

Let repentance *stop your mouth*;
Learn to redeem your fault.
*Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 1.

If you would have her silent, *stop her mouth* with that ring. *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.

**To stop out.** (*a*) In the *arts*, to protect (a surface, etc.) from chemical or other action by covering with a coating: as, in photography, to cover with paint, paper, etc., as parts of a negative which are not to be printed; in electrotyping, to cover with wax, as parts of the black-leaded mold, to prevent the deposit of copper on those parts; in etching, to cover with a varnish or other resisting composition, as parts of a plate which are not to be bitten by the acid. (*b*) *Theat.*, to cover (some of the teeth) with black wax, so as to make them invisible.=**Syn. 1** and **4.** To interrupt, block, blockade, barricade, intercept, end.—**9.** To suspend, intermit.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To check one's self; leave off; desist; stay; halt; come to a stand or stop, as in walking, speaking, or any other action or procedure.

Why *stops* my lord? shall I not hear my task?
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 52.

Terence . . . always judiciously *stops* short before he comes to the downright pathetic.
*Goldsmith*, Sentimental Comedy.

No rattling wheels *stop* short before these gates.
*Cowper*, Task, iv. 144.

**2.** To discontinue; come to an end; cease to be: as, the noise *stopped;* an annuity *stops*.—**3.** To make a halt or a stay of longer or shorter duration; tarry; remain.

We . . . went about half a mile to the east of Tortura, not designing to *stop* there.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 60.

Mr. Brontë and old Tabby went to bed. . . . But Charlotte . . . *stopped* up . . . till her weak eyes failed to read or to sew. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Charlotte Brontë, II. 121.

"I would rather *stop* abed," said I; "what have I to do with fighting?" *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lxiv.

I've been up country some weeks, *stopping* with my mother. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 17.

**4.** To intercept, ward off, or parry a blow. [Pugilistic slang.]

Don't *stop* with your head too frequently.
*A. L. Gordon*, In Utrumque Paratus.

**To stop off or over**, to make a brief or incidental stay at some point in the course of a journey; lie off or over: also used as a noun or an adjective: as, a *stop-over* check; the ticket allows a *stop-off* in Chicago. [Colloq.]—**To stop out**, to stay out all night, as in the streets, or away from one's proper lodging-place.

Mr. Hall, at Bow-street, only says, "Poor boy, let him go" But it's only when we've done nothink but *stop out* that he says that.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 563.

**stop**[1] (stop), *n.* [< *stop*, *v.*] **1.** The act of stopping, in any sense. (*a*) A filling or closing up.

A breach that craves a quick expedient *stop!*
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 288.

(*b*) An impeding or hindering; obstruction; stoppage.

What's he? One sent,
I feare, from my dead mother, to make *stop*
Of our intended voyage. *Brome*, Antipodes, i. 7.

(*c*) A pause; a stand; a halt.

When he took leave now, he made a hundred *stops*,
Desir'd an hour, but half an hour, a minute.
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 1.

Mrs. Crummles advancing with that stage walk which consists of a stride and a *stop* alternately.
*Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxv.

(*d*) Termination; ending.

How kingdoms sprung, and how they made their *stop*,
I well observed. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 49.

(*e*) A stay; a tarrying.

Coming to the Corner above Bethlehem Gate, [we] made a *stop* there, in order to expect the return of our Messenger. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 67.

**2**†. A state of hesitation or uncertainty; a standstill.

At which sudden question, Martius was a little at a *stop*.
*Bacon*, Holy War.

**3.** That which stops or hinders; especially, an obstacle or impediment; specifically, a weir.

He that is used to go forward, and findeth a *stop*, falleth out of his own favour. *Bacon*, Empire (ed. 1887).

What they called *stops* . . . were in effect wears or kidels.
*Sir J. Hawkins*, in Walton's Complete Angler, p. 274, note.

**4.** In musical instruments: (*a*) Of the lute and viol classes, a pressure on a string so as to shorten its vibrating length, and raise the pitch of its tone. (*b*) Of wind-instruments, the closing of a finger-hole in the tube so as to alter the pitch of its tone. (*c*) Of wind-instruments of the trumpet class, the inserting of the hand into the bell so as to raise the pitch of the tone.—**5.** Any lover or similar device for thus stopping a string or finger-hole.

His jesting spirit, which is now crept into a lute-string and now governed by *stops*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 2. 62.

In every instrument are all tunes to him that has the skill to find out the *stops*. *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, iii. 4.

**6.** In an organ, a graduated set of pipes of the same kind, and giving tones of the same quality. A *complete stop* has at least one pipe for each digital of the keyboard to which it belongs; if a stop has less, it is called a *partial stop;* if more, it is called a *compound stop* or *mixture-stop*. The number of pipes constituting a stop varies according to the compass of the keyboard to which it belongs, the usual number being now sixty-one for manual keyboards, and either twenty-seven or thirty for pedal keyboards, while mixture-stops have between twice and five times as many. Stops are variously classified, as follows: (*a*) As to general quality of tone, the principal qualities recognized being the *organ*-tone (as in the open diapason, the octave, the fifteenth, etc.), the *flute*-tone (as in the bourdon, the stopped diapason, the melodia, the flute, etc.), the *string*-tone (as in the viol da gamba, the violina, the dulciana, etc.), and the *reed*-tone (as in the oboe, the clarinet, the trumpet, etc.). The first three groups are also called *flue-stops*, and the last *reed-stops*, from the construction of their pipes (see *pipe*[1], 2). (*b*) As to the pitch of the tones relative to the digitals used, the two classes being *foundation-* and *mutation-stops*, of which the former give tones exactly corresponding to the normal pitch of the digitals, while the latter give tones distant from that pitch by some fixed interval, like one, two, or three octaves, or even a twelfth. Foundation-stops are usually called *eight-feet stops*, because the length of an open pipe sounding the second C below middle C is approximately eight feet; while for an analogous reason mutation-stops sounding an octave below the normal pitch of the digitals are called *sixteen-feet stops;* those sounding the octave above, *four-feet stops*, those sounding the second octave above, *two-feet stops*, etc. The specific names of stops are not only numerous, but often vary without sufficient reason. Some names have a merely technical significance, as *diapason*, *principal*, etc.; some indicate the instrument which they are intended to imitate, as *flute*, *trumpet*, *violoncello*, etc.; while others mark the extent of the mutation produced, as *octave*, *twelfth*, *quint*, etc. Each partial organ has its own stops, which can be sounded only by means of the digitals of its own keyboard. The pipes of a stop are usually arranged in a transverse row on the wind-chest, the order of disposition, or *plantation*, varying somewhat. Under them, and between the upper and middle boards of the chest, is a movable strip of wood called a *slider*, which (together with both these boards) is perforated with holes corresponding to the plantation of the pipes. The position of the slider is controlled through a system of levers by a handle near the keyboard called a *register*, *stop-knob*, or *stop*. When this handle is pulled out or drawn, the holes of the slider are coincident with those of the two boards, so that the air can pass freely from the pallets into the pipes; when the handle is pushed in, the holes of the slider are not coincident with those of the two boards, and communication between the pallets and the pipes is cut off. In the one case the stop is said to be "on," in the other "off." When the slider controlling the use of the upper pipes of a stop is separated from that controlling the lower, the stop is called *divided*. Since the handles controlling the use of the pipes or stops proper are made of the same general shape as those controlling various mechanical appliances, like couplers, the former are also called *sounding* or *speaking stops*, in distinction from the latter, or *mechanical stops*. Stops whose quality or power of tone is decidedly individual, so as to fit them for the performance of solo melodies, are called *solo stops*. See *organ*, *reed-organ*, *pipe*, etc.

The pathetic *stop* of Petrarch's poetical organ was one he could pull out at pleasure.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 368.

**7.** Same as *stop-knob*.—**8.** *pl.* In the harpsichord, handles controlling levers by which the position of the jacks could be varied so as to alter the force or quality of the tones produced.—**9.** A mark to indicate a stop or pause in reading; a mark of punctuation.

I can write fast and fair,
Most true orthography, and observe my *stops*.
*Middleton*, More Dissemblers besides Women, iii. 2.

Who walked so slowly, talked in such a hurry,
And with such wild contempt for *stops* and Lindley Murray!
*C. S. Calverley*, Isabel.

**10.** In *joinery*, one of the pieces of wood nailed on the frame of a door to form the recess or rebate into which the door shuts.—**11.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A projection at the head of a lower mast, supporting the trestletrees. (*b*) A bit of small line used to lash or fasten anything temporarily: as, hammock-*stops*, awning-*stops*.—**12.** In *optics*, a perforated diaphragm inserted between the two combinations of a double lens, or placed in front of a single lens, to intercept the extreme rays that disturb the perfection of the image. The practical effect of the stop is to increase the depth of the focus and sharpness of definition, but to diminish the illumination in the exact ratio of the diameter of the stop to that of the lens, and hence, in photography, to increase correspondingly the necessary time of exposure.

Microscopes, in which, whatever be the size of the lens itself, the greater portion of its surface is rendered inoperative by a *stop*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 10.

**13.** In *bookbinding*, a small circular finishing-tool used by bookbinders to stop a line or fillet at its intersection with another line.—**14.** In *lace-manuf.* (in the application of the Jacquard attachment described under *loom*, 2, to a lace-frame), a point at which the different sets of warp-threads are concentrated or brought to a sort of focus, and which in the design of a pattern is taken as a basis for measurement in determining the distances the respective threads in the set must be moved to form the desired pattern. The movements of the mechanism are adjusted in accordance with these measurements.—**15.** In *phonetics*, an alphabetic sound involving a complete closure of the mouth-organs; a mute; a check.—**16.** The concavity of the profile of a dog's face, specially marked in the bulldog and pug.—**17.** In *fencing*, the action whereby a fencer, instead of parrying a blow and then thrusting, allows a careless opponent to run on his sword-point. He may hasten the stop by extending the sword-arm. (See *stop-thrust*.) The stop is discouraged in fencing as a game, since much use of it shortens the passages, and destroys combinations of feints, disengagements, coupés, etc.—**Double stop.** See *single stop*.—**Full stop.** (*a*) A period. (*b*) In *lute-playing:* (1) A chord followed by a pause. (2) A chord in producing which all the strings are stopped by the fingers.—**Geneva stop.** See *Geneva movement*, under *movement*.—**Half-stop**, in an organ, a stop which contains half, or about half, the full number of stops.—**Harmonic stop.** See *harmonic*.—**Incomplete or imperfect stop.** See *incomplete*.—**Open stop**, in *organ-building*, a stop whose pipes are open at the upper end.—**Pedal stop.** See *pedal*.—**Service stop**, in *railroading*, a stop made by a railway-train, in the regular way and at stations designated by the regulation schedule, as distinguished from an *emergency stop*.—**Single stop**, in *ship-building*, the scoring down of the carlines between the beams, by which means a carline is prevented from sinking any lower than its intended position. The double stop is generally used for deeper carlines than the single stop.—**To hunt upon the stop**†, to hunt with or like a stop-hound—that is, slowly and with frequent pauses; hence, to be lukewarm.

If any [Christian] step a little forward, do not the rest *hunt upon the stop?* *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 91.

**To put a stop to**, to cause to stop, temporarily or permanently; break off; end.=**Syn. 1.** *Stop*, *Cessation*, *Stay*, *Suspension*, *Intermission*, *Pause*, *Rest*. These words may denote the failure or interruption of forward motion or of activity. *Stop* is an energetic word, but the most general: it is opposed to *going forward* or *going on; cessation* may be temporary or final, and is opposed to *continuance;* a *stay* is a *stop* viewed as a lingering or delay: as, a short *stay* in the place; or, as a legal term, simply a *stop:* as, a *stay* of proceedings; *suspension* is a complete but presumably temporary *stop*: as, a *suspension* of work or pay; *intermission* is a strictly temporary *stop; pause* is a brief *stop*, in full expectation of going on; *rest* is a *stop* for refreshment from weariness.

**stop**[2] (stop), *n.* [< ME. *stoppe*, < AS. *stoppa*, a bucket or pail: see *stoup*[2].] A bucket; a pail; a small well-bucket; a milk-pail. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stop**[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stoup*[2].

**stop-cock** (stop'kok), *n.* A faucet with a valve of some form, operated by a handle: used to open or close a pipe or passage for water, gas, etc. Such cocks are sometimes made self-closing, to prevent waste.

**stop-collar** (stop'kol″ėr), *n.* In *mach.*, an adjustable collar which can be placed and held

by a set-screw on a shaft or rod as a stop or gage to limit the motion of a movable part sliding on the rod or shaft, as a fitting on the main shaft on which the carriage of a type-writer slides, and adjustments in many other machines.

**stop-cylinder** (stop′sil″in-dėr), *n.* In *printing.* See *cylinder-press* and *printing-machine.*

**stop-drill** (stop′dril), *n.* A form of drill made with a solid shoulder, or admitting of the attachment of a collar by a side-screw, to limit the depth of penetration of the tool.

**stope**[1] (stōp), *n.* [< ME. **stope* = MD. *stoepe*, etc., a step; or a var. of *stape, stap*, a stop (cf. *stopen, stope, stapen*, pp. of *steppen*): see *step*, and cf. *stoop*[3].] An excavation made in a mine to remove the ore which has been rendered accessible by the shafts and drifts. These are, to a certain extent, permanent constructions, being carefully supported by the necessary timbering and left open for passage, while the stopes are only supported so far as may be necessary for the safety of the mine, and are more or less completely filled up with the attle or refuse rock left behind after the ore has been picked out and sent to the surface.

**stope**[1] (stōp), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *stoped*, ppr. *stoping*. [< *stope*[1], *n.*] In *mining*, to remove the contents of a vein. The stoping is done after a vein or lode has been laid open by means of the necessary shafts and drifts. See *stoping.*

**stope**[2]† (stōp), *n.* An obsolete form of *stoop*[2].

**stope**[3]†, **stopen**†. Middle English forms of *stapen*, past participle of *step.*

**stop-finger** (stop′fing″gėr), *n.* Same as *fallerwire*, 2.

**stop-gap** (stop′gap), *n.* and *a.* [< *stop*[1], *v.*, + obj. *gap.*] **I.** *n.* That which fills a gap or hiatus, or, figuratively, that which serves as an expedient in an emergency.

I declare off; you shall not make a *stop-gap* of me.
*Foote*, The Cozeners, i. 1.

A good deal of conversation which is . . . introduced as a *stop-gap*. *Proc. Eng. Soc. Psych. Research*, XVII. 450.

**II.** *a.* Filling a gap or pause, as in the course of talk.

The "well's" and "ah's," "don't-you-know's," and other *stop-gap* interjections.
*Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 312.

**stop-gate** (stop′gāt), *n.* A gate used to divide a canal into sections, so that in case of a break in an embankment in one section the water can be shut off from flowing into it from other sections.

**stop-hound** (stop′hound), *n.* A dog trained to hunt slowly, stopping at the huntsman's signal. *Davies* (under *stop*).

Sir Roger, being at present too old for fox-hunting, to keep himself in action, has disposed of his beagles and got a pack of *stop-hounds*. *Budgell*, Spectator, No. 116.

**stoping** (stō′ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stope*[1], *v.*] In *mining*, the act of excavating mineral ground to remove the ore after this has been rendered accessible by the necessary preliminary excavations—namely, sinking one or more shafts or winzes and running drifts.—**Overhand stoping**, a method of working out the contents of a vein by advancing from below upward, the miner being thus always helped by gravity. It is the method most commonly employed. That part of the material thrown down which is worth saving is raised to the surface, and the refuse rock (attle or deads) resting on the stulls remains in the excavation, helping to support the walls of the mine, and giving the miner a place on which to stand.—**Underhand stoping**, excavating the ore by working from above downward. In underhand stoping everything loosened by blasting has to be lifted up to be got out of the way. The advantage of this method is that in case the ore is very valuable, less of it need be lost by its getting so mixed with the attle that it cannot be picked out.

**stop-knob** (stop′nob), *n.* In *organ-building*, the handle by which the player controls the position of the slider belonging to a particular stop, or set of pipes. When the knob is drawn out, the pipes are ready to be sounded by the keys. The name of the stop is commonly written on the knob. Also called *register* and *stop.* See cut under *reed-organ.*

**stopless** (stop′les), *a.* [< *stop*[1] + *-less.*] Not to be stopped or checked. [Rare.]

Making a civil and staid senate rude
And *stopless* as a running multitude.
*Sir W. Davenant*, On King Charles the Second's Return.

**stop-motion** (stop′mō″shọn), *n.* In *mech.*, a device for automatically arresting the motion of an engine or a machine, when from any cause it is necessary to stop suddenly to prevent injury to the machine or material. Stop-motion mechanisms are applied to looms, spinning-, roving-, and drawing-machines, winding-machines, elevators, knitting-machines, and engines. They are divided into two classes: those operated by some mechanical means, as a weighted arm resting on the thread of a loom, where the breakage of the thread causes the arm to fall; and those actuated by electricity, in which the fall of an arm closes a circuit, and by means of a magnet sets in motion some mechanical device for arresting the motion. In most machines the usual method is the shifting of the belt that moves the machine. In engines the stoppage and fall of the governor closes the steam-valve. Electrical stop-motion appliances, not self-acting, are sometimes used; in case of a break-down the use of a push-button releases a weight that by suitable mechanism shuts off steam from the engine.—**Fork-and-grid stop-motion**, in a power-loom, a stop-motion in which a grid on the batten acts in connection with a fork, which when the weft-thread breaks causes a lever to drop and stops the loom.

**stop-net** (stop′net), *n.* An addition to the main net in seine-fishing. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 254.

**stop-order** (stop′ôr″dėr), *n.* In *stock-broking*, an order given by a person to his broker to sell or buy a specified stock when the price reaches a specified figure.

**stop-over** (stop′ō″vėr), *n.* and *a.* See *to stop off* or *over*, under *stop*[1], *v. i.*

**stoppage** (stop′āj), *n.* [< *stop*[1] + *-age.*] 1. The act of stopping, in any sense, or the state of being stopped; especially, a stopping of motion or procedure.

His majesty, . . . finding unexpected *stoppage*, tells you he now looks for a present proceed in his affairs.
*Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 344.

2. A deduction made from pay or allowances to repay advances, etc.—**Stoppage in transit** or **in transitu**, in *law*, the act of a seller of goods who has sent them on their way to the buyer, in reclaiming them before they have come into the actual possession or control of the buyer, and terminating or suspending performance of the sale: a right allowed in case of discovering the buyer to be insolvent.

**stoppet**, *n.* [ME., < AS. *stoppa*, a vessel: see *stoop*[2].] A pail or bucket. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 477; *Halliwell.*

**stopped** (stopt), *p. a.* 1. In playing musical instruments, noting the effect produced by stopping in any of the senses described under *stop*[1], *v. t.*, 10.—2. In an organ, having the upper end plugged: said of a pipe: opposed to *open.* The tone produced by a stopped pipe is an octave lower than that produced by an open pipe of the same length.—**Stopped diapason**, in *organ-building.* See *diapason* (*e*).—**Stopped note.** See *note*[1].

**stoppel**[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stopple.*

**stoppel**[2]†, *n.* Same as *estoppel.*

Abatements, *stoppels*, inhibitions.
*Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, vii. 87.

**stopper** (stop′ėr), *n.* [< *stop*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which stops or plugs. (*a*) One who fills up holes or openings.

The ancients of Gebal and the wise men thereof were in thee thy calkers [margin: *stoppers* of chinks].
Ezek. xxvii. 9.

(*b*) That which closes or fills up (an opening, etc.), as a plug, a bung, or a cork; especially, such an article for the mouth of a fruit-jar, decanter, or vial, when made of the same material as the vessel itself, and having no special name, as *cork, bung*, etc.; a stopple; specifically, a device for closing bottles for aërated water. See cut under *siphon-bottle.* (*c*) A convenient utensil made of wood, bone, ivory, or the like, formerly used to compress or pack some loose or flocculent substance into small compass.

I sold little bone "tobacco-*stoppers*"—they're seldom asked for now; *stoppers* is quite out of fashion.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 490.

(*d*) One who or that which brings to a stop or stand; specifically, one of the players in tennis, foot-ball, and other games, who stops the balls. *Halliwell.* (*e*) *Naut.*, a piece of rope secured at one end to a bolt or the like, used to check the motion of another rope or of a cable. Stoppers for cables are of various construction, such as an iron clamp with a lever or screw, a claw of iron with a rope attached, etc. (*f*) In an organ, a wooden plug inserted in the tops of certain kinds of pipes, as in those of the stopped diapason, flute, bourdon, etc., whence they are called *stopped pipes.* Such pipes are tuned by means of the stopper. (*g*) In a vehicle, a bar of wood with iron points pivoted to the body, and allowed to trail on the ground behind to serve as a stop or brake in ascending steep grades. Such a device is used, for instance, on ice-carts plying on hilly streets, where stoppages are frequent.

2. The upper pad or principal callosity of the sole of a dog's foot.

The leg, or bones below the knee [of the greyhound], should be of good size, the *stopper* (or upper pad) well united to it, and firm in texture.
*Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 45.

3. A small tree of one of four species of the genus *Eugenia* occurring in Florida. Of the species *E. buxifolia* is the gurgeon or Spanish stopper, *E. monticola* is the white stopper, and *E. procera* is the red stopper. The last is somewhat abundant, and has a very heavy, hard, strong, and close-grained wood of a light yellowish-brown color, likely to be valuable for cabinet-making and coarse engraving. The remaining species so called is *E. longipes*, a rare tree bearing a small red fruit with the flavor of cranberries. All except the last are found also in the West Indies. *Sargent.*—**Cat-head stopper.** See *cat-head.*—**Spanish stopper.** See def. 3. (See also *fighting-stopper.*)

**stopper** (stop′ėr), *v. t.* [< *stopper*, *n.*] 1. To close or secure with a stopple: as, *stoppered* bottles.—2. To fit with a stopple or stopples.

The mouth of the vessel to be *stoppered* is ground by an iron cone fixed to a lathe.
*H. J. Powell*, Glass-making, p. 73.

3. *Naut.*, to secure with a stopper or stoppers.—**To stopper a cable**, to put stoppers on a cable to prevent it from running out of the ship when riding at anchor.

**stopper-bolt** (stop′ėr-bōlt), *n.* *Naut.*, a large ring-bolt driven into the deck before the main hatch, etc., for securing the stoppers.

**stopper-hole** (stop′ėr-hōl), *n.* In *iron-puddling*, a hole in the door of the furnace through which the metal is stirred. See cut under *puddling-furnace.*

**stopper-knot** (stop′ėr-not), *n.* A knot in the end of a rope-stopper made by double-walling the strands.

**stopping** (stop′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stop*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which stops, in any sense. Specifically—(*a*) The process of filling cracks or fissures, as in an oil-painting, with a composition preparatory to restoring; also, the material used in the process.

The *stopping*, as this mixture [of size and whiting] is called, is pressed into the cracks by means of a palette-knife. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 127.

(*b*) In *etching.* See *to stop out* (*a*), under *stop*[1], *v. t.* (*c*) The act or process of altering the pitch of the tones of a musical instrument in any of the ways described under *stop*[1], *v. t.*, 10.

2. Something that stops. Specifically—(*a*) In *mining*, any solid wall or brattice built across a passage in a mine, to shut out the air from the goaves, or to limit it to certain passages, or to keep the gas confined, or for any other purpose. (*b*) In *dental surg.*, material for filling cavities in teeth. (*c*) In *farriery*, a ball or pad for stuffing the space in a horse's foot within the inner edge of the shoe.—**Double stopping**, in *viol-playing*, the act or process of producing tones simultaneously from two stopped strings.

**stopping-brush** (stop′ing-brush), *n.* 1. In *hat-making*, a brush used to sprinkle boiling water upon the napping and the hat-body to assist in uniting them.—2. In *etching*, a camel's-hair brush used in stopping out parts of etched plates.

**stopping-coat** (stop′ing-kōt), *n.* The covering of resistant material applied to any part of an object about to be exposed to the action of an acid or other agent, in order to protect that part from such action.

**stopping-knife** (stop′ing-nif), *n.* A knife used in stopping, as a glaziers' putty-knife.

**stop-plank** (stop′plangk), *n.* One of the planks employed to form a sort of dam in some hydraulic works. They generally occupy vertical grooves in the wing walls of a lock or weir, to hold back water in case of temporary disorder of the lock-gates.

**stop-plate** (stop′plāt), *n.* An end-bearing for the axle in a railroad journal-box, designed to resist end-play of the axle.

**stopple**[1] (stop′l), *n.* [< ME. *stoppel, stoppell, stopell;* < *stop* + *-el*, now *-le*, a noun-formative indicating the instrument (as also in *whittle, swingle*, etc.).] 1. That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; a stopper: as, a glass *stopple;* a cork *stopple.*

Item, j. litill botell, with j. cheyne and j. *stopell*, weiyng xxxvitj. unces. *Paston Letters*, I. 472.

Who knows, when he openeth the *stopple*, what may be in the bottle? *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

2. A plug sometimes inserted in certain finger-holes of a flute or flageolet to accommodate its scale to some unusual series.

**stopple**[1] (stop′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stoppled*, ppr. *stoppling.* [< *stopple*[1], *n.*] To stop or close with a stopple.

His hours of study clos'd at last,
And finish'd his concise repast,
*Stoppled* his cruise, replac'd his book
Within its customary nook.
*Cowper*, Moralizer Corrected.

**stopple**[2] (stop′l), *n.* [< ME. *stopyll, stouple;* a more orig. form of *stubble:* see *stubble.*] Stubble. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

And thoru haubert and ys coler, that nere nothyng souple,
He smot of ys heved as lygtlyche as yt were a lute *stouple*.
*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 223.

**stop-ridge** (stop′rij), *n.* A band slightly elevated upon the surface of a blade or a similar part of an implement, intended to stop and hold it in the proper place, as in the handle. In stone celts the presence of such a stop-ridge marks a certain class or category.

**stop-rod** (stop′rod), *n.* In *weaving*, the rod which extends longitudinally under the batten of a loom, forming a part of the stop-motion, and which raises a catch that, if not raised, engages mechanism which immediately stops the loom. Every time the shuttle enters the shuttle-box fairly it acts upon a stop-finger to cause the stop-rod to lift the catch; but, if the shuttle is stopped in its course through the shed, the catch is not raised, the loom is stopped, and the warp, which would otherwise be broken by the impact of the reed against the shuttle while in the shed, is thus saved.

**stop-ship**† (stop'ship), *n.* [< *stop*[1], *v.*, + obj. *ship*; a translation of the Gr. *ἐχενηίς*, the remora: see *Echeneis*, and cf. *mora*, *remora*.] The fish remora.

O *Stop-ship*, . . . tell vs where thou doo'st thine Anchors hide;
Whence thou resistest Sayls, Owers, Wind, and Tide.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

**stop-thrust** (stop'thrust), *n.* In *fencing*, a slight thrust at one's opponent, instead of a parry, made after he has begun to lunge forward in an attack. The stop-thrust goes over by delicate gradations into the time-thrust, but is not considered by fencers a fine blow like the time-thrust.

**stop-valve** (stop'valv), *n.* 1. In *hydraul.*, a valve which closes a pipe against the passage of fluid. It is usually a disk which occupies a chamber above the pipe when the passageway through the latter is open, and is driven down by a screw to stop the aperture.

2. In steam-engines, a valve fitted to the steam-pipes, where they leave the several boilers, in such a way that any boiler may be shut off from the others and from the engines.

**stop-watch** (stop'woch), *n.* A watch which records small fractions of a second, and in which the hands can be stopped at any instant, so as to mark the exact time at which some event occurs: chiefly used in timing races.

He suspended his voice in the epilogue a dozen times, three seconds and three fifths by a *stop-watch*, my lord, each time. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 12.

**stop-water** (stop'wâ″tėr), *n.* [< *stop*[1], *v.*, + obj. *water*.] 1. *Naut.*, a drag.—2. A plug of soft wood driven tightly into a hole at the joint of a scarf, the expansion of which, when immersed, prevents water from working up through the scarf and behind the bottom planking. In building iron ships a piece of canvas covered with red lead is used to make water-tight joints where calking is difficult.

**stop-wheel** (stop'hwēl), *n.* See *Geneva movement*, under *movement*.

**stop-work** (stop'wėrk), *n.* A device attached to the barrel of a watch, musical box, etc., to prevent overwinding.

**stor**[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *stoor*[1].

**stor**[2]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *stōr*, incense, storax (= W. *ystor*, resin, rosin), < L. *storax*, storax: see *storax*.] Incense.

Thet *Stor* signefied Gode werkes, for ase se smech of the *store* wanne hit is i-do into the uerée and goth upward to the heuene and to Gode warde Swo amuntel sí gode biddinge to gode of tho herte of tho gode cristenemanne.
*Old Eng. Misc.* (ed. Morris), p. 28.

**storable** (stōr'a-bl), *a.* [< *store*[3] + *-able*.] Capable of being stored. *R. S. Ball*, Exper. Mechanics, p. 262.

**storage** (stōr'āj), *n.* [< *store*[3] + *-age*.] 1. The act of storing, in any sense; specifically, the keeping of goods in a store, warehouse, or other place of deposit.—2. The price charged or paid for keeping goods in a storehouse.—**Cold storage**, storage in refrigerating chambers or other places artificially cooled, as for the preservation of articles liable to be damaged by heat.—**Storage battery**. See *battery*.—**Storage magazine**. Same as *magazine*, 1 (*a*).—**Storage warehouse**. See *warehouse*.

**storage-bellows** (stōr'āj-bel″ōz), *n.* See *organ*[1], 6.

**storax** (stō'raks), *n.* [= F. *storax*, *styrax*, < L. *storax*, *styrax*, < Gr. *στύραξ*, a sweet-smelling resin so called, also a tree producing it.] 1. A solid resin resembling benzoin, with the fragrance of vanilla, formerly obtained from a small tree, *Styrax officinalis*, of Asia Minor and Syria. It was in use from ancient times down to the close of the last century, but has disappeared from the market, the trees having been mostly reduced to bushes by excessive lopping.

This, that, and ev'ry thicket doth transpire
More sweet than *storax* from the hallowed fire.
*Herrick*, Apparition of his Mistresse.

2. The tree yielding storax, or some other tree or shrub of the same genus. Among the American species, *Styrax Californica* is a handsome Californian shrub. See cut in next column.—**Liquid storax**, a balsam known from ancient times with the true storax, obtained by boiling and pressing from the inner bark of the Oriental sweet-gum tree, *Liquidambar orientalis*, itself also called *liquidambar*. It is a semi-fluid adhesive substance with the properties of a stimulant expectorant, but now scarcely used in Western practice except as a constituent in the compound tincture of benzoin (resembling friars' balsam: see *benzoin*), and as an application for itch. It has long been used in making incense and fumigating preparations, and also enters into perfumery. Its chief markets are China and India. A similar balsam is obtained, chiefly in Burma, from *Altingia excelsa*, known (together with the last) in East Indian commerce as *rose-maloes*, *rasamala*, etc. In Formosa and southern China a dry terebinthinous resin of the same character is derived from *Liquidambar Formosana* (a species recently identified). An American liquidambar, or liquid storax, or a substitute for it, is procured as natural exudation or by incision from the bark

Branch with Flowers of Storax (*Styrax Californica*). *a*, a leaf, showing nervation.

of the sweet-gum, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, in the hotter parts of its habitat. It is better known in Europe than in the United States, where it is perhaps most used for making chewing-gum.

*Storax liquida* [cometh] from Rhodes.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 277.

**Storax ointment**. See *ointment*.

**storax-tree** (stō'raks-trē), *n.* Same as *storax*, 2.

**store**[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *stoor*[1].

**store**[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *stoor*[2].

**store**[3] (stōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stored*, ppr. *storing*. [< ME. *storen*, also *astoren*, *astorien*, < OF. *estorer*, *esturer*, *estaurer*, make, build, establish, provide, furnish, store, < L. *instaurare*, renew, repair, make, ML. also provide, store, < *in*, in, to, + **staurare*, set up, place (found also in *restaurare*, restore), < **staurus*, fixed, = Gr. *σταυρός*, n., an upright pole, a stake, cross, = Skt. *sthāvara*, fixed, = AS. *stéor*, a rudder, etc.; from the root of *stand*: see *stand*. Cf. *restore*, *instauration*, etc. Hence *store*[3], *n.*, *storage*, *story*[2], etc.] 1. To provide; furnish; supply; equip; outfit.

No Cytee of the World is so wel *stored* of Schippes as is that. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 207.

Her Mind with thousand Virtues *stor'd*.
*Prior*, Ode to the King after the Queen's Death, st. 35.

I believe for Greek & Latin there come very few lads so well *stored* to the University.
*William Lloyd*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 188.

2. To stock with provisions; provision; replenish.

Alle thine castles ich habbe wel *istored*.
*Layamon*, l. 13412.

Backe to the yle of Alango, where some of vs went a londe . . . to *store* vs of newe vytaylles.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 59.

3. To deposit in a store or warehouse for preservation or safe-keeping; warehouse.

Now was *stored*
In the sweet-smelling granaries all the hoard
Of golden corn.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 393.

4. To lay up in reserve; accumulate; hoard: often with *up*.

According to Sir W. Thomson a single Faure cell of the spiral form, weighing 165 lbs., can *store* 2,000,000 foot-pounds of energy.
*W. L. Carpenter*, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 125.

5†. To restore.

Keppit the fro combraunse & fro cold deth,
*Storet* theo to strenght & thi stythe londes,
And dawly hir distitur of hir fader.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 726.

**store**[3] (stōr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *stor*, *store*, *stoor* (cf. W. *ystôr* = Gael. *stor*, < E.), < OF. *estore*, *estoire*, *estoric*, provisions, store, a fleet, navy, army, < ML. *staurum* (also, after OF., *storium*), same as *instaurum*, store, < L. *instaurare*, renew, restore, ML. also provide, furnish, store: see *store*[3], *v.*] I. *n.* 1. That which is provided or furnished for use as needed; a stock accumulated as for future use; a supply; a hoard; specifically, in the plural, articles, particularly of food, accumulated for a specific object; supplies, as of food, ammunition, arms, or clothing: as, military or naval *stores*; the winter *stores* of a family.

He . . . kepte hir to his usage and his *store*.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2337.

500 pounds of hard bread, sleeping-bags, and assorted subsistence *stores* were landed from the floe.
*Schley and Soley*, Rescue of Greely, p. 77.

Hence—2. A great quantity; a large number; abundance; plenty: used with, or archaically without, the indefinite article.

That olde man of pleasing wordes had *store*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 35.

With *store* of ladies, whose bright eyes
Rain influence, and judge the prize.
*Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 121.

3. A place where supplies, as provisions, ammunition, arms, clothing, or goods of any kind, are kept for future use or distribution; a storehouse; a warehouse; a magazine.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam, . . .
Concocted and adjusted, they reduced
To blackest grain, and into *store* convey'd.
*Milton*, P. L., vi. 515.

Hence—4. A place where goods are kept for sale by either wholesale or retail; a shop: as, a book-*store*; a dry-goods *store*. See note under *shop*[1], 2. [U. S. and British colonies.]

*Stores*, as the shops are called.
*Capt. B. Hall*, Travels in N. A., I. 8.

**Bill of stores**. See *bill*[3].—**Bonded store**. See *bonded*.—**Coöperative store**. See *coöperative*.—**Fancy store**. See *fancy*.—**General-order store**, a customs warehouse in which goods are stored temporarily, as unclaimed, or arriving in advance of invoice or transportation papers, or through other like cause of detention. Such goods are obtainable only on a general order.—**General store**, a store or shop where goods of all ordinary kinds are kept for sale; especially, such a store in a country village or at cross-roads.—**In store**, laid up; on hand; ready to be produced: as, we know not what the future has *in store* for us.

I have an hour's talk *in store* for you.
*Shak.*, J. C., ii. 2. 121.

**Marine, ordnance, public stores**. See the qualifying words.—**Sea-stores**, provisions and supplies on shipboard for use at sea. Compare *ship-stores*.—**Ship-stores**, provisions and supplies for use on board ships at sea or in port: such supplies are sealed, as non-dutiable, by the customs officers.—**Small stores**, in a man-of-war, a general term embracing tinware, tobacco, soap, razors, brushes, thread, needles, etc., issued and charged to the men by the paymaster.—**Subsistence stores**. See *subsistence*.—**To set store by**. See *set*[1], *v. t.*, 18.—**To tell no store of**†, to make no account of; set no store by.

I ne *telle of* laxatyves *no store*,
For they ben venymous, I woot it weel;
I hem diffye, I love hem never a deel.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 334.

II. *a.* 1†. Hoarded; laid up: as, *store* linen; *store* fruit.

Of this treasure . . . the gold was accumulate, and *store* treasure; . . . but the silver is still growing.
*Bacon*, Holy War.

2. Containing stores; set apart for receiving stores or supplies. Compare *store-city*.—3. Obtained at a store or shop; purchased or purchasable at a shop or store: as, *store* clothes; *store* teeth (humorously used for *false teeth*). This word in rural or frontier use is commonly opposed to *home-made*, and implies preference: as, stylish *store* curtains; in town use it is usually opposed to *made to order*, and implies disparagement: as, clumsy *store* boots. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Store casemate**. Same as *barrack casemate* (which see, under *barrack*).—**Store cattle**, lean cattle bought for fattening by squatters who find that they have more grass than the natural increase of their herd requires. [Australia.]

Oh, we are not fit for anything but *store cattle*: we are all blady grass. *Mrs. Campbell Praed*, Head Station, p. 74.

**Store pay**, payment for country produce, labor, etc., by goods from a store, in lieu of cash; barter. [Rural, U. S.]

See, a girl has just arrived with a pot of butter to trade off for *store pay*. She wants in exchange a yard of calico, a quarter of tea, . . . and a bottle of rum.
*Capt. Priest's Adventures*, p. 54. (*Bartlett.*)

**store**[4]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stour*[3].

**store**[5] (stōr), *n.* [< F. *store*, a window-shade, spring-blind, roller-blind, < L. *storea*, a mat.] A window-shade: the French term used in English for such a shade when of decorative character, especially when of French manufacture.

**store-city** (stōr'sit″i), *n.* In the Old Testament, a city provided with stores of provisions for troops.

He [Solomon] built Tadmor in the wilderness, and all the *store cities*, which he built in Hamath.
2 Chron. viii. 4.

**store-farm** (stōr'färm), *n.* A stock-farm; a cattle-farm; a sheep-farm. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlii. [Scotch.]

**store-farmer** (stōr'fär″mėr), *n.* Same as *stock-farmer*. [Scotch.]

**storehouse** (stōr'hous), *n.* 1. A house in which things are stored; a building for the storing of grain, food-stuffs, or goods of any kind, a magazine; a repository; a warehouse; a store.

They ne'or cared for us yet; suffer us to famish, and their *store-houses* crammed with grain.
*Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 88.

2†. A store; a plentiful supply.

And greatly joyed merry tales to faine,
Of which a *storehouse* did with her remain.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 6.

**storekeeper** (stōr'kē″pėr), *n.* 1. One who has the care or charge of a store or stores. (*a*) A shopkeeper. [U. S.] (*b*) An officer in a dockyard in charge of stores and storehouses; the superintendent of a storehouse in a navy-yard. (*c*) *Milit.*, a commissioned officer in the United States army who has charge of the military stores at depots and arsenals. A *military storekeeper* is an officer of the quartermaster's department; an *ordnance storekeeper*, of the ordnance department; a *medical storekeeper*, of the medical department. These officers have the rank and pay of mounted captains in the army, but are not in the line of promotion.

2. Figuratively, an article in a stock of goods that remains so long on hand as to be unsalable. [Slang, U. S.]

**storekeeping** (stōr'kē″ping), *n.* The act of taking charge of stores or a store.

**storeman** (stōr'man), *n.*; pl. *storemen* (-men). 1. A man in charge of stores or supplies: as, the *storeman's* stock of bolts and screws.—2. A man employed in a storehouse for the work of storing goods.

The question of wages of shifters and *store-men* has been referred to arbitration.
*Weekly Echo*, Sept. 5, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**store-master** (stōr'mȧs″tėr), *n.* The tenant of a store-farm. [Scotch.]

**storer** (stōr'ėr), *n.* [< *store*[3] + *-er*[1].] One who lays up or accumulates a store.

**Storeria** (stō-rē'ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1853), named after Dr. D. H. *Storer*, an American naturalist.] A genus of harmless colubriform serpents of North America, of the family *Colubridæ*. Two common species of the United States are *S. dekayi*, and *S. occipitomaculata*, the spotted-neck snake.

**store-room** (stōr'röm), *n.* A room set apart for stores or supplies, especially table and household supplies.

Miss Jenkyns asked me if I would come and help her to tie up the preserves in the *store-room*.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, ii.

**store-ship** (stōr'ship), *n.* A government vessel detailed to carry stores for the use of a fleet or garrison, or to store them in foreign ports.

**storey**, *n.* See *story*[2].

**storge** (stôr'gē), *n.* [< Gr. στοργή, natural love or affection, < στέργειν, love, as parents their children.] The strong instinctive affection of animals for their young; hence, the attachment of parents for children, or of children for parents; parental or filial love. [Rare and technical.]

In the *storge*, or natural affections of divers animals to their young ones, . . . there appears in the parent manifest tokens of solicitousness, skill, and in some cases courage too. *Boyle*, Christian Virtuoso, pt. II. aph. viii.

The innocence of infancy . . . is the cause of the love called *storge*. *Swedenborg*, Conjugial Love (trans.), § 395.

**storial**† (stō'ri-ȧl), *a.* [ME. *storial*, an aphetic form of *historial*.] 1. Historical.

This is *storial* sooth, it is no fable.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 702.

2. Of the nature of a story.

He shal fynde ynowe, grete and smale,
Of *storial* thyng that toucheth gentillesse,
And eek moralitee and hoolynesse.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 71.

**storiated** (stō'ri-ā-ted), *a.* [Cf. *historiated*.] Decorated with elaborate ornamental and illustrative designs, as title-pages of books in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, in which the ornamentation often covered the entire page.

The mania for the acquisition of *storiated* title-pages has led to the cruel spoliation of thousands of rare old books.
*London Art Jour.*, No. 51, p. 91.

**storied**[1] (stō'rid), *a.* [< *story*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Celebrated or recorded in story or history; associated with stories, tales, or legends.

To-morrow hurry through the fields
Of Flanders to the *storied* Rhine!
*M. Arnold*, Calais Sands.

2. Adorned with scenes from a story, or from history, executed by means of sculpture, painting, weaving, needlework, or other art: as, *storied* tapestries.

*Storied* windows, richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light.
*Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 159.

Can *storied* urn, or animated bust,
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
*Gray*, Elegy.

**storied**[2] (stō'rid), *a.* [Formerly also *storeyed*; < *story*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having stories or stages: as, a four-*storied* building.

**storier** (stō'ri-ėr), *n.* [< *story*[1] + *-er*[1].] A relater of stories; a story-teller; a historian.

The honeyed rhythm of this melodious *storier*.
*J. Rogers Rees*, Poetry of the Period (Bookworm, p. 65).

**storify**[1]† (stō'ri-fī), *v. t.* [< *story*[1] + L. *facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] To make or tell stories about.

**storify**[2] (stō'ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *storified*, ppr. *storifying*. [< *story*[2] + L. *facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] To range, as beehives over and under one another, in the form of stories. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 67. [Rare.]

**storiologist** (stō-ri-ol'ǫ-jist), *n.* [< *storiology* + *-ist*.] A student or expounder of popular tales and legends; one who is versed in folk-lore. [Recent.]

The resuscitation of the roe from its bones will recall to *storiologists* similar incidents in European and especially Scandinavian and Icelandic folk-lore.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 484, note.

**storiology** (stō-ri-ol'ǫ-ji), *n.* [< E. *story*[1] + Gr. *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of folk-lore; the study of popular tales and legends. [Recent.]

For Chaucer's direct source, it might be well worth while for students of comparative *storiology* who have leisure . . . to examine these and similar monkish collections of exempla [of the thirteenth century].
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 485.

**stork** (stôrk), *n.* [< ME. *stork*, < AS. *storc* = D. MLG. LG. *stork* = OHG. *storah*, MHG. G. *storch* (also OHG. *storc*, MHG. G. dial. *stork*) = Icel. *storkr* = Sw. Dan. *stork*, a stork; cf. OBulg. *strŭkŭ*, Bulg. *strŭk*, *shtrŭk* = Serv. *shtrk* = ORuss. *sterkŭ*, Russ. *sterkhŭ* = Lith. *starkus* = Lett. *stārks* = Hung. *eszterag* = Albanian *sterkjok*, a stork. The relation of the Teut. to the Slav. and other forms is undetermined. Cf. Gr. *τόργος*, a vulture, *τόργος ὑγρόφοιτις*, a swan.] A large altricial grallatorial bird, of the family *Ciconiidæ* and especially of the subfamily *Ciconiinæ* (which see for technical characters). The stork is related to the herons, spoonbills, and ibises, but not very closely to the cranes. There are several species, found in nearly all temperate and tropical regions. They are tall and stately birds, equaling the cranes and larger herons in stature, but are readily distinguished by many technical characters. Storks are wading birds, frequenting the vicinity of water; but some of them become semi-domesticated, and often nest on buildings. Their fidelity and amiability are traditional. They feed chiefly on reptiles (as snakes and lizards), amphibians (as frogs), fishes, molluska, and worms, but also sometimes capture small quadrupeds and birds. The best-known species is the common white stork of Europe, *Ciconia alba;* when adult, it is pure-white with black-tipped wings and reddish bill and feet; it is about 3½ feet long, and stands 4 feet high. The black stork of the same country is *C. nigra*, a rarer species. Various birds of different countries, technically storks, are known by other names, as *adjutant*, *marabou*, *maguari*, *jabiru*, *shell-ibis*, and *wood-ibis*. See these words, and cuts under *adjutant-bird*, *Ciconiidæ*, *Grallæ*, *jabiru*, *openbill*, *Pelargomorphæ*, *simbil*, and *Tantalus*.—**Black-necked stork**, *Xenorhynchus australis*, of India and Australia, related to the American jabiru and African saddle-billed stork, the three being often placed in the genus *Mycteria*.—**Black stork**. See def.—**Episcopal stork**, *Dissoura episcopus*. See cut under *Pelargomorphæ*.—**Giant stork**, the adjutant-bird.—**Hair-crested stork**, *Leptoptilus* (*Cranopelargus*) *javanicus*, a small and quite distinct species of marabou, related to the adjutant, found in parts of India, Java, Sumatra, etc.—**Maguari stork**, *Euxenura maguari*. See *maguari*.—**Marabou stork**. See *marabou*, and cut under *adjutant-bird*.—**Pouched stork**. Same as *adjutant-bird*.—**Saddle-billed stork**, *Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*. See the generic name.—**White-bellied stork**, *Sphenorhynchus abdimi*. See cut under *simbil*.—**White stork**. See def.

**stork-billed** (stôrk'bild), *a.* Having a bill like a stork's, as a kingfisher of the genus *Pelargopsis*. See cut under *Pelargopsis*.

**stork's-bill** (stôrks'bil), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Erodium*, particularly the heron's-bill, *E. cicutarium* (also called *hemlock stork's-bill*), a low bushy herb with pinnate leaves, a mostly Old World plant, abundantly naturalized in many parts of the United States, perhaps indigenous in the west. See *alfilerilla*. — 2. A plant of the related genus *Pelargonium*, which includes the geraniums, etc., of gardens.

Flowering Plant of Stork's-bill (*Erodium cicutarium*). *a*, one of the carpels.

**storm** (stôrm), *n.* [< ME. *storm*, < AS. *storm*, storm, = OS. MD. D. MLG. LG. *storm* = OHG. MHG. G. *sturm* = Icel. *stormr* = Sw. Dan. *storm* (not in Goth.; cf. It. *stormo*, a fight, It. dial. *sturm* = Pr. *estorn* = OF. *estour*, *estor*, *estur* (> E. *stour*[3], a tumult, stir) = Ir. Gael. *stoirm* = Bret. *stourm*, a storm, all < Teut.); perhaps, with formative *-m*, from the root of *stir*[1] (√ *stur*, √ *stor*) or of L. *sternere*, strew: see *stir*[1], *strew*.] 1. A disturbance of the normal condition of the atmosphere, manifesting itself by winds of unusual direction or force, or by rain (often with lightning and thunder), snow, or hail, or by several of these phenomena in combination; a tempest: also used with reference to precipitation only, as in hail-*storm*, thunder-*storm*, snow-*storm*. A storm is usually associated with an area of low pressure, and its intensity or violence depends upon the steepness of the density-gradients which produce it. The terms *area of low pressure*, *cyclone*, *cyclonic storm*, and *storm* are often used interchangeably. In *area of low pressure* the primary reference is to the state of the barometer, in *cyclone* it is to the gyratory character of the atmospheric circulation, and in *storm* to the disturbance of the weather: but each term is extended to include the whole of the attendant phenomena.

And there arose a great *storm* of wind. Mark iv. 37.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless *storm*.
*Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 29.

2. Specifically—(*a*) Technically, in nautical use, a wind of force 11 on the Beaufort scale, being that in which a man-of-war could carry only storm-staysails.

The wind suddenly shifted in a heavy rain squall from SSE. to W., and increased to a *storm;* at 12 noon the barometer read lowest, and the wind was blowing a *storm*.
*Monthly Weather Review* (1887), p. 40.

(*b*) A fall of snow. (*c*) A prolonged frost. [Prov. Eng.] Hence, figuratively—3. A tempestuous flight or descent of objects fiercely hurled: as, a *storm* of missiles.

No drizzling shower,
But rattling *storm* of arrows barb'd with fire.
*Milton*, P. L., vi. 546.

4. A violent disturbance or agitation of human society; a civil, political, or domestic commotion; a tumult; a clamor.

I will stir up in England some black *storm*
Shall blow ten thousand souls to heaven or hell.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 349.

5. A destructive or overwhelming calamity; extremity of adversity or disaster.

Having passed many bitter brunts and blastes of vengeaunce, they dread no *stormes* of Fortune.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., February, Embleme.

An old man, broken with the *storms* of state.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 21.

6. A vehement or passionate outbreak, as of some emotion, or of the expression of such emotion: as, a *storm* of indignation; a *storm* of applause; a *storm* of hisses.

Mark'd you not how her sister
Began to scold and raise up such a *storm*?
*Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 1. 177.

Her bosom shaken with a sudden *storm* of sighs.
*Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

7. *Milit.*, a violent assault on a fortified place or strong position; a dashing attempt by troops to capture a fortified place, as by scaling the walls or forcing the gates.

How by *storm* the walls were won,
Or how the victor sacked and burnt the town.
*Dryden*.

**Cyclonic storm**, one that accompanies or is caused by a cyclone.—**Electric storm**. See *electric*.—**Eye of a storm**, the calm region at the center of a violent cyclonic storm, where the clouds clear away and blue sky appears—occurring mostly in the tropics, but also experienced more or less perfectly in higher latitudes. This phenomenon is due to the circumstance that the winds immediately bordering the central area blow circularly around it, leaving a region of calm. The centrifugal force of the wind intensifies the diminution of pressure, and develops a tendency toward a gently descending current from above, and a consequent clearing of the sky.—**High-area storm**, a storm associated with an area of high pressure.—**Low-area storm**. Same as *cyclonic storm*.—**Magnetic storm**, **revolving storm**, etc., **storm**. See the adjectives.—**Storm and stress** (a translation of the German *Sturm und Drang*, alluding to a drama by Klinger, "Sturm und Drang"), a name given to a period in German literary history (about 1770 to 1790) influenced by a group of younger writers whose works were characterized by passion and reaction from the old methods; hence, a proverbial phrase for unrest or agitation.—**To take by storm**. (*a*) *Milit.*, to carry by assault. See def. 7.

The recollection of the victory of Roanoke imparted to the Federals that assurance which is a great element of success; they knew that a battery could be *taken by storm*.
*Comte de Paris*, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 587.

(*b*) To captivate or carry away by surprising or delighting: as, the new singer has *taken* the town *by storm*.—**Wind-storm**, a storm with heavy wind, without precipitation.—**Syn. 1.** *Tempest*, etc. See *wind*[2].

**storm** (stôrm), *v.* [< ME. *stormen, sturmen,* < AS. *styrman* = D. MLG. LG. *stormen* = OHG. *sturman,* MHG. G. *stürmen* = Icel. *styrma* = Sw. *storma* = Dan. *storme,* storm; cf. It. *stormire,* make a noise, *stormeggiare,* ring the storm-bell, throng together; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To blow with great force; also, to rain, hail, snow, or sleet, especially with violence: used impersonally: as, it *storms.*—2. To fume; scold; rage; be in a violent agitation or passion; raise a tempest.

> The Dolphin then, discrying Land (at last),
> *Stormes* with himselfe for hauing made such haste.
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

> When . . . I see a gentleman lose his money with serenity, I recognise in him all the great qualities of a philosopher. If he *storms* and invokes the gods, I lament that he is not placed at the head of a regiment.
> *Steele,* Guardian, No. 174.

3. To move with violence; rush angrily or impetuously: as, he *stormed* about the room.

> Bobby Wick *stormed* through the tents of his Company.
> *R. Kipling,* Only a Subaltern.

**II.** *trans.* To attack and attempt to take possession of, as by scaling walls or forcing gates or breaches; assault: as, to *storm* a fortified town: often used figuratively.

> With eager warmth they fight, ambitious all
> Who first shall *storm* the breach, or mount the wall.
> *Addison,* To the King.

**storm-area** (stôrm'ā″rē-ă), *n.* The area covered by a storm; the region within the closed isobars surrounding a center of low pressure. In the United States this region is generally an oval whose length is, on the average, nearly twice its width. Its longest diameter may be turned in any azimuth, but is most frequently directed to a point between north and north 60° east. Over the ocean storm-areas are generally nearly circular.

**storm-beat, storm-beaten** (stôrm'bēt, -bē″tn), *a.* Beaten or damaged by storms.

**storm-belt** (stôrm'belt), *n.* A belt of maximum storm-frequency. On charts containing a large number of storm-tracks the paths are found to be mostly divided into several well-defined groups whose loci form natural storm-belts. In the United States three storm-belts are distinguished: (1) that of storms which appear in the northwest British provinces, advance eastward to the lake region, and thence down the St. Lawrence valley; (2) that of storms which originate in the southwest near the Gulf of Mexico, and move northeastward to the lakes; (3) that of the West India hurricanes, which first move westerly, and then northeastward along the Atlantic coast. Over Europe three storm-belts may be distinguished: one lying across the northern Mediterranean, one across the North Sea and the Baltic, and one northeast and southwest off the coast of Norway and the British Isles. Also called *storm-zone.*

**storm-bird** (stôrm'bėrd), *n.* 1. A petrel; one of the birds of the family *Procellariidæ,* including the albatrosses, fulmars, etc., as well as those to which the name *petrel* is more commonly applied; specifically, the stormy petrel. See cut under *petrel.*—2. A bird that indicates or seems to foretell bad weather by its cries or other actions, as a storm-cock. Compare *rain-bird.*

**storm-bound** (stôrm'bound), *a.* Confined or delayed by storms; relating to hindrance by storms: as, we were *storm-bound* in port.

> Weeks of *storm-bound* inactivity.
> *Carlyle,* To John Carlyle, Feb. 11, 1830.

**storm-card** (stôrm'kärd), *n.* A transparent card containing lines to represent the wind-directions in all quarters of a cyclonic storm: devised by Reid as an aid to seamen in avoiding dangerous storms. When the card is drawn to suitable scale, and placed over the position of a vessel on a chart, so that the observed wind-direction and the same wind-direction on the card are brought into coincidence, the bearing of the center of the card from the point of observation indicates the direction of the center of the storm. Knowing the direction of the storm-center, its probable path can be laid down with considerable precision, and the best course for the vessel may then be determined. It is now known that a storm-card cannot universally be used to discover the bearing of a storm-center, for the angle between the wind and the radius varies in different latitudes, and is different at different distances from the center. Also called *storm-circle, storm-compass.*

**storm-center** (stôrm'sen″tėr), *n.* The position of lowest pressure in a cyclonic storm. In the typical case the wind throughout the storm-area blows spirally inward toward the storm-center, changing from a radial to an approximately circular path, and increasing in force as the center is approached. The center itself is an area of comparative calm, accompanied by a partial or complete clearing away of the clouds, and a mild temperature. (See *eye of a storm,* under *storm.*) Violent ocean storms frequently exemplify this typical description; but in land storms, which present irregularities of all kinds, these conditions are in general only partially realized.

**storm-circle** (stôrm'sėr″kl), *n.* Same as *storm-card.*

**storm-cloud** (stôrm'kloud), *n.* A cloud that brings or threatens storm.

**storm-cock** (stôrm'kok), *n.* 1. The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris;* also, the mistlethrush, *T. viscivorus.*

> Its song . . . it [the missel] begins . . . very early in the spring, often with the new year, in blowing showery weather, which makes the inhabitants of Hampshire call it the *storm-cock.* *Pennant,* Brit. Zoöl. (ed. 1776), I. 302.

2. The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.* [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

**storm-compass** (stôrm'kum″pas), *n.* Same as *storm-card.*

**storm-cone** (stôrm'kōn), *n.* A cone consisting of tarred canvas extended on a frame 3 feet high and 3 feet wide at the base, used either alone or along with the drum as a storm-signal. See cut under *storm-signal.* [Eng.]

**storm-current** (stôrm'kur″ent), *n.* A surface sea-current produced by the force of the wind in a storm. Such a current frequently outruns its generating storm, and affords the first announcement thereof on a distant shore by increasing there the intensity of the usual current or by changing its set.

**storm-door** (stôrm'dōr), *n.* An outer or additional door for protection against inclement weather: in general used temporarily, for the winter only.

**storm-drum** (stôrm'drum), *n.* A cylinder of tarred canvas extended on a hoop 3 feet high and 3 feet wide, hoisted in conjunction with the cone as a storm-signal. See *storm-signal.* [Eng.]

**stormer** (stôr'mėr), *n.* [< *storm* + *-er*[1].] One who storms; specifically (*milit.*), a member of an assaulting party.

**storm-finch** (stôrm'finch), *n.* See *finch*[1], and cut under *petrel.*

**storm-flag** (stôrm'flag), *n.* See *storm-signal.*

**stormful** (stôrm'fůl), *a.* [< *storm* + *-ful.*] Abounding with storms.

> They know what spirit brews the *stormful* day.
> *Collins,* Ode on the Popular Superstitions of the Highlands.

**stormfulness** (stôrm'fůl-nes), *n.* The state of being stormful; stormy character or condition. *Coleridge.*

**storm-glass** (stôrm'glȧs), *n.* A hermetically sealed tube containing an alcoholic solution of camphor, together with crystals of nitrate of potash and ammonium chlorid: so named because an increase in the amount of the precipitate was supposed to indicate the approach of stormy weather. The changes in the amount of the precipitate are due solely to variations of temperature, and the instrument is simply a chemical thermoscope.

**storm-house** (stôrm'hous), *n.* A temporary shelter for men employed in construcṭing or guarding railroads, or other works in exposed situations.

**stormily** (stôr'mi-li), *adv.* In a stormy manner; tempestuously.

**storminess** (stôr'mi-nes), *n.* The state of being stormy, or of being agitated or visited by violent winds; tempestuousness; impetuousness; violence.

**storming-party** (stôr'ming-pär″ti), *n.* *Milit.,* the party to whom is assigned the duty of making the first assault in storming an enemy's works.

**storm-kite** (stôrm'kīt), *n.* A device, on the principle of a kite, for carrying a rope from a ship to the shore in a storm.

**stormless** (stôrm'les), *a.* [< *storm* + *-less.*] Free from storms; without storm.

> Our waking thoughts
> Suffer a *stormless* shipwreck in the pools
> Of sullen slumber. *Tennyson,* Harold, v. 1.

**storm-pane** (stôrm'pān), *n.* An extra square of glass fitted in a frame provided with clamps, used to fit over a window in an exposed building, as a lighthouse, in case of breakage.

**storm-path** (stôrm'pȧth), *n.* Same as *storm-track.*

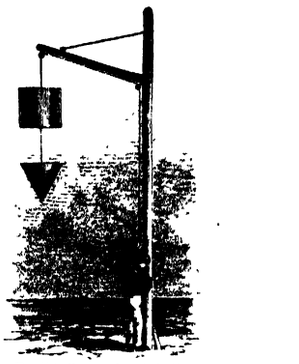
**storm-pavement** (stôrm'pāv″ment), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.,* a sloping stone pavement lining the sea-face of a pier or breakwater. *E. H. Knight.*

**storm-petrel** (stôrm'pet″rel), *n.* A small blackish petrel, belonging to the genus *Procellaria* as now restricted, or to one of a few closely related genera, as *Oceanites, Cymochorea,* and *Halocyptena.* The three best-known storm-petrels are *Procellaria pelagica, Cymochorea leucorrhoa,* and *Oceanites oceanicus.* All are also called *Mother Carey's chickens.* See cut under *petrel.* The form *stormy petrel* is also common.

**storm-proof** (stôrm'prōf), *a.* Proof against storms or stress of weather.

**storm-sail** (stôrm'sāl), *n.* A sail made of very stout canvas, of smaller size than the corresponding sail in ordinary use, set in squally or heavy weather.

**storm-signal** (stôrm'sig′nal), *n.* A signal displayed on sea-coasts and lake-shores for indicating the expected prevalence of high winds or storms. For this purpose flags and lanterns are used in the United States, and a cone and drum in Great Britain. In the practice of the United States Weather Bureau, a red flag with black center is displayed by day when a violent storm is expected, and an additional pennant indicates the quadrant of the probable wind-direction, as follows: red pennant above flag, northeasterly winds; red pennant below flag, southeasterly winds; white pennant above flag, northwesterly winds; white pennant below flag, southwesterly winds. By night, a red light indicates easterly winds, and a white light above a red light indicates westerly winds. In the British system the inverted cone indicates a south gale, the upright cone a north gale, while the addition of the drum indicates that the winds are expected to be of marked violence. See *weather-signal.*



English Storm-signal, indicating dangerous winds from the south.

**storm-stay** (stôrm'stā), *n.* A stay on which a storm-sail is set.

**storm-stayed** (stôrm'stād), *a.* Prevented from proceeding on, or interrupted in the course of, a journey or voyage by storms or stress of weather.

**storm-stone** (stôrm'stōn), *n.* Same as *thunderbolt.*

**storm-tossed** (stôrm'tost), *a.* Tossed about by storm or tempest: as, a *storm-tossed* bark; hence, agitated by conflicting passions or emotions: as, his *storm-tossed* spirit is at rest.

**storm-track** (stôrm'trak), *n.* The path traversed by the center of a cyclonic storm. North of the parallel of 30° storm-tracks almost invariably pursue an easterly course, having generally a northerly inclination. Within the tropics storm-tracks almost invariably tend westerly, generally with an inclination toward the pole; they have rarely, if ever, been traced nearer to the equator than 6°. Continuous storm-tracks are sometimes traced across North America, the Atlantic ocean, and Europe; but in general less than 12 per cent. of the storms leaving America reach the European coast.

**storm-wind** (stôrm'wind), *n.* The wind or blast of a storm or tempest; a hurricane; also, a wind that brings a storm.

> Then comes, with an awful roar,
> Gathering and sounding on,
> The *storm-wind* from Labrador,
> The wind Euroclydon,
> The *storm-wind!*
> *Longfellow,* Midnight Mass.

**storm-window** (stôrm'win″dō), *n.* 1. An outer window to protect the inner from inclemency of the weather.—2. A window raised from the roof and slated above and on each side.

**stormy** (stôr'mi), *a.* [< ME. *stormi,* < AS. *stormig* (= D. Sw. *stormig* = MHG. *sturmic,* G. *stürmig*), < *storm,* storm: see *storm.*] 1. Characterized by storm or tempest, or by high winds; tempestuous; boisterous: as, a *stormy* season.

> No cloudy show of *stormy* blustering weather
> Doth yet in his fair welkin once appear.
> *Shak.,* Lucrece, l. 115.

> His trumpet has often been heard by the neighbors, of a *stormy* night, mingling with the howling of the blast.
> *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 448.

2. Characterized by violent disturbances or contentions; agitated; turbulent.

> For love is yet the moste *stormy* lyf,
> Right of hymself, that ever was begonne.
> *Chaucer,* Troilus, ii. 778.

> His [Warren Hastings's] administration, so eventful and *stormy,* closed in almost perfect quiet.
> *Macaulay,* Warren Hastings.

3. Violent; passionate; easily roused to anger or strife.

> The lives of all your loving complices
> Lean on your health; the which, if you give o'er
> To *stormy* passion, must perforce decay.
> *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 165.

> The *stormy* chiefs of a desert but extensive domain.
> *Scott.*

4. Associated with storms, as seen in them or supposed to presage them: specifically, in ornithology, noting certain petrels.—**Stormy petrel.** Same as *storm-petrel.*—**Syn. 1.** Windy, gusty, squally, blustering. See *wind*[2].

**storm-zone** (stôrm'zōn), *n.* Same as *storm-belt.*

> The regions between 40° and 70° latitude are the great *storm zones* of the world.
> *R. Hinman,* Eclectic Physical Geography, p. 94.

**stornello** (stôr-nel'lō), *n.*; pl. *stornelli* (-li). [It.] A form of Italian folk-song, usually improvised and either sentimental or satirical.

The Tuscan and Umbrian *stornello* is much shorter [than the rispetto], consisting, indeed, of a hemistich naming some natural object which suggests the motive of the little poem. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 272.

**Storthing** (stōr'ting), *n.* [< Dan. Norw. *storthing* (= Icel. *stōrthing*), great or high court, parliament, < *stor* (= Sw. *stor* = Icel. *stōrr* = AS. *stōr*, > E. *stoor*), great, + *thing* = Sw. *ting* = Icel. *thing*, assembly, meeting, = AS. *thing*: see *thing*².] The national parliament of Norway. It is composed of 114 members, who are chosen by indirect election. The Storthing is convened every year, and divides itself into an upper house (Lagthing) and a lower house (Odelsthing). The former is composed of one fourth, and the latter of three fourths of the members. See *Lagthing* and *Odelsthing*.

**storvent.** Preterit plural and past participle of Middle English *sterven*, die. See *starve*.

**story**¹ (stō'ri), *n.*; pl. *stories* (-riz). [< ME. *storie*, *storye* (cf. It. *storia*, < LL. *storia*), an aphetic form of *istorie*, *historie*, history: see *history*.] 1. A connected account or narration, oral or written, of events of the past; history.

The prime vertue of *Story* is verity.
*Howell*, Vocall Forrest, Pref.

She was well versed in the Greek and Roman *story*, and was not unskilled in that of France and England.
*Swift*, Death of Stella.

There 's themes enough in Caledonian *story*
Would show the tragic muse in a' her glory.
*Burns*, Prologue for Mr. Sutherland's Benefit.

2. An account of an event or incident; a relation; a recital: as, *stories* of bravery.

A lered man, to lere the [teach thee]
. . . of gode Friday the *storye*.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 447.

And tell sad *stories* of the death of kings;
How some have been deposed, some slain in war.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2. 156.

To make short of a long *story*, . . . I have been bred up from childhood with great expectations.
*Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, vi.

3. In *lit.*, a narrative, either true or fictitious, in prose or verse; a tale, written in a more or less imaginative style, of that which has happened or is supposed to have happened; specifically, a fictitious tale, shorter and less elaborate than a novel; a short romance; a folk-tale.

Call up him that left half-told
The *story* of Cambuscan bold,
Of Camball and of Algarsife,
And who had Canace to wife.
*Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 110.

Voltaire has a curious essay to show that most of our best modern *stories* and plots originally belonged to the eastern nations. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., I. 174.

4. The facts or events in a given case considered in their sequence, whether related or not; the experience or career of an individual: as, the *story* of a foundling; his is a sad *story*.

Weep with me, all you that read
This little *story*.
*B. Jonson*, Epitaph on Salathiel Pavy.

There was not a grave in the church-yard but had its *story*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 206.

5. An anecdote: as, a speech abounding in good *stories*.

I will go yet furth r, and affirm that the success of a *story* very often depends upon the make of the body, and formation of the features, of him who relates it.
*Steele*, Guardian, No. 42.

Sometimes I recorded a *story*, a jest, or a pun for consideration. *O. W. Holmes*, The Atlantic, LXVI. 666.

6. A report; an account; a statement; anything told: often used slightingly: as, according to his *story*, he did wonders.

*Fal.* You confess, then, you picked my pocket?
*Prince.* It appears so by the *story*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 191.

All for a slanderous *story*, that cost me many a tear.
*Tennyson*, The Grandmother.

7. A falsehood; a lie; a fib. [Colloq. and euphemistic.]

I wrote the lines; . . . owned them; he told *stories*. (Signed) Thomas Ingoldsby.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 116, note.

8. The plot or intrigue of a novel or drama: as, many persons read a novel, or are interested in a play, only for the *story*.

It is thought clever to write a novel with no *story* at all, or at least with a very dull one.
*R. L. Stevenson*, A Gossip on Romance.

9†. A scene from history, legend, or romance, depicted by means of painting, sculpture, needlework, or other art of design.

The walles also of all the body of the Chirche, from the pyllers to the Rooff, be poyntyd with *storys* from the begynnyng of the world.
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 49.

To erect greate Chapells, . . . to paint faire *stories*, and to make rich ornaments.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 341.

There 's his chamber, . . . 'tis painted about with the *story* of the Prodigal, fresh and new.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 5. 8.

**Blind story**, a pointless tale.—**To be in a** or **one story**†, **to be in the same story**†, to agree in testimony; give the same account.

So I find they *are* all *in a story*.
*Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** *Relation*, *Narration*, etc. (see *account*); record, chronicle, annals.—**2.** *Anecdote*, *Story*. See *anecdote*.—**3.** Tale, fiction, fable, tradition, legend.—**4.** Memoir, life, biography.

**story**¹ (stō'ri), *v.*; pret. and pp. *storied*, ppr. *storying*. [< *story*¹, *n.* Cf. *history*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To tell or describe in historical relation; make the subject of a narrative, tale, or legend; relate.

Pigmies (those diminutive people, or sort of apes or satyrs, so much resembling the little men *storied* under that name). *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 261.

What the sage poets, taught by the heavenly Muse,
*Storied* of old in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimeras, and enchanted isles.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 516.

2. To ornament with sculptured or painted scenes from history or legend. Compare *storied*².

**II.** *intrans.* To relate; narrate.

Cupid, if *storying* Legends tell aright,
Once framed a rich Elixir of Delight.
*Coleridge*, Composition of a Kiss.

**story**² (stō'ri), *n.* [Sometimes *storey*, early mod. E. *storie*, *stourie*; < ME. *story*, prob. < OF. **estoree*, a building, a thing built, < *estoree*, fem. pp. of *estorer*, build, < L. *instaurare*, erect, build, etc.: see *store*³, *v.*] 1†. A building; an edifice.

Hii [they] bygonne her heye tounes strengthy [strengthen] vaste aboute,
Her castles & *storys*, that hii myghte be ynne in doute [danger]. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 181.

2. A stage or floor of a building; hence, a subdivision of the height of a house; a set of rooms on the same level or floor. A story comprehends the distance from one floor to another: as, a *story* of nine, twelve, or sixteen feet elevation.

They founde the kyng in his pallaice sittynge vppon a floure or *stourie* made of the leaues of date trees wrought after a curious diuise lyke a certeyne kynde of mattes.
*R. Eden*, tr. of Antonio Pigafetta (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 257).

Upon the ground *storey* a fair gallery, open, upon pillars; and upon the third *storey* likewise an open gallery upon pillars, to take the prospect and freshness of the garden. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

**Attic story.** See *attic*², 1.—**Mezzanine story.** Same as *entresol*.—**The upper story**, the brain; the wits. [Familiar and ludicrous.]

He 's a good sort o' man, for all he 's not overburthen'd i' *th' upper storey*. *George Eliot*, Amos Barton, i.

**story-book** (stō'ri-bůk), *n.* A book containing one or more stories or tales; a printed collection of short tales.

If you want to make presents of *story-books* to children, his [Richter's] are the best you can now get.
*Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, App.

**story-post** (stō'ri-pōst), *n.* In *building*, an upright post supporting a beam on which rests a floor or a wall, as when the whole front of a ground floor is glazed.

**story-rod** (stō'ri-rod), *n.* A wooden strip used in setting up a staircase. It is equal in height to the staircase, and is divided according to the number of stairs.

**story-teller** (stō'ri-tel″ėr), *n.* 1. One who tells stories, true or fictitious, whether orally or in writing. Specifically—(*a*) One whose calling is the recitation of tales in public: as, the *story-tellers* of Arabia.

"Master," said he [Achmet], "I know many stories, such as the *story-tellers* relate in the coffee-houses of Cairo."
*B. Taylor*, Journey to Central Africa, xix.

(*b*) One given to relating anecdotes: as, a good *story-teller* at a dinner-table.

Good company will be no longer pestered with dull, dry, tedious *storytellers*. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

(*c*) One who tells falsehoods; a fibber. [Colloq. and euphemistic.]

Becky gave her brother-in-law a bottle of white wine, some that Rawdon had brought with him from France, . . . the little *story-teller* said.
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xliv.

**story-telling** (stō'ri-tel″ing), *n.* 1. The act or art of relating stories, true or fictitious.

*Story-telling* . . . is not perfect without proper gesticulations of the body, which naturally attend such merry emotions of the mind. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 42.

2. The telling of fibs; lying. [Colloq. and euphemistic.]

**story-writer** (stō'ri-rī″tėr), *n.* 1. A writer of stories.

The *story-writer's* and play-writer's danger is that they will get their characters mixed, and make A say what B ought to have said.
*O. W. Holmes*, Atlantic Monthly, LXVI. 664.

2†. A historian; a chronicler.

Rathumus the *storywriter*, and Semellius the scribe, . . . and the judges. 1 Esd. ii. 17.

**stosh** (stosh), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Fish-offal; gurry; especially, a thick paste made by grinding slivers in a bait-mill, and used as toll-bait; chum; pomace.

**stot**¹ (stot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stotte*; < ME. *stot*, *stott*, *stotte*, a horse, a bullock; cf. Icel. *stūtr*, a bull, the butt-end of a horn, a stumpy thing, = Sw. *stut*, a bullock, also a blow, bang, dial. a young ox, a young man, = Norw. *stut*, a bullock, also an ox-horn, = Dan. *stud*, a bullock; prob. lit. 'pusher,' from the root of D. *stooten* = G. *stossen*, push, thrust, strike, = Icel. *stauta*, strike, beat, stutter, = Sw. *stöta* = Dan. *stöde*, strike, push, thrust, = Goth. *stautan*, strike. Cf. *stoat*, *stote*¹.] 1†. A horse; a stallion.

This reve sat upon a ful good *stot*,
That was al pomely grey and highte Scot.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 615.

2. A young ox; a steer.

And Grace gaue Pieres of his goodnesse foure *stottis*,
Al that his oxen eryed they to harwe after.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 262.

To procure restitution in integrum of every stirk and *stot* that the chief . . . and his clan had stolen since the days of Malcolm Canmore. *Scott*, Waverley, xv.

The woman would work — ay, and get up at any hour; and the strength of a *stot* she had.
*W. Black*, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 889.

3. A weasel; a stoat. See cut under *stoat*.

Lamb, wolf, fox, leopard, minx, *stot*, miniver.
*Middleton*, Triumphs of Love and Antiquity.

[The name was formerly applied in contempt to a human being.

"Nay, olde *stot*, that is not myn entente,"
Quod this somonour, "for to repente me."
*Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 332.]

**stot**² (stot), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *stotted*, ppr. *stotting*. [Formerly *stote*; < ME. *stoten*; = D. *stooten*, push, etc.: see *stot*¹, and cf. *stotter*, *stut*, *stutter*¹.] 1. To stumble; walk irregularly; bounce in walking. Compare *stoit*. [Prov. Eng.]

They *stotted* along side by side.
*Miss Ferrier*, Inheritance, ii. 367.

2. To rebound, as a ball. [Prov. Eng.]

**stotayt**, *v. i.* [ME. *stotayen*, *stotaien*, < OF. *estoteier*, *estotier*, *estoutoier*, etc., be thrown into disorder, tr. throw into disorder, maltreat (< *estout*, *estot*, etc., rash, bold, stout: see *stout*¹), but in sense confused with *stoten*, stumble: see *stot*².] To stumble; stagger.

Than he *stotays* for made, and alle his strenghe faylez,
Lokes upe to the lyfte, and alle his lyre chaunges!
Downne he sweys fulle swythe, and in a swoune fallys!
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4272.

**stote**¹, *n.* See *stoat*.

**stote**²†, *v.* See *stot*² and *stut*¹.

**stoter**†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *stotter*.

**stoteye**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *estotie*, *estoutie*, *estutie*, boldness, rashness, < *estout*, *estot*, bold, stout: see *stout*¹.] Cunning; stratagem.

Hade he had his ost he wold [haue] a-saide there
To haue with *stoteye* & strengthe stoutli hire wonne.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4985.

**stotter** (stot'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *stoteren*; freq. of *stot*². Cf. *stutter*¹.] **I.** *intrans.* To stumble. [Prov. Eng.]

**II.** *trans.* To affect with staggers.

He'd teh what bullock's fate was tragick
So right, some thought he dealt in magick;
And as well knew, by wisdom outward,
What ox must fall, or sheep be *stotered*.
*D'Urfey*, Colin's Walk, i. (*Davies.*)

**stouk**, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *stook*.

**stound**¹† (stound), *n.* [< ME. *stounde*, *stund*, *stunt*, *stunde*, < AS. *stund*, a time, space of time, season, = OS. *stunda* = OFries. *stunde*, *stonde* = MD. *stonde*, a time, while, moment, D. *stond*, a moment, = MLG. *stunde*, *stunt*, LG. *stunde* = OHG. *stunta*, *stunt*, MHG. *stunde*, a time, while, hour, G. *stunde*, an hour, = Icel. Sw. Dan. *stund*, a time, while, hour, moment; perhaps orig. 'a point of resting or standing,' and akin to *stand*.] A time; a short time; a while; a moment; an instant.

Now lat us stynte of Troylus a *stounde*.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 1086.

Soe death is heer & yonder in one *stound*.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

**Upon a stound**, in a moment.

**stound**² (stound), *v. i.* [Also *stoun*; = Icel. *stynja* = Dan. *stönne* = D. *stenen* = LG. *stenen*, *stönen*, > G. *stöhnen*, groan. Cf. *stound*², *n.*] 1. To ache; smart. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To long;

pine: as, the cows *stound* for grass. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stound**[2]†, *n.* [ME.: see *stound*[2], *v.*] Sorrow; grief; longing.

To putte awey the *stoundes* stronge,
Which in me lasten alle to longe.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2639.

**stound**[3] (stound), *v. t.* [A var. of *stun*[1], as *astound* of *astun*, *aston*: see *stun*[1], *stony*[2], *aston*, *astun*, etc.] 1. To stun as with strokes; beat heavily: as, to *stound* the ears with the strokes of a bell. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To astound; amaze.

Your wrath, weak boy? Tremble at mine unless
Retraction follow close upon the heels
Of that late *stounding* insult.
*Keats*, Otho the Great, iv. 2. 95.

**stound**[3] (stound), *n.* [< *stound*[3], *v.*] 1. A stunning blow or stroke; the force of a blow.

Like to a mazed steare,
That yet of mortall stroke the *stound* doth beare.
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vi. 37.

2. Astonishment; amazement; bewilderment.

Thus we stood as in a *stound*,
And wet with tears, like dew, the ground.
*Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Prol., l. 23.

**stound**[4]† (stound). An obsolete past participle of *stun*[1]. *Spenser.*

**stound**[5] (stound), *n.* [A dial. var. of *stond*, *stand*: see *stand*, *n.*] A vessel to contain small beer. [Prov. Eng.]

**stoundmeal**† (stound'mēl), *adv.* [< ME. *stoundmele*, *stoundemele*, < AS. *stundmǣlum*, at times, < *stund*, time, space of time (see *stound*[1]), + *mǣlum*, dat. pl. of *mǣl*, a time: see *meal*[2], and cf. *dropmeal*, *flockmeal*, *piecemeal*, *thousandmeal*, etc.] At times; at intervals; from moment to moment: also used adjectively.

The lyf of love is fulle contrarie,
Which *stoundemele* can ofte varie.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2304.

This wynde that moore and moore
Thus *stoundemele* encresseth in my face.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 674.

**stoup.** See *stoop*[1], *stoop*[2], *stoop*[4].

**stour**[1], *a.* See *stoor*[1].

**stour**[2], *v.* and *n.* See *stoor*[2].

**stour**[3] (stour or stör), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stowre*, Sc. also *sture*; < ME. *stour*, *store*, *stor*, *stur*, < OF. *estor*, *estour* (also rarely *estorme*, also *estormie*, *estourmie*, *esturmie*), a tumult, conflict, assault, shock, battle, = Pr. *estor* = It. *stormo*, dial. *sturm*, tumult, noise, bustle, throng, troop, band, < OHG. *sturm*, storm, battle, = E. *storm*: see *storm*. For the loss of the final *m* in OF., cf. OF. *tour*, turn, *jour*, day, etc., with loss of final *n* (see *turn*, *tour*[2]).] 1. Tumult; conflict; a warlike encounter; shock of arms; battle.

Men sen al day and reden ek in storyes
That after sharpe *stoures* ben oft victories.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1066.

His horsemen they raid sturdily,
And stude about him in the *stoure*.
*Raid of the Reidswire* (Child's Ballads, VI. 135).

2†. A fit; a paroxysm.

Which suddein fitt, and halfe extatick *stoure*,
When the two fearefull wemen saw, they grew
Greatly confused in behaveoure.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. iii. 50.

3†. Encounter; time or place of meeting.

Maidens blush when they kiss men;
So did Phillis at that *stowre*;
Her face was like the rose flower.
*Greene*, The Shepherd's Ode (trans.).

**stour**[4] (stour), *n.* [Also *stower*; < ME. *stoure*, *stourre*, < Icel. *staurr*, a stake, pale; perhaps akin to Gr. σταυρός, a stake, cross: see *stver*[1] and *staurus*.] 1. A stake.

And if he wille no te do soo, I salle late hym witt that ȝe salle sende a grete powere to his citee, and bryne it up stikke and *stourre*.
*MS. Lincoln* A. 1. 17, f. 41. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A round of a ladder.—3. A stave in the side of a wagon. *Halliwell.*—4. A long pole by which barges are propelled against the stream. Also called *poy*. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

**Stourbridge clay.** A refractory clay from Stourbridge, in Worcestershire, England, occurring in the coal-measures, extensively worked for the manufacture of fire-brick and crucibles.

**stoured** (stourd), *a.* [Early mod. E. *stowered*; < *stour*[4] + *-ed*[2].] Staked. [Prov. Eng.]

Standyng together at a comon wateryng place ther called Hedgedyke, lately *stowered* for catall to drynke at.
*Archæologia*, XXIII. 23. (*Halliwell.*)

**stournesst, stoury.** Same as *stoorness*, *stoory*.

**stout**[1] (stout), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *stout*, *stowte*, sometimes *stought*; < OF. *stout*, *estout*, *estolt*, *estot*, *estut*, F. dial. *stout*, proud, = Pr. *estout*, stout, bold, valiant, rash, impetuous, violent, < MD. *stolt*, D. *stout*, stout, bold, rash, also stupid (influenced by It. *stolto*, silly, < L. *stultus*: see *stultify*), = AS. *stolt* = OFries. *stult* = MLG. LG. *stolt* = OHG. MHG. G. *stolz*, proud (MHG. also foolish, due to the influence of the It. word), = Icel. *stoltr* = Sw. Dan. *stolt*, proud; perhaps akin to *stilt*. Hence ult. (< OF.) ME. *stotay*, *stoteye*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Bold; valiant; brave; daring.

So sterne he was & *stoute* & swiche st[r]okes lent;
Was non so stif stelen wede that with-stod his wepen.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3535.

Verily Christian did here play the man, and showed himself as *stout* as Hercules could, had he been here.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 286.

Have you a *stout* heart? Nerves fit for sliding panels and tapestry? *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, xx.

2†. Proud; haughty.

I was hig of herte and *stowte*,
And in my clothing wondre gay.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

As *stout* and proud as he were lord of all.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 187.

3. Firm; resolute; persistent; stubborn.

He was a great Becketist—viz, a *stout* opposer of Regal Power over Spiritual Persons.
*Fuller*, Worthies, Wilts, II. 407.

Shakespeare was Article XL. of *stout* old Doctor Portman's creed. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, ix.

4. Hardy; vigorous; lusty; sturdy.

The people of this part of Candia are *stout* men, and drive a great coasting trade round the island in small boats, by carrying wood, corn, and other merchandizes.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 241.

Seven braw fellows, *stout* and able
To serve their king and country weel.
*Burns*, Dedication to G. Hamilton.

5. Firm; sound; stanch; strong.

The *stoutest* vessel to the storm gave way.
*Dryden*, Æneid, i. 170.

6. Solid; substantial.

With blithe air of open fellowship,
Brought from the cupboard wine and *stouter* cheer.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, ii.

7. Bulky in figure; thick-set; corpulent.

Mrs. Reed was rather a *stout* woman; but . . . she ran nimbly up the stair. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, iv.

=**Syn. 1.** Valorous, manful, gallant.—**4** and **5.** *Stalwart*, *Sturdy*, etc. See *robust*.

**II.** *n.* Strong ale or beer of any sort; hence, since the introduction of porter, porter of extra strength: as, Dublin *stout*.

The waiter's hands, that reach
To each his perfect pint of *stout*.
*Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

**stout**[1] (stout), *v.* [< ME. *stouten*; < *stout*[1], *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To be bold or defiant.

Lewed man, thou shalt cursyng doute,
And to thy prest thou shalt nat *stoute*
*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 72. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To persist; endure: with an impersonal *it*. [Prov. Eng.]

We *stouted it* out and lived.
*Annals of Phila. and Penn.*, I. 385.

**II.**† *trans.* To dare; defy; resist.

For no man ful comunly
Bosecheth a wyfe of foly,
But there the wyfe ys aboute
The gode man for to *stoute*
*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 20. (*Halliwell.*)

**stout**[2] (stout), *n.* [Also *stut*; < ME. *stout*, *stut*, < AS. *stūt*, a gnat.] 1. A gnat.—2. A gadfly. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]—3†. A firefly or miller.

*Pirausta*, a fire-flye; . . . some call it a candle-flie, a *stout*, a miller-fowle, or bishop. *Florio.*

**stout-dart** (stout'därt), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Agrotis ravida*.

**stouten** (stout'n), *v. t.* [< *stout*[1] + *-en*[1].] To make stout; strengthen. [Rare.]

The pronounced realist is a useful fellow-creature, but so also the pronounced idealist—*stouten* his work though you well may with a tincture of modern reality.
*R. W. Gilder*, New Princeton Rev., IV. 12.

**stouth** (stouth), *n.* [< ME. *stouth*, stealth, < Icel. *stuldr* = Sw. *stöld*, stealth: see *stealth*.] Theft; stealth; also, a clandestine transaction. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

Sum rownys till his fallow thaym betwene,
Hys mery *stouth* and pastyme lait ȝistrene.
*Gavin Douglas*, Æneid, xii., Prol., l. 212.

**stouth-and-routh** (stouth'and-routh'), *n.* [A Sc. riming formula, in which one of the words appears to be wrenched, as usual, from its lit. meaning: prob. orig. as if 'plunder and plenty,' i. e. much property acquired and inherited: *stouth*, theft, stealth (cf. *stouthrief*, robbery with violence, also provision, furniture); *routh*, plenty: see *routh*[3].] Plenty; abundance. [Scotch.]

It 's easy for your honour and the like o' you gentle folks to say sae, that hae *stouth-and-routh*, and fire and fending, and meat and claith, and sit dry and canny by the fireside. *Scott*, Antiquary, xl.

**stout-hearted** (stout'här"ted), *a.* Having a stout or brave heart; also, obstinate.

The *stouthearted* are spoiled; they have slept their sleep.
Ps. lxxvi. 5.

**stout-heartedness** (stout'här"ted-nes), *n.* The quality of being stout-hearted; courage; especially, moral courage.

If any one wants to see what German *stout-heartedness*, rectitude, and hard work could do for Syria, he had better go and live for a while in the German colony at Haifa.
*Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 366.

**stouthrief** (stouth'rēf), *n.* [Also corruptly *stouthrie*; < *stouth* + *reaf*, Sc. *rief*, *reif*, robbery: see *reaf*.] In *Scots law*, theft accompanied by violence; robbery; burglary. The term is usually applied in cases in which robbery is committed within a dwelling-house.

**stoutly** (stout'li), *adv.* [< ME. *stoutly*; < *stout* + *-ly*[2].] In a stout or sturdy manner; with boldness, stanchness, or resolution.

**stoutness** (stout'nes), *n.* [< ME. *stoutnes*; < *stout* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being stout, in any sense.

**stove**[1] (stōv), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stoove*, rarely *stouph*; not found in ME. and rare in AS. (see below); < MD. *stove*, a heated room, bath-room, also (with dim. *stofken*) a foot-stove used by women, later D. *stoof*, a stove, furnace, = MLG. *stove*, a heated room, bath-room, in gen. a room, LG. *stove*, usually *stave*, a bath-room, in gen. a room, = OHG. *stubā*, *stupā*, MHG. *stube*, a heated room, a bath-room, G. *stube*, a room (cf. OF. *estuve*, F. *étuve* = Pr. *estuba* = Sp. Pg. *estufa* = It. *stufa*, a bath-room, hothouse, < OHG.), = AS. *stofa*, a bath-room (glossing L. *balneum*), = Icel. *stofa*, *stufa*, a bath-room with a stove, = Sw. *stuga* = Dan. *stue*, a room; cf. OBulg. *istŭba*, *izba*, a tent, Bulg. a hut, cellar, = Sloven. *izba*, *jezba*, a room, = Serv. *izba*, a room, = Bohem. *izba*, *jizba* = Pol. *izba*, a bath-room, = Russ. *istŭba*, *izba*, a hut, dial. kitchen, = Albanian *isbe*, a cellar, = Rum. *izbe*, a stove, = Turk. *izbe*, a cellar, = OPruss. *stubo* = Lith. *stuba* = Lett. *istaba* = Finn. *tupa* = Hung. *szoba*, a bath-room; all prob. < OHG. or G. The orig. sense appears to have been 'a heated room.' The application of the name to a means of heating is comparatively recent. From the Teut., through OF., are derived E. *stew*[1] and *stive*[3], which are thus doublets of *stove*[1].] 1. A room, chamber, or house artificially warmed. [Obsolete except in the specific uses (*a*), (*b*), below.]

When a certain Frenchman came to visit Melanchthon he found him in his *stove*, with one hand dandling his child in the swaddling clouts and the other holding a book and reading it. *Fuller.*

When you have taken Care of your Horse, you come whole into the *Stove*, Boots, Baggage, Dirt and all, for that is a common Room for all Comers.
*N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 288.

Specifically—(*a*) In *hort.*, a glazed and artificially heated building for the culture of tender plants: the same as a greenhouse or hothouse, except that the stove maintains a higher temperature—not lower than 60° F. See *greenhouse*, *hothouse*, and *dry-stove*. [Eng.] (*b*) A drying-chamber, as for plants, extracts, conserves, etc.; also, a highly heated drying-room, used in various manufactures.

They are sumtimes inforced to rype and dry them [grain] in theyr *stooues* and hottes houses
*R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 292).

2†. A place for taking either liquid or vapor baths; a bath-house or bath-room.

In that village there was a *Stove*, into which the captaine went in the morning, requesting M. Garrard to go also to the same to wash himselfe.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 423.

There are in Fez a hundred bath-*stoues* well built, with foure Hals in each, and certaine Galleries without, in which they put off their clothes.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 617.

3. A closed or partly closed vessel or receiver in which fuel is burned, the radiated heat being utilized for warming a room or for cooking. Stoves are made of cast-iron and sheet-iron, and also of earthenware in the form of tiles cemented together, of plaster held together by a frame of wire, or the like, and of masonry solidly put together. The stoves of tiles, masonry, etc., radiate less heat than iron stoves, but when heated remain hot for a long time. Stoves are divided into the two main classes of cooking-stoves and warming-stoves, and are also classified according to the fuel used, as wood-stoves, gas-stoves, etc. There are many varieties, named according to their use, as the car-stove, camp-stove, foot-stove, tinmen's stove, etc., or according to some attachment, as a water-back stove. Warming-stoves range from

the open fireplace or Franklin stove to magazine and base-burning fireplaces and heaters for warming more than one room, which are more properly furnaces. The word was first used in English in this sense as applied to foot-stoves. See *foot-stove*, *oil-stove*, *gas-stove*.

> The sempstress speeds to Change with red-tipt nose;
> The Belgian *stove* beneath her footstool glows.
> *Gay*, Trivia, ii. 338.

4. In *ceram.*, a pottery-kiln.—5. In a furnace, the oven in which the blast is heated.—6. In *bookbinding*, an apparatus with which the finisher heats his tools, formerly made to burn charcoal, but latterly gas.—**Air-tight stove.** See *air-tight*.—**Bark-stove.** Same as *bark-bed*.—**Base-burning stove.** See *base-burning*.—**Camp-stove**, a small sheet-iron stove, light and portable, used for both cooking and heating, as in a tent.—**Cooking-stove**, a stove arranged especially for cooking, having ovens, and often a water-back, exposed to the heat of the fire, and pot-holes above the fire.—**Franklin stove**, a form of open stove invented by Benjamin Franklin in the early part of his life, and called by him "the Pennsylvania fireplace." The name is now given (*a*) to any open stove with or without doors that open widely, and with andirons or a grate similar to those of an ordinary fireplace; (*b*) to a kind of fireplace with back and sides of ironwork and some arrangement for heating the air in chambers which communicate with the room.—**Norwegian stove**, a chamber the walls of which are made as perfect non-conductors of heat as possible, used for cooking by enabling a pot or saucepan full of boiling water, placed in it, to retain its heat for a great length of time, thus stewing the meat, etc., which it may contain. The same chamber may be used as a refrigerator, as it keeps ice unmelted for a long time.—**Rotary stove.** See *rotary oven*, under *oven*.

**stove**[1] (stōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stoved*, ppr. *stoving*. [< *stove*[1], *n.* Cf. *stew*[1], *v.*, *stive*[3], *v.*] 1. To heat in a stove or heated room; expose to moderate heat in a vessel. Specifically—(*a*) To keep warm in a house or room by artificial heat: as, to *stove* orange-trees.

> For December and January, and the latter part of November, you must take such things as are green all winter; . . . lemon-trees, and myrtles, if they be *stoved*.
> *Bacon*, Gardens (ed. 1887).

(*b*) To heat in or as in a stove: as, to *stove* feathers; to *stove* printed fabrics (to fix the color); to *stove* ropes (to make them pliable); to *stove* timber.

> Light upon some Dutchmen, with whom we had good discourse touching *stoveing*, and making of cables.
> *Pepys*, Diary, II. 210.

> And in 1726, when the ship was surveyed by the Master Shipwrights of Portsmouth and Deptford, with the view to her being rebuilt, it was found that the *stoved* planks were fresher and tougher, and appeared to have fewer defects, than those which had been charred, many of the latter being found rotten. *Fincham*, Ship-building, iii. 32.

(*c*) In *vinegar-manuf.*, to expose (malt-wash, etc.) in casks to artificial heat in a close room, in order to induce acetous fermentation. (*d*) In *ceram.*, to expose to a low heat. See *pottery*, *porcelain*, and *kiln*. (*e*) To cook in a close vessel; stew. [Scotch or prov. Eng.]

> The supper was simple enough. There were oatcakes and cheese on the table, a large dish of *stoved* potatoes steaming and savory, and a jug of milk.
> *Mrs. Oliphant*, Joyce, v.

2†. To shut up, as in a stove; inclose; confine.

> A naked or *stov'd* fire, pent up within the house without any exit or succession of external fresh and unexhausted vital air, must needs be noxious and pernicious.
> *Evelyn*, Advertisement to Quintenye. (*Richardson.*)

> Fighting cocks . . . must then be *stoved*, which meant putting them in deep baskets filled with straw, covering them with straw, and shutting down the lids.
> *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 302.

**stove**[2] (stōv). Preterit and past participle of *stave*.

**stove-coal** (stōv'kōl), *n.* Coal of either of two sizes: (*a*) large stove, or No. 3, which passes through a 2½- to 2-inch mesh, and over a 1⅞- to 1½-inch mesh, and (*b*) small stove, known as No. 4, which passes through a 1⅞- to 1⅝-inch mesh, and over a 1⅛- to 1-inch mesh. *Penn. Surv. Gloss.*

**stove-drum** (stōv'drum), *n.* A chamber over a stove in which the heated gases are received before being discharged into the chimney, in order that their heat may be utilized.

**stove-glass** (stōv'glȧs), *n.* See *glass*.

**stove-hearth** (stōv'härth), *n.* The horizontal shelf or ledge which in some stoves lies outside and in front of the grate containing the fuel. [New Eng.]

**stove-house** (stōv'hous), *n.* Same as *stove*[1], 1. (*a*) Same as *stove*[1], 1 (*a*). (*b*) In the preparation of furs, a house or chamber in which the skins are dried.

> The *stove-house* is full of iron racks upon which are placed iron rods, which receive the skins.
> *Ure*, Dict., IV. 380.

**stove-jack** (stōv'jak), *n.* Same as *smoke-jack*, 2.

**stovepipe** (stōv'pīp), *n.* 1. A metal pipe for conducting smoke, gases, etc., from a stove to a chimney-flue.—2. Same as *stovepipe hat*. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Stovepipe hat.** Same as *chimney-pot hat* (which see, under *hat*[1]). [Colloq., U. S.]

> He bore himself like an ancient prophet, and would have looked like one only for his black face and a rusty *stove-pipe hat*.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 391.

**stovepiping** (stōv'pī'ping), *n.* [< *stovepipe* + *-ing*.] Tubing for a stovepipe.

> A piece of *stove-piping* about 18 in. long.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 102.

**stove-plant** (stōv'plant), *n.* A plant cultivated in a stove. See *stove*[1], 1 (*a*).

**stove-plate** (stōv'plāt), *n.* 1. One of the plates or lids serving to cover the apertures in the top of a cooking-stove; a griddle.—2. Same as *stove-hearth*. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII., App., p. xii. [Pennsylvania.]

**stove-polish** (stōv'pol'ish), *n.* See *polish*[1].

**stover**[1] (stō'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *stover*, < OF. *estover*, *estovoir*, necessaries, < *estover*, *estoveir*, *estovoir*, *estuvoir*, *estevoir*, *astovoir*, *istovoir*, *entovoir*, *stovoir*, used impers., it is necessary; origin unknown.] Fodder and provision of all sorts for cattle. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> Where live nibbling sheep,
> And flat meads thatch'd with *stover*, them to keep.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 63.

**stover**[2]† (stō'vėr), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To bristle up; stiffen. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> Beard, be confin'd to neatness, that no hair
> May *stover* up to prick my mistress' lip.
> *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

**stove-truck** (stōv'truk), *n.* 1. In a cannon-foundry, a truck on which ordnance is moved.—2. A truck for moving heavy stoves. It is run under the stove, when, by means of a lever, its platform is raised, and lifts the stove. The lever serves as a handle for guiding the truck. *E. H. Knight.*

**stow**[1] (stō), *v. t.* [< ME. *stowen*, *stawen*, *stewen*, < AS. *stowigan*, stow, = MD. *stouwen*, *stuwen*, D. *stuwen* = MLG. *stouwen*, *stowen*, LG. *stauen*, bring to a stand, hinder, = OHG. *stowan*, *stouwan*, *stuwan*, *stūan*, *stūen*, *stuowan*, MHG. *stouwen*, G. *stauen*, bring to a halt, hem in, stow, pack, = Sw. *stufva* = Dan. *stuve*, stow, pack (< LG. ?); lit. 'place,' 'put in place,' < *stow*, a place, = OFries. *sto*, a place, = Icel. **stō*, in *eld-stō*, a fireplace, = Lith. *stowa*, a place where one stands; prob. from the root of *stand* (√ *sta*): see *stand*, *staw*. But the continental forms (to which is due *stow*[2]) may not be connected with the AS. verb, which is rare. Cf. *bestow*. See also *stew*[2].] 1. To put in a suitable or convenient place or position; put in a place aside or out of the way; lay up; put up; pack; especially, to pack in a convenient form: as, to *stow* bags, bales, or casks in a ship's hold; to *stow* sheaves.

> He radde religion here ruele to holde,
> "Leste the kyng and hus consail goure comunes a-peyre,
> And be stywardes of goure stedes til ze be *stowed* betere."
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 146.

> Foul thief, where hast thou *stow'd* my daughter?
> *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 62.

> We pointed to the white rolls of *stowed* hammocks in the nettings.
> *J. W. Palmer*, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 219.

2. To accumulate or compactly arrange anything in; fill by packing closely: as, to *stow* a box or the hold of a ship.

> The tythe o' what ye waste at cartes
> Wad *stow'd* his pantry!
> *Burns*, To W. Simpson.

3. To contain; hold.

> Shall thy black bark those guilty spirits *stow*
> That kill themselves for love?
> *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, iv. 1.

> There was an English ship then in the roads, whereof one Mr. Mariot was master; he entertained as many as his ship could *stow*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 293.

4. To furl or roll up, as a sail.—5. In *mining*, to fill up (vacant spaces) with stowing. A mine is worked by the method of stowing when all the valuable substance—ore, or coal, or whatever it may be—is taken out, and the vacant space packed full of deads or refuse, either that furnished by the workings themselves, or stuff brought from the surface, or both together.

6†. To bestow; give; grant.

> If thou dost flow
> In thy frank guiftes, & thy golde freely *stow*,
> The principall will make thy pennance ebbe.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

7†. To intrust; commit; give in charge.

> *Stowyne* or waryne, or besettyne, as men done moneye or chaffer. Commuto. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 478.

**To stow down.** (*a*) To put in the hold of a vessel; stow away; specifically, to run (oil) into the casks of a whaler. (*b*) To furnish as the stowdown: as, the whale *stowed down* 75 barrels of oil.

**stow**[2] (stō), *v.* [ME. *stowen*: see *stow*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To resist; hinder; stop.

> ziff any man *stow* me this nyth,
> I xal hym zeve a dedly wownde.
> *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 217. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To put out of sight or hearing; be silent about. [Slang.]

> Now if you'll *stow* all that gammon and speak commonsense for three minutes, I'll tell you my mind right away.
> *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xx.

**II.**† *intrans.* To make resistance; resist.

> Thay stekede stedys in stoure with stelene wapynes,
> And alle *stowede* wyth strenghe that stode theme egaynes!
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1489.

**stow**[3] (stou), *v. t.* [Cf. LG. *stuve*, *stuf*, a remnant, *stuf*, blunt, stumpy.] To cut off; crop; lop. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> If ever any body should affront his kinsman, . . . he would *stow* his lugs out of his head, were he the best man in Glasgow. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxvi.

**stow**[4] (stō), *n.* [A dial. var. of *stove*[1].] In *tin-plate manuf.*, the structure which contains the furnace and the series of five pots. [Prov. Eng.]

**stow**[4] (stō), *v. t.* [A dial. var. of *stove*[1].] To dry in an oven. [Prov. Eng.]

**stowage** (stō'āj), *n.* [< *stow*[1] + *-age*.] 1. The act or operation of stowing.

> Coasting vessels, in the frequent hurry and bustle attendant upon taking in or discharging cargo, are the most liable to mishap from the want of a proper attention to *stowage*. *Poe*, Narrative of A. Gordon Pym, vi.

2. The state of being stowed; also, a place in which something is or may be stowed; room for stowing.

> I am something curious, being strange,
> To have them [jewels, etc.] in safe *stowage*.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 6. 192.

> They may as well sue for Nunneries, that they may have some convenient *stowage* for their wither'd daughters.
> *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

> In every vessel there is *stowage* for immense treasures.
> *Addison.* (*Johnson.*)

3. Money paid for stowing goods.—4. That which is stowed.

> We ha' ne'er better luck
> When we ha' such *stowage* as these trinkets with us.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 1.

**stowaway** (stō'a-wā'), *n.* [< *stow*[1] + *away*.] One who, in order to secure a free passage, conceals himself aboard an outward-bound vessel, with the hope of remaining undiscovered until too late to be sent ashore.

**stowdown** (stō'doun), *n.* The act of stowing down, also that which is stowed down, in the hold of a vessel.

**stower**[1] (stō'ėr), *n.* [< *stow*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who stows; specifically, a workman who assists in stowing away the cargo in the hold of a vessel.

**stower**[2], **stowered**†. See *stour*[4], *stoured*.

**stowing** (stō'ing), *n.* In *mining*, rubbish, or material of any kind, taken from near at hand, or brought from the surface, and used to fill up places from which ore, coal, or other valuable substance has been removed.

**stowlins** (stō'linz), *adv.* [Contracted from **stolenlings*, < *stolen* + *-ling*[2].] Stealthily.

> Rab, *stowlins*, prie'd her bonnie mou' . . .
> Unseen that night. *Burns*, Halloween.

**stown** (stoun). A Scotch past participle of *steal*.

> My mither she fell sick, and the cow was *stown* awa.
> *Auld Robin Gray*.

**stowre**†. Same as *stoor*[1], *stoor*[2].

**stow-wood** (stō'wud), *n.* *Naut.*, billets of wood used for steadying casks in a vessel's hold.

**S. T. P.** An abbreviation of *Sacræ* or *Sacrosanctæ Theologiæ Professor*, Professor of Sacred Theology.

**strat**, *n.* An obsolete form of *straw*[1].

**strabism** (strā'bizm), *n.* [< NL. *strabismus*.] Same as *strabismus*.

**strabismal** (strā-biz'mal), *a.* [< *strabism* + *-al*.] Same as *strabismic*.

**strabismic** (strā-biz'mik), *a.* [< *strabism* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, affected by, or involving strabismus; squinting; distorted.

**strabismical** (strā-biz'mi-kal), *a.* [< *strabismic* + *-al*.] Same as *strabismic*. *Science*, XIII. 364.

**strabismometer** (strab-is-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *strabismus*, q. v., + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring strabismus; a strabometer.

**strabismus** (strā-bis'mus), *n.* [= F. *strabisme*, < NL. *strabismus*, < Gr. *στραβισμός*, a squinting, < *στραβός*, crooked, distorted, < *στρέφειν*, twist, turn about.] Squint; a failure of one of the visual axes to pass through the fixation-point (the point which is looked at). The eye whose visual axis passes through the fixation-point is called the *working eye*, the other the *squinting eye*.—**Absolute strabismus**, strabismus occurring for all distances of the fixation-point.—**Concomitant strabismus**, strabismus which remains about the same in amount for all positions of the fixation-point.—**Convergent strabismus**, strabismus in which the visual axes cross between the fixation-point and the eyes. Diplopia from this cause is said to be *homonymous*.—**Divergent strabismus**, divergent squint, in which the visual axes

diverge, or at least cross beyond the fixation-point. Diplopia from this cause is said to be *crossed*.—**Latent strabismus**, strabismus existing only when one eye is occluded.—**Manifest strabismus**, strabismus occurring when both eyes are open.—**Monolateral strabismus**, strabismus in which it is always the visual axis of the same eye which fails to pass through the fixation-point.—**Relative strabismus**, strabismus occurring for some and not for other distances of the fixation-point.—**Strabismus deorsum vergens**, downward squint, in which the visual axis of the squinting eye passes lower than the fixation-point.—**Strabismus sursum vergens**, upward squint, in which the visual axis of the squinting eye passes higher than the fixation-point.

**strabometer** (strā-bom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. στραβός, crooked, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring strabismus; a strabismometer.

**strabotomy** (strā-bot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. στραβός, crooked, distorted (< στρέφειν, twist, turn about), + -τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation for the cure of squinting by cutting the attachment of a muscle or muscles to the eyeball.

**strachy**†, *n.* A word of doubtful form and meaning, occurring only in the following passage, where in the earlier editions it is italicized as a title or proper name.

There is example for 't; the lady of the *Strachy* married the yeoman of the wardrobe. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 45.

**stracken**†. An obsolete past participle of *strike*. *Chaucer*.

**stract** (strakt), *a.* [Aphetic form of *distract*.] Distracted. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

So I did, but he came afterwards as one *stract* and besides himselfe. *Terence in English* (1614). (*Nares.*)

**strad** (strad), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of leather gaiter worn as a protection against thorns. *Halliwell.*

**straddle** (strad'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *straddled*, ppr. *straddling*. [A var. of *stridle*, *striddle*, freq. of *stride*: see *striddle*, *stride*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To stand or walk with the legs wide apart; sit or stand astride.

At length (as Fortune serude) I lighted vppon an old, *straddling* usurer. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 11.

Then Apollyon *straddled* quite over the whole breadth of the way, and said, I am void of fear in this matter. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

2. To include or favor two apparently opposite or different things; occupy or take up an equivocal position in regard to something: as, to *straddle* on the tariff question. [Colloq.]

**II.** *trans.* 1. To place one leg on one side and the other on the other side of; stand or sit astride of: as, to *straddle* a fence or a horse.—2. To occupy or take up an equivocal position in regard to; appear to favor both sides of: as, to *straddle* a political question. [Colloq.]

The platform [of the Ohio Democrats] contains the well-known plank *straddling* the tariff question, which has appeared in previous Democratic platforms of that and other States. *The Nation*, July 3, 1884, p. 4.

3. To double (the blind) in poker.

**straddle** (strad'l), *n.* [< *straddle*, *v.*] 1. The act of standing or sitting with the legs far apart.—2. The distance between the feet or legs of one who straddles.—3. In speculative dealings on 'change, a "privilege" or speculative contract covering both a "put" and a "call"—that is, giving the holder the right at his option (1) of calling, within a specified number of days, for a certain stock or commodity at a price named in the contract, or (2) of delivering to the person to whom the consideration had been paid a certain stock or commodity upon terms similarly stated. See *call*[1], *n.*, 15, *privilege*, *n.*, 5, and *put*[1], *n.*, 5. Also called *spread eagle*. [Slang.]—4. In the game of poker, a doubling of the blind by one of the players.—5. An attempt to take an equivocal or non-committal position: as, a *straddle* in a party platform. [Colloq.]—6. In *mining*, one of the vertical timbers by which the different sets are supported at a fixed distance from each other in the shaft; a vertical post used in various ways in timbering a mine, as in supporting the framework of a shaft at a hanging-on place.

**straddle** (strad'l), *adv.* [Short for *astraddle*.] Astride; with straddled legs: as, to ride *straddle*.

**straddle-bug** (strad'l-bug), *n.* A sort of tumble-bug; a scarabæid beetle with long legs, of the genus *Canthon*, as *C. lævis*. See cut under *tumble-bug*. [U. S.]

Out in the woods for a good time. Cloth spread on the green-sward, crickets and *straddle bugs* hopping and crawling over sandwiches and everything else.
*St. Nicholas*, XVII. 12, advt.

**straddle-legged** (strad'l-legd), *a.* Having the legs wide apart; with the legs astride of an object. *W. H. Russell.*

**straddle-pipe** (strad'l-pīp), *n.* In *gas-manuf.*, a bridge-pipe connecting the retort with the hydraulic main. *E. H. Knight.*

**straddle-plow** (strad'l-plou), *n.* A plow with two triangular parallel shares set a short distance apart, used to cover a row of corn, etc., by running it so that the line of seed comes between the shares. *E. H. Knight.*

**stradiot**† (strad'i-ot), *n.* [< OF. *stradiot*, *estradiot*: see *estradiot*.] Same as *estradiot*.

**strae** (strā), *n.* A Scotch form of *straw*[1].

**straget**, *n.* [< L. *strages*, slaughter.] Slaughter; destruction.

He pressaged the great *strage* and messacre which after hapned in Sicilia. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 230.

**straggle** (strag'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *straggled*, ppr. *straggling*. [Formerly also *stragle*; a var. of **strackle*, freq. of *strake* (perhaps due in part to the influence of *draggle*, but cf. *stagger* for *stacker*[1]): see *strake*[1]. *Straggle* is not connected with *stray*.] 1. To roam or wander away, or become separated, as from one's companions or the direct course or way; stray.

In the plain beyond us, for we durst not *straggle* from the shore, we beheld where once stood Ilium by him [Ilus] founded. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 16.

I found my self four or five Mile to the West of the Place where I *stragled* from my Companions.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 84.

2. To roam or wander at random, or without any certain direction or object; ramble.

Master George How, one of the Councell, *stragling* abroad, was slaine by the Salvages.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 100.

3. To escape or stretch out ramblingly or beyond proper limits; spread widely apart; shoot too far in growth.

Trim off the small superfluous branches on each side of the hedge, that *straggle* too far out.
*Mortimer*, Husbandry.

How these tall
Naked geraniums *straggle*!
*Browning*, Pippa Passes, i.

4. To be dispersed; be apart from any main body; stand alone; be isolated; occur at intervals or apart from one another; occur here and there: as, the houses *straggle* all over the district.

**straggler** (strag'lėr), *n.* [< *straggle* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who straggles or strays away, as from his fellows or from the direct or proper course; one who lags behind or becomes separated in any way from his companions, as from a body of troops on the march.

This maner of speech is termed the figure of digression by the Latines, following the Greeke originall; we also call him the *straggler*, by allusion to the souldier that marches out of his array. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 195.

The first *stragglers* of a battalion of rocks, guarding a sort of pass, beyond which the beck rushed down a waterfall. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

2. Specifically, in *ornith.*, a stray, or strayed bird, out of its usual range, or off its regular migration. The stragglers are the casual or accidental visitants in any avifauna. In the nature of the case they are never numerous as regards individuals; but the list of what are technically called *stragglers* in any region or locality usually becomes, in the course of time, a long one, so far as species are concerned. Thus, in the avifauna of the District of Columbia, the stragglers are about as many species as the regular visitants of either summer or winter, or the permanent residents of the year round, though fewer than the spring and autumn migrants.

3. One who roams or wanders about at random, or without settled direction or object; a wanderer; a vagabond; especially, a wandering, shiftless fellow; a tramp.

Let 's whip these *stragglers* o'er the seas again.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 327.

Bottles missing are supposed to be half stolen by *stragglers* and other servants.
*Swift*, Advice to Servants (Butler).

4. Something that shoots beyond the rest or too far; an exuberant growth.

Let thy hand supply the pruning-knife,
And crop luxuriant *stragglers*.
*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii. 503.

5. Something that stands apart from others; a solitary or isolated individual.

I in a manner alone of that tyme left a standing *straggler*, peradventur, though my frute be very smaul, yet, bicause the growndt from whens it sprong was so good, I may yet be thought somwhat fitt for seede, whan all yow the rest ar taken up for better store.
*Ascham*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 14.

**straggle-tooth** (strag'l-tōth), *n.* An irregular or misshapen tooth; a snaggle-tooth; a snag.

**straggling** (strag'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *straggle*, *v.*] A mode of dressing the surfaces of grindstones.

**stragglingly** (strag'ling-li), *adv.* In a straggling manner; one here and one there, or one now and one again: as, to come in *stragglingly*.

**straggling-money** (strag'ling-mun"i), *n.* In the British navy: (*a*) Money given to those who apprehend deserters or others who have straggled or overstayed their leave of absence. (*b*) Money deducted from the wages of a man absent from duty without leave.

**straggly** (strag'li), *a.* [< *straggle* + *-y*[1].] Straggling; lone and spread out irregularly: as, a *straggly* scrawl; a *straggly* village. [Colloq.]

**stragular** (strag'ū-lėr), *a.* In *ornith.*, pertaining to the stragulum or mantle; pallial.

**stragulum** (strag'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *stragula* (-lȧ). [< L. *stragulum*, a cover, coverlet: see *strail*.] In *ornith.*, the mantle; the pallium; the back and folded wings taken together, in any way distinguished from other parts, as by color on a gull or tern. [Rare.]

**strahlite** (strä'lit), *n.* [< G. *strahl*, a ray, beam, arrow (see *strale*), + *-ite*[2].] Same as *actinolite*.

**straight**[1] (strāt), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *streight*, *straught*, Sc. *straught*, *straucht*, and, with the omission of the silent guttural, *strait* (prob. by confusion with the diff. word *strait*[1], narrow, strict, which was also, on the other hand, formerly spelled *straight*); < ME. *streight*, *streght*, *streigt*, rarely *streit*, straight, lit. 'stretched,' < AS. *streht*, pp. of *streccan*, stretch: see *stretch*. Cf. ME. *strek*, *strik*, < AS. *strec*, *stræc*, *streac* = MLG. LG. *strak* = OHG. *strach*, MHG. *strac*, G. *strack*, extended, stretched, straight, = Dan. (obs.) *strag*, straight, erect, tight; from the same ult. root. Cf. the equiv. *right*, lit. 'stretched.'] **I.** *a.* 1†. Stretched; drawn out.

Sithe thi fleisch, lord, was furst perceyued
And, for oure sake, laid *streigt* in stalle.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 252.

Pirrus with his *streite* sword.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 537.

2. Without bend or deviation, like a string tightly stretched; not crooked or curved; right; in *geom.*, lying, as a line, evenly between its points. This is Euclid's definition. The principal characteristic of a straight line is that it is completely determined, if unlimited, by any two points taken upon it, or, if limited, by its two extremities. The idea of measurement does not enter into the idea of a straight line, and it is unnecessary to introduce that idea into the definition, as is done when it is said (after Legendre) to be the shortest distance between two points.

He that knoweth what is *straight* doth even thereby discern what is crooked, because the absence of straightness in bodies capable thereof is crookedness.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 8.

There is no moe such Cæsars; other of them may have crook'd noses, but to owe such *straight* arms, none.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 1. 38.

Be pleased to let thy Holy Spirit lead me in the *straight* paths of sanctity, without deflections to either hand.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 86.

3. Without interruption or break; direct.

Forth-with declarid to hys peple all,
And to thys cite his peple gan cal,
Wher-vnto thai had an euyn *streight* way.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1308.

With *straight* air—that is, with the pressure from the main reservoir, or the air-pump, going directly to the brake cylinder—the engineer can apply the brakes to all the wheels of his train simultaneously.
*Scribner's Mag.*, VI. 333.

4. Direct; authoritative; sure; reliable: as, a *straight* tip. [Slang.]—5. Upright; marked by adherence to truth and fairness; fair; honorable: as, a man *straight* in all his dealings. [Colloq.]—6. Proceeding or acting with directness; keeping true to the course. [Colloq.]

He shows himself to be a man of wide reading, a pretty *straight* thinker, and a lively and independent critic.
*The Nation*, Dec. 6, 1888, p. 459.

7. Free from disorder or irregularity; in order: as, his accounts are not quite *straight*.

Finally, being belted, curled, and set *straight*, he descended upon the drawing-room.
*Thackeray*, Pendennis, vii.

He told her that she needn't mind the place being not quite *straight*, he had only come up for a few hours—he should be busy in the studio.
*H. James, Jr.*, The Century, XXXVI. 218.

8. Unqualified; unreserved; out-and-out: as, a *straight* Democrat (that is, one who supports the entire platform and policy of his party).—9. Unmixed; undiluted; neat. [Slang.]

Dissipating their rare and precious cash on "whisky *straight*" in the ever-recurring bar-rooms.
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 76.

10. East and west; along an east and west line: used of the position of the body in Christian burial.

*First Clo.* Is she to be buried in Christian burial that wilfully seeks her own salvation?
*Sec. Clo.* I tell thee she is; and therefore make her grave *straight;* the crowner hath sat on her, and finds it Christian burial. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 4.

11. In *poker*, consisting of a sequence; forming a straight: as, a *straight* hand; a *straight* flush.—**A straight face**, an unsmiling face; a sober, unamused expression: as, he could with difficulty keep *a straight face.* [Colloq.]—**Long straight**†. See *long*[1].—**Straight accents**, the long marks over the vowels, as ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ.—**Straight angle**. See *angle*[3], 1.—**Straight arch**, in *arch.*, a form of arch spanning an aperture in which the intrados is represented by straight lines which meet in a point at the top and comprise two sides of a triangle.—**Straight ends and walls**, a system of working coal, somewhat similar to "board and pillar." [North Wales.]—**Straight flush**. See *flush*[9].—**Straight intestine, bowel**, or **gut**, the rectum. See cuts under *alimentary, intestine*, and *peritoneum.*—**Straight sheer**. See *sheer*[3], 1.—**Straight sinus, ticket, tubule**, etc. See the nouns.

**II.** *n.* 1. The condition of being straight, or free from curvature or crookedness of any kind: as, to be out of the *straight.* [Colloq.] —2. A straight part or direction: as, the *straight* of a piece of timber.—3. In *poker*, a sequence of cards, generally five in number, or a hand containing such a sequence.

**straight**[1] (strāt), *adv.* [< ME. *streight, streyght, streyghte*, etc.; < *straight*[1], *a.*] 1. In a straight line; without swerving or deviating from the direct course; directly.

*Streight* aforn hym a fair feld gan behold.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4661.

Floating *straight*, obedient to the stream.
*Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1. 87.

2. At once; immediately; directly; straightway.

And went *streyghte* into the Hospytall, and refresshed vs with mete and drynke, and rested vs there an houre or .ij. bycause of our watche the nyght byfore.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 28.

Shew him an enemy, his pain 's forgot *straight.*
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

**straight**[1] (strāt), *v. t.* [< *straight*[1], *a.*] To make straight; straighten. [Rare.]

The old gypsy, in the mean time, set about arranging the dead body, composing its limbs, and *straighting* the arms by its side. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxvii.

**straight**[2]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *strait*[1].

**straightaway** (strāt'a-wā″), *a.* Straight forward, without turn or curve: as, a *straightaway* course in a yacht- or horse-race.

At the Ascot, where I was last Thursday, the course is a *straightaway* one. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 28.

**straight-billed** (strāt'bild), *a.* Having the bill straight, as a bird; rectirostral.

**straight-cut** (strāt'kut), *a.* Cut in a straight manner: applied to fine grades of cut smoking tobacco. The leaves are flattened out, packed compactly, and cut lengthwise, long fibers being thus obtained that present a beautiful silky appearance.

**straight-edge** (strāt'ej), *n.* A bar having one edge, at least, as straight as possible, to be used as a fiducial line in drawing and testing straight lines. Such instruments when of the greatest accuracy are somewhat costly. Common straight-edges for ruling ordinary lines, testing the surface of millstones, brickwork and stonework, etc., are made of wood, and range from a slip of wood one foot long to planks cut in the form of a truss and ten or more feet in length. See cut under *plumb-rule.*

**straighten**[1] (strā'tn), *v.* [< *straight*[1] + *-en*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To make straight, in any sense; specifically, to reduce from a crooked to a straight form.

A crooked stick is not *straightened* unless it be bent as far on the clean contrary side.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 8.

**To straighten the sheer.** See *sheer*[3].

**II.** *intrans.* To become straight; assume a straight form.

**straighten**[2], *v. t.* See *straiten.*

**straightener** (strāt'nėr), *n.* [< *straighten*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which straightens.

**straightening-block** (strāt'ning-blok), *n.* An anvil used in straightening buckled saws. *E. H. Knight.*

**straightening-machine** (strāt'ning-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *metal-work*, any machine for removing a twist, bend, buckle, or kink from rails, rods, plates, straps, tubes, or wire.

**straightforth**† (strāt'fōrth'), *adv.* [Early mod. E. *streight foorth;* < *straight*[1] + *forth*[1].] Directly; straightway.

She smote the ground, the which *streight foorth* did yield
A fruitfull Olyve tree. *Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 325.

**straightforward** (strāt'fôr'wärd), *adv.* [Also *straightforwards*, formerly also *straitforward;* < *straight*[1] + *forward*[1].] Directly forward; right ahead.

Look not on this side or that side, or behind you as Lot's wife did, but *straightforwards* on the end.
*J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 211.

**straightforward** (strāt'fôr'wärd), *a.* [< *straightforward, adv.*] 1. Direct; leading directly forward or onward.

Midway upon the journey of our life
I found myself within a forest dark,
For the *straightforward* pathway had been lost.
*Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, i. 3.

2. Characterized by uprightness, honesty, or frankness; honest; frank; open; without deviation or prevarication: as, a *straightforward* course; a *straightforward* person, character, or answer.

In prose he wrote as he conversed and as he preached, using the plain *straightforward* language of common life.
*Southey*, Bunyan, p. 40.

**straightforwardly** (strāt'fôr'wärd-li), *adv.* In a straightforward manner. *Athenæum*, No. 3258, p. 451.

**straightforwardness** (strāt'fôr'wärd-nes), *n.* Straightforward character or conduct; undeviating rectitude: as, a man of remarkable *straightforwardness.*

**straight-hearted**, *a.* See *strait-hearted.*

**straight-horn** (strāt'hôrn), *n.* A fossil cephalopod of the family *Orthoceratidæ*, some of which were 12 or 15 feet long; an orthoceratite. *P. P. Carpenter.*

**straight-joint** (strāt'joint), *a.* Noting a floor the boards of which are so laid that the joints form a continuous line throughout the length.

**straightly**[1] (strāt'li), *adv.* [< *straight*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a straight line; not crookedly; directly: as, to run *straightly* on. *Imp. Dict.*

**straightly**[2]†, *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *straitly.*

**straightness** (strāt'nes), *n.* The property or state of being straight.

**straight-out** (strāt'out), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Out-and-out; straight: as, *straight-out* Republicans.

**II.** *n.* In *U. S. politics*, one who votes a straight or strictly party ticket; a thorough partizan.

Other *Straight-outs*, as they call themselves, . . . cannot take Grant and the Republicans.
*The Nation*, Aug. 22, 1872, p. 113

**straight-pight**† (strāt'pīt), *a.* [< *straight*[1] + *pight.*] Straight-fixed; erect.

*Straight-pight* Minerva. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 164.

**straight-ribbed** (strāt'ribd), *a.* In *bot.*, having the lateral ribs straight, as leaves of *Castanea*, palms, etc.

**straightway** (strāt'wā), *adv.* [< ME. *streightwey;* < *straight*[1] + *way*[1].] Immediately; forthwith; without loss of time; without delay.

Thei hilde her *streight-wey* toward north wales to a Citee that longed to the kynge Tradlly-uaunte.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 558.

And *straightway* the damsel arose and walked.
Mark v. 42.

**straightways**† (strāt'wāz), *adv.* [< *straightway* + adv. gen. *-s.*] Straightway.

None of the three could win a palm of ground but the other two would *straightways* balance it.
*Bacon*, Empire (ed. 1887).

**straight-winged** (strāt'wingd), *a.* In *entom.*, having straight wings; orthopterous.

**straik**[1], *n.* A Scotch spelling of *strake*[2].

**straik**[2], *v. t.* A Scotch form of *stroke*[2].

**strail**†, *n.* [< ME. *strayle*, < AS. *streagl, *strægel*, contr. *strǣl*, a bed-cover, carpet, rug, = OF. *stragule*, a mantle, coverlet, < L. *stragulum*, a spread, covering, coverlet, blanket, carpet, rug, also *stragula*, a covering, blanket; neut. and fem. respectively of *stragulus*, serving for spreading or covering, < *sternere*, pp. *stratus*, spread, strew: see *stratum.*] A covering; a coverlet. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 478.

**strain**[1] (strān), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *strayne;* < ME. *straynen, streinen, streynen, straynyen*, < OF. *streindre, estraindre, straindre*, F. *étreindre* = Pr. *estrenher, estreigner* = It. *strignere, stregnere, stringere*, < L. *stringere*, pp. *strictus*, draw tight; akin to Gr. στραγγός, twisted, στραγγίζειν, press out, Lith. *stregti*, become stiff, freeze, AS. *streccan*, stretch, etc.: see *stretch, straight*[1]. From L. *stringere* are also ult. E. *constrain, distrain, restrain, stringent, strait*[1], *strict*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To draw out; stretch; extend, especially with effort or care.

And if thi vynes footes IV ascende,
Theune armes IV is goode forth forto *streyne.*
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

All their actions, voyces, and gestures, both in charging and retiring, were so *strained* to the height of their qualitie and nature that the strangenesse thereof made it seeme very delightfull. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 136.

2†. To draw tight; tighten; make taut.

To the pyller, lorde, also,
With a rope men bownd the too,
Hard drawe and *streynyd* faste.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

Sir Mungo, who watched his victim with the delighted yet wary eye of an experienced angler, became now aware that, if he *strained* the line on him too tightly, there was every risk of his breaking hold.
*Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xv.

3†. To confine; restrain; imprison.

There the steede in stoode *strayned* in bondes.
*Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1157.

4. To stretch to the utmost tension; put to the stretch; exert: as, to *strain* every nerve to accomplish something.

He sweats,
*Strains* his young nerves, and puts himself in posture
That acts my words. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 3. 94.

5. To stretch beyond measure; push beyond the proper extent or limit; carry too far.

He *strained* the Constitution, but he conquered the Lords. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 593.

6. To impair, weaken, or injure by stretching or overtasking; harm by subjection to too great stress or exertion; hence, to sprain.

Hold, sir, hold, pray use this whistle for me,
I dare not *straine* my selfe to winde it I,
The Doctors tell me it will spend my spirits.
*Brome*, Sparagus Garden, iv. 7.

Prudes decay'd about may tack,
*Strain* their necks with looking back. *Swift.*

7. To force; constrain.

Whether that Goddes worthy forwetyng
*Streyneth* me nedely for to don a thing.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 422.

The quality of mercy is not *strain'd.*
*Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 184.

His mirth
Is forc'd and *strain'd.*
*Sir J. Denham*, The Sophy. (*Latham.*)

8. To urge; press.

Note if your lady *strain* his entertainment
With any strong or vehement importunity.
*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 250.

9. To press; squeeze; hence, to hug; embrace.

He that nyght in armes wold hire *streyne*
Harder than ever Paris did Elcyne.
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 509.

I would have *strain'd* him with a strict embrace.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 407.

10. To press through a filter or colander; separate extraneous or coarser matters from (a liquid) by causing it to pass through a filter or colander; purify from extraneous matter by filtration; filter: as, to *strain* milk.—11. To separate or remove by the use of a filter or colander: with *out.* See phrase under *v. i.*, below.

Ye blind guides, which *strain out* the gnat, and swallow the camel. Mat. xxiii. 24 [R. V.].

12†. To force out by straining.

I at each sad strain will *strain* a tear.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1131.

13. To deform, as a solid body or structure.—**To strain a point.** See *point*[1].—**To strain courtesy**, to use ceremony; stand too much upon form or ceremony; insist on the precedence of others; hang back through excess of courtesy or civility.

My business was great; and in such a case as mine a man may *strain courtesy.* *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 55.

*Strain* not *courtesies* with a noble enemy.
*Lamb*, Two Races of Men.

=**Syn. 10.** *Bolt, Screen*, etc. See *sift.*

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To exert one's self; make violent efforts; strive.

To build his fortune I will *strain* a little.
*Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1. 143.

What
Has made thy life so vile that thou shouldst *strain*
To forfeit it to me? *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 105.

2. To urge; press.

Nay, Sir, indeed the fault is yours most extreamlie now. Pray, sir, forbear to *strain* beyond a womans patience.
*Brome*, Northern Lass, iii. 3.

3. To stretch strugglingly; stretch with effort.

This parlor looked out on the dark courtyard, in which there grew two or three poplars, *straining* upward to the light. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, iii.

No sound, no sight as far as eye could *strain.*
*Browning*, Childe Roland.

4. To undergo distortions under force, as a ship in a high sea.

A ship is said to *strain* if in launching, or when working in a heavy sea, the different parts of it experience relative motions. *Sir W. Thomson*, in Phil. Trans., CXLVI. 481.

The ship ran
*Straining*, heeled o'er, through seas all changed and wan.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 10.

**5.** To drip; ooze; filter; drain; flow; issue: as, water *straining* through sand becomes pure.

Then, in the Deserts dry and barren sand,
From flinty Rocks doth plentious Rivers *strain*.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 18.

**To strain at**, to strive after; endeavor to reach or obtain.

I do not *strain at* the position.
*Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 112.

**To strain at a gnat**, a typographical error found in the authorized version (Mat. xxiii. 24) for *strain out a gnat*, the phrase found in Tyndale's and Coverdale's and other versions. See def. 11, above, and quotation there.

**strain**[1] (strān), *n.* [< *strain*[1], *v.* In some uses (def. 7), cf. *strain*[2].] **1†.** Stretch; extent; pitch.

If it did infect my blood with joy,
Or swell my thoughts to any *strain* of pride.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 171.

May our Minerva
Answer your hopes, unto their largest *strain*!
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

**2.** Stretching or deforming force or pressure; violence. [This use of the word, while permissible in literature, is incorrect in mechanics. The strain is not the force, but the deformation produced by the force.]

A difference of taste in jokes is a great *strain* on the affections. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xv.

**3.** Tense or constrained state or condition; tension; great effort.

A dismal wedding! every ear at *strain*
Some sign of things that were to be to gain.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 314.

Whether any poet . . . has exerted a greater variety of powers with less *strain* and less ostentation. *Landor.*

**4.** In *mech.*, a definite change in the shape or size of a solid body setting up an elastic resistance, or stress, or exceeding the limit of elasticity. The deformation of a fluid is not commonly called a *strain*. The word, which had previously been ill-defined, was made a scientific and precise term in this sense by Rankine in 1850. Thomson and Tait, in their "Treatise on Natural Philosophy," extend the term to deformations of liquid masses, and even of groups of points; and Tait subsequently extends it to any geometrical figure, so that it becomes a synonym of *deformation*.

Fresnel made the very striking discovery that glass and other simply refracting bodies are rendered doubly refracting when in a state of *strain*. To this Brewster added the observation that the requisite *strain* might be produced by unequal heating instead of by mechanical stress.
*Tait*, Light, § 292.

In this paper the word *strain* will be used to denote the change of volume and figure constituting the deviation of a molecule of a solid from that condition which it preserves when free from the action of external forces.
*Rankine*, Axes of Elasticity (1855).

A *strain* is any definite alteration of form or dimensions experienced by a solid. . . . If a stone, a beam, or a mass of metal in a building, or in a piece of framework, becomes condensed or dilated in any direction, or bent, or twisted, or distorted in any way, it is said to experience a *strain*.
*W. Thomson*, Mathematical Theory of Elasticity (1856).

**5.** A stretching of the muscles or tendons, giving rise to subsequent pain and stiffness; sprain; wrench; twist.—**6.** A permanent deformation or injury of a solid structure.—**7.** Stretch; flight or burst, as of imagination, eloquence, or song. Specifically—(*a*) A poem; a song; a lay.

All unworthy of thy nobler *strain*.
*Scott*, L. of the L., i., Int.

(*b*) Tune; melody.

I was all ear,
And took in *strains* that might create a soul
Under the ribs of death. *Milton*, Comus, l. 561.

In sweet Italian *Strains* our Shepherds sing.
*Congreve*, Opening of the Queen's Theatre, Epil.

(*c*) In a stricter sense, in *music*, a section of a piece which is more or less complete in itself. In written music the strains are often marked by double bars.

An Cynthia had but seen me dance a *strain*, or do but one trick, I had been kept in court.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

(*d*) Tone; key; style or manner of speech or conduct.

The third [sort] is of such as take too high a *strain* at the first. *Bacon*, Youth and Age (ed. 1887).

That sermon is in a *strain* which I believe has not been heard in this kingdom. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

(*e*) Mood; disposition.

Henry . . . said, "I am come, young ladies, in a very moralizing *strain*, to observe that our pleasures in this world are always to be paid for."
*Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, xxvi.

**Axes of a homogeneous strain**, three straight lines of particles perpendicular to one another both before and after the strain.—**Composition of strains.** See *composition of displacements*, under *composition*.—**Concurrent stress and strain.** See *concurrent*.—**Homogeneous or uniform strain**, a strain which leaves every straight line of particles straight, and every pair of parallel lines parallel.—**Longitudinal strain.** See *longitudinal*.—**Normal plane of a homogeneous strain**, one of three planes each containing two of the three axes. There is generally only one such system of planes through each point of the body.—**Orthogonal strain.** (*a*) Relatively to a stress, a strain which neither does nor uses work by virtue of that stress. (*b*) Relatively to another strain, a strain orthogonal to a stress perfectly concurrent to the other strain.—**Principal strain.** Same as *principal strain-type* (which see, under *strain-type*).—**Pure strain**, a homogeneous strain which does not rotate any axis of the strain.—**Simple strain**, any one of a number of strains conceived as independent components of other strains which they are employed to define. The phrase *simple strain* has no definite meaning, but *simple longitudinal strain, simple tangential strain, simple shearing strain*, etc., mean such strains existing not as components merely, but as resultants. Thus, if a bar is elongated without any transverse contraction or expansion, there is a *simple longitudinal strain* in the direction of the elongation. A *simple tangential strain* is a homogeneous strain in which all the particles are displaced parallel to one plane.—**Strain-ellipsoid.** See *ellipsoid*.—**To heave a strain.** See *heave*.—**Type of a strain.** See *type*.

**strain**[2] (strān), *n.* [An altered form, due appar. to confusion with *strain*[1], 7, of what would be reg. *streen*; < ME. *streen, strene, stren*, earlier *streon, istreon*, race, stock, generation, < AS. *gestreón, gestrión*, gain, wealth (= OS. *gistriuni*, = OHG. *gistriuni*, gain, property, wealth, business); appar. confused in ME. with the related noun, ME. *strend, strynd, strund*, < AS. *strȳnd*, race, stock; < *streónan, strȳnan* = OHG. *striunan*, beget, *gestreónan*, get, acquire.] **1.** Race; stock; generation; descent; hence, family blood; quality or line as regards breeding; breed; a race or breed; a variety, especially an artificial variety, of a domestic animal. *Strain* indicates the least recognizable variation from a given stock, or the ultimate modification to which an animal has been subjected. But since such variation usually proceeds by insensible degrees, the significance of *strain* grades into that of *breed, race*, or *variety*.

Bountee comth al of God, nat of the *streen*
Of which they been engendred and yhore.
*Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 101.

O, if thou wert the noblest of thy *strain*,
Young man, thou couldst not die more honourable.
*Shak.*, J. C., v. 1. 59.

The ears of a cat vary in shape, and certain *strains*, in England, inherit a pencil-like tuft of hairs, above a quarter of an inch in length, on the tips of their ears.
*Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, i.

**2.** Hereditary or natural disposition; turn; tendency; character.

Sir, you have shown to-day your valiant *strain*.
*Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 40.

And here I shall not restrain righteousness to the particular virtue of justice, but enlarge it according to the genius and *strain* of the book of the Proverbs. *Tillotson.*

**3.** Sort; kind; style.

Let man learn a prudence of a higher *strain*.
*Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 214.

**4.** Trace; streak.

With all his merit there was a *strain* of weakness in his character. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 6.

**5.** The shoot of a tree. *Halliwell* (under *streue*). [Prov. Eng.]—**6†.** The track of a deer.

When they haue shot a Deere by land, they follow him like bloud-hounds by the bloud, and *straine*, and oftentimes so take them. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 134.

**strain**[3]† (strān), *v. t.* [An aphetic form of *distrain*.] To distrain.

When my lord refused to pay the two shillings, Mr. Knightly charged the constable to *strain* two shillings' worth of goods. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 56.

**strainable** (strā'na-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *streinable, streynable*; < *strain*[1] + *-able*.] **1†.** Constraining; compelling; violent.

This yere the Duke of Burgon, . . . with his xii. M. men, was dryuen in to Englond, with a ferse *streynable* wynde, in ther sclynge towarde Spayn.
*Arnold's Chron.* (1502), p. xliii.

**2.** Capable of being strained.

**strainably**† (strā'na-bli), *adv.* [Early mod. E. *streinablie*; < *strainable* + *-ly*[2].] Violently; fiercely.

The wind . . . droue the flame so *streinablie* amongest the tents and cabins of the Saxons, that the fire . . . increased the feare amongst the soulddiors wonderfullie.
*Holinshed*, Hist. Scotland, p. 95.

**strained**[1] (strānd), *p. a.* [< *strain*[1] + *-ed*[1].] Forced; carried beyond proper limits: as, a *strained* interpretation of a law.

**strained**[2] (strānd), *a.* [< *strain*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Of this or that strain or breed, as an animal.

**strainer** (strā'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *streymour, strenyoure*; < *strain*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which strains.—**2.** A stretcher or tightener: as, a *strainer* for wire fences.—**3.** Any utensil for separating small solid particles from the liquid that contains them, either to preserve the solid objects or to clarify the liquid, or for both purposes.

Item, j. dressyng knyfe, j. fyre schowle, ij. treys, j. *streynour*. *Paston Letters*, I. 490.

**4.** In *carriage-building*: (*a*) A reinforcing strip or button at the back of a panel. (*b*) Canvas glued to the back of a panel to prevent warping or cracking. Also called *stretcher*.—**Strainer of Hippocrates.** Same as *Hippocrates's sleeve* (which see, under *sleeve*[1]).

**strainer-vine** (strā'nėr-vīn), *n.* The sponge-gourd, *Luffa acutangula*, and other species: so called from the use of the fibrous network contained in its fruit for straining palm-wine.

**straining** (strā'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strain*[1], *v.*] In *saddlery*, leather, canvas, or other fabric drawn over a saddle to form a base for the seating. It is put on the saddle with a tool called a *straining-fork*, the fabric having first been stretched on a machine called a *straining-reel*. Also called *straining-leather*.—**Cross-straining**, canvas or webbing drawn transversely over the first straining.

**straining-beam** (strā'ning-bēm), *n.* In a queen-post roof, a horizontal beam uniting the tops of the two queen-posts, and acting as a tie-rod to resist the thrust of the roof; a straining-piece. If a similar beam is placed on the main tie-rod, between the bases of the posts, it is called a *straining-sill*.

**straining-leather** (strā'ning-leтн"ėr), *n.* In *saddlery*, same as *straining*.

**straining-piece** (strā'ning-pēs), *n.* Same as *straining-beam*.

**straining-sill** (strā'ning-sil), *n.* See *straining-beam*.

**strain-normal** (strān'nôr"mal), *n.* A normal of a homogeneous strain.

**strain-sheet** (strān'shēt), *n.* In *bridge-building*, a skeleton drawing of a truss or other part of a bridge, with the calculated or computed greatest strain to which it will be subjected annotated at the side of each member. In making the actual working-drawings, the respective members are drawn to a size sufficient to sustain the stresses so marked on the sheet multiplied by a certain predetermined "factor of safety." Also called *stress-sheet*.

**straint**† (strānt), *n.* [< OF. *estrainte, estreinte*, fem. of *estraint*, F. *étreint*, pp. of OF. *estraindre*, F. *étreindre*, strain: see *strain*[1], *v.*, and cf. *restraint, constraint*.] A violent stretching or tension; a strain; pressure; constraint.

Vppon his iron coller griped fast,
That with the *straint* his wesand nigh he brast.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. ii. 14.

**strain-type** (strān'tīp), *n.* The type of a strain.—**Principal strain-type**, one of six strain-types such that, when the homogeneous elastic solid to which they belong is homogeneously strained in any way, the potential energy of the elasticity is expressed by the sum of the products of the squares of the components of the strain expressed in terms of these strain-types, each multiplied by a determinate coefficient.

**strait**[1] (strāt), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *straight, streight, streit*, etc.; < ME. *strait, strayt, straite, strayte, streit, streyt, streite*, also sometimes *straight*, < OF. *estreit, estrait* (F. *étroit*), narrow, strict (as a noun, a narrow passage of water), = Pr. *estreit* = Sp. *estrecho* = Pg. *estreito* = It. *stretto*, narrow, strict, < L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringere*, draw tight: see *strain*[1], *stringent*. Cf. *strict*, which is a doublet of *strait*, the one being directly from the L., the other through OF. and ME. The word *strait*[1], formerly also spelled *straight*, has been more or less confused with the diff. word *straight*[1], which was sometimes spelled *strait*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Narrow; having little breadth or width.

Egypt is a long Contree; but it is *streyt*, that is to seye narow; for thei may not enlargen it toward the Desert, for defaute of Watre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 45.

*Strait* is the gate and narrow is the way which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it. Mat. vii. 14.

Britons seen, all flying
Through a *strait* lane. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 3. 7.

**2.** Confined; restricted; limited in space or accommodation; close.

Ther was swich congregacioun
Of peple, and eek so *streit* of herbergage,
That they ne founde as much as o cotage
In which they bothe myghte ylogged be.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 169.

And the sons of the prophets said unto Elisha, Behold now, the place where we dwell with thee is too *strait* for us. 2 Ki. vi. 1.

**3†.** Of time, short; scant.

If thi nede be greet & thi tyme *streite*,
Than go thi silf therto & worche an houswiffes brayde.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

**4†.** Tight.

You rode, like a kern of Ireland, your French hose off, and in your *strait* strossers. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7. 57.

He [man] might see that a *strait* glove will come more easily on with use.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 295.

I denounce against all *strait* Lacing, squeezing for a Shape. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 5.

**5†.** Close. (*a*) Near; intimate; familiar.

He, forgetting all former injuries, had received that naughty Plexirtus into a *straight* degree of favour, his goodness being as apt to be deceived as the other's craft was to deceive. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii. (*Latham.*)

(*b*) Strict; careful.

Much *strait* watching of master bailiffs is about us, that there be no privy conference amongst us.
*Bp. Ridley*, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 94.

(*c*) Close-fisted; stingy; avaricious.

I do not ask you much;
I beg cold comfort; and you are so *strait*
And so ingrateful, you deny me that.
*Shak.*, K. John, v. 7. 42.

**6.** Strict; rigorous; exacting.

It was old and som del *streit*.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 174.

After the most *straitest* sect of our religion I lived a Pharisee. Acts xxvi. 5.

Whom I believe to be most *strait* in virtue.
*Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1. 9.

Led a *streight* life in continencie and austerity, and was therefore admired as a Prophet, and resorted to out of all parts. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 379.

Bound them by so *strait* vows.
*Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

**7†.** Sore; great; difficult; distressing.

At a *strayte* neede they can wele stanche bloode.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

**8†.** Hard-pressed; straitened; hampered.

Mother, I kindly thank you for your Orange pills you sent me. If you are not too *straight* of money, send me some such thing by the woman, and a pound or two of Almonds and Raisons.
*Strype*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 178.

To make your *strait* circumstances yet *straiter*.
*Secker*, Sermons, II. xi.

**II.** *n.* **1.** A narrow pass or passage.

Thei rode forth the softe pas straite and clos till they come to the *straite* be-twene the wode and the river, as the kynge loot hadde hem taught.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 160.

The barbarous people lay in waite for him in his way, in the *straight* of Thermopyles.
*North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 394.

Honour travels in a *strait* so narrow,
Where one but goes abreast.
*Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 154.

**2.** Specifically, a narrow passage of water connecting two bodies of water: often used in the plural: as, the *Strait* or *Straits* of Gibraltar; the *Straits* of Magellan; the *Straits* of Dover. Abbreviated *St.*—**3.** A strip of land between two bodies of water; an isthmus.

A broken chancel with a broken cross,
That stood on a dark *strait* of barren land:
On one side lay the Ocean, and on one
Lay a great water. *Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

**4†.** A narrow alley in London.

Look into any angle of the town, the *Streights*, or the Bermudas, where the quarrelling lesson is read, and how do they entertain the time, but with bottle-ale and tobacco? *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 6.

Cant names then given to the places frequented by bullies, knights of the post, and fencing masters. . . . These *Streights* consisted of a nest of obscure courts, alleys, and avenues, running between the bottom of St. Martin's Lane, Half-Moon, and Chandos Street.
*Gifford's* Note at "Bermudas" in the above passage.

**5.** A tight or narrow place; difficulty; distress; need; case of necessity: often in the plural.

Finding himself out of *straits*, he will revert to his customs. *Bacon*, Expense (ed. 1887).

The *straits* and needs of Catiline being such
As he must fight with one of the two armies.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 6.

Take me; I'll serve you better in a *strait*.
*Tennyson*, Princess, i.

**6†.** *pl.* Cloth of single width, as opposed to broad cloth: a term in use in the sixteenth century and later.—**Between the Straits**, through and beyond the Straits of Gibraltar: used by American sailors with reference to a voyage to Mediterranean ports: as, he has made two voyages *between the Straits*.—**Perineal strait.** See *perineal*.—**Straits of the pelvis**, in *obstet.*, the openings of the pelvic canal, distinguished as the *superior* and *inferior straits*. See *pelvis*.—**Straits oil.** See *oil*.

**strait**[1]† (strāt), *v. t.* [Also *straight*; < *strait*[1], *a.*] **1.** To make strait or narrow; narrow; straiten; contract.

He [Crassus] set his ranks wide, casting his souldiers into a square battell. . . . Yet afterward he changed his mind againe, and *straighted* the battell [formation] of his footmen, fashioning it like a brick, more long than broad, making a front and shewing their faces every way.
*North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 477.

**2.** To stretch; draw tight; tighten.

This weighty Scott sall *strait* a rope,
And hanged he shall be.
*Lang Johnny Moir* (Child's Ballads, IV. 273).

**3.** To press hard; put to difficulties; distress; puzzle; perplex.

If your lass
Interpretation should abuse, and call this
Your lack of love or bounty, you were *straited*
For a reply. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 365.

**strait**[1]† (strāt), *adv.* [< ME. *streite*, *streyte*; < *strait*[1], *a.*] Narrowly; tightly; closely; strictly; rigorously; strenuously; hard.

Hir hosen weren of fyn scarlet reed
Ful *streite* yteyd.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 457.

Worcester sayd at Castre it schuld be nessessary for zow to have good witnesse, as he saythe it schuld go *streythe* with zow wytheowt zowr witnesse were rythe sofycyent.
*Paston Letters*, I. 516.

**strait**[2]†, *a.* and *adv.* An old spelling of *straight*[1].

**straiten** (strā'tn), *v. t.* [Formerly also *straighten*; < *strait*[1] + *-en*[1].] **1.** To make strait or narrow; narrow; contract; diminish.

Let not young beginners in religion . . . *straiten* their liberty by vows of long continuance.
*Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, iv. 7.

**2.** To confine; hem in.

Feed high henceforth, man, and no more be *straiten'd*
Within the limits of an empty patience
*Ford*, Fancies, iv. 1.

**3.** To draw tight; tighten.

My horses here detain,
Fix'd to the chariot by the *straiten'd* rein.
*Pope*, Iliad, v. 325.

**4.** To hamper; inconvenience; restrict.

An other time having *straightned* [var. *straighted*] his enemies with scarcity of victuals.
*North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 495.

Newtown men, being *straitened* for ground, sent some to Merimack to find a fit place to transplant themselves.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 159.

The shackles of an old love *straiten'd* him.
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

**5.** To press hard, as with want or difficulties of any kind; distress; afflict with pecuniary difficulties: as, to be *straitened* in money matters.

So *straitened* was he at times by these warlike expenses that when his daughter married Boabdil, her bridal dress and jewels had to be borrowed. *Irving*, Granada, p. 68.

**straitforward**†, *adv.* An old spelling of *straightforward*.

**strait-handed**† (strāt'han"ded), *a.* Parsimonious; niggardly; close-fisted.

In the distribution of our time God seems to be *strait-handed*, and gives it to us, not as nature gives us rivers, enough to drown us, but drop by drop.
*Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, ii. 1.

**strait-handedness**† (strāt'han"ded-nes), *n.* Niggardliness; parsimony.

The Romish doctrine makes their *strait-handedness* so much more injurious as the cause of separation is more just. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iv. 3.

**strait-hearted** (strāt'här"ted), *a.* Narrow; selfish; stingy. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17.

**strait-jacket** (strāt'jak"et), *n.* Same as *strait-waistcoat*.

**strait-laced** (strāt'lāst), *a.* **1.** Made close and tight by lacing, as stays or a bodice.—**2.** Wearing tightly laced stays, bodice, etc.

We have few well-shaped that are *strait-laced*.
*Locke*, Education, § 11.

Hence—**3.** Strict in manners or morals; rigid in opinion.

And doubt'st thou me? suspect you I will tell
The hidden mysteries of your Paphian cell
To the *strait-lac'd* Diana?
*Randolph*, Complaint against Cupid.

Why are you so *strait-lac'd*, sir knight, to cast a lady off so coy? *Peele*, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

One so *strait-laced*
In her temper, her taste, and her morals and waist.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 113.

**straitly** (strāt'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *straightly*; < ME. *straitly*, *streytly*, *straitliche*, *streitlichc*; < *strait*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a strait manner. (*a*) Narrowly; closely.

If men look *straitly* to it, they will find that, unless their lives are domestic, those of the women will not be.
*Margaret Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 36.

(*b*) Tightly; tight.

Other bynde it *straitly* with sum bonnde.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

"Spare me not," he said to Christie; for even that ruffian hesitated to draw the cord *straitly*. *Scott*, Monastery, xxxi.

(*c*) Strictly; rigorously.

*Streytly* for-bede ze that no wyfe [woman] be at zoure mete. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 329.

His majesty hath *straitly* given in charge
That no man shall have private conference,
Of what degree soever, with his brother.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1. 85.

(*d*) Closely; intimately. (*e*) Hardly; grievously; sorely.

I hear how that you are something *straitly* handled for reading books, speaking with good men, yea, praying to God, as you would do.
*J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 203.

**straitness** (strāt'nes), *n.* [Formerly also *straightness*; < ME. *streitnes*, *streytnesse*; < *strait*[1] + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being strait. (*a*) Narrowness; smallness; confined or restricted character.

For the *streitnes* of thin astrelabie, than is every smal devysioun in a signe departed by two degrees & two.
*Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 17.

By reason of the *straitness* of all the places.
2 Mac. xii. 21.

(*b*) Strictness; rigor.

If his own life answer the *straitness* of his proceeding, it shall become him well. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 269.

(*c*) Distress; difficulty; pressure from narrowness of circumstances or necessity of any kind, particularly from poverty; want; scarcity.

But he seyd ther shal no thyng hurt hym but youre *streytnesse* of mony to hym. *Paston Letters*, II. 38.

I received your loving letter, but *straightness* of time forbids me. *Winthrop*, in New England's Memorial, p. 191.

He was never employed in public affairs, . . . the *straitness* of his circumstances keeping him close to his trade.
*Everett*, Orations, II. 13.

**strait-waistcoat** (strāt'wāst"kōt), *n.* A garment for the body made of canvas or similar strong textile material, and so shaped as to lace up behind and fit closely. It has sleeves much longer than the arms, and usually sewed up at the ends, so that the hands cannot be used to do injury. The sleeves can also be tied together so as to restrain the wearer. It is used for the control or discipline of dangerous maniacs and other violent persons. Also called *strait-jacket*.

**strake**[1] (strāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp *straked*, ppr. *straking*. [< ME. *straken*; a collateral form of *streken*, *striken*, a secondary form of *striken*, < AS. *strīcan* (pret. *strāc*), go, pass swiftly over: see *streak*[1], *strike*, and *stroke*[1]. Hence ult. *straggle*.] To move; go; proceed. [Old and prov. Eng.]

And with that worde right anoon
They gan to *strake* forth.
*Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 1311.

**strake**[2] (strāk), *n.* [Sc. also *straik*; < ME. *strake*; in part a var. of *streke*, mod. E. *streak*[2], and in part of *strok*, mod. E. *stroke*: see *strake*[1], *streak*[2], *stroke*[1].] **1†.** A streak; a stripe.

Summe lowe places therof by the water syde looke like redde cliffes with white *strakes* like wayes a cable length a piece.
*R. Eden*, First Books on America (ed. Arber, p. 331).

**2†.** A strip; a narrow tract.

This Morrea is a plentyous countrey, and almoste inuyrounde with the see, excepte one *strake* of a .vj. myle brode, whiche yeueth entre into Grecia, that ye Turke hathe.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 12.

**3†.** A reef in a sail.

Ffor ne han thei striked a *strake* and sterid hem the better,
And abated a bonet or the blast come,
They had be throwe ouere the borde backewarde ichonne.
*Richard the Redeless*, iv. 80.

**4.** A rut in a road. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A crack in a floor. [Prov. Eng.]—**6.** A breadth of plank or planking; specifically, a continuous line of planking or plates on a vessel's side, reaching from stem to stern. Also *streak* and *shutter-in*. See cut under *clincher-built*.—**7.** The iron band used to bind the fellies of a wheel; the hoop or tire of a wheel.—**8.** A piece of board or metal used for scraping off the skimpings in handjigging or tozing.—**9.** Same as *lye*[3].—**10.** A bushel: more commonly *strike* (which see). [Obsolete or colloq.]

Come, Ruose, Ruose! I sold fifty *strake* o' barley to-day in half this time. *Farquhar*, Recruiting Officer, iii. 1.

**11.** In *hunting*, a particular signal with a horn.

As bookes report, of sir Tristram came all the good termes of venery and of hunting, and the sises and measures of blowing of an horne. And of him wee had . . . all the blasts that long to all manner of games. First to the uncoupeling, to the seeking, to the rechace, to the fight, to the death, and to *strak*, and many other blasts and termes. *Sir T. Mallory*, Morte d'Arthur, II. cxxxvii.

**Binding-strake.** See *binding*.

**strake**[3]† (strāk). An obsolete preterit of *strike*.

**strake**[4] (strāk), *v. t.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *stroke*[2].

**stralet** (strāl), *n.* See *streal*.

**stram** (stram), *v.*; pret. and pp. *strammed*, ppr. *stramming*. [Cf. Dan. *stramme* = Sw. *stramma*, be too tight, tighten, stretch, straiten, < Dan. *stram* = Sw. *stram* = G. *stramm*, tight, stiff, stretched; cf. D. *straf*, G. *straff*, severe, strict, stern.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To spring or recoil with violence. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To spread out the limbs; walk with long ungraceful strides. [Colloq.]

**II.** *trans.* To dash down violently; beat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stram** (stram), *n.* A hard, long walk. [Colloq.]

I hed sech a *stram* this mornin'.
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 568.

**stramage**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **stramage* (ML. *stramagium*), scattered straw, < L. *stramen*, straw, litter, < *sternere*, pp. *stratus*, scatter, strew: see *stratum*. Cf. *stramineous*, *strammel*.] Straw; litter. *Prompt. Parv.*, pp. 478, 480.

**stramash** (stra-mash'), *v. t.* [Developed from *stramazoun*, pronounced later something like **stramashin*, and so taken for **stramashing*, the

verbal n. of a supposed verb **stramash*. Otherwise a made verb, on the basis of *stramazoun*; cf. *squabash*, a word of similar type.] To strike, beat, or bang; break; destroy. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch]

**stramash** (stra-mash'), *n.* [See *stramash*, *v.*] A tumult; fray; fight; struggle; row; disturbance. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Seaforth profited by the confusion to take the delinquent who had caused this *stramash* by the arm.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 35.

**stramazonet, stramazount,** *n.* [< OF. *estramaçon*, a cut with a sword, a downright blow, bang, < It. *stramazzone*, a cut with a sword, a blow in fencing, < *stramazzo*, a knock-down blow.] In *old fencing*, a cut delivered from the wrist with the extreme edge of the sword near the point. *Egerton Castle*, Schools and Masters of Fence.

I, being loth to take the deadly advantage that lay before me of his left side, made a kind of *stramazoun*, ran him up to the hilts through the doublet, through the shirt, and yet missed the skin.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

**stramineous** (strā-min'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *stramineus*, made of straw, < *stramen*, straw, litter: see *stramage*.] 1. Consisting of straw; strawy. —2. Like straw; light.

His sole study is for words . . . to set out a *straminеous* subject. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 223.

3. Straw-colored; pale-yellowish.

**strammel** (stram'el), *n.* [< OF. *estramier*, straw, < *estraim*, *estrain*, *stran* = It. *strame*, straw, litter, < L. *stramen*, straw: see *stramage*.] Straw; litter. [Cant.]

Sleep on the *strammel* in his barn.
*Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxviii.

**stramonium** (strā-mō'ni-um), *n.* [F. *stramonium* = Sp. Pg. *estramonio* = It. *stramonia*, < NL. *stramonium* (*stramonium spinosum*), *stramonia*, *strammonia*, stramonium; origin obscure.] 1. The thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium:* so called particularly as a drug-plant. It is a stout ill-scented poisonous weed with green stem and pure-white flowers, widely diffused, in America often called *Jamestown weed* or *jimson-weed*. *D. Tatula*, a similar, but commonly taller, species with purple stem and pale-violet corolla (purple stramonium), has the same properties. It is found in the Atlantic United States.

2. An officinal drug consisting of the seeds or leaves of stramonium, the seeds being more powerful. Its properties are the same as those of belladonna. See *belladonna* and *Datura*.—**Stramonium ointment.** See *ointment*.—**Stramonium plaster.** See *plaster*.

**stramony** (stram'ō-ni), *n.* [< NL. *stramonium*.] Stramonium.

**strand**[1] (strand), *n.* [< ME. *strand*, *strond*, < AS. *strand* = MD. *strande*, D. *strand* = late MHG. *strant*, G. *strand* = Icel. *strönd* (*strand-*) = Sw. Dan. *strand*, border, edge, coast, shore, strand; root unknown.] 1. The shore or beach of the sea or ocean, or (in former use) of a lake or river; shore; beach.

He fond bi the *stronde*,
Ariued on his londe,
Schipes fiftene.
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 35.

The *strand*
Of precious India no such Treasure shows.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 24.

2. A small brook or rivulet. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—3. A passage for water; a gutter. *B. Jonson*, Epig. of Inigo Jones. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch (Scotch also *strawn*).]—**Strand mole-rat**, the Cape mole-rat of South Africa, *Bathyergus maritimus*. See *mole-rat*, and cut under *Bathyergus*.

**strand**[1] (strand), *v.* [= D. MLG. G. *stranden* = Icel. Sw. *stranda* = Dan. *strande;* from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To drive or run aground on the sea-shore: as, the ship was *stranded* in the fog: often used figuratively.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To drift or be driven on shore; run aground, as a ship.

*Stranding* on an isle at morn. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2. To be checked or stopped; come to a standstill.

**strand**[2] (strand), *n.* [With excrescent *d*, for **stran* (Sc. *strawn*), < D. *streen*, a skein, hank of thread, = OHG. *streno*, MHG. *strene*, *stren*, G. *strähne*, a skein, hank; root unknown.] 1. A number of yarns or wires twisted together to form one of the parts of which a rope is twisted; hence, one of a number of flexible things, as grasses, strips of bark, or hair, twisted or woven together. Three or more strands twisted together form a rope. See cut under *crown*, *v. t.*, 9.

Wampum beads and birchen *strands*
Dropping from her careless hands.
*Whittier*, Truce of Piscataqua.

2. A single thread; a filament; a fiber.

The continuous communication of the gray matter of the spinal cord with the motor and sensory *strands*.
*J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 97.

3. A string. [Scotch, in the form *strawn*.]—**Mycelial strand.** Same as *fibrous mycelium* (which see, under *mycelium*).

**strand**[2] (strand), *v. t.* [< *strand*[2], *n.*] 1. To break one or more of the strands of (a rope).—2. In *rope-making*, to form by the union or twisting of strands.—**Stranded wire**, a wire rope. [Eng.]

**strand-bird** (strand'bėrd), *n.* Any limicoline wading bird which is found on the strand or beach, as a beach-bird, sanderling, sandpiper, sand-snipe, bay-snipe. See the distinctive names, and *shore-bird*, *bay-birds*.

**stranding-machine** (strand'ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for twisting strands into ropes.

**strand-mycele, strand-mycelium** (strand'mī-sēl″, -mī-sē″li-um), *n.* Same as *fibrous mycelium* (which see, under *mycelium*).

**strand-plover** (strand'pluv″ėr), *n.* The Swiss, gray, bull-head, or black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*. See cut under *Squatarola*.

**strand-rat** (strand'rat), *n.* The strand mole-rat (which see, under *strand*[1]).

**strand-wolf** (strand'wůlf), *n.* The brown hyena, *Hyæna villosa*, found in South Africa.

**strang** (strang), *a.* A dialectal form of *strong*[1]. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

**strange** (strānj), *a.* [Early mod. E. *straunge;* < ME. *strange*, *straunge*, *estrange*, < OF. *estrange*, *estrenge*, *estraigne*, *estreigne*, etc., F. *étrange* = It. *strano*, strange, foreign, < L. *extraneus*, that is without, external, < *extra*, without, on the outside: see *extraneous*, *extra-*.] 1. Foreign; alien; of or belonging to some other country. [Archaic.]

I have been an alien in a *strange* land. Ex. xviii. 3.

She hadde passed many a *straunge* strem.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 464.

Also asmuche as may be, eschew *straunge* words.
*Gascoigne*, Notes on Eng. Verse (Steele Glas, etc., ed. [Arber).

One of the *strange* queen's lords.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 134.

2. Of or pertaining to another or others; alien; belonging to others, or to some other place or neighborhood; not lawfully belonging to one; intrusive.

The mouth of *strange* women is a deep pit.
Prov. xxii. 14.

*Strange* fowl light upon neighbouring ponds.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 4. 97.

Call me not
Mother; for if I brought thee forth, it was
As foolish hens at times hatch vipers, by
Sitting upon *strange* eggs.
*Byron*, Deformed Transformed, i. 1.

3. Not before known, heard, or seen; unfamiliar; unknown; new: as, the custom was *strange* to them.

To knowe the verrey degree of any maner sterre *straunge* or unstraunge after his longitude, thow he be indeterminat in their astrelabie *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 17.

Our *strange* garments cleave not to their mould
But with the aid of use *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3. 145.

Then a soldier,
Full of *strange* oaths, . . .
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 150.

Sat 'neath *strange* trees, on new flowers growing there,
Of scent unlike to those we knew of old.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 44.

4. Outlandish; queer; odd.

This power that some of them have is disguised gear and *strange* fashions. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

They were enforced for feare of quarell & blame to disguise their players with *strange* apparell, and by colourling their faces and carying hatts & capps of diuerse fashions to make them selues lesse knowen.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 25.

5. Unusual; singular; wonderful; surprising; remarkable; of a kind to excite curiosity; not easily explained or explainable: as, a *strange* story, if true; a *strange* hallucination.

This is above *strange*,
That you should be so reckless!
*B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, iii. 3.

Losing, by a *strange* after-game of Folly, all the battels we have won. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

You will see an odd country, and sights that will seem *strange* to you. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 228.

6. Like a stranger; reserved; distant; estranged; not familiar.

And Joseph saw his brethren, and he knew them, but made himself *strange* unto them, and spake roughly unto them. Gen. xlii. 7.

Litle and litle he [Cæsar] withdrewe from men his accustomed gentilnesse, becomyng more . . . *strange* in countenance than euer before.
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 5.

Let us be very *strange* and well bred.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 5.

7. Unacquainted; inexperienced; unversed.

I know thee well;
But in thy fortunes am unlearn'd and *strange*.
*Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 56.

8†. Unfavorable; averse to one's suit.

Thow that his lady evere more be *straunge*,
Yit lat hym serve hire til that he be ded.
*Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 584.

**A strange fish.** See *a cool fish*, under *fish*[1].—**Strange sail** (*naut.*), an unknown vessel.—**To make a thing strange**†, to make it a matter of difficulty, or of surprise or astonishment.

*Straunge* he *made it* of hir mariage;
His purpos was for to bistowe hire hye
Into some worthy blood of auncetry.
*Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 60.

She *makes it strange;* but she would be best pleased
To be so anger'd with another letter.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 2. 102.

**To make strange**†, to seem to be surprised or shocked; look astonished; express astonishment.

Lyford denied, and *made strange* of sundry things laid to his charge.
*N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 116.

= **Syn. 4.** *Singular*, *Odd*, etc. See *eccentric*.—5. *Surprising*, *Curious*, etc. See *wonderful*.

**strange**† (strānj), *v.* [< ME. *straungen;* < *strange*, *a.*; in part by apheresis from *estrange*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To alienate; estrange.

And these presidents consedred wolde discorage any man to a bide but a litel amonges hem that so *straunged* hem self from me and mistrusted me.
*Paston Letters*, I. 508.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To wonder; be astonished.

Whereat I should *strange* more, but that I find . . .
*Fuller*, Holy War, p. 169. (*Latham.*)

2. To be estranged or alienated.

**strange** (strānj), *adv.* [< *strange*, *a.*] Strangely.

She will speak most bitterly and *strange*.
*Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 36.

**strangefult** (strānj'fůl), *a.* [< *strange* + *-ful.*] Strange; wonderful. [Rare.]

O Frantick France! why dost not Thou make vse
Of *strangefull* Signes, whereby the Heav'ns induce
Thee to repentance?
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

**strangely** (strānj'li), *adv.* In a strange manner, in any sense of the word *strange*.

**strangeness** (strānj'nes), *n.* The state or character of being strange, in any sense of that word.

**stranger** (strān'jėr), *n.* [< ME. *stranger*, *straunger*, *estraunger*, < OF. *estranger*, F. *étranger* (= It. *straniere*), a stranger, foreigner, < *estrange*, strange: see *strange*.] 1. One who comes from another country or region; a foreigner.

There shall no *stranger* eat of the holy thing.
Lev. xxii. 10.

And there ben nouther Thefes ne Robboures in that Contree; and every man worschipethe other; but no man there dothe no reverence to no *Straungeres*, but zif thei ben grete Princes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 250.

I am a most poor woman, and a *stranger*,
Born out of your dominions.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 15.

2. A person with whom one is not acquainted; one whose name and character are unknown.

I do desire we may be better *strangers*.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 275.

"As I hope to be sav'd," the *stranger* said,
"One foot I will not flee."
*Robin Hood and the Stranger* (Child's Ballads, V. 406).

The name of envy is a *stranger* here.
*Fletcher* (*and another ?*), Nice Valour, v. 2.

3. One who is ignorant (of) or unacquainted (with): with *to*.

I am no *stranger to* such easy calms
As sit in tender bosoms.
*Ford*, Broken Heart, iii. 4.

I . . .
Unspeak mine own detraction, here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myself,
For *strangers to* my nature.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 125.

They say she 's quite a *stranger to* all his gallantries.
*Swift*, Polite Conversation, iii.

4. One not belonging to the house; a guest; a visitor.

A messinger passed forth tho by,
Wher Gaffray with gret toth was in his manere
At ioyous disport ryght full merily
At Lusignen Castell with *strangers* many.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6017.

Fit to honour and receive
Our heavenly *stranger*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 316.

5. In *law*, one not privy or party to an act.—6. Something popularly supposed or humorously said to betoken the approach of a stranger or guest, as guttering in a candle or a teastalk in a cup of tea.—7. Specifically, in *entom.*, the noctuid moth *Hadena peregrina:* an English collectors' name.—**Strangers' Court.** See *court.*—**Strangers' fever.** See *fever*[1].

**stranger**† (strān'jėr), *v. t.* [< *stranger, n.*] To estrange; alienate.

Dower'd with our curse, and *stranger'd* with our oath.
*Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 207.

**strangle** (strang'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *strangled*, ppr. *strangling.* [< ME. *strangelen*, < OF. *estrangler*, F. *étrangler* = Sp. Pg. *estrangular* = It. *strangolare*, *strangulare*, < L. *strangulare*, < Gr. στραγγαλᾶν, στραγγαλίζειν, strangle, < στραγγάλη, a halter, cf. στραγγός, twisted, < *στράγγειν, draw tight, squeeze; cf. L. *stringere*, draw tight: see *strain*[1], *stringent.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To choke by compression of the windpipe; kill by choking; throttle.

And yet I'll have it done; this child shall *strangle* thee.
*Fletcher*, Pilgrim, ii. 2.

2. To suppress; keep from emergence or appearance; stifle.

*Strangle* such thoughts as these with any thing
That you behold the while. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 47.

3†. To suffocate by drowning. *Defoe.*—**Syn. 1.** *Choke, Stifle*, etc. See *smother.*

**II.** *intrans.* To be choked or strangled.

**strangle** (strang'gl), *n.* [< ME. *strangle;* < *strangle, v.*] 1†. Strangulation. *Chaucer.*—2. *pl.* An infectious catarrh of the upper air-passages, especially the nasal cavity, of the horse, ass, and mule, associated with suppuration of the submaxillary and other lymphatic glands. The disease usually attacks young animals. Enfeebled health, exposure, and neglect are predisposing causes. It may appear as an epizootic in large stables. The mortality is from 2 to 3 per cent. The disease begins with fever and a serous discharge from the nose, which later becomes viscid. At the same time a swelling appears under the jaws, indicating inflammation and suppuration of the submaxillary glands. The disease ordinarily lasts several weeks. Complications may, however, appear. The throat and neighboring lymphatics may become involved and the infection extend to various parts of the system, giving rise to pyemia. Specific bacteria (*streptococci*) have been found in the suppurating glands.

**strangleable** (strang'gl-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *strangle* + *-able.*] Capable of being strangled. [Rare.]

I own, I am glad that the capital strangler should in his turn be *strangleable*, and now and then strangled.
*Chesterfield.*

**strangler** (strang'glėr), *n.* [< OF. *estrangleur*, F. *étrangleur* = It. *strangolatore*, < ML. *strangulator*, < L. *strangulare*, strangle: see *strangle.*] One who or that which strangles or destroys.

The band that seems to tie their friendship together will be the very *strangler* of their amity.
*Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 6. 130.

**strangle-tare** (strang'gl-tār), *n.* The broom-rape, *Orobanche:* so named from its parasitism upon tares or other plants; also, species of *Vicia* and *Lathyrus*, as tares which strangle other plants by their climbing; also, the twining parasite *Cuscuta Europæa*, European dodder. See cuts under *Cuscuta* and *Orobanche.* [Old or prov. Eng.]

**strangleweed** (strang'gl-wēd), *n.* The dodder, *Cuscuta*, and, in books, the broom-rape, *Orobanche.* Compare *strangle-tare.* *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Old or prov. Eng.]

**strangury**†, *n.* Same as *strangury.* *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 5.

**strangulate** (strang'gū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *strangulatus*, pp. of *strangulare*, strangle: see *strangle.*] Same as *strangulated.*

**strangulate** (strang'gū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *strangulated*, ppr. *strangulating.* [< L. *strangulatus*, pp. of *strangulare*, strangle: see *strangle.*] To strangle; in *pathol.*, to compress so as to suppress the function of a part, as a loop of intestine, a vessel, or a nerve. See *strangulated.*

Creepers of literature, who suck their food, like the ivy, from what they *strangulate* and kill.
*Southey*, Doctor, Interchapter vii. (*Davies.*)

A strong double ligature was passed through this part of the cheek, with the intention of *strangulating* the projection [a tubercle or tumor] at its base.
*J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 47.

**strangulated** (strang'gū-lā-ted), *p. a.* 1. In *pathol.*, compressed so as to suppress the function of a part: as, a hernia is said to be *strangulated* when it is so compressed as to obstruct the circulation in the part and cause dangerous symptoms.—2. In *bot.*, contracted and expanded in an irregular manner.—3. In *entom.*, constricted; much narrowed: especially noting the thorax or abdomen when constricted in one or more places, as in many ants.—**Strangulated hernia.** See def. 1 and *hernia.*

**strangulation** (strang-gū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *strangulation* = Sp. *estrangulacion* = Pg. *estrangulação* = It. *strangolazione*, < L. *strangulatio(n-)*, a choking, a suffocating, < *strangulare*, pp. *strangulatus*, choke, suffocate: see *strangle.*] 1. The act or state of strangling; a sudden and violent compression of the windpipe, constriction being applied directly to the neck, either around it or in the fore part, or from within the esophagus, so as to prevent the passage of air, and thereby suspend respiration and, if the constriction is prolonged, destroy life.—2. In *pathol.*, the state of a part too closely constricted, as the intestine in strangulated hernia.—3. Excessive or abnormal constriction of any kind.

At the point where the *strangulation* takes place the glacier lies in a kind of basin, of which the lower lip presents proofs of the most intense erosion.
*A. Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, vi.

**strangurious** (strang-gū'ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *stranguriosus*, affected with strangury, < L. *stranguria*, strangury: see *strangury.*] Affected with strangury; of the nature of strangury; noting the pain of strangury.

**strangury** (strang'gū-ri), *n.* [< F. *strangurie* = OSp. *estrangurria*, Sp. *estangurria* = Pg. *estranguria* = It. *stranguria*, < L. *stranguria*, < Gr. στραγγουρία, retention of urine, < στράγξ (στραγγ-), a drop, that which is squeezed out (< *στράγγειν, draw or bind tight, squeeze: see *strangle*), + οὐρεῖν, urinate, < οὖρον, urine.] 1. Scanty micturition with painful sense of spasm.

He, growing ancient, became sick of the stone, or *strangury*, whereof, after his suffering of much dolorous pain, he fell asleep in the Lord.
*N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 262.

2. In *hort.*, a disease in plants produced by tight ligatures.

**strap** (strap), *n.* [Also, more orig., *strop*, dial. *strope* (the form *strop* being also in reg. E. use in some senses); < ME. *stropp, strope*, < AS. *stropp* = MD. *strop, stroop*, D. *strop* = MLG. *strop* = MHG. *struppe, strüpfe*, G. *struppe, strüppe, strippe* = Sw. *stropp* = Dan. *strop*, a strap, = OF. *estrope*, F. *étrope* = Sp. Pg. *estrovo*, an oar-thong, < L. *stroppus, struppus*, a thong, strap, fillet, akin to Gr. στρόφος, a twisted band, < στρέφειν, twist: see *strophe.* Doublet of *strop*[1].] 1. A narrow strip of leather or other flexible material, generally used for some mechanical purpose, as to surround and hold together, or to retain in place. In ordinary use straps are most frequently of leather, and are often used with one or more buckles, or a buckle and slide, allowing of a more or less close adjustment of the strap. See cut under *shot-pouch.* Specifically—(*a*) *Naut.*: (1) A piece of rope with the ends spliced together, used for attaching a tackle to anything or for slinging any weight to be lifted. (2) A ring of rope or band of iron put round a block or deadeye, suspending it or holding it in place. Sometimes spelled *strop.* (*b*) A razor-strop. See *razor-strop* and *strop*[1]. (*c*) An ornament like a strap; a shoulder-strap. See *shoulder-strap*, 2.

2. A long and narrow piece of thin iron or other metal used to hold different parts together, as of a frame or the sides of a box; a leaf of a hinge; in *carp.*, an iron plate for connecting two or more timbers, to which it is bolted or screwed.—3. In *bot.*, the ligule in florets of *Compositæ* (see *ligule*); also, in some grasses, the leaf exclusive of its sheath.—4. A string. [Scotch.]

They winna string the like o' him up as they do the puir whig bodies that they catch in the muirs, like *straps* o' onions. *Scott*, Old Mortality, x.

5. Credit; originally, credit for drink. [Slang.]—6. In a vehicle: (*a*) A plate on the upper side of the tongue and resting upon the doubletree, to aid in holding the wagon-hammer. (*b*) A clip, such as that which holds a spring to the spring-bar or to the axle. (*c*) The stirrup-shaped piece of a clevis. *E. H. Knight.*—7. A strap-oyster.

**strap** (strap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *strapped*, ppr. *strapping.* [< *strap, n.*] 1. To fasten or bind with a strap: especially in the sense of compressing and holding very closely: often with *up* or *down.*

He carries white thread gloves, sports a cane, has his trousers tightly *strapped.*
*W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 49.

2. To beat or chastise with a strap. [Colloq.]—3. To sharpen with a strap; strop, as a razor.

"I shouldn't wonder if we had a snow-storm before it 's over, Molly," said Pluck, *strapping* his knife on the edge of the kit. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

4. To hang. [Scotch.]

Weel I wot it's a crime, baith by the law of God and man, and mony a pretty man has been *strapped* for it [murder]. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xiv.

**To be or become strapped**, to lose one's money; be bankrupt or out of money. [Slang.]—**To strap a deadeye**, to fasten a strap of rope or iron round a block, deadeye, or bull's-eye.

**strap-bolt** (strap'bōlt), *n.* Same as *lug-bolt.*

**strap-game** (strap'gām), *n.* A swindling trick otherwise known as *prick the garter, prick at the loop*, and *fast and loose* (which see, under *fast*[1], *a.*).

**strap-head** (strap'hed), *n.* In *mach.*, a journal-box formed at the end of a connecting-rod.

**strap-hinge** (strap'hinj), *n.* See *hinge.*

**strap-joint** (strap'joint), *n.* In *mach.*, a connection formed by a strap, key, and gib, as on the end of a pitman. *E. H. Knight.*

**strap-laid** (strap'lād), *a.* Noting a flat rope made by placing two or more strands of hawser-laid rope side by side, piercing them laterally, and binding them together by twine inserted through the pierced holes.

**strap-mounts** (strap'mounts), *n. pl.* The buckles, chapes, slides, etc., with which leather straps are fitted.

**strap-oil** (strap'oil), *n.* A beating. [Humorous.]

**strap-oyster** (strap'ois"tėr), *n.* A long slender oyster which grows upright in mud. Also called *stuck-up, stick-up, coon-heel, shanghai, razor-blade, rabbitear*, etc. [New Jersey.]

**strappado** (stra-pā'dō), *n.* [Formerly also *strapado;* < OF. *strapade*, F. *estrapade* = Sp. *estrapada* = It. *strappata*, < *strappare*, pull.] A punishment or torture which consisted in raising the victim to a certain height by a rope and letting him fall suddenly, the rope being secured to his person in such a way that the jerk in falling would inflict violent pain. For example, the hands being tied together, the rope would be secured to the wrists; the punishment was more severe when the arms had previously been brought behind the back.

We presently determined rather to seeke our liberties then to bee in danger for euer to be slaues in the country, for it was told vs we should haue y^e *strapado.*
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 253.

They vse also the *Strappado*, hoising them vp and downe by the armes with a cord. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 441.

**strappado** (stra-pā'dō), *v. t.* [< *strappado, n.*] To torture by the strappado.

Oh, to redeeme my honour,
I would haue this hand cut off, these my brests sear'd,
Be rack'd, *strappado'd*, put to any torment.
*Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, ed. 1874, [II. 141).

**strapper** (strap'ėr), *n.* [< *strap* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who has to do with straps; specifically, one who has charge of the harnessing of horses.

Men who, though nothing but *strappers*, call themselves grooms. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 196.

2. Anything bulky; a large, tall person. [Colloq.]

A *strapper*—a real *strapper*, Jane; big, brown, and buxom; with hair just such as the ladies of Carthage must have had. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xx.

**strapping**[1] (strap'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strap, v.*] 1. The act of fastening with a strap.—2. A beating; a whipping. [Colloq.]—3. Material for straps, or straps in general.

Securing the loose flaps of the lip with pieces of *strapping.* *Lancet*, 1890, I. 183.

**strapping**[2] (strap'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *strap, v.*, used, like *thumping, whacking, whopping, bouncing*, and other participial adjectives expressing violent action, to denote something of impressively large size.] Tall; lusty; robust. [Colloq.]

Then that t'other great *strapping* Lady—I can't hit off her Name. *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, iii. 10.

**strapping-plate** (strap'ing-plāt), *n.* In *mining*, one of the wrought-iron plates by which the spears of a pump-rod are bolted together. Also called *spear-plate.*

**strapplet** (strap'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *strap, v.*] To bind with a strap; strap; entangle.

His ruin startled th' other steeds, the gears crack'd, and the reins
*Strappled* his fellows. *Chapman*, Iliad, xvi. 438.

**strap-rail** (strap'rāl"), *n.* A flat rail laid upon a continuous longitudinal sleeper.

**strap-shaped** (strap'shāpt), *a.* Ligulate; shaped like a strap: used especially of the rays of the tubuliflorous and the corollas of the liguliflorous *Compositæ.*

**strap-skein** (strap'skān), *n.* In *carriage-building*, a flat strip of iron let into the wood of an axle-arm to protect it from wear.

**strap-work** (strap'wėrk), *n.* Architectural ornament consisting of a narrow fillet or band

represented as folded and crossed, and occasionally interlaced with another.

**strap-worm** (strap'wėrm), *n.* A cestoid worm of the family *Ligulidæ*.

**strapwort** (strap'wėrt), *n.* A sea-coast plant of the Mediterranean region and western Europe, *Corrigiola littoralis*, of the *Illecebraceæ*. It is an herb with numerous slender trailing stems, suggesting the name, and small white flowers in little heads or cymes, the sepals petal-like on the margin.

**Strasburg finch, pâté, ware,** etc. See *finch*[1], etc.

**strass** (stras), *n.* [So called from the name of the German inventor, Josef *Strasser*.] 1. Same as *paste*[1], 3.—2. The refuse of silk left in making up skeins. *E. H. Knight.*

**strata,** *n.* Plural of *stratum*.

**stratagem** (strat'ạ-jem), *n.* [Formerly also *strategem;* early mod. E. *stratageme;* < OF. *strategeme*, F. *stratagème* = Sp. *estratagema* = Pg. *estratagema*, *stratagema* = It. *stratagemma* (in Rom. erroneously spelled with *a* in the second orig. syllable), < L. *strategema*, < Gr. στρατήγημα, the act of a general, a piece of generalship, < στρατηγεῖν, be a general, command an army, < στρατηγός, a general, the leader or commander of an army: see *strategy*.] 1. An artifice in war; a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy.

> The man that hath no music in himself,
> Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
> Is fit for treasons, *stratagems*, and spoils.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 85.

> He [Henry V.] never fought Battel, nor won Town, wherein he prevailed not as much by *Stratagem* as by Force. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 179.

2. Any artifice; a trick by which some advantage is intended to be obtained.

> Ambition is full of distractions; it teems with *stratagems*, and is swelled with expectations as with a tympany. *Jer. Taylor.*

> It is an honest *stratagem* to take advantage of ourselves. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 13.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Artifice, Manœuver, Trick*, etc. See *artifice*.—**2.** Deception, plot, trap, device, snare, dodge, contrivance.

**stratagematic** (strat″ạ-je-mat'ik), *a.* [< OF. *stratagematique*, < NL. **strategematicus*, < Gr. στρατήγημα(τ-), a stratagem: see *stratagem*.] Using stratagem; skilled in strategy. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 35. [Rare.]

**stratagematically** (strat″ạ-je-mat'i-kạl-i), *adv.* By stratagem or artifice. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

**stratagemic** (strat-ạ-jem'ik), *a.* [< *stratagem* + *-ic*.] Containing or characterized by stratagem or artifice. [Rare.]

**stratagemical** (strat-ạ-jem'i-kạl), *a.* [< *stratagemic* + *-al*.] Same as *stratagemic*. *Cotgrave; Swift* (?), Tripos, iii.

**stratarithmetry** (strat-ạ-rith'me-tri), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. στρατός, an army, + ἀριθμός, a number (see *arithmetic*), + *-μετρία*, < μέτρον, measure.] *Milit.*, the art of drawing up an army or body of men in a geometrical figure, or of estimating or expressing the number of men in such a figure. *Imp. Dict.*

**strategetic** (strat-ē-jet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. στρατηγητικός, pertaining to the command of an army, < στρατηγεῖν, be a general, command an army: see *stratagem*.] Same as *strategic*.

**strategetical** (strat-ē-jet'i-kạl), *a.* [< *strategetic* + *-al*.] Same as *strategical*.

**strategetically** (strat-ē-jet'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a strategetical manner.

**strategetics** (strat-ē-jet'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *strategetic* (see *-ics*).] Same as *strategy*.

**strategi,** *n.* Plural of *strategus*, 1.

**strategic** (stra-tej'ik), *a.* [= F. *stratégique*, < LL. **strategicus* (in neut. pl. *strategica*, the deeds of a general), < Gr. στρατηγικός, of or pertaining to a general, < στρατηγός, a general: see *stratagem*, and cf. *strategy*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of strategy; demanded by, used in, or characterized by strategy: as, *strategic* movements.—**Strategic battle.** See *battle*[1], 1.

**strategical** (stra-tej'i-kạl), *a.* [< *strategic* + *-al*.] Same as *strategic*.

**strategically** (stra-tej'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a strategic manner; as regards strategy.

**strategics** (stra-tej'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *strategic* (see *-ics*).] Same as *strategy*

**strategist** (strat'ē-jist), *n.* [= F. *stratégiste;* as *strateg-y* + *-ist*.] One skilled in strategy.

> He [Milton] was a *strategist* rather than a drill-sergeant in verse, capable, beyond any other English poet, of putting great masses through the most complicated evolutions without clash or confusion, but he was not curious that every foot should be at the same angle.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 286.

**strategus** (stra-tē'gus), *n.* [< L. *strategus*, < Gr. στρατηγός, the commander of an army, a general: see *strategy*.] 1. Pl. *strategi* (-jī). A military commander in ancient Greece: as, Diæus was *strategus* of the Achean League.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Hope, 1837).] In *entom.*, a genus of large American scarabæid beetles, whose males usually have three prothoracic horns. They are mainly tropical and subtropical, but *S. antæus* extends north to Massachusetts.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of mollusks.

**strategy** (strat'ē-ji), *n.* [< OF. *strategie*, F. *stratégie* = Sp. *estrategia* = It. *strategia*, strategy (cf. L. *strategia*, a government, province), < Gr. στρατηγία, the office or dignity of a commander, generalship, a pretorship, government, province, < στρατηγός, the leader or commander of an army, a general, a governor, pretor, consul, < στρατός, an army, host, soldiery (prop. an encamped army, lit. 'scattered, spread' (= L. *stratus*, scattered, spread), < στορεννύναι = L. *sternere* (pp. *stratus*), scatter, spread, strew: see *stratum*), + ἀγειν, lead (see *agent*).] 1. The science of combining and employing the means which the different branches of the art of war afford, for the purpose of forming projects of operations and of directing great military movements; the art of moving troops so as to be enabled either to dispense with a battle or to deliver one with the greatest advantage and with the most decisive results; generalship. In strategy three things demand especial consideration: (1) the *base of operations*, or line from which an army commences its advance upon an enemy; (2) the *objective*, or *objective point*, the point which it aims to possess, or the object which it strives to attain; (3) the *line of operations*, or that line which an army must pass over to attain its objective point. When an army assumes a strictly defensive attitude, the base of operations becomes the *line of defense*, and in a retrograde movement the line of operations becomes the *line of retreat*. *Strategical points* are the points of operations of an army—namely, points whose occupation secures an undoubted advantage to the army holding them for offensive and defensive purposes, and points which it is the chief object of an army to attain. The *theater of operations* comprises the territory to be invaded or defended by an army. It includes the *base of operations*, the *objective point*, the *front of operations*, the *lines of operation*, the *lines of communication* which connect the several lines of operations, *obstacles*, natural or artificial *lines of retreat*, and places of refuge. The *front of operations* is the length of the line in advance of the base of operations covered or occupied by an army.

2. The use of artifice, finesse, or stratagem for the carrying out of any project.

**strath** (strath), *n.* [< Gael. *srath* = Ir. *srath*, *sratha* = W. *ystrad*, a valley; perhaps connected with *street*, ult. < L. *strata:* see *street*.] In Scotland, a valley of considerable size, often having a river running through it and giving it its distinctive appellation: as, *Strath*spey (the valley of the Spey), *Strath*earn (the valley of the Earn), and *Strath*more (the great valley).

**strathspey** (strath-spā'), *n.* [So called from *Strathspey* in Scotland.] 1. A Scotch dance, invented early in the eighteenth century, resembling the reel, but slower, and marked by numerous sudden jerks.

> While youths and maids the light *strathspey*
> So nimbly danced, with Highland glee!
> *Scott*, Glenfinlas.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is duple, moderately rapid, and abounding in the rhythmic or metric figure called the *Scotch snap* or *catch* (which see, under *Scotch*[1]), or its converse.

**straticulate** (strạ-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **straticulatus*, < **straticulum*, dim. of *stratum*, a layer: see *stratum*.] Arranged in thin layers, as a banded agate.

**stratification** (strat″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *stratification* = Sp. *estratificacion* = It. *stratificazione;* as *stratify* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of stratifying, or the state of being stratified; formation or arrangement in layers.

> It was formerly the practice in England, as it still is on the Continent, to tan by the process of *stratification*, for which purpose a bed of bark is made upon the bottom of the pit; upon this is laid the hide, then bark, then a hide, and so on until the pit is full. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV 385.

2. Specifically, in *geol.*, deposition in beds or strata; the mode of occurrence of those rocks which have been laid down or spread over the surface by water. The most important indication and result of stratification is that the rock separates more or less easily along the planes separating the beds or strata. Each stratification-plane marks a change in the character of the deposit, or a shorter or longer period during which deposition was suspended. Often one stratum is succeeded by another of quite different character, showing a change in the existing conditions. Sometimes, however, a rock is distinctly stratified, but each stratum separates easily into much thinner layers, closely resembling one another in petrographic character: this is generally called *lamination*. In some cases the apparent stratification seems to be of the nature of an imperfect cleavage, there having been a certain amount of rearrangement of the particles of the rock parallel to the planes of deposition. See cuts under *Artesian* and *erosion*.

3. In *physiol.*, the thickening of a cell-wall by the deposition of successive thin layers of formed material; also, the arrangement of the layers so deposited.

> It is now known that *stratification* is due to a subsequent change in the amount of water of organization present in particular parts of the [cell ]wall. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 33.

4. In *elect.*, the appearance presented by an electric discharge, or a series of rapid discharges, in a rarefied gas, light and dark bands or striæ being produced.

**stratified** (strat'i-fīd), *p. a.* Arranged or disposed in layers or strata: as, *stratified* rocks. See cut under *erosion*.—**Stratified cartilage,** ordinary white fibrocartilage.—**Stratified epithelium.** See *epithelium*.—**Stratified thallus,** in lichens, a thallus in which the gonidia, or algal cells, are disposed in one or more layers, thus producing stratification. See *heteromerous*, (*c*) (2).

**stratiform** (strat'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *stratum*, a layer, + *forma*, form.] Forming or formed into a layer or lamella; embedded as a stratum or layer; stratified: specifically used in the anatomy of a form of cartilage.—**Stratiform cartilage** or **fibrocartilage,** a layer of cartilage embedded in a groove of bone along which the tendon of a muscle plays: referring not to a special kind of cartilage, but to the particular form in which it is arranged. The cartilage lining the bicipital groove of the humerus, on which the tendon of the long head of the biceps glides, is an example.

**stratify** (strat'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stratified*, ppr. *stratifying*. [= F. *stratifier* = It. *stratificare*, < NL. *stratum*, a layer, + L. *facere*, make, do.] To form into a layer or layers, as substances in the earth; lay or arrange in strata.

**stratigrapher** (strā-tig'rạ-fėr), *n.* [< *stratigraph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who devotes himself to the study of stratigraphical geology. *Nature*, XLIII. 142.

**stratigraphic** (strat-i-graf'ik), *a.* [< *stratigraph-y* + *-ic*.] Having to do with the order of succession, mode of occurrence, and general geological character of the series of stratified rocks of which the earth's crust is largely composed.

**stratigraphical** (strat-i-graf'i-kạl), *a.* [< *stratigraphic* + *-al*.] Same as *stratigraphic*.

**stratigraphically** (strat-i-graf'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a stratigraphic manner; as regards stratigraphy, or the disposition of strata.

**stratigraphist** (strā-tig'rạ-fist), *n.* [< *stratigraph-y* + *-ist*.] One who studies stratigraphy; a stratigrapher. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 506.

**stratigraphy** (strā-tig'rạ-fi), *n.* [< NL. *stratum*, a layer, + Gr. *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] In *geol.*, order and position of the stratified groups; all that part of geological science which is not specially theoretical or paleontological; general descriptive geology.

**Stratiomyia** (strat″i-ō-mī'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Macquart, 1838), orig. *Stratiomys* (Geoffroy, 1764), also *Stratiomya* (Schiner, 1868), *Stratyomis* (Schelling, 1803), *Stratyomys* (J. E. Gray, 1832); irreg. < Gr. στρατιώτης, a soldier, + μυια, a fly.] The typical genus of the family *Stratiomyidæ*. They are medium-sized or rather large flies of dark color with light spots or stripes. The larvæ live in mud or damp sand, and the flies are found upon umbelliferous and other flowers growing near water. About 40 species are known in North America, and about 20 in Europe. They are sometimes called *chameleon-flies*, from the name of one species, *S. chamæleon*.

**Stratiomyidæ** (strat″i-ō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819, as *Stratiomydæ*), < *Stratiomyia* + *-idæ*.] A family of true flies, belonging to the brachycerous *Diptera* and to the section *Notacantha*. It is a large and wide spread family; about 200 species occur in North America. They vary much in size and color, and have a large hemispherical head, flattened or convex abdomen, and tibiæ usually without spurs. They are mostly flower flies, and are often found upon vegetation in damp places.

**Stratioteæ** (strat-i-ō'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Link, 1829), < *Stratiotes* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Hydrocharideæ* and series *Glycydræ*. It is characterized by a very short stem bearing crowded sessile submerged leaves and usually also long-petioled floating leaves, by peduncled spathes, and by one-celled ovaries spuriously six-celled by intrusion of the lobed placentæ. It includes five genera, of which *Stratiotes* is the type. (See also *Hydrocharis*.) The others are mostly tropical plants of fresh water, with ovate-oblong or broadly cordate floating leaves and ribbed or winged spathes.

**Stratiotes** (strat-i-ō'tēz), *n.* [NL. (in def. 1 Linnæus, 1737) so called from the sword-like leaves), < Gr. στρατιώτης, sc. ποτάμιος, an Egyptian water-plant, by some said to have been the water-lettuce, *Pistia Stratiotes;* lit. 'river-sol-

dier,' < *στρατιώτης*, a soldier, < *στρατιά*, an army, < *στρατός*, an army: see *strategy*. Cf. *stradiot*, *estradiot*.] 1. A genus of water-plants, of the order *Hydrocharideæ*, type of the tribe *Stratiotеæ*. It is without floating leaves, unlike the rest of its tribe, and is characterized by spathes of two leaves which in the male inclose the base of a long pedicel bearing two or more flowers with from 11 to 15 stamens each. The female flowers are solitary and short-pedicelled, with numerous linear staminodes, 6 slender two-cleft styles, and a beaked ovary becoming in fruit ovoid and acuminate, externally fleshy, and exserted from its spathe on a recurved pedicel. The only species, *S. aloides*, the water-soldier, is a native of Europe and Siberia, and resembles a small aloe. It is a perennial submerged aquatic, with somewhat fleshy crowded sword-shaped leaves, which are acute, sessile, and sharply serrate. The flowers are borne above the surface of the water; each perianth consists of three calyx-like segments and three much larger wavy crisped white petals. Old names are *knightswort*, *crab's-claw*, and *water-sengreen*.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of South American carabid beetles. *Putzeys*, 1846.

**strato-cirrus** (strā-tō-sir'us), *n.* [NL., < *stratus* + *cirrus*.] A cloud very like cirro-stratus, but more compact in structure, and formed at a lower altitude. *Abercromby*.

**stratocracy** (strā-tok'ra-si), *n.* [< Gr. *στρατός*, an army, + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] A military government; government by force of arms.

> Enough exists to show that the form of polity [according to Plato's system] would be a martial aristocracy, a qualified *stratocracy*. *De Quincey*, Plato.

**strato-cumulus** (strā-tō-kū'mū-lus), *n.* [NL., < *stratus* + *cumulus*.] A stratum of low cloud consisting of separate irregular masses; a cloud of the layer type, but not sufficiently uniform to be pure stratus. Also called *cumulo-stratus*.

**stratographic** (strat-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *stratograph-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to stratography.

**stratographical** (strat-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *stratographic* + *-al*.] Same as *stratographic*.

**stratographically** (strat-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a stratographic manner.

**stratography** (strā-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *στρατός*, an army, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Description of armies or what belongs to an army.

> A great commander by land and by sea, he [Raleigh] was critical in all the arts of *stratography*, and delights to illustrate them on every occasion. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 273.

**Stratonic** (strā-ton'ik), *a.* Same as *Stratonical*.

**Stratonical** (strā-ton'i-kal), *a.* [< *Strato* (see def.) + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to Strato or Straton of Lampsacus, called "the physicist," the third head of the Peripatetic school of philosophy, over which he presided from 288 to 270 B. C. He was a thorough materialist, and held that every particle of matter has a plastic and seminal power, and that the world is formed by natural development.—**Stratonical atheism**†, a form of evolutionism which replaces the absolute chance of the Epicureans by a sort of life which is regarded as an intrinsic attribute of matter.

> There is, indeed, another form of *atheism*, . . . we for distinction sake shall call *Stratonical*, such as, being too modest and shamefaced to fetch all things from the fortuitous motion of atoms, would therefore allow to the several parts of matter a certain kind of natural (though not animal) perception, such as is devoid of reflexive consciousness, together with a plastic power whereby they may be able artificially and methodically to form and frame themselves to the best advantage of their respective capabilities—something like to Aristotle's Nature, but that it hath no dependence at all upon any higher mind or deity. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, ii. § 3.

**stratopeite** (strā-tō'pē-īt), *n.* [< NL. *stratum*, a layer; second element uncertain.] A hydrous silicate of manganese, of uncertain composition, derived from the alteration of rhodonite.

**stratose** (strā'tōs), *a.* [< NL. **stratosus*, < *stratum*, a layer: see *stratum*.] In *bot.*, stratified; arranged in more or less clearly defined layers. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 51.

**stratotic** (strā-tot'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *στρατός*, an army, + *-t-ic*; or erroneously for **stratiotic*, < Gr. *στρατιωτικός*, of or pertaining to a soldier, < *στρατιώτης*, a soldier: see *Stratiotes*.] Warlike; military. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**stratum** (strā'tum), *n.*; pl. *strata* (-tȧ). [NL., < L. *stratum*, a spread for a bed, a coverlet, quilt, blanket, a pillow, bolster, a bed, also pavement, prop. neut. of *stratus* (= Gr. *στρατός*, an army), pp. of *sternere*, = Gr. *στορεννύναι*, spread, extend. Cf. *strew*.] A layer of material, formed either naturally or artificially. Specifically—(*a*) In *geol.*, same as *bed*. See *bed*[1], 6 (*c*), and *stratification*, also cut under *Artesian*. (*b*) In *zool.* and *anat.*, a layer of tissue, as a membrane, etc.; a lamina or lamella; especially, one of several similar or superposed layers specified by a qualifying word: used with either English or Latin context. —**Conidial stratum**. See *conidial*.—**Rise of strata**, in *geol.* See *dip*, *n.*, 4 (*a*).—**Secondary strata**, in *geol.*, the Mesozoic strata.—**Stratum bacillosum**. Same as *rod-and-cone layer of the retina* (which see, under *retina*).—**Stratum cinereum**, a layer of gray matter in the nates, lying just beneath the stratum zonale, with few and small ganglion-cells.—**Stratum corneum**, the outer layer of the epidermis, above the stratum granulosum. See cut under *skin*.—**Stratum cylindrorum**. Same as *stratum bacillosum*.—**Stratum gelatinosum**, a layer of gray matter of the olfactory bulb, consisting of fusiform or pyramidal gray nerve-cells in a fine mesh of white nerve-fiber.—**Stratum glomerulosum**, a layer of gray matter of the olfactory bulb, consisting of nodulated masses containing small nuclear cells, among which is a convoluted olfactory nerve-fiber.—**Stratum granulosum**, the thin stratum next above the stratum spinosum of the epidermis, consisting of cells rendered granular by minute globules of ceratohyalin. It is wanting over the lips and under the nails, and gives the white color to the skin. See cut under *skin*.—**Stratum lacunosum**, a layer of the hippocampus major, next above the stratum radiatum, characterized by the open reticulated nature of the neuroglia.—**Stratum lucidum**, the lowest layer of the stratum corneum of the epidermis. See cut under *skin*.—**Stratum opticum**, the layer in the upper quadrigeminal body which lies below the stratum cinereum, composed of longitudinal white fibers interspersed with ganglion-cells.—**Stratum radiatum**, a layer of the hippocampus major, striated at right angles to its surfaces by the processes of the large pyramidal cells which lie along its inner border.—**Stratum spinosum**, the lowest layer of the epidermis, next to the corium, formed of prickle-cells, and limited above by the stratum granulosum. Also called *rete mucosum*, *rete Malpighii* or *Malpighi*, and *stratum Malpighii* or *Malpighi*. See cut under *skin*.—**Stratum zonale**, a superficial stratum of white nerve-fibers.

**stratus** (strā'tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *stratus*, a spread for a bed, a coverlet, < *sternere*, pp. *stratus*, spread, extend: see *stratum*.] A continuous horizontal sheet of cloud, generally of uniform thickness. It is essentially a fine-weather cloud, and is characteristic of areas of high pressure. In the evening and morning of fine days it frequently appears as a low foggy canopy overspreading the whole or a part of the sky, and disappears as the heat of the day increases. All low detached clouds which look like lifted fog and are not consolidated into definite form are stratus. It is the lowest of the clouds. Abbreviated *s*. See cut under *cloud*.

> All cloud which lies as a thin flat sheet must either be pure *stratus* or contain the word *strato* in combination. *Abercromby*, Weather, p. 71.

**straucht, straught**[1] (strȧ̂ght), *a.* and *v.* Obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) forms of *straight*[1].

**straught**[2]† (strȧt), *a.* [By apheresis from *distraught*. Cf. *stract*.] Distraught.

> So as being now *straught* of minde, desperate, and a verie foole, he goeth, etc. *R. Scot*, Witchcraft, L 8 b. (*Nares*.)

**straughte**†, **straught**[3]†. Obsolete forms of the preterit and past participle of *stretch*.

**stravagant**†, *a.* [= It. *stravagante;* an aphetic form of *extravagant*.] Extravagant; profuse.

**stravaig** (stra-vāg'), *v. i.* [Also *stravaige;* prop. **stravague*, < OF. *estravaguer* = OIt. *stravagare*, < ML. *extravagari*, wander out or beyond: see *extravagant*. Cf. *stravagant*.] To stroll; wander; go about idly. [Scotch and Irish.]

> What did ye come here for? To go prancing down to the shore and back from the shore—and *stravaygging* about the place? *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, vii.

**stravaiger** (stra-vā'gėr), *n.* [< *stravaig* + *-er*[1].] One who wanders about idly; a stroller; a wanderer. [Scotch and Irish.]

**straw**[1] (strȧ), *n.* and *a.* [= Sc. *strae;* < ME. *straw*, *strau*, *stra*, *stre*, *stree*, < AS. **streáw*, **streá*, **streów* (found independently only in the form *strēwu* (appar. pl.), in two glosses, otherwise only in comp. *streáwberie*, etc.: see *strawberry*) = OS. *strō* = OFries. *strē* = MD. *stroo*, *stroy*, D. *stroo* = MLG. *strō*, LG. *stro* = OHG. *strō*, MHG. *strou*, *strō* (*straw-*, *strouw-*, *strōw-*), G. *stroh* = Icel. *strā* = Sw. *strå* = Dan. *straa*, straw; appar. 'that which is scattered about' (if so, it must have been orig. applied to the broken stalks of grain after threshing, the simple sense 'stalk' being then later), from the root of *strew* (dial. *straw*): see *strew*, *straw*[2]; cf. L. *stramen*, straw, < *sternere*, pp. *stratus*, strew (see *strand*[3], *stramage*, *strammel*, *stratum*).] **I.** *n.* 1. The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, etc., chiefly of wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, and pease, cut or broken off (and usually dry); also, a piece of such a stem.

> When shepherds pipe on oaten *straws*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 913.

2. Such stalks collectively, especially after drying and threshing: as, a load of *straw*. In this sense a collective without plural.

> Ne how the fyr was couched first with *stree*,
> And thanne with drye stokkes cloven a three.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2075.

3. Figuratively, anything proverbially worthless; the least possible thing.

> For thy sword and thy bow I care not a *straw*,
> Nor all thine arrows to boot.
> *Robin Hood and the Tanner* (Child's Ballads, V. 225).
>
> Love, like despair, catches at *straws*. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxxv.

4. [In allusion to the proverb, "A *straw* shows which way the wind blows."] A slight fact, taken as an instance in proof of a tendency.—5. A clay pipe, especially a long one. [Colloq.] —6. Same as *straw-needle*.—7. In *entom.*, a stick-insect; a walking-stick.—**Dunstable straw**, wheat-straw used for bonnet-plaits. The middle part of the straw above the last joint is selected. It is cut into lengths of about 10 inches, which are then split by a machine into slips of the requisite width. *Whole Dunstable* signifies a plait that is formed of seven entire straws, while a *patent Dunstable* consists of fourteen split straws. *Simmonds*.—**Face of straw**, a sham; a mere effigy.

> Off drops the Vizor, and a *Face of Straw* appears. *Roger North*, Examen, III. viii. § 6.

**In the straw**, lying-in, as a mother; in childbed.

> Our English plain Proverb de Puerperis, "they are *in the straw*," shows Feather-Beds to be of no ancient use among the common sort of our nation. *Fuller*, Worthies, Lincolnshire, II. 263. (*Davies*.)

**Jack of straw**. Same as *jackstraw*, 1.—**Leghorn straw**. See *leghorn*.—**Man of straw**. See *man*.—**Pad in the straw**†. See *pad*[2].—**To break a straw**†, to quarrel. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 68.—**To draw straws**, to give indications of sleepiness.

> *Lady Answ.* I'm sure 'tis time for honest folks to be a-bed.
> *Miss.* Indeed my eyes *draw straws*. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, iii.

**To lay a straw**†, to pause and make a note. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 141.

**II.** *a.* 1. Made or composed of straw: as, a *straw* hat.—2. Sham; fictitious; useless: as, a *straw* bid. Compare *straw bail*, under *bail*[2], 5.—**Straw bond**. See *bond*[1].—**Straw bonnet**, a bonnet made of woven or plaited straw. See *straw hat*, *Dunstable straw* (above), and *leghorn*.—**Straw hat**, a hat made of straw either woven together in one piece or, as is more common, plaited into a narrow braid which is wound spirally, the separate turns being sewed together where the edges touch. Hats for men and bonnets for women are included under the general term.—**Straw mosaic**, **rope**, etc. See the nouns.—**Straw vote**, a vote taken without previous notice, in a casual gathering or otherwise. See I., 4.

**straw**[1] (strȧ), *v. t.* [< *straw*[1], *n.*] To furnish or bind with straw; apply straw to.—**Strawed seal**, a seal containing a straw, a blade of grass, or a rush, or several of these, embedded in the wax, often around it as a border, or tied in fastening the seal to the document. Such additions to the ordinary seal were often made in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; but whether the purpose was to strengthen or protect the wax or to preserve a fragment of the clod delivered in making livery of seizin seems to be matter of conjecture.

**straw**[2] (strȧ), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *strew*. Ex. xxxii. 20.

> She *strawed* the roses on the ground,
> Threw her mantle on the brier.
> *Lord John* (Child's Ballads, I. 135).

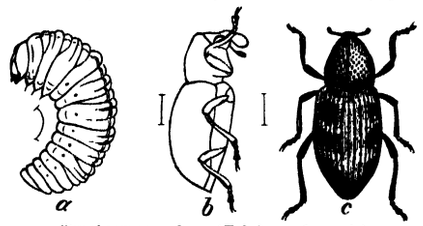
**strawberry** (strȧ'ber[ʺ]i), *n.*; pl. *strawberries* (-iz). [< ME. *strawbery*, *strauberi*, *strabery*, *straberi*, *strebery*, *streberi*, *strebere*, also (in comp.) *strawbyry*, *strobery*, < AS. *streáwberie*, *streáwberige*, also contracted *streáberie*, *streáberige*, *streáberge*, also *streówberge*, *streuberie*, late AS. *strēberie* (in comp.), strawberry (also called *eorthberie*, G. *erdbeere*, 'earth-berry'), < **streáw*, straw, + *berie*, berry: see *straw*[1] and *berry*[1]. The first element, lit. 'straw,' is very rare in AS. use, and its exact application here is uncertain. It may be taken in the sense of 'a long stem,' referring to the runners of the plant, or it may allude to an old habit of stringing the berries on a straw. The word is often erroneously explained as a corruption of a supposed **strayberry*, or even as referring to the common use of straw or hay about the plants to keep the earth from soiling the berries. No corresponding name appears in the other languages. Cf. *strawberry-wise*.] The fruit of any of the species of the genus *Fragaria*, or the plant itself. The plants are stemless, propagating by slender runners (whence they are often called *strawberry-vines*), with trifoliate leaves, and scapes a few inches high, bearing mostly white-petaled flowers in small cymes, followed by the "berry," which consists of an enlarged fleshy receptacle, colored scarlet or other shade of red, bearing the achenes on its exterior. About six natural species are recognized, though these are so variable as to make it possible that they all belong to one multiform species. *F. vesca* is common throughout the northern Old World and northward in North America. It includes the alpine strawberry, hautboy, and wood-strawberry (see below), was probably the first cultivated, and is the source of many artificial varieties, including the perpetuals. The Virginian or scarlet strawberry, *F. Virginiana*, is common eastward in North America, and in the more robust variety *Illinoensis* extends perhaps to Oregon. The achenes, which in *F. vesca* are superficial, are in this species sunk in pits. It was the source of the famous Hovey's seedling, produced near Boston about 1840, and later of Wilson's Albany (or simply Wilson's), whose production marked an epoch in American strawberry-culture. In Chili and along the Pacific coast from San Francisco to Alaska grows the Chili strawberry, *F. Chilensis*, a low stout densely hairy plant with thick leaves and large flowers, which has been the source of valuable hybrids in France and England. The Indian strawberry, *F. Indica*, peculiar in its yellow petals and tasteless fruit, is only of ornamental value. The strawberry was not cultivated by the ancients; its culture in Europe began probably in the fifteenth or sixteenth century. It is now grown in great quantities in Europe

and North America for its delicious subacid fruit, which is used fresh for dessert, and also canned or made into jam, and affords a syrup for flavoring drinks, ices, creams, etc. The varieties, which are mainly or wholly from the first three species above named, are numerous and constantly changing. See cuts under *flagellum* and *Fragaria*.

The *strawberry* grows underneath the nettle.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1. 60.

Dr. Boteler said, of *strawberries*, "Doubtless God could have made a better berry, but doubtless God never did."
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler (ed. Bohn), p. 158.

**Alpine strawberry**, a European form of *Fragaria vesca*, sometimes distinguished as *F. collina*.—**Ananas strawberry**. Same as *pine-strawberry*.—**Barren strawberry**, in England, *Potentilla Fragariastrum*, resembling the strawberry in its trifoliate leaves and white flowers; in America, *Waldsteinia fragarioides*, having the leaves three-parted, but the flowers yellow. Neither has fleshy fruit.—**Bog-strawberry**, the marsh-fivefinger, *Potentilla palustris*. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Carolina strawberry**, a misnomer of the pine-strawberry, once thought to have come from Carolina.—**Chili strawberry**. See def. and *pine-strawberry*.—**Crushed strawberry**, a crimson-red color of considerably reduced luminosity and somewhat reduced chroma. A color disk of 38 parts pure red, 7 parts artificial ultramarine, 48 parts velvet-black, and 7 parts white shows a crushed strawberry.—**Hautboy strawberry**. See *hautboy*, 2.—**Pine-strawberry**, a variety of the Chili strawberry (see def. above), so called from its pineapple flavor. Also *Ananas strawberry*. See *Carolina strawberry*. [Eng.]—**Scarlet strawberry**, specifically, the Virginian strawberry. [Eng.]—**Strawberry-crown borer**, a curculionid beetle, *Tyloderma fragariæ*, which lays its eggs at the crown of the strawberry-plant in the United States, and whose larva often seriously damages the crop.—**Strawberry false-worm**. See *strawberry saw-fly* (below), and *strawberry-worm*.—**Strawberry leaf-roller**, a tortricid moth, *Phoxopteris fragariæ*, the larva of which rolls the leaves of the strawberry-plant in the United States; also, one of several other moths whose larvæ have this habit. See cut under *leaf-roller*.—**Strawberry-leaves**, a dukedom: from the eight strawberry-leaves on a ducal coronet.—**Strawberry root-borer**, a moth, *Anarsia lineatella*, whose larva burrows in the roots of this plant, and often does great damage.—**Strawberry run**. See *run*[1].—**Strawberry saw-fly**, a small black saw-fly, *Emphytus maculatus*, whose larva is a strawberry-worm. See cut under *Emphytus*.—**Strawberry spinach**. Same as *strawberry-blite*.—**Strawberry tongue**, in *med.*, a red papillated tongue, as seen in scarlatina.—**Wild strawberry**, any native strawberry; also, sometimes, species of *Potentilla*, from their resemblance to the true strawberry.—**Wood-strawberry**, the typical form of *Fragaria vesca*. [Eng.]



Strawberry-crown borer (*Tyloderma fragariæ*).
*a*, larva, full-grown; *b*, adult beetle, from side; *c*, same, from above. (Hair-lines show natural sizes.)

**strawberry-bass** (strâ′ber-i-bȧs), *n.* Same as *grass-bass*.

**strawberry-blite** (strâ′ber-i-blīt), *n.* A species of goosefoot, *Chenopodium* (*Blitum*) *capitatum*, also *C.* (*B.*) *virgatum*, whose flower-heads ripen into a bright-red juicy compound fruit. They are Old World plants found in gardens, and the fruit, though insipid, is said to have been formerly used in cookery. Also called *strawberry spinach*.

**strawberry-borer** (strâ′ber-i-bōr″ėr), *n.* One of several different insects whose larvæ mine, bore, or burrow in the crown, leaf, or root of the strawberry. See the specific phrase-names under *strawberry*.

**strawberry-bush** (strâ′ber-i-bůsh), *n.* A low upright or straggling American shrub, *Euonymus Americana*: so named from its crimson and scarlet fruit.

**strawberry-clover** (strâ′ber-i-klō″vėr), *n.* A species of clover, *Trifolium fragiferum*, of Europe and temperate Asia. It resembles the common white clover, *T. repens*, but has the fruiting heads involucrate, and very dense from the inflation of the calyxes, which are also somewhat colored, thus suggesting the name.

**strawberry-comb** (strâ′ber-i-kōm), *n.* See *comb*[1], 3.

**strawberry-crab** (strâ′ber-i-krab), *n.* A small maioid or spider-crab of European waters, *Eurynome aspera*: so called from the reddish tubercles with which the carapace is studded.

**strawberry-finch** (strâ′ber-i-finch), *n.* Same as *amadavat*.

**strawberry-geranium** (strâ′ber-i-jē-rā″ni-um), *n.* See *geranium* and *saxifrage*.

**strawberry-mark** (strâ′ber-i-märk), *n.* A kind of birth-mark; a vascular nævus, of reddish color and soft consistency, like a strawberry.

**strawberry-moth** (strâ′ber-i-môth), *n.* Any moth whose larva injures the strawberry. (*a*) A strawberry root-borer. (*b*) A strawberry leaf-roller. (*c*) One of three geometrids, *Petrophora truncata*, *Nematocampa filamentaria*, and *Angerona crocataria*, whose larvæ feed on the foliage. (*d*) The smeared dagger, *Acronycta oblinita*.

**strawberry-pear** (strâ′ber-i-pār), *n.* The fruit of a cactaceous plant, *Cereus triangularis*, of the West Indies, etc., or the plant itself. This plant has three-angled branches which climb by rooting. The fruit is subacid, pleasant, and cooling, and is said to be the best-flavored afforded by any plant of the order.

Strawberry-pear (*Cereus triangularis*).

**strawberry-perch** (strâ′ber-i-pėrch), *n.* The grass-bass.

**strawberry-plant** (strâ′ber-i-plant), *n.* 1. See *strawberry*.—2. Same as *strawberry-shrub*.

**strawberry-roan** (strâ′ber-i-rōn), *a.* See *roan*[1].

**strawberry-shrub** (strâ′ber-i-shrub), *n.* The sweet shrub, *Calycanthus floridus* and other species. See *Calycanthus*.

**strawberry-tomato** (strâ′ber-i-tō-mā″tō), *n.* The winter-cherry, *Physalis Alkekengi*. The berry, inclosed within an inflated calyx, resembles a cherry or a very small tomato in appearance. Also called *husk-tomato*.

**strawberry-tree** (strâ′ber-i-trē), *n.* [< ME. *strawbery-tre*; < *strawberry* + *tree*.] 1†. The strawberry-plant. See the quotation under *strawberry-wise*.—2. A handsome evergreen shrub or bushy tree, *Arbutus Unedo*, native in southern Europe. The scarlet granulated fruit at a distance resembles a strawberry, but is dry and lacking in flavor, though sometimes eaten. In Spain a sugar and a spirit are extracted from it. The flowers appear in autumn, when also the fruit, which ripens only the second season, is present. The name is extended to the other species of the genus. See cut under *Arbutus*, 3.

**strawberry-vine** (strâ′ber-i-vīn), *n.* See *strawberry*.

**strawberry-wise**†, *n.* [< ME. *strawbery wyse*, *strawbyry vyse*, *strobery wyse*, *streberiwise*, < AS. *streawberie-wise*, *streáberie-wise*, later *strawberiwise*, strawberry-plant, < *streáwberie*, strawberry, + *wise*, here appar. a particular use of *wise*, way, manner, wise: see *strawberry* and *wise*[2].] The strawberry-plant.

*Strawbery wyse* (strawberytre, K. *strawbe[ry] wuse*, H. *strawbyry vyse*, S). Fragus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 478.

**strawberry-worm** (strâ′ber-i-wėrm), *n.* The worm, grub, or caterpillar of any insect which injures the strawberry: especially, the larva of the strawberry saw-fly, *Emphytus maculatus*, more fully called *strawberry false-worm*. See cut under *Emphytus*. [U. S.]

**strawboard** (strâ′bōrd), *n.* A thick and coarse hard-rolled fabric of yellow paper or cardboard made of straw: largely used by makers of cheap paper boxes.

**straw-buff** (strâ′buf), *n.* Straw-color of very low chroma, as in Manila paper.

**straw-built** (strâ′bilt), *a.* Built or constructed of straw. *Milton*, P. L., i. 773.

**straw-cat** (strâ′kat), *n.* The pampas-cat.

**straw-coat** (strâ′kōt), *n.* Same as *paillasse*, 2.

**straw-color** (strâ′kul″or), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Straw-colored; straminеous.

Your *straw-colour* beard. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2. 95.

**II.** *n.* An extremely luminous, very cool yellow color, of somewhat reduced chroma, recalling the color of yellow straw, but cooler in hue. There is a wide range of chroma in colors called by this name.

**straw-colored** (strâ′kul″ord), *a.* Pale light-yellow, like dry straw; corn-colored; straminеous: as, the *straw-colored* bat, *Natalus albiventer*.

**straw-cotton** (strâ′kot″n), *n.* A cotton thread made for the manufacture of hats and other articles of straw.

**straw-cutter** (strâ′kut″ėr), *n.* In *agri.*, any machine for cutting straw and hay into short pieces suitable for feed for cattle.

**straw-drain** (strâ′drān), *n.* A drain filled with straw.

**straw-embroidery** (strâ′em-broi″dėr-i), *n.* Fancy work done upon net, usually black silk net, by means of yellow straw, which forms the flowers and principal parts of the pattern, and silk of the same color.

**strawen**† (strâ′en), *a.* [< *straw*[1] + *-en*[1].] Made of straw. *Stow*.

**straw-fiddle** (strâ′fid″l), *n.* A variety of xylophone in which the wooden bars are laid on rolls of straw. Also *gigelira* and *sticcado*.

**straw-fork**† (strâ′fôrk), *n.* A pitchfork.

Flail, *strawfork*, and rake, with a fan that is strong.
*Tusser*, September's Husbandry.

**straw-house** (strâ′hous), *n.* A house for holding straw after the grain has been thrashed out.

**strawing** (strâ′ing), *n.* The occupation of selling straws in the street and giving with them something which is forbidden to be sold, as indecent papers, political songs, and the like. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 229. [Cant.]

**straw-necked** (strâ′nekt), *a.* Having husky or straw-like feathers on the neck: as, the *straw-necked* ibis, *Carphibis spinicollis*.

**straw-needle** (strâ′nē″dl), *n.* A long thin needle used for sewing together straw braid, as in the manufacture of hats. Also called *straw*.

**straw-ride** (strâ′rīd), *n.* A pleasure-ride in the country, taken in a long wagon or sleigh filled with straw, upon which the party sit. [Colloq., U. S.]

**strawsmall** (strâ′smâl), *n.* The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*: so called from the straw used in constructing its nest. [Eng.]

**strawsmear** (strâ′smēr), *n.* 1. Same as *strawsmall*.—2. The garden-warbler, *Sylvia hortensis*.—3. The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

**straw-stem** (strâ′stem), *n.* 1. In *glass-making*, the stem of a wine-glass pulled out of the substance of the bowl. Hence—2. A wine-glass having a stem of the above character.

A party of young men . . . let fall that superb cut-glass Claret, and shivered it, with a dozen of the delicately-engraved *straw-stems* that stood upon the waiter.
*G. W. Curtis*, Potiphar Papers, ii.

**straw-stone** (strâ′stōn), *n.* Same as *carpholite*.

**straw-underwing** (strâ′un″dėr-wing), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Cerigo cytherea*, having straw-colored underwings, with a broad, smoky marginal band.

**straw-wine** (strâ′wīn), *n.* Wine made from grapes which have been dried or partly dried by exposure to the sun: so called from the bed of straw upon which they have been laid. Such wine is generally sweet and rich.

We may presume that oseye was a luscious-sweet, or *straw-wine*, similar to that which is still made in that province [Alsace]. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 206, note.

**straw-worm** (strâ′wėrm), *n.* The larva of a trichopterous neuropterous insect; a caddis-worm: so called from the bits of straw of which it builds its case. See cut under *caddis-worm*.

**strawy** (strâ′i), *a.* [< *straw*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to, made of, or like straw; consisting of straw; resembling straw.

There the *strawy* Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's swath.
*Shak.*, T. and C., v. 5. 24.

**straw-yard** (strâ′yärd), *n.* See the quotation.

They [trampers] come back to London to avail themselves of the shelter of the night asylums or refuges for the destitute (usually called *straw-yards* by the poor).
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 138.

**straw-yellow** (strâ′yel″ō), *n.* A chromatic variety of straw-color, or a yellow verging upon straw-color.

**stray**[1] (strā), *v.* [< ME. *strayen*, *straien*, < OF. *estraier*, *estrayer*, *estraer*, *estraer*, wander about, stray (said of an animal, esp. of a horse, going about without its master), also of a person, wander, ramble, prob. lit. 'go about the streets or highways' (= It. *stradare*, put on the way, show the way) (cf. *estraier*, *estrayer*, wandering about, straying, stray, = Pr. *estradier*, one who wanders about the streets, < ML. as if **stratarius*; cf. also It. *stradiotto*, a wanderer, traveler, gadder, a particular use of *stradiotto*, a soldier, free-booter (see *stradiot*, *estradiot*), associated with *strada*, street), < *estree*, *stree*, *strae*, also (after Pr.) *estrade*, a street, road, highway, = Pr. *estrada* = It. *strada*, a street, road, highway, < L. *strata*, a street, road: see *estre*[2] and *street*. According to some etymologists the OF. *estraier* is prob. = Pr. *estraguar*, < ML. *extravagari*, wander, < L. *extra*, without, + *vagari*, wander: see *extravagant*, *extravagate*. Cf. *astray*, *estray*, *v.*, doublets of *stray*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To wander, as from a direct course; deviate or go out of the way or from the proper limits; go astray.

A sheep doth very often *stray*,
An if the shepherd be a while away.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1. 74.

2. To wander from the path of truth, duty, or rectitude; turn from the accustomed or prescribed course; deviate.

We have erred, and *strayed* from thy ways like lost sheep. *Book of Common Prayer*, General Confession.

Tom Tusher never permitted his mind to *stray* out of the prescribed University path. *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, x.

3. To move about without or as without settled purpose or direction.

My eye, descending from the hill, surveys
Where Thames among the wanton valleys *strays*.
*Sir J. Denham*, Cooper's Hill, l. 160.

The Cardinal de Cabasolle *strayed* with Petrarch about his valley in many a wandering discourse. *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 147.

=**Syn.** 1. To straggle.—1 and 3. *Wander*, *Rove*, etc. See *ramble*, *v.*

**II.** *trans.* To cause to stray; mislead; seduce. [Rare.]

Hath not else his eye
*Stray'd* his affection in unlawful love?
*Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1. 51.

**stray**[1] (strā), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *straye*, *straie;* by apheresis from *estray*, *n.*, as well as *astray*, orig. pp., < F. *estraié*, *estrayé*, strayed, astray, pp. of *estraier*, *estrayer*, stray: see *stray*[1], *v.* Cf. *estray*, *n.* In defs. II., 3 and 4, directly from the verb.] **I.** *a.* Having gone astray; strayed; wandering; straggling; incidental.

*Stray* beest, that goethe a-stray. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 478.

That little apothecary who sold a *stray* customer a pennyworth of salts. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, ii.

**II.** *n.* 1. Any domestic animal that has left an inclosure or its proper place and company, and wanders at large or is lost; an estray.

Impounded as a *stray*
The King of Scots. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 160.

Hence—2. A person or persons astray; a straggler; a truant.

Strike up our drums, pursue the scatter'd *stray*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 120.

There is also a school for *strays* and truants. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 545.

3. The act of wandering. [Rare.]

I would not from your love make such a *stray*,
To match you where I hate. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 212.

4. A pasturage for cattle. [Prov. Eng.]

The eight hundred acres, more or less, in six different *strays* without the walls, belonging to the four ancient wards, and on which freemen have exclusive right to depasture their cattle. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 843.

**On the stray**†, **upon stray**†, deserting; straggling; scattering; wandering.

Lokis well to the listis, that no lede passe!
If any stert *vpon stray*, strike hym to dethe!
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6258.

**Right of stray**, the right of pasturing cattle on commons. *Halliwell.*

**stray**[2]† (strā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also **strayve*, *streave;* < ME. *strayve*, *streyve*, appar. for **strayre*, *streyre*, < OF. *estraiere*, *estrayere*, *estraihere*, *estrahiere*, *estrahere*, f., *estraier*, *estrayer*, m. (ML. reflex *estraieria*, *estraeria*), usually in pl. *estraieres*, etc., goods left by an alien or bastard intestate, and escheated to the king as unowned or 'stray,' < *estraier*, *estrayer*, adj., straying, stray. The word was confused with the related noun *stray*[1], prop. a straying animal, and as a more technical term suffered some variation in use.] Property left behind by an alien at his death, and escheated to the king in default of heirs.

Somme seruen the kynge, . . . chalengynge hus dettes, Of wardes and of wardemotes, wayues and *strayues*. *Piers Plowman* (C), i. 92.

**strayed** (strād), *p. a.* Wandering; astray: as, *strayed* cattle; a *strayed* reveler.

**strayer** (strā'ėr), *n.* [< *stray*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which strays; a wanderer.

**stray-line** (strā'līn), *n.* 1. In *whaling*, that part of the towline which is in the water when fast to a whale.—2. The unmarked part of a log-line, next to the chip, which is allowed to run off before beginning to count, in order to clear the chip from eddies at the stern. The limit of the stray-line is indicated by a rag called the *stray-mark*.

**strayling** (strā'ling), *n.* [< *stray*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A little waif or stray. [Rare.]

Hardy Asiatic *straylings*, whose seeds have followed the grains. *Grant Allen*, Colin Clout's Calendar, p. 182.

**stret**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *straw*[1].

**streak**[1] (strēk), *v. i.* [< ME. *streken*, a var. of *striken*, a secondary form of *strīken* (pret. pl. and pp. *striken*), go: see *strike*, *v.*, and cf. *strake*[1], *v.* Cf. *sneak*, ult. < AS. *snīcan*. As used in the United States, this verb is commonly associated with *streak*[2], *n.*] To run swiftly. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and U. S.]

O'er hill and dale with fury she did dreel;
A' roads to her were good and bad alike,
Nane o' 't she wyl'd, but forward on did *streek*.
*Ross*, Helenore, p. 56. (*Jamieson.*)

They jest *streaked* it out through the buttery-door!
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 172.

**streak**[2] (strēk), *n.* [< ME. *streke*, *strike*, < AS. *strica*, a line, stroke (= MD. *streke*, D. *streek* = MLG. *streke*, LG. *streek* = OHG. MHG. G. *strich*, a stroke, line, G. *streich*, a stroke, blow, etc., = Icel. *stryk*, *strykr*, a streak, stroke, = Sw. *streck* = Dan. *streg*, a streak, line, = Goth. *striks*, a stroke of a pen), < *strīcan* (pp. *stricen*), go: see *strike*, and cf. *stroke*, *strake*[2]. The L. *striga*, a swath, furrow, is of diff. origin.] 1. A line, band, or stripe of somewhat irregular shape.

While the fantastic Tulip strives to break
In two-fold Beauty, and a parted *Streak*.
*Prior*, Solomon, i.

In dazzling *streaks* the vivid lightnings play.
*Cowper*, Heroism, l. 18.

2. In *mineral.*, the line or mark of fine powder produced when a mineral is scratched, or when it is rubbed upon a hard, rough surface, as that of unglazed porcelain. The color of the streak is often an important character, particularly in the case of minerals having a metallic luster. For example, certain massive forms of the iron ores hematite and magnetite resemble each other closely, but are readily distinguished by the fact that the former has a red and the latter a black streak.

3. In *zoöl.*, a color-mark of considerable length for its width, and generally less firm and regular than a stripe. See *streaked*, *streaky*, and compare *stripe*, 1.—4. Figuratively, a trait; a vein; a turn of character or disposition; a whim.

Some *Streaks* too of Divinity ran,
Partly of Monk, and partly Puritan.
*Cowley*, The Mistress, Wisdom.

Mrs. Britton had been churning, and the butter "took a contrary *streak*," as she expressed it, and refused to come. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xviii.

5. *Naut.*, same as *strake*[2], 6.—6†. A rung of a ladder.

You are not a little beholden to the poor dear soul that 's dead, for putting a *streak* in your ladder, when you was on the last step of it. *Cumberland*, Natural Son, iii.

7. A short piece of iron, six of which form the wheel-tire of a wooden artillery-carriage.—**Germinal streak**, **primitive streak**. Same as *primitive groove* (which see, under *primitive*).—**Streak of luck**, fortunate chance; run of luck. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Streak of the spear**. See *spear*[1], 6.—**To go like a streak** (sc. of lightning), to go very rapidly; rush. [Colloq., U. S.]

**streak**[2] (strēk), *v. t.* [< *streak*[2], *n.*] To put a streak upon or in; break up the surface of by one or more streaks.

Eche a strete was *striked* & strawed with floures.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1617.

The last faint gleams of the sun's low beams
Had *streak'd* the gray with red.
*Scott*, The Gray Brother.

**streak**[3] (strēk), *v.* [Also *streek*, *streik;* an unassibilated form of *stretch:* see *stretch*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To stretch; extend. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

As the lion lies before his den,
Guarding his whelps, and *streaks* his careless limbs.
*Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

2. To lay out, as a dead body. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The *streikit* corpse, till still midnight,
They waked, but naething hear.
*Young Benjie* (Child's Ballads, II. 302).

**II.** *intrans.* To stretch out; shoot, as a rocket or a shooting-star.

Fore-god, my lord, haue you beheld the like [a blazing star]?
Look how it *streaks!* what do you think of it?
*Heywood*, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. 1874, I. 292).

**streaked** (strēkt or strē'ked), *a.* 1. Striped; striate; having streaks or stripes; especially, having lengthwise streaks, as distinguished from crosswise bands, bars, or fasciæ.—2. Confused; ashamed; agitated; alarmed. [Low, U. S.]

But wen it comes to bein' killed—I tell ye I felt *streaked* The fust time 't ever I found out wy baggonets wuz peaked. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., ii.

**Streaked falcon**. See *falcon*.—**Streaked gurnard**, a fish, *Trigla lineata*.—**Streaked sandpiper**†. See *sandpiper*.

**streakfield** (strēk'fēld), *n.* The scuttler, or six-striped lizard, *Cnemidophorus sexlineatus:* so called from the swiftness with which it scuttles or streaks across fields.

**streakiness** (strē'ki-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being streaked or streaky.

**streaking** (strē'king), *n.* [< *streak*[2] + *-ing*[1].] A streak; a stripe.

She . . . striped its pure, celestial white
With *streakings* of the morning light.
*J. R. Drake*, The American Flag.

**streak-stitch** (strēk'stich), *n.* A stitch in needle-made lace by means of which an open line is left in the mat or toilé.

**streaky** (strē'ki), *a.* [< *streak*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Having streaks; marked with streaks; streaked. It differs from *striped* in that the lines are not accurately parallel, nor straight and uniform.

When *streaky* sunset faded softly into dusk.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Kit and Kitty, xiv.

Hence—2. Uneven in quality; variable in character or excellence: as, his poetry is decidedly *streaky*. [Colloq.]

**streal** (strēl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *strale;* < ME. **strel*, *stral*, < AS. *strǣl*, an arrow, missile, = OS. *strāla* = MD. *straele*, D. *straal* = MLG. *strale* = OHG. *strāla*, MHG. *strāle* (> It. *strale*), G. *strahl*, an arrow, beam of light, = Icel. *strjāl*, an arrow, = Sw. *strāle* = Dan. *straale*, a beam of light, jet of water, flash of lightning, = OBulg. *strěla* = Russ. *strela*, an arrow; cf. Russ. *strelitz*, an archer (see *strelitz*).] 1. An arrow. *Wright* (spelled *streale*). [Prov. Eng.]—2†. The pupil of the eye.

The *strale* of the eye, pupilla. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 278. (*Nares.*)

**stream** (strēm), *n.* [< ME. *streem*, *strem*, < AS. *stream* = OS. *strōm* = OFries. *stram* = D. *stroom* = MLG. *strom* = OHG. *stroum*, *strōm*, MHG. *stroum*, *strūm*, *strām*, G. *strom* = Icel. *straumr* = Sw. Dan. *ström* (Goth. not recorded), a stream; with initial *str-* for orig. *sr-*, akin to OIr. *sruth*, Ir. *sroth*, a stream, *sruaim*, a stream, Russ. *struia*, Lith. *srowe*, a stream, Gr. *ῥόος*, a flowing, *ῥεῦμα*, a flowing, a stream, river, etc. (see *rheum*[1]), *ῥυθμός*, a flowing, rhythm (see *rhythm*); < √ *sru* = Gr. *ῥεῖν* (for **σρεϝειν*), = Skt. √ *sru*, flow.] 1. A course of running water; a river, rivulet, or brook.

He stod bi the flodes *strem*. *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2096.

He brought *streams* also out of the rock, and caused waters to run down like rivers. Ps. lxxviii. 16.

As *streams* their channels deeper wear.
*Burns*, To Mary in Heaven.

2. A steady current in a river or in the sea; especially, the middle or most rapid part of a current or tide: as, to row against the *stream;* the Gulf *Stream*.

My boat sails freely, both with wind and *stream*.
*Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. C5.

Row, brothers, row! the *stream* runs fast,
The rapids are near, and the daylight 's past!
*Moore*, Canadian Boat-Song.

3. A flow; a flowing; that which flows in or out, as a liquid or a fluid, air or light.

Bright was the day, and blew the firmament:
Phebus hath of gold hise *stremes* doun ysent
To gladen every flour with his warmnesse.
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 976.

Forth gusht a *stream* of gore blood thick.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 39.

A wandering *stream* of wind,
Breathed from the west, has caught the expanded sail.
*Shelley*, Alastor.

4. Anything issuing from a source and moving or flowing continuously: as, a *stream* of words; a *stream* of sand; a *stream* of people.

With never an end to the *stream* of passing feet.
*Tennyson*, Maud, xxvii. 1.

5. A continued course or current; the course or current of affairs or events; current; drift.

Such was the *stream* of those times that all men gave place unto it, which we cannot but impute partly to their own oversight. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 42.

For science, God is simply the *stream* of tendency by which all things fulfil the law of their being. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, i.

6. A rift: so called by English anglers. *Norris.*—**Gulf Stream**. See *gulf*.—**Stream-function of the motion of an incompressible fluid in two dimensions**, such a function that the total instantaneous flow across any curve, referred to the unit of time, is equal to the difference of the values of the stream-function at the extremities of the curve.—**Stream of thought**, the train of ideas which pass successively into present consciousness, regarded as analogous to a current flowing past a point upon the bank.—**The stream**, the Gulf Stream.=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Stream*, *Current*, *Eddy*. All rivers and brooks are *streams*, and have *currents*. An *eddy* is a counter-*current*, a *current* contrary to the main direction.

**stream** (strēm), *v.* [< ME. *stremen* = D. *stroomen* = G. *strömen* = Icel. *streyma* = Sw. *strömma* = Dan. *strömme;* from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move or run in a continuous current; flow continuously. See *streaming*, *n.*, 2.

Within those banks, where rivers now
*Stream*, and perpetual draw their humid train.
*Milton*, P. L., vii. 306.

On all sides round
*Streams* the black blood. *Pope*, Odyssey, iii. 581.

2. To move or proceed continuously and uniformly, or in unbroken succession.

And to imperial Love, that god most high,
Do my sighs *stream*. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3. 82.

*Streaming* files of wild ducks began to make their appearance high in the air. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 437.

3. To pour out a stream; also, to throw off a stream from the surface: as, *streaming* eyes; a *streaming* umbrella.

Then grateful Greece with *streaming* eyes wou'd raise
Historic marbles, to record his praise.
*Fenton*, in Pope's Odyssey, i. 305.

Blasts that blow the poplar white,
And lash with storm the *streaming* pane.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxii.

4. To move swiftly and continuously, as a ray of light; streak.

I looked up just in time to see a superb shooting star *stream* across the heavens. *Nature*, XXX. 455.

5. To stretch out in a line; hang or float at full length: as, *streaming* hair.

Standards and gonfalons 'twixt van and rear
*Stream* in the air. *Milton*, P. L., v. 590.

Ribands *streaming* gay. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 541.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To discharge in a stream; cause to flow; pour out.

Had I as many eyes as thou hast wounds,
Weeping as fast as they *stream* forth thy blood.
*Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 201.

Calanus told Onesicritus of a golden world, where meale was as plentifull as dust, and fountaines *streamed* milke, hony, wine, and oyle. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 454.

2. To cause to float out; wave.

Many a time hath banish'd Norfolk fought, . . .
*Streaming* the ensign of the Christian cross
Against black pagans, Turks, and Saracens.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1. 94.

3†. To stripe or ray. See *streaming*, *a.* [Rare.]

The herald's mantle is *streamed* with gold. *Bacon.*

4. (*a*) In *mining*, to wash, as the superficial detritus, especially that accumulated in the beds of rivers, for the purpose of separating any valuable ore which it may contain. See *placer*[2]. The term *stream*, long in use in Cornwall, exclusively with reference to tin ores, seems hardly to have come into general use in any mining regions except those in which the ore of tin is mined. (*b*) In *dyeing*, to wash in running water, as silk, before putting in the dye. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 40.—**To stream a buoy.** See *buoy*.

**stream-anchor** (strēm′ang″kor), *n.* *Naut.*, an anchor of a size intermediate between the bower-anchor and the kedge. It is used for warping and like purposes. In the United States navy stream-anchors weigh from 400 to 1,500 pounds, and are about one fourth the weight of bower-anchors.

**stream-cable** (strēm′kā″bl), *n.* The cable or hawser of the stream-anchor.

**stream-clock** (strēm′klok), *n.* [Tr. G. *stromuhr*.] A physiological instrument for determining the velocity of blood in a vessel.

**stream-current** (strēm′kur″ent), *n.* See the quotation, and also *drift-current*.

A current whose onward movement is sustained by the vis a tergo of a drift-current is called a *stream-current*.
*Encyc. Brit.*, III. 19.

**streamer** (strē′mėr), *n.* [ME. *stremer, stremere;* < *stream* + *-er*[1].] 1. That which streams out, or hangs or floats at full length: applied to anything long and narrow, as a ribbon.

All twinkling with the dewdrops' sheen,
The brier-rose fell in *streamers* green.
*Scott*, L. of the L., i. 11.

(*a*) A long narrow flag; a pennon extended or flowing in the wind: same as *pennant*, 1 (*a*).

His brave fleet
With silken *streamers* the young Phœbus fanning.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iii., Prol., l. 6.

(*b*) A stream or column of light shooting upward or outward, as in some forms of the aurora borealis.

He knew, by the *streamers* that shot so bright,
That spirits were riding the northern light.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., ii. 8.

(*c*) A long flowing strip of ribbon, or feather, or something similar, used in decoration, especially in dress.

A most airy sort of blue and silver turban, with a *streamer* of plumage on one side.
*Charlotta Brontë*, Villette, xx.

(*d*) A long-exserted feather which streams away from the rest of the plumage of some birds; a pennant or standard. See cuts under *Semioptera* and *standard-bearer*.

2. In *mining*, a person who washes for stream-tin. See *streaming*.—3. The geometrid moth *Anticlea derivata:* an English collectors' name.

**streamful** (strēm′fůl), *a.* [< *stream* + *-ful*.] Full of streams or currents.

Like a ship despoiled of her sails,
Shov'd by the wind against the *streamful* tide.
*Drayton*, Legend of Pierce Gaveston, st. 105.

**stream-gold** (strēm′gōld), *n.* See the quotation.

The gold of alluvial districts, called *stream-gold* or placer-gold, occurs, as well as alluvial tin, among the debris of the more ancient rocks. *Ure*, Dict., III. 298.

**stream-ice** (strēm′īs), *n.* Pieces of drift or bay ice forming a ridge and following the line of current.

At 4 A. M. a seemingly close pack was seen to the eastward, but later it developed into *stream-ice* of small extent.
*A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 67.

**streaminess** (strē′mi-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being streamy.

I give the case of a star-group which is certainly not the most remarkable for *streaminess*.
*R. A. Proctor*, Universe of Stars (2d ed., 1878), p. 22.

**streaming** (strē′ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stream*, *v.*] 1. In *tin-mining*, the washing of tin ore from the detritus with which it is associated. The now almost entirely exhausted deposits of detrital tin ore in Cornwall and Devon were called *streams*, because they occur chiefly in or near the bottoms of the valleys and adjacent to the present streams, or in the manner of deposits formed by streams, analogous to the channels of the Californian and the gutters of the Australian miners; the miners were themselves called *streamers;* the localities where streaming was carried on, *stream-works;* and the ore obtained, *stream-tin*.

2. In *biol.*, the peculiar flowing motion of the particles of protoplasm in an amœba or other rhizopod, by which the form of the animalcule changes or pseudopods are protruded; also, the similar circulation or rotation of the protoplasm of some plant-cells. See *protoplasm*, and *rotation of protoplasm* (under *rotation*).

**streaming** (strē′ming), *p. a.* In *her.*, issuing, as rays of light: as, rays *streaming* from the dexter chief.

**streamless** (strēm′les), *a.* [< *stream* + *-less*.] Not traversed by streams; unwatered. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 758.

**streamlet** (strēm′let), *n.* [< *stream* + *-let*.] A small stream; a rivulet; a rill.

Unnumber'd glittering *streamlets* play'd,
And hurled every where their waters sheen.
*Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, i. 3.

**stream-line** (strēm′līn), *n.* See *line*[2], and *line of flow* (under *flow*[1]).—**Stream-line surface.** See *surface*.

**streamling** (strēm′ling), *n.* [< *stream* + *-ling*[1].] Same as *streamlet*.

A thousand *Streamlings* that n'er saw the Sun,
With tribute silver to his service run.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

**stream-tin** (strēm′tin), *n.* In *mining*, tin ore, or oxid of tin, obtained in streaming (which see).

**stream-wheel** (strēm′hwēl), *n.* An undershot wheel, or current-wheel.

**stream-works** (strēm′wėrks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* In *mining*, a locality where the detrital deposits are washed in order to procure the valuable metal or ore which they may contain; alluvial washings, or surface mining. The words *stream-works* and *stream* (*v. t.*) are rarely, if ever, used except with reference to the separation of tin ore from detrital deposits.

**streamwort** (strēm′wėrt), *n.* A plant of Lindley's order *Haloragaceæ*. [Rare.]

**streamy** (strē′mi), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stremy;* < *stream* + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding in streams. (*a*) Full of running water or of springs.

Arcadia
(However *streamy*), now adust and dry,
Deny'd the Goddess Water.
*Prior*, First Hymn of Callimachus.

(*b*) Full of or emitting streaming rays of light.

In *streamy* sparkles, kindling all the skies,
From pole to pole the trail of glory flies.
*Pope*, Iliad, xiii. 321.

2. Having the form of a beam or stream of light.

**streat**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *street*.

**Streatfield's operation.** See *operation*.

**streberyt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *strawberry*.

**Strebla** (streb′lą), *n.* [NL. (Wiedemann, 1824), < Gr. στρεβλός, twisted, crooked, < στρέφειν, twist.] A peculiar genus of pupiparous dipterous insects, of the family *Nycteribiidæ*, including certain so-called bat-lice or bat-ticks. *S. vespertilionis* is a common bat-parasite occurring in South America and the West Indies.

**streblosis** (streb-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στρεβλός, twisted: see *Strebla*.] The angle through which it is necessary to rotate an element of a figure to bring it into coincidence with the corresponding element of a given conformable figure.

**Streblus** (streb′lus), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), so called in allusion to its branches, which form a dense mass of rigid straggling twigs; < Gr. στρεβλός, twisted: see *Strebla*.] A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Urticaceæ* and tribe *Moreæ*, type of the subtribe *Streblieæ*. It is characterized by usually dioecious flowers, the male in clustered two-bracted heads, the female solitary on the peduncle, the perianth consisting of four widely overlapping segments which closely invest the one-celled ovary. As in most of the subtribe, its cotyledons are very unequal, and the larger, which is very fleshy, incloses the smaller. The only species, *S. asper* (*Trophis aspera*), is the tonkhoi or paper-tree of the Siamese, who prepare several kinds of paper from its bark, including a heavy and a thin white paper, and a black paper for use like a slate, much employed in the native law-courts. It is a small tree, reaching about thirty feet in height, bearing dark-green oval coriaceous two-ranked leaves, and occurring from China and Manila to the Andaman Islands.

**strecchet**, *v.* An old spelling of *stretch*.

**streef**, *n.* A Middle English form of *straw*[1].

**streel** (strēl), *v. i.* [Cf. *streal*.] To trail; stream.

A yellow satin train that *streeled* after her like the tail of a comet. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xx.

**streent**, *n.* A Middle English form of *strain*[2].

**streept**, *v.* A Middle English form of *strip*[1].

**street** (strēt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *streat, streate;* < ME. *streete, strete, stret, strate,* < AS. *strǽt* = OS. *strata* = OFries. *strete* = MD. *straete*, D. *straat* = MLG. *strāte*, LG. *strate* = OHG. *strāza*, MHG. *strāze*, G. *strasse* = Icel. *stræti* = Sw. *stråt* = Dan. *stræde* (= It. *strada* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *estrada* = OF. *estree, stree, strae*, F. *étrée* = W. *ystrad, ystrid* = OIr. *srāth* = Ir. Gael. *sraid* = NGr. στράτα), < LL. *strata*, a street, road, highway, orig. *via strata*, a paved way, < L. *strata*, fem. of *stratus*, pp. of *sternere*, strew, scatter, spread, cover, pave: see *stratum*. *Street* is one of the very few words regarded as received in England from the Roman invaders, others being *chester* (*Chester*), *port. wall*, and *-coln* in *Lincoln*. Cf. *stray*[1], *stray*[2].] 1†. A paved road; a highway.

This grand-child, great as he [Mulmutius], those four proud *Streets* begun
That each way cross this Isle, and bounds did them allow. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, viii. 74.

There were at that time [fifth year after the Conquest] in England four great roads, . . . of which two ran lengthways through the island, and two crossed it, . . . Watlinge-*strete*, Fosse, Hikenilde-*strete*, and Erming-*strete*.
*Guest*, Origines Celticæ, II. 218.

2. A public way or road, whether paved or unpaved, in a village, town, or city, ordinarily including a sidewalk or sidewalks and a roadway, and having houses or town lots on one or both sides; a main way, in distinction from a lane or alley: as, a fashionable *street;* a *street* of shops. Abbreviated *St.*, *st.* Compare *road*, 3. Strictly, the word excludes the houses, which are *on* the street; but in a very common use it includes the land and houses, which are then *in* the street: as, a house *in* High Street. In *law*, *street* sometimes includes as much of the surface, and as much of the space above and of the soil or depth beneath, as may be needed for the ordinary works which the local authorities may decide to execute on or in a street, including sidewalks.

Up Fish *Street!* down Saint Magnus' Corner!
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 1.

3. The way for vehicles, between the curbs, as distinguished from the sidewalks: as, to walk in the *street*.—4. Hence, a path or passageway inclosed between continuous lines of objects; a track; a lane.

It seemed to bee, as it were, a continued *street* of shippes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 435.

I was ushered through an actual *street* of servitors.
*Disraeli*, Vivian Grey, iii. 8.

5†. A path; a way.

Than makest thou his pees with his sovereyn,
And bringest him out of the croked *streete*.
*Chaucer*, A. B. C., l. 70.

While I ran by the most secret *streets*,
Eschewing still the common haunted track.
*Surrey*, Æneid, ii. 975.

6. The inhabitants of a street collectively. [Colloq.]

All the whole *street* will hate us, and the world
Point me out cruel. *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, v. 2.

**Grub Street.** See *Grub-street*.—**Lombard Street.** See *Lombard*[2], 1.—**Queer Street.** See *queer*[1].—**Street Arab.** See *Arab*, 2.—**Street broker.** See *broker*.—**The street,** a street (as Wall Street in New York) or locality where merchants or stock-brokers congregate for business; the commercial exchange: as, it is rumored on *the street*.

Common places whyther marchauntes resort as to *the* burse or *streate*. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books [on America, ed. Arber, p. 186).

**To have the key of the street.** See *key*[1].—**To spin street-yarn.** See *spin*.—**Syn. 2.** *Road*, etc. See *way*.

**streetage** (strē′tāj), *n.* [< *street* + *-age*.] A charge made for the use of a street. [Rare.]

**street-car** (strēt′kär), *n.* A passenger-car for local or city travel, drawn on the surface of the public streets by horses, by a locomotive engine, or by an endless cable, or propelled by electricity. [U. S.]

The *street-cars* rattled in the foreground, changing horses and absorbing and emitting passengers.
*H. James, Jr.*, The Bostonians, xxxiv.

**street-door** (strēt′dōr), *n.* The door of a house or other building which opens upon a street.

When you step but a few doors off . . . to see a brother-footman going to be hanged, leave the *street door* open.
*Swift*, Advice to Servants (Footman).

**streeted** (strē′ted), *a.* Provided with streets.

There are few Places this Side the Alps better built, and so well *streeted* as this [Antwerp].
*Howell*, Letters, I. i. 12.

**street-locomotive** (strēt′lō″kō-mō-tiv), *n.* See *locomotive*.

**street-orderly** (strēt′ôr″dėr-li), *n.* A person employed to keep the streets clean by the prompt removal of rubbish, dung, or dirt of any kind by means of a hand-brush and bag.

By the *street-orderly* method of scavaging, the thoroughfares are continually being cleansed, and so never allowed to become dirty; whereas, by the ordinary method, they are not cleansed until they are dirty.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 257.

**street-railroad** (strēt′rāl″rōd), *n.* A railroad constructed upon the surface of a public street in towns and cities; a tramway. Cars on such railroads are variously propelled, and the railroads take specific names from the system of propulsion, as *cable-railroad, horse-railroad, electric railroad*. [U. S.]

**street-sweeper** (strēt′swē″pėr), *n.* One who or that which sweeps the streets; specifically, a machine provided with brushes and scrapers for removing dust, mud, etc., from the streets.

**street-walker** (strēt′wâ″kėr), *n.* **1.** One who walks the streets; a pedestrian.

All *street-walkers* and shop-keepers bear an equal share in its hourly vexation [the nuisance of beggars].
*Swift*, Proposal for giving Badges to Beggars.

**2.** A common prostitute who walks the streets at night.

**streetward**[1] (strēt′wârd), *n.* [< *street* + *ward*.] Formerly, an officer who had the care of the streets.

**streetward**[2] (strēt′wȧrd), *adv.* and *a.* [< *street* + *-ward*.] Next the street; looking out on the street. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

**streetway** (strēt′wā), *n.* [< *street* + *way*.] The open space of a street; the roadway.

**streight**[1]†. An old spelling of *straight*[1].

**streight**[2]†, **streighten**†. Old spellings of *strait*[1], *straiten*. *Drayton*.

**streik**†, *v.* See *streak*[3].

**streinet**, **streinable**†. Old spellings of *strain*[1], *strainable*. *Holinshed*.

**streit**†, **streite**†, *a.* Old spellings of *strait*[1].

**streket**. A Middle English form of *streak*[1], *streak*[2], and *strike*.

**strelitz** (strel′its), *n.* [< G. *strelitze*, < Russ. *strieletsŭ*, an archer, shooter, < *strielyatĭ*, shoot, *striela*, an arrow; prob. < OHG. *strāla*, G. *strahl* = AS. *strǣl*, arrow: see *streal*.] A soldier of the ancient Muscovite guards, abolished by Peter the Great.

**Strelitzia** (strē-lit′si-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Aiton, 1789), named after Queen Charlotte, wife of George III. of England, and descended from the German house of Mecklenburg-*Strelitz*.] **1.** A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Musaceæ*, distinguished by its flowers with three free sepals and three very dissimilar and peculiar petals, of which the outer is short, broad, and concave or hooded, the two lateral long, narrow, more or less united, and continued into a long petaloid appendage. There are 4 or 5 species, natives of South Africa. They are singular plants, producing an erect or subterranean woody rootstock, and large leaves which resemble those of a small banana-tree, or are reduced mainly or completely to tall erect cylindrical petioles. The large handsome flowers are borne few together far exserted from a spathe, which consists of one or two large boat-shaped bracts on a terminal or axillary scape. *S. Reginæ*, known as *queen-plant, bird's-tongue flower*, or *bird-of-paradise flower*, produces large brilliant flowers, highly prized for the oddity of their shape and coloring, showing the unusual combination of orange and blue. *S. augusta*, a larger species with small white flowers and purple bracts, has a palm-like stem reaching 20 feet in height, and is cultivated under the name *grand strelitzia*. *S. juncea* and other species are also cultivated under glass.

**2.** [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

**stremet**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *stream*.

**stren**†, **strenet**, *n.* Middle English forms of *strain*[2].

**strenger**†, **strengest**†, *a.* Earlier comparative and superlative of *strong*[1].

**strengite** (streng′it), *n.* [Named after A. *Streng*, of Giessen, Germany.] A hydrous phosphate of iron, occurring in reddish orthorhombic crystals: it is isomorphous with scorodite.

**strength** (strength), *n.* [< ME. *strengthe*, *strencthe*, *strenkyth*, also *strenthe*, *streinthe*, < AS. *strengthu* (= OHG. *strengida*), strength, < *strang*, strong: see *strong*[1]. Cf. *length*, < *long*.] **1.** The property of being strong; force; power. Specifically—(*a*) In animals, that attribute of an animal body by which it is enabled to move itself or other bodies. The strength of animals is the muscular force or energy which they are capable of exerting. See *horse-power*.

Vlixes also, with angarely mony
Of tulkis [knights] of Traci, tor men of *strenkyth*.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6894.

The external indications of *strength* are the abundance and firmness of the muscular fibres.
*Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, vi. 9.

[Used in plural with same sense as singular.

Alle his [Samson's] *strengthes* in his heres were.
*Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 68.]

(*b*) In inanimate things, the property by which they sustain the application of force without breaking or yielding: as, the *strength* of a bone; the *strength* of a beam; the *strength* of a wall; the *strength* of a rope.

Our castle's *strength*
Will laugh a siege to scorn.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5. 2.

The citty is of no greate *strength*, having a trifling wall about it.
*Evelyn*, Diary, May 21, 1645.

Hence—**2.** Power or vigor of any kind; ability; capacity for work or effective action, whether physical, intellectual, or moral: as, *strength* of grasp or stroke; *strength* of mind, memory, or judgment; *strength* of feeling (that is, not intensity but effectiveness of emotion).

If, rather than to marry County Paris,
Thou hast the *strength* of will to slay thyself.
*Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 1. 72.

The belief
He has of his own great and catholic *strengths*
In arguing and discourse.
*B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, i. 2.

In the world of morals, as in the world of physics, *strength* is nearly allied to hardness.
*Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 354.

**3.** One who or that which is regarded as an embodiment of force or strength; that on which confidence or reliance is firmly set; stay; support; security.

God is our refuge and *strength*. Ps. xlvi. 1.

Thy counsel, in this uttermost distress,
My only *strength* and stay. *Milton*, P. L., x. 921.

Hitherto, Davenant observes, in taxing the people we had gone chiefly on land and trade, which is about one-third of the *strength* of England.
*S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 56.

**4.** Force; violence; vehemence; intensity.

Zee schulle undrestonde, that the Soudan is Lord of 5 Kyngdomes, that he hathe conquered and apropred to him be *Strengthe*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 35.

And al men speken of hunting,
How they wolde slee the hert with *strengthe*.
*Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 351.

If you did know to whom I gave the ring, . . .
You would abate the *strength* of your displeasure.
*Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 198.

**5.** Degree of the distinguishing or essential element or constituent; the power to produce sensible effects on other bodies; potency: said of liquors and the like: as, the *strength* of an acid; the *strength* of wine or spirits; the *strength* of a potion or a poison.—**6.** Force as measured or stated in figures; amount or numbers of any collective body, as of an army or a fleet: as, a play adapted to the whole *strength* of the company; the full *strength* of a regiment.

Demand of him of what *strength* they are a-foot.
*Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 181.

Half a dozen gentlemen, furnished with a good *strength* of water-spaniels.
*Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. Selborne, To T. Pennant, xxii.

**7.** Available force or backing, as of a candidate: as, his *strength* is greatest in the cities. [Political cant.]—**8.** Force proceeding from motion and proportioned to it; vehemence; impetuosity: as, the *strength* of a current of air or water; the *strength* of a charge of cavalry.—**9.** A stronghold.

Syne they hae left him, hall and feir,
Within his *strength* of stane.
*Auld Maitland* (Child's Ballads, VI. 222).

"No to say it 's our best dwelling," he added, turning to Bucklaw, "but just a *strength* for the Lord of Ravenswood to flee until." *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, vii.

**10.** In colors, the relative property possessed by a pigment of imparting a color to and modifying the shade of any other pigment to which it is added. Thus, one pound of lampblack added to 100 pounds of white lead produces a dark-gray shade, but one pound of ivory-black added in the same way would have little effect on the white.

**11.** In the *fine arts*, boldness of conception or treatment.

Carracci's *strength*, Correggio's softer line.
*Pope*, Epistle to Jervas, l. 37.

**12.** In *soap-making*. See the quotation.

A peculiar phenomenon may be remarked in the cooling [of a little of the soap placed on a glass plate], which affords a good criterion of the quality of the soap. When there is formed around the little patch an opaque zone, a fraction of an inch broad, this is supposed to indicate complete saponification, and is called the *strength;* when it is absent, the soap is said to want its *strength*. When this zone soon vanishes after being distinctly seen, the soap is said to have *false strength*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 852.

**On the strength** (*milit.* and *naval*), on the muster-rolls. [Colloq.]

The colonel had put the widow woman *on the strength;* she was no longer an unrecognised waif, but had her regimental position.
*Arch. Forbes*, in Eng. Illust. Mag., VI. 525.

**On** or **upon the strength of**, in reliance upon the value of; on the faith of: as, to do something *on the strength of* another's promise.

My father set out *upon the strength of* these two following axioms. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 19.

**Proof strength.** See *proof*, *a.*—**Strength of a current**, in *elect.*, the quantity of electricity which passes in a unit of time; the measure of electrical energy. See *Ohm's law*, under *law*[1].—**Strength of materials.** See *material*.—**Strength of pole.** See *pole*[2].—**Strength of the source.** See the quotation.

The time rate of supply of liquid through the source is called the *strength of the source*.
*Minchin*, Uniplanar Kinematics, vi.

**To measure strength.** See *measure*.—**Syn. 1.** *Force*, etc. See *power*[1].

**strength**† (strength), *v. t.* [< ME. *strengthen*, *strenthen;* < *strength*, *n.*] To strengthen.

Take this for a general reule, that every counseil that is affermed or *strengthed* so strongly that it may not be chaunged for no condicioun that may bitide—I say that thilke counseil is wikked.
*Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus (Harleian MS.).

The helpe of Gods grace in that tribulation to *strength* him.
*Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 16.

His armes and leggys [were] well lengthed and *strengthed*.
*Fabyan*, Chron., clvi.

**strengthen** (streng′thn), *v.* [< *strength* + *-en*[1].]
**I.** *trans.* To make strong or stronger; add strength to, either physical, legal, or moral; confirm; establish: as, to *strengthen* a limb; to *strengthen* an obligation; to *strengthen* a claim; to *strengthen* authority.

Charge Joshua, and encourage him, and *strengthen* him. Deut. iii. 28.

Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the rest . . .
With powerful policy *strengthen* themselves.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 2. 58.

For the more *strenthening* the Acts of this Parliament, the King purchased the Pope's Bulls, containing grievous Censures and Curses to them that should break them.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 149.

**Strengthening plaster.** See *plaster*.—**Syn.** To invigorate, fortify, brace, nerve, steel, corroborate, support, heighten.

**II.** *intrans.* To grow strong or stronger.

The young disease, that must subdue at length,
Grows with his growth, and *strengthens* with his strength.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 136.

**strengthener** (strength′nėr), *n.* [Formerly also *strengthner;* < *strengthen* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which makes strong or stronger; one who or that which increases strength, physical or moral.

Whose plays are *strengtheners* of virtue.
*Mary Lamb*, Tales from Shakspere, Pref.

**strengthful** (strength′fûl), *a.* [< *strength* + *-ful*.] Abounding in strength; strong. *Marston*.

**strengthfulness** (strength′fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being strengthful or strong; fullness of strength.

**strengthing** (streng′thing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strength*, *v.*] A strengthening. *Palsgrave*. (*Halliwell.*)

**strengthless** (strength′les), *a.* [< *strength* + *-less*.] Destitute of strength, in any sense of the word. *Shak.*; *Boyle*.

**strengthner**† (strength′nėr), *n.* Same as *strengthener*.

**strengthy** (streng′thi), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *strenthie;* < *strength* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *lengthy*.] Having strength; strong.

The simple and *strenthie* defence of ane iust caus.
*J. Tyrie*, Refutation, Pref. 2. (*Jamieson.*)

**strenkle** (streng′kl), *v. t.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *strinkle*.

**strenkle** (streng′kl), *n.* [< ME. *strenkyll;* < *strenkle*, *v.* Cf. *sprinkle*, *n.*] A sprinkler. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

*Strenkyll* to cast holy water, vimpilon.
*Palsgrave*. (*Halliwell.*)

**strenth**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *strength*.

**strenuity**† (stre-nū′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *strenuita*(*t-*)*s*, nimbleness, friskness, < *strenuus*, quick, active, vigorous: see *strenuous*.] Strenuousness.

About in the sea
No Prince was of better *strenuitie*.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 206.

**strenuosity** (stren-ū-os′i-ti), *n.* [< *strenuous* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or character of being strenuous; strenuousness.—2. A strained effect, or a straining for effect, as in a literary composition.

*Strenuosity* in style is not quite the same thing as strength. *The Academy*, Jan. 30, 1886, p. 73.

**strenuous** (stren′ū-us), *a.* [< L. *strenuus*, quick, active, brisk, vigorous; cf. Gr. στερεός, firm, hard, στρηνής, strong.] 1. Strong; vigorous; active; pushing.

Him whose *strenuous* tongue
Can burst Joy's grape against his palate fine.
*Keats*, Melancholy.

2. Eagerly pressing or urgent; energetic; zealous; ardent; bold; earnest; valiant; intrepid.

To *strenuous* minds there is an inquietude in overquietness. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 33.

This scheme encountered *strenuous* opposition in the council. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. Necessitating vigor or energy; accompanied by labor or exertion.

What more oft, in nations grown corrupt, . . .
Than to love bondage more than liberty,
Bondage with ease than *strenuous* liberty?
*Milton*, S. A., l. 271.

Worldlings revelling in the fields
Of *strenuous* idleness. *Wordsworth*, Memory.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Energetic, resolute.

**strenuously** (stren′ū-us-li), *adv.* In a strenuous manner; with eager and pressing zeal; ardently; boldly; vigorously; actively.

**strenuousness** (stren′ū-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being strenuous; eagerness; earnestness; active zeal.

**strepet**, *v.* An old spelling of *strip*[1].

**strepent** (strep′ent), *a.* [< L. *strepen(t-)s*, ppr. of *strepere*, make a noise, rumble, murmur.] Noisy; loud. [Rare.]

Peace to the *strepent* horn!
*Shenstone*, Rural Elegance.

**Strepera** (strep′e-rä), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), < L. *strepere*, make a noise.] An Australian genus of corvine passerine birds, typical of the subfamily *Streperinæ*, having long wings and naked nostrils. Also called *Coronica* (Gould, 1837). There are 7 species, commonly called *crow-shrikes*, of a black, blackish-brown, or gray color, more or less

Crow-shrike (*Strepera graculina*).

varied with white or rufous. The type is *Corvus graculinus* of White, the noisy roller of Latham, *Coracias* or *Gracula* or *Barita strepera* of various authors, now *Strepera graculina*. It is glossy-black, with the base of the tail and an alar speculum white, the iris yellow. The length is 18½ inches. *S. crissalis*, *arguta*, *intermedia*, *cuneicauda* (or *anaphonensis*: see *squeaker*), *melanoptera*, and *fuliginosa* are the other species.

**streperine** (strep′e-rin), *a.* [< *Strepera* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to birds of the genus *Strepera*.

**streperous** (strep′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *strepere*, make a noise, rumble, murmur, + *-ous*. Cf. *obstreperous*.] Noisy; loud; boisterous. [Rare.]

In a *streperous* eruption it [the bay or laurel] riseth against fire. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

**strephotome** (stref′ō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. στρέφω, twist, turn, + *-τομος*, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] A corkscrew-like needle used in an operation for the radical cure of inguinal hernia.

**Strepitores** (strep-i-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **strepitor*, < L. *strepere*, make a noise: see *strepent*.] A group of insessorial birds, established by Blyth in 1849 for those Cuvierian *Passerinæ* which are non-passerine, and primarily divided into *Syndactyli*, *Zygodactyli*, and *Heterodactyli*. See these words.

**strepitoso** (strep-i-tō′sō), *adv.* [It., < *strepito*, noise, < L. *strepitus*, noise: see *strepitous*.] In *music*, in an impetuous, boisterous, noisy manner.

**strepitous** (strep′i-tus), *a.* [< L. *strepitus*, noise, < *strepere*, make a noise: see *strepent*.] Noisy.

**strepsicere** (strep′si-sēr), *n.* [< *strepsiceros*.] An antelope with twisted horns; a strepsiceros.

**strepsiceros** (strep-sis′e-ros), *n.* [NL., < L. *strepsiceros*, < Gr. **στρεψίκερως*, an animal with twisted horns, called by the Africans *addax*.] 1†. Some antelope with twisted horns, as the koodoo; originally, perhaps, the addax.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827).] A genus of antelopes with twisted or spiral horns. The only species now left in the genus is *S. kudu*, the koodoo. See cut under *koodoo*.

**Strepsilas** (strep′si-las), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. στρέψις, a turning round, < στρέφειν (aor. στρέψαι), twist, turn, + λᾶς, λᾶας, a stone.] The typical genus of a subfamily *Strepsilainæ*; the turnstones. The bill is short, constricted at the base, tapering to a sharp point, with ascending gonys longer than the mandibular rami, short and broad nasal fossæ, and short shallow grooves in the under mandible. The legs are short and stout, with the tarsus scutellate in front and reticulate on the sides and back, and four toes, cleft to the base. There are 2 species—*S. interpres*, the common turnstone, and *S. melanocephalus* of the North Pacific, the black-headed turnstone, perhaps only a variety of the other. The genus was also called *Cinclus*, *Arenaria*, and *Morinella*. See cuts under *Pressirostres* and *turnstone*.

**strepsipter** (strep-sip′tėr), *n.* [< NL. *Strepsiptera*.] A member of the *Strepsiptera*.

**Strepsiptera** (strep-sip′te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **strepsipterus*: see *strepsipterous*.] 1. An order of insects, named by Kirby in 1833 from the twisted wings, synonymous with *Rhipiptera* of Latreille, and corresponding to the family *Stylopidæ*. The fore wings are mere twisted filaments or pseudelytra; the hind wings are expansive and fan-shaped; the females are wingless. The strepsipters are parasitic on hymenopterous insects, especially bees and wasps. They are now regarded as anomalous *Coleoptera* degraded by parasitism. See cut under *Stylops*.

2†. In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a family of neuropterous insects, forming with *Phryganida* the suborder *Trichoptera*.

**strepsipteral** (strep-sip′te-ral), *a.* [< *strepsipter-ous* + *-al*.] Same as *strepsipterous*.

**strepsipteran** (strep-sip′te-ran), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *Strepsiptera* + *-an*.] **I.** *n.* A strepsipter.

**II.** *a.* Same as *strepsipterous*.

**strepsipterous** (strep-sip′te-rus), *a.* [< NL. **strepsipterus*, < Gr. στρέφειν (aor. στρέψαι), twist, turn, + πτερόν, a wing.] Having twisted front wings, as a stylops; of or pertaining to the *Strepsiptera*; rhipipterous. Also *strepsipteran*, *strepsipteral*. See cut under *Stylops*.

**strepsirrhinal, strepsirhinal** (strep-si-rī′nal), *a.* [< *strepsirrhine* + *-al*.] Same as *strepsirrhine*.

**strepsirrhine, strepsirhine** (strep′si-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **strepsirrhinus*, < Gr. στρέφειν (aor. στρέψαι), turn, twist, + ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose.] **I.** *a.* Having twisted or curved nostrils, as a lemur; of or pertaining to the *Strepsirrhini*; neither catarrhine nor platyrrhine, as a primate. Also *strepsorhine*.

**II.** *n.* Any lemur or prosimian; a member of the *Strepsirrhini*.

**Strepsirrhini, Strepsirhini** (strep-si-rī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Geoffroy): see *strepsirrhine*.] The lemuroid mammals, or lemurs: so called from the twisted nostrils, in distinction from *Catarrhini* and *Platyrrhini*. In these animals the nostrils are at the corners of the snout, and somewhat comma-shaped, as is usual in mammals, instead of having the more human character of those of the higher *Primates*. The term is exactly synonymous with *Prosimiæ* or *Lemuroidea*, excepting that in early usages of all three of these names of lemurs the so-called flying-lemurs (*Galeopithecidæ*) were wrongly included, these being insectivorous and not primatial mammals, now always excluded from the strepsirrhines. Also *Strepsirhina*, *Strepsirrhina*, and *Strepsorhina*.

**Streptanthus** (strep-tan′thus), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1825), so called from the greatly twisted claws of the petals; < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted (< στρέφειν, twist, turn), + ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Cruciferæ* and tribe *Arabideæ*, distinguished from the type-genus *Arabis* by a calyx commonly of large size, longer and sometimes connate stamens, and petals usually borne on a twisted claw. There are about 16 species, natives of North America, and chiefly of the western United States. They are smooth annuals or perennials, with entire or lyrate leaves and commonly bractless flowers, which are purple or sometimes white or yellow, and in some species pendulous. *S. obtusifolius*, a pink-flowered species, has been called *Arkansas cabbage*.

**streptobacteria** (strep″tō-bak-tē′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted, + NL. *bacterium*.] A supposed bacterium, consisting of a chain of short rod-formed bacteria linked together. *Ziegler*, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. 185.

**Streptocarpus** (strep-tō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1828), so called from the spirally twisted fruit; < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted, + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Gesneraceæ*, tribe *Cyrtandreæ*, and subtribe *Didymocarpeæ*. It is characterized by flowers with an elongated corolla-tube which is much enlarged above, and contains two perfect stamens and a linear ovary imperfectly four-celled by the protrusion of lobed placentæ densely covered on their margins with ovules, and becoming a spirally twisted capsule which is linear and terete and splits into valves coherent at the base and apex. There are about 19 species, natives of South Africa and of Madagascar. They are woolly or downy herbs, chiefly with spreading radical leaves or with a single leaf (a persistent cotyledon), sometimes with a stem bearing opposite leaves. The handsome flowers are mostly pale purple or blue; they form a many-flowered cyme, or are borne few or singly upon their peduncle. *S. Dunnii*, a remarkable species from the Transvaal mountains, is cultivated for its peculiar solitary grayish-green leaf, prostrate on the ground and over 3 feet long, with thick fleshy veins and clothed beneath with close reddish down, and for its bright-red tubular decurved flowers, of which there are sometimes over one hundred on a scape at once. Several other species are in cultivation under glass, especially *S. Watsoni*, a hybrid with several large leaves and rich crimson flowers, and *S. Rexii*, with blue flowers. They are known as *Cape primrose*.

**streptococchemia, streptococcheemia** (strep″-tō-ko-kē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *streptococci* + Gr. αἷμα, blood.] The presence of streptococci in the blood.

**streptococci** (strep-tō-kok′sī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted, + κόκκος, a berry.] A chain of micrococci linked together, occurring in some specific diseases. *Ziegler*, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. 185.

**Streptoneura** (strep-tō-nū′rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *streptoneurus*: see *streptoneurous*.] A branch of anisopleurous *Gastropoda*, in which the long loop of visceral nerves embracing the intestine is caught and twisted into a figure-of-8 by the torsion which the animal undergoes in its development. The *Streptoneura* are divided into two orders, *Zygobranchia* and *Azygobranchia*. They include all the anisopleural gastropods except the opisthobranchs and pulmonifers. The nearest synonym is *Prosobranchiata*.

**streptoneural** (strep-tō-nū′ral), *a.* [< *streptoneurous* + *-al*.] Same as *streptoneurous*.

**streptoneurous** (strep-tō-nū′rus), *a.* [< NL. **streptoneurus*, < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted, + νεῦρον, a nerve.] Having twisted (visceral) nerves; specifically, pertaining to the *Streptoneura*, or having their characters.

**Streptopus** (strep′tō-pus), *n.* [NL. (F. A. Michaux, 1803), so called from the abruptly bent flower-stalk; < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted, + ποίς = E. *foot*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Liliaceæ* and tribe *Polygonateæ*. It is characterized by nodding solitary or twin axillary flowers, divided into six more or less spreading segments, with a filiform or columnar style which is three-cleft at the apex. There are 4 species, natives of Europe, North America, and temperate parts of Asia. They are rather delicate plants, from a short and densely fiber-bearing or a creeping root-stock, with a simple or sparingly branched stem, bearing numerous ovate or lanceolate alternate sessile or clasping leaves. The small rose-colored or whitish flowers hang upon slender recurved or reflexed peduncles, followed by small roundish berries with numerous pale oblong or curving striate seeds. They are known by the name *twisted-stalk*, translating the genus name. *S. amplexifolius* is found in Europe, and, together with *S. roseus*, in northern North America, and southward in the mountains.

**streptospondylian** (strep″tō-spon-dil′i-an), *a.* Same as *streptospondylous*.

**streptospondylous** (strep-tō-spon′di-lus), *a.* [< NL. **streptospondylus*, < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted + σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος, a vertebra.] Having the character of the vertebral articulations reversed, or supposed to be so, as in the genus *Streptospondylus*.

**Streptospondylus** (strep-tō-spon′di-lus), *n.* [NL. (Meyer): see *streptospondylous*.] A genus of fossil crocodiles, founded on remains represented by vertebræ of the Wealden and Oölitic formations. It was originally placed among the opisthocœlian *Crocodilia*, subsequently among the amphicœlian. The genus agrees with such forms as *Teleosaurus*, which have the external nares terminal, and is placed by Huxley in the family *Teleosauridæ*.

**streptostylic** (strep-tō-stī′lik), *a.* [< NL. *streptostylicus*, < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted, + στῦλος, a pillar.] Having the quadrate bone freely articulated with the skull, as in ophidian and saurian reptiles; not monimostylic; of or pertaining to the *Streptostylica*.

**Streptostylica** (strep-tō-stil′i-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *streptostylicus*: see *streptostylic*.] Streptostylic reptiles, a prime division of ordinary reptiles (as snakes and lizards), having an articulated quadrate bone and a pair of extracloacal copulatory organs: opposed to *Monimostylica*. They were divided into *Ophi-*

*dia* and *Sauria* (including *Amphisbæna*). *Stannius*, 1856.

**Streptothrix** (strep′tō-thriks), *n.* [NL. (F. Cohn), < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted, + θριξ, the hair.] A genus standing probably intermediate between the bacteria and the fungi proper. It comprises very minute, colorless, branching filaments, growing in interlacing masses like the mycelium of fungi. *S. foersteri* was found by Cohn in the concretions of the lacrymal canals of the eye.

**stress**[1] (stres), *v. t.* [< OF. *estrecier, estressier, estrechier, estroyssier*, etc., straiten, contract, < ML. as if **strictiare*, < L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringere*, draw together, compress: see *stringent, strain*[1], *strict*. Cf. *distress*.] 1. To straiten; constrain; press; urge; hamper. [Rare.]

If the magistrate be so *stressed* that he cannot protect those that are pious and peaceable, the Lord help.
*Waterhouse*, Apol. for Learning, p. 155. (*Latham.*)

2. In *mech.*, to subject to a stress.

The theory of elastic solids . . . shows that when a solid is *stressed* the state of stress is completely determined when the amount and direction of the three principal stresses are known. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., § 832.

3. To lay the stress, emphasis, or accent on; emphasize.

If he had eased his heart in *stressing* the first syllable, it was only temporary relief.
*G. Meredith*, The Egoist, xviii.

**stress**[1] (stres), *n.* [< *stress*[1], *v.*] 1. Constraining, urging, or impelling force; constraining power or influence; pressure; urgency; violence.

By *stress* of weather driven,
At last they landed. *Dryden*, Æneid, i. 503.

2. In *mech.*, an elastic force, whether in equilibrium with an external force or not; the force called into play by a strain. This word was introduced into mechanics by Rankine in 1855. In the following year Sir William Thomson used the word as synonymous with *pressure*, or an external force balanced by elastic forces. The terminology has been further confused by the use of Rankine's word *strain*, by Thomson and others, as a synonym for *deformation*. The words *stress* and *strain* are needed in the senses originally given to them by Rankine; while they both have familiar equivalents to which they have been wrested. At present, some writers use them in one way and some in the other.

In this paper the word *strain* will be used to denote the change of volume and figure constituting the deviation of a molecule of a solid from that condition which it preserves when free from the action of external forces; and the word *stress* will be used to denote the force, or combination of forces, which such a molecule exerts in tending to recover its free condition, and which, for a state of equilibrium, is equal and opposite to the combination of external forces applied to it.
*Rankine*, Axes of Elasticity, § 2.

A *stress* is an equilibrating application of force to a body. . . . It will be seen that I have deviated slightly from Mr. Rankine's definition of the word *stress*, as I have applied it to the direct action experienced by a body from the matter around it, and not, as proposed by him, to the elastic reaction of the body equal and opposite to that action. *Thomson*, Phil. Trans., CLXVI. 487.

3. Stretch; strain; effort.

Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* beyond their strength. *Locke*, Conduct of the Understanding, xxviii.

4. Weight; importance; special force or significance; emphasis.

Consider how great a *stress* he laid upon this duty, . . . and how earnestly he recommended it. *Bp. Atterbury.*

This, on which the great *stress* of the business depends.
*Locke.* (*Johnson.*)

So rare the sweep, so nice the art,
That lays no *stress* on any part.
*Lowell*, Appledore.

5. The relative loudness with which certain syllables or parts of syllables are pronounced; emphasis in utterance; accent; ictus. In elocution, *initial, opening*, or *radical stress* is stress or emphasis at the beginning; *medial* or *median stress* is that in the middle; and *close, final*, or *vanishing stress* is stress at the end of a vowel-sound. The union of initial and final is *compound stress*, that of all three stresses is *thorough stress*. —**Anticlastic stress.** See *anticlastic*. —**Axis of a stress**, one of three mutually perpendicular lines meeting at any point of a body in which a given stress tends to produce only elongation or contraction, without any tangential action. —**Center of stress.** See *center*[1]. —**Close stress.** See def. 5. —**Composition of stresses.** See *composition of displacements*, under *composition*. —**Compound stress.** See def. 5. —**Concurrent stress and strain.** See *concurrent*. —**Final stress.** See def. 5. —**Homogeneous stress**, in *mech.*, a stress which affects alike all similar and similarly turned portions of matter within the boundary within which the stress is said to be homogeneous. —**Initial stress.** See def. 5. —**Lateral stress.** See *lateral*. —**Medial, median stress.** See def. 5. —**Normal stress**, a stress such that its tendency to change the relative positions of two parts of a solid always acts along the normals to the surface separating those parts. Such a stress consists of three extensive or compressive stresses along three rectangular axes. —**Orthogonal stress.** (*a*) Relatively to a homogeneous strain, a stress which neither increases nor diminishes the work of producing that strain. (*b*) Relatively to another stress, a stress orthogonal to a strain perfectly concurrent with the other stress. —**Perfectly concurrent stress.** (*a*) Relatively to another stress, a stress equal to that other multiplied by a real number. (*b*) Relatively to an infinitesimal homogeneous strain, a stress such that, if the strain be so compounded with a rotation as to produce a pure strain, the motions of the particles upon the surface of a sphere relatively to its center represent in magnitude and direction the components of the stress. —**Principal tension of a stress**, a component of the stress along one of its axes. —**Radical stress.** See def. 5. —**Shearing stress**, a stress tending to produce a shear. —**Storm and stress.** See *storm*. —**Synclastic stress**, a stress upon a plate tending to give it a positive curvature. —**Tangential stress**, a stress such that its tendency to change the relative positions of two parts of a solid always acts along the tangents to the surface separating those parts. Such a stress consists of three shearing stresses having orthogonal axes. —**The principal axes of stress.** See *axis*[1]. —**Thorough stress.** See def. 5. —**Type of a stress.** See *type*. —**Vanishing stress**, an increasing loudness toward the end of a vowel-sound, producing the effect of a jerk. See def. 5. =**Syn. 5.** *Accent*, etc. See *emphasis*.

**stress**[2] (stres), *n.* [< *stress*[1], *v.* In part an aphetic form of *distress*, q. v.] 1. Distress; difficulty; extremity; pinch. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And help the pure that ar in *stres*
Opprest and hereit mercyles.
*Lauder*, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 469.

The agony and *stress*
Of pitying love. *Whittier*, The Two Rabbis.

2. In *law*: (*a*) The act of distraining; distress. (*b*) A former mode of taking up indictments for circuit courts.

**stress-diagram** (stres′dī″a-gram), *n.* See *diagram*.

**stressless** (stres′les), *a.* [< *stress*[1] + *-less*.] Without stress; specifically, unaccented. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 788.

**stress-sheet** (stres′shēt), *n.* In *bridge-building*, same as *strain-sheet*.

**stretch** (strech), *v.* [< ME. *strecchen* (also unassibilated *streken*, whence mod. E. dial. *streek, streak*, var. *strake*) (pret. *straughte, straght, strahte, streahte*, **streighte, streigte, streihte, strehte*, pp. *straught, straugt, streight, streigt, streiht*), < AS. *streccan* (pret. *strehte*, pp. *streht*) = OFries. *strekka* = D. *strekken* = MLG. *strecken* = OHG. *strecchen*, MHG. G. *strecken* = Sw. *sträcka* = Dan. *strække*, draw out, stretch; connected with the adj. AS. *stræc, strec*, strong, violent (lit. stretched ?), = MHG. *strac* (*strack-*), G. *strack*, straight; √ *strak*, perhaps orig. √ **srak*, a var. of √ *rak* in *retch*[2], *reck, reach*[1]; otherwise akin to L. *stringere*, pp. *strictus*, draw tight (see *stringent, strain*[1], *strait*[1]), and to Gr. στραγγός, twisted tight. Hence *straight*[1], orig. pp. of *stretch*. Connection with *string, strong*[1], etc., is uncertain.] I. *trans.* 1†. To draw (out); pull (out).

But stert vp stithly, *straght* out a swerde.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1240.

2. To draw out to full length; extend; expand; spread: as, to *stretch* one's self; to *stretch* the wings; to *stretch* one's legs; hence, sometimes, to tighten; make tense or taut.

Redli, of 3our rigt arm that ouer rome *streyt*,
I se wel the signifiaunce.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2957.

I have *stretched* my legs up Tottenham Hill to overtake you. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 43.

3. To extend, or cause to reach or extend, lengthwise, or between specified points: as, to *stretch* a rope from one point to another.

My wings shall be
*Stretch'd* out no further then from thee to thee.
*Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 12.

Phœnicia is *stretched* by some . . . euen to Ægypt, all alongst that Sea-coast. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 95.

A clothes-line with some clothes on it . . . is *stretched* between the trunks of some stunted willows.
*Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, iii.

4. To draw out or extend in any direction by the application of force; draw out by tensile stress: as, to *stretch* cloth; to *stretch* a rubber band beyond its strength.

My business and that of my wife is to *stretch* new boots for millionaires. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 623.

5. To distend or expand forcibly or violently; strain by the exercise of force; subject to stress, literally or figuratively.

Come, *stretch* thy chest, and let thy eyes spout blood.
*Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 10.

They that *stretch* his Infallibility further do they know not what. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 86.

6. To extend or strain too far; impair by straining; do violence to; exaggerate: as, to *stretch* the truth. —7†. To exert; strain.

Till my veins
And sinews crack, I'll *stretch* my utmost strength.
*Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

*Stretching* their best abilities to expresse their loues.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 182.

8. To reach or hold out; put forth; extend.

He drough oute a letter that was wrapped in a cloth of silke, and *straught* it to the kynge.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 689.

*Stretch* thine hand unto the poor. Ecclus. vii. 32.

9. To cause to lie or fall extended at full length: as, to *stretch* an opponent on the ground by a blow. —10. To hang. [Slang.]

The night before Larry was *stretched*.
*R. Burrowes*, in Prout's Reliques, p. 267.

**To stretch a point.** Same as *to strain a point* (which see, under *point*[1]).

II. *intrans.* 1. To extend; reach; be continuous over a distance; be drawn out in length or in breadth, or both; spread.

Twenty fadme of brede the armes *straughte*.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2058.

The town *stretcheth* along the bottome of the haven, backt on the West with a rocky mountain.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 10.

2. To be extended or to bear extension without breaking, as elastic substances; attain greater length: literally or figuratively.

The inner membrane, . . . because it would *stretch* and yield, remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

The terms . . . must be very elastic if they would *stretch* widely enough to include all the poems.
*O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xiv.

3. To go beyond the truth; exaggerate. [Colloq.]

What an allay do we find to the credit of the most probable event that is reported by one who uses to *stretch*!
*Government of the Tongue.*

4. *Naut.*, to sail by the wind under all sail. —5. To make violent efforts in running. —**Stretching convulsions**, tetanic convulsions which, acting through the extensor muscles, straighten the limbs. —**Stretch out!** an order to a boat's crew to pull hard.

**stretch** (strech), *n.* [< *stretch*, *v.*] 1. A stretching or straining, especially a stretching or straining beyond measure: as, a *stretch* of authority.

A great and suddain *stretch* or contortion.
*Ray*, Works of Creation, p. 287.

It is only by a *stretch* of language that we can be said to desire that which is inconceivable.
*W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 229.

2. A state of tension; strain: as, to be on the *stretch*.

Those put a lawful authority upon the *stretch*, to the abuse of power, under the colour of prerogative.
*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Reach; extent; scope.

At all her *stretch* her little wings she spread.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., Ceyx and Alcyone, l. 482.

This is the utmost *stretch* that Nature can,
And all beyond is fulsome, false, and vain.
*Granville*, Unnatural Flights in Poetry.

It strains my faculties to their highest *stretch*.
*Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ix.

4. A long tract; an extended or continued surface or area, relatively narrow; a reach; distance; sweep: as, a long *stretch* of country road; a great *stretch* of grassy land; a *stretch* of moorland.

The grass, here and there, is for great *stretches* as smooth and level as a carpet.
*H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 147.

5. One of the two straight sides of a race-course, as distinguished from the bend or curve at each end. The *home-stretch* is that part of the course which the contestant goes over after passing the last curve just before completing the race.

6. *Naut.*, the reach or extent of progress on one tack; a tack. —7. In *weaving*: (*a*) The plot of ground on which a weaver stretches his warp. (*b*) The length of spun-yarn between the spindles and roller-beam, which is wound upon the spindles each time the carriage is run toward the roller-beam. Also called *draw*. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, i. 760. —8. A single continued effort; one uninterrupted sitting, diet, shift, turn, or the like: as, to work ten hours at a *stretch*.

She could not entertain the child long on a *stretch*.
*Bulwer*, Night and Morning, ii. 8.

But all of them left me a week at a *stretch* to attend the county fair. *The Century*, XXVIII. 555.

9. A year's imprisonment or punishment. [Thieves' slang.] —10. Course; direction: as, the *stretch* of seams of coal. —11. Stride; bound, as of a running animal. *Gay.*

**stretcher** (strech′ėr), *n.* [< *stretch* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which stretches or expands. Specifically —(*a*) A tool for stretching the fingers of leather gloves, that they may be put on more easily. (*b*) In *shoemaking*, same as *shoe-stretcher*. (*c*) A frame, composed of four pieces of wood, upon which painters' canvas is drawn

tight. **By driving small wedges in at the angles the tension is increased.** (*d*) One of the rods in an umbrella attached at one end to one of the ribs, and at the other to the tube sliding upon the handle. (*e*) In a vehicle, a jointed rod which when extended expands the carriage-bows, and thus spreads the hood or cover. (*f*) A short piece of wood placed in the clue of a hammock to extend it.

**2.** In *masonry*, a brick or stone laid horizontally with its length in the direction of the face of the wall, as distinguished from a *header*, which is laid lengthwise across the thickness of the wall, so that its small head or end is seen in the external face of the wall. See cut under *inbond*.—**3.** One of the cylindrical rails between the legs of a chair; a round. *E. H. Knight.*—**4.** In *cabinet-making*, a low shelf serving as a brace or stay to the legs of a table, and roomy enough to hold a vase, a basket of flowers, or other ornament.—**5.** In *carp.*, a tie-timber in a frame.—**6.** *Naut.*, a narrow piece of plank placed across a boat for the rowers to set their feet against; also, a cross-piece placed between a boat's sides to keep them apart when the boat is hoisted up and griped.—**7.** A light, simple litter, without inclosure or top, upon which a dead body or a wounded person can be carried: so called because generally composed of canvas stretched on a frame, or because the body is stretched out upon it. Such frames, covered with canvas, are often used as beds, as in camping.—**8.** A flat board on which corpses are stretched or laid out preparatory to coffining.—**9.** In *angling:* (*a*) The leader at the extreme end of the line. (*b*) The tail-fly; the fly that is fastened to the cast called the stretcher; a stretcher-fly. See *tail-fly* (under *fly*[2]) and *whip*.—**10.** A statement which overstretches the truth; a lie. [Colloq.]—**11.** In *carriage-building*, same as *strainer*, 4.

**stretcher-bond** (strech'ėr-bond), *n.* A method of building in which bricks or stones are laid lengthwise in contiguous courses, the joints of one coming at half length of the bricks or stones in the other. See cuts under *bond*.

**stretcher-fly** (strech'ėr-flī), *n.* The fly on the stretcher of a casting-line, at the extreme end.

**stretcher-mule** (strech'ėr-mūl), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a mule which stretches and twists fine rovings, advancing them a stage toward finishing. *E. H. Knight.*

**stretch-halter** (strech'hâl″tėr), *n.* [< *stretch*, *v.*, + obj. *halter*[1].] One who ought to be hanged; a scoundrel. Also *crack-rope*, *wag-halter*, etc.

'Sfoot, look here, look here, I know this is the shop, by that same *stretch-halter*.
*Heywood*, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. 1874), I. 283.

**stretching-frame** (strech'ing-frām), *n.* **1.** In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine for stretching rovings previous to spinning them into yarn.—**2.** A frame on which starched fabrics are stretched to dry. It is sometimes arranged so that the direction of the tension can be changed in order to give the fabric a soft and elastic finish.

**stretching-iron** (strech'ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*: (*a*) A curriers' tool for stretching curried leather, smoothing the surface, removing rough places, and raising the bloom. It consists of a flat piece of metal or stone set in a handle. (*b*) Same as *softening-iron*.

**stretching-machine** (strech'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* Any machine by which some material is stretched; specifically, a machine in which cotton goods and other textile fabrics are stretched, to lay all their warp- and woof-yarns truly parallel.

**stretching-piece** (strech'ing-pēs), *n.* See *strut*[2].

**stretchy** (strech'i), *a.* [< *stretch* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Liable to stretch unduly.

A workman with a true eye can often counteract *stretchy* stock. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 282.

**2.** Inclined to stretch one's self: a consequence of fatigue or sleepiness. [Colloq. in both uses.]

But in the night the pup would get *stretchy* and brace his feet against the old man's back and shove, grunting complacently the while. *S. L. Clemens*, Roughing it, xxvii.

**stretta** (stret'tä), *n.*; pl. *strette* (-te). [It., fem. of *stretto*, drawn tight: see *strait*[1], *strict*.] Same as *stretto*.

**stretto** (stret'tō), *n.*; pl. *stretti* (-ti). [It., < L. *strictus*, drawn tight: see *strait*[1], *strict*.] In *music:* (*a*) In a fugue, that division in which the entrances of the answer are almost immediately after those of the subject, so that the two overlap, producing a rapidly cumulative effect. The stretto properly follows the "working out." When a stretto is constructed in strict canon, it is sometimes called a *stretto maestrale* or *magistrale*. (*b*) In dramatic music, a quickening of the tempo at the end of a movement for the sake of climax.

**strew** (strō or strō), *v.*; pret. *strewed*, pp. *strewed* or *strewn*, ppr. *strewing*. [Also archaically *strow*, formerly or dial. also *straw*; < ME. *strewen*, *strawen*, *streowen*, < AS. *strēawian*, also *streówian*, **strewian* (Somner) = OS. *strewian*, *strowian* = OFries. *strewa* = D. *strooijen* = OHG. *strewen*, MHG. *strōuwen*, *strouwen*, G. *streuen* = Icel. *strā* = Sw. Dan. *strö* = Goth. *straujan* (pret. *strawida*), > It. *sdrajare*, stretch, strew; cf. OBulg. *streti*, strew, < L. *sternere* (pret. *stravi*, pp. *stratus*), scatter (see *stratum*), = Gr. στορεννύναι, στρωννύναι, strew, scatter, = Skt. √ *star*, scatter. The relation of the Teut. to the variant L. and Gr. roots is not wholly clear. Hence ult. *straw*[1], *n.* The three pronunciations strō, strō, strâ are due to the instability of the AS. vowel or diphthong before *w*, and its wavering in ME.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To scatter; spread loosely: said of dry, loose, separable things: as, to *strew* seed in beds; to *strew* sand on the floor; to *strew* flowers over a grave.

I had hem *strowe* floures on my bed.
*Chaucer*, Good Women (1st version), l. 101.

And a very great multitude spread their garments in the way; others cut down branches from the trees, and *strawed* [spread, R. V.] them in the way. Mat. xxi. 8.

**2.** To cover in spots and patches here and there, as if by sprinkling or casting loosely about.

And [they] made soche martire that all the feilde was *strowed* full of deed men and horse.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 294.

Forerun fair Love, *strewing* her way with flowers.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 380.

**3.** To spread abroad; give currency to.

She may *strew*
Dangerous conjectures in ill-breeding minds.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 14.

**strewing** (strō'ing or strō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strew*, *v.*] Anything strewed, or suitable to be strewed (for some special purpose).

The herbs that have on them the cold dew o' the night
Are *strewings* fitt'st for graves
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 285.

**strewment** (strō'ment or strō'ment), *n.* [< *strew* + *-ment*.] The act of strewing, or something strewn.—**Maiden strewments**†. See *maiden*.

**strewn** (strön or strōn). A past participle of *strew*.

**streytet.** A Middle English spelling of *strait*[1].

**stria** (strī'ä), *n.*; pl. *striæ* (-ē). [= F. *strie*, < L. *stria*, a furrow, channel, hollow.] **1.** In *anat.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, a stripe or streak; a line, or linear marking, whether of elevation or depression—as a ridge or a furrow—or of texture or color. See cuts under *brain*, *muscle*[1], and *Diatomaceæ*.—**2.** In *arch.*, a fillet between the flutes of columns, pilasters, and the like.—**3.** In *pathol.*, a linear hemorrhagic macula.—**4.** An imperfection in the form of a streak or band, whether a discoloration or an irregularity of structure, especially in glass.—**5.** *pl.* In *elect.*, the peculiar stratifications of the light observed in vacuum-tubes (Geissler tubes) upon the passage of an electrical discharge.—**Confluent, dilated, distinct striæ.** See the adjectives.—**Dislocated stria.** See *dislocate*.—**Glacial striæ**, nearly parallel lines, varying in depth and coarseness, engraved on rock-surfaces by the passage of ice in which fragments of rock are embedded. See *glaciation*, 3.—**Obliterate, acustellar**, etc., **striæ.** See the adjectives.—**Striæ acusticæ**, transverse white lines, more or less apparent, on the floor of the fourth ventricle, arising close to the middle line, and curving outward over the restiform bodies to the nucleus accessorius of the auditory nerve. Also called *lineæ transversæ*, *striæ medullares*.—**Striæ musculares**, the transverse striæ or stripes of striped muscular fiber. See cut under *muscle*[1].—**Stria lateralis**, a lateral stria on the surface of the corpus callosum, running lengthwise on either side of the striæ longitudinales.—**Stria longitudinalis, stria Lancisi.** Same as *nerve of Lancisi* (which see, under *nerve*).—**Stria medullaris thalami**, a band of white fibers running backward along the junction of the median and superior surfaces of the thalamus to end in the habenular ganglion.

**strial** (strī'al), *a.* [< *stria* + *-al*.] Of the nature of striæ; marked by striæ. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XXXI. 135. [Rare.]

**striate** (strī'āt), *a.* [= F. *strié*, < L. *striatus*, pp. of *striare*, furrow, channel < *stria*, a furrow, channel, hollow: see *stria*.] **1.** Striped or streaked; marked with striæ; scored with fine lines; striped, as muscle; striated.—**2.** Having a thread-like form.

Des Cartes imagines this earth once to have been a sun, and so the centre of a lesser vortex, whose axis still kept the same posture, by reason of the *striate* particles finding no fit pores for their passages but only in this direction. *Ray.*

**striate** (strī'āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *striated*, ppr. *striating*. [< L. *striatus*, pp. of *striare* (> F. *strier*), furrow, channel, < *stria*, a furrow, channel: see *stria*.] To mark with striæ; cause striation in; score; stripe. *Nature*, XXX. 23.

—**Striated fiber, striated muscular fiber, striated muscle**, the striped fiber characteristic of the voluntary muscles, though also found in a few other red muscles which are involuntary, as those of the heart. See *muscle*[1].—**Striated ipecacuanha.** See *ipecacuanha*.—**Striated sandpiper**†. See *sandpiper*.

**striately** (strī'āt-li), *adv.* In a striate manner; with striæ.

**striate-plicate** (strī'āt-plī″kāt), *a.* In *bot.*, striate by reason of minute folds.

**striate-punctate** (strī'āt-pungk″tāt), *a.* In *entom.*, having rows of punctures set in regular lines very close together, sometimes elongated or running into one another.

**striate-sulcate** (strī'āt-sul″kāt), *a.* In *bot.*, striate with minute furrows.

**striation** (strī-ā'shon), *n.* [< *striate* + *-ion*.] **1.** The state of being striated; a striate condition or appearance; striature; also, one of a set of striæ; a stria.—**2.** In *geol.*, grooves, flutings, and scratches made on the surfaces of rocks by the passage over them of bodies of ice: a result frequently observed along the sides of existing glaciers, and in regions which were formerly occupied by ice.—**3.** In *mineral.*, fine parallel lines on a crystalline face, commonly due to the oscillatory combination of two crystalline forms.

**striatopunctate** (strī-ā″tō-pungk'tāt), *a.* Same as *striate-punctate*.

**striatum** (strī-ā'tum), *n.*; pl. *striata* (-tä). [L. *striatum* (sc. *corpus*), neut. of *striatus*, streaked: see *striate*.] The great ganglion of the forebrain: more fully called *corpus striatum*.

**striature** (strī'a-tūr), *n.* [< L. *striatura*, condition of being furrowed or channeled, < *striare*, pp. *striatus*, furrow, channel: see *striate*.] Disposition of striæ; mode of striation; striation; also, a stria.

**stricht**, *n.* [Irreg. < L. *strix* (*strig-*), a screech-owl.] A screech-owl.

The ruefull *strich*, still waiting on the bere.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 36.

**strick** (strik), *n.* [A var. of *strike*. Cf. *strickle*.] **1.** A flat piece of wood for leveling grain in a measure; a strickle.

A stritchill; a *stricke*: a long and round peece of wood like a rolling pinne (with us it is flat), wherewith measures are made even. *Nomenclator.* (*Nares.*)

**2**†. A bushel measure.

One cheesepress, one coffer, one *strick*, and one fourme [form]. *Worcestershire Wills of 16th and 17th Cents.*, [quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 369.

**3.** A handful or bunch of flax, jute, or other fiber, heckled and sorted, or ready to be heckled.

The heckler stakes a handful or *strick* of rough flax.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 665.

**stricken** (strik'n), *p. a.* [Pp. of *strike*, *v.*] **1.** Struck; smitten: as, the *stricken* deer.—**2.** Advanced; far gone.

I chaunced to espye this foresayde Peter talkynge with a certayne Straunger, a man well *stricken* in age.
*Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), p. 29.

**Stricken hour**, a whole hour, marked as completed by the striking of the clock.

He persevered for a *stricken hour* in such a torrent of unnecessary tattle. *Scott.*

**strickle** (strik'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *strikle*, and assibilated *stritchel*, *stratchell*, *stratchill*, *strichell*; < ME. *strikile*, *strykylle* (= MD. *strijckel*, *streckel*, *strekel*), a strickle: dim. of *strick*.] **1.** A straight-edge used to sweep grain off level with the top of a measure when measuring grain.—**2.** A wooden swingle for dressing flax.—**3.** In *carp.* and *masonry*, a pattern or template.—**4.** In *founding:* (*a*) A straight-edge used to remove superfluous sand to a level with the top of a flask after ramming the sand into it. Compare *loam-board*. (*b*) A template or pattern used in sweeping patterns in sand or loam.—**5.** In *cutlery*, a straight-edge fed with emery, and employed to grind the edges of knives arranged spirally on a cylinder. *E. H. Knight.*

**strickler** (strik'lėr), *n.* [Also *strikler*; < *strickle* + *-er*[1].] A strickle or strike. *Randle Holme*, Acad. of Armory, p. 337. (*Nares.*) [Local, Eng.]

**strict** (strikt), *a.* [= F. *strict* (OF. *estreit*, etc.), < L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringere*, draw tight, bind, contract: see *stringent*, *strain*[1]. Cf. *strait*[1], the older form of the same word.] **1.** Drawn tight; tight; close: as, a *strict* ligature. *Arbuthnot.*

The lustful god, with speedy pace,
Just thought to strain her in a *strict* embrace.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 976.

**2.** Tense; stiff: as, a *strict* or lax fiber.—**3.** Narrow; restricted; confined; strait. [Obsolete or archaic.]

*Strict* passage [the ear] through which sighs are brought, And whispers for the heart, their slave.
*Wordsworth*, Power of Sound, i.

4. Close; intimate.

There never was a more *strict* friendship than between those Gentlemen.
*Steele*, in A. Dobson's Selections from Steele, Int., p. xl.

5. Absolute; unbroken: as, *strict* silence.—6. Exact; accurate; careful; rigorously nice: as, words taken in their *strictest* sense; a *strict* command.

I wish I had not look'd
With such *strict* eyes into her follies.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, i. 2.

And fall into deception unaware,
Not keeping *strictest* watch.
*Milton*, P. L., ix. 368.

7. Exacting; rigorous; severe; rigid: as, *strict* in keeping the Sabbath; a *strict* disciplinarian.

Within these ten days take a monastery,
A most *strict* house.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, i. 1.

Not over-ruled by fate
Inextricable, or *strict* necessity.
*Milton*, P. L., v. 528.

*Strict* statutes and most biting laws.
*Shak.*, M. for M., i. 3. 19.

8. Restricted; taken strictly, narrowly, or exclusively: as, a *strict* generic or specific diagnosis.—9. In *zoöl.*, constricted; narrow or close; straitened; not loose or diffuse: as, the *strict* stem of some corals.—10. In *bot.*, close or narrow and upright: opposed to *lax:* said of a stem or an inflorescence.—11. In *music*, regular; exactly according to rule; without liberties: as, a *strict* canon or fugue.—**A strict hand**, See *hand*. **Strict constructionist, counterpoint, cross-examination.** See the nouns.—**Strict creditor's bill.** See *creditor's action*, under *creditor*.—**Strict foreclosure, fugue, sense,** etc. See the nouns.—**Strict imitation.** See *imitation*, 3.—**Strict settlement**, in *law*, a device in English conveyancing by which the title to landed estates is preserved in the family by conveying it in such manner that the father holds an estate for life and the eldest son a contingent or expectant estate in remainder, with interests also in other members of the family, so that usually only by the concurrence of father and son, and often of trustees also, can complete alienation be made.=**Syn. 6.** Close, scrupulous, critical.—**7.** *Severe, Rigorous*, etc. See *austere*.

**striction** (strik'shon), *n.* [< L. *strictio(n-)*, a drawing or pressing together, < *stringere*, pp. *strictus*, draw tight, contract: see *strict*.] A drawing or pressing together.—**Line of striction of a ruled surface**, the locus of points on the generators of a ruled surface where each is nearest to the next consecutive generator.

**strictland**†, *n.* [< *strict* + *land:* prob. suggested by *island*.] An isthmus. *Halliwell.* [Rare.]

**strictly** (strikt'li), *adv.* In a strict manner. (*a*) Narrowly; closely; carefully: as, the matter is to be *strictly* investigated. (*b*) Exactly; with nice or rigorous accuracy, exactness, or precision: as, *strictly* speaking, all men are not equal.

Horace hath but more *strictly* spoke our thoughts.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

(*c*) Positively; definitely; stringently.

Charge him *strictly*
Not to proceed, but wait my farther pleasure.
*Dryden*, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

(*d*) Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence; with close adherence to rule

I wish those of my blood that do offend
Should be more *strictly* punish'd than my foes.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iv. 1.

(*e*) Exclusively; out-and-out; thoroughly.

Cornwall . . . was a *strictly* British land, with a British nomenclature, and a British speech which lingered on into the last century. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 149.

**strictness** (strikt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being strict, in any sense.

**stricture** (strik'tūr), *n.* [= F. *stricture* = It. *strettura*, < L. *strictura*, a contraction, < *stringere*, draw tight, contract: see *strict*. Cf. *structure*.] 1†. A drawing tight; contraction; compression; binding.

Christ . . . came to knit the bonds of government faster by the *stricture* of more religious ties.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 207.

2. In *pathol.*, a morbid contraction of some mucous canal or duct of the body, as the esophagus, intestine, urethra, or vagina.—3†. Strictness.

A man of *stricture* and firm abstinence.
*Shak.*, M. for M., i. 3. 12.

4. Sharp criticism; critical remark; censure.

I leave it [autobiography] wholly, both as to the matter and stile, to your emendations. . . . By your blots and *strictures* it may receive a beauty which of itself it had not. *J. Cotton*, in Aubrey's Letters and Lives, I. 20.

5†. Mark; trace; evidence; sign.

The God of nature implanted in their vegetable natures certain passive *strictures*, or signatures, of that wisdom which hath made and ordered all things with the highest reason. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 46.

**Cock's, Syme's,** and **Wheelhouse's operations for stricture.** See *operation*.—**Resilient, spasmodic,** etc., **stricture.** See the adjectives. (See also *bridle-stricture*.)

**strictured** (strik'tūrd), *a.* [< *stricture* + *-ed*².] Affected with stricture: as, a *strictured* duct.

**strid.** A preterit (obsolete) and past participle of *stride*.

**striddle** (strid'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *striddled*, ppr. *striddling*. [Freq. of *stride*. Cf. *straddle*.] To straddle. [Prov. Eng.]

**stride** (strīd), *v.*; pret. *strode* (formerly also *strid*), pp. *stridden* or *strid*, ppr. *striding*. [< ME. *striden* (pret. *strode, strood, strade*), < AS. *strīdan* (pret. *strād*, pp. *striden*), stride, = MD. *striden*, D. *strijden* = MLG. *striden* (pret. *streed*), stride, strive, = OHG. *stritan*, MHG. *striten*, G. *streiten* = Dan. *stride*, strive, contend; also in weak form, OS. *strīthian* = OFries. *strīda* = Icel. *stridha* = Sw. *strida*, strive; orig. appar. contend, hence, in a particular use, go hastily, take long steps. Hence the comp. *bestride* and freq. *striddle*, also *straddle, bestraddle;* and, through OF., *strive* and *strife*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To walk with long steps; step.

There was no Greke so grym, ne of so gret wille,
Durst abate on tho buernes, ne to bonke *stride;*
Ne afforse hym with fight to ferke out of ship.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5687.

Hell trembled as he *strode*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 676.

2. To stand with the feet far apart; straddle.

Because th' acute, and the rect-Angles too,
*Stride* not so wide as obtuse Angles doo.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

The arches, *striding* o'er the new-born stream.
*Burns*, Verses Written in Kenmore Inn.

**Striding level**, a spirit-level the frame of which carries at its two extremities inverted Y's below, so that it may be placed upon two concentric cylinders and straddle any small intervening projections. The striding level is a necessary adjunct of the transit-instrument when this is used for determining time, and is used in many leveling-instruments.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To pass over at a step: as, to *stride* a ditch.

Another, like an Embrian's sturdy Spouse,
*Strides* all the Space her Petticoat allows.
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

2. To sit astride on; bestride; straddle; ride upon.

And pity, like a naked new-born babe,
*Striding* the blast. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 22.

**stride** (strīd), *n.* [< *stride*, *v.*] 1. A step, especially one that is long, measured, or pompous; a wide stretch of the legs in walking.

Simplicity flies away, and iniquity comes at long *strides* upon us. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-Burial, Ded.

Her voice theatrically loud,
And masculine her *stride*.
*Pope*, Imit. of Earl of Dorset.

A lofty bridge, stepping from cliff to cliff with a single *stride*. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 2.

2. The space measured or the ground covered by a long step, or between putting down one foot and raising the other.

Betwixt them both was but a little *stride*,
That did the house of Richesse from hell-mouth divide.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 24.

**strident** (strī'dent), *a.* [= F. *strident* = Sp. Pg. *estridente* = It. *stridente*, < L. *striden(t-)s*, ppr. of *stridere*, give a harsh, shrill, or whistling sound, creak.] Creaking; harsh; grating.

"Brava! brava!" old Steyne's *strident* voice was heard roaring over all the rest. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, ii.

**stridently** (strī'dent-li), *adv.* Creakingly; harshly; gratingly.

**stridor** (strī'dor), *n.* [L., < *stridere*, give a harsh, shrill, or whistling sound, creak: see *strident*.] A harsh, creaking noise.—**Stridor dentium**, grinding of the teeth: a common symptom during sleep in children affected with worms or other intestinal irritation. It occurs also in fevers as a symptom of irritation of the brain.

**stridulant** (strid'ū-lant), *a.* [< NL. as if **stridulan(t-)s*, ppr. of **stridulare:* see *stridulate*.] Strident or stridulous, as an insect; capable of stridulating; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Stridulantia*.

**Stridulantia** (strid-ū-lan'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Burmeister, 1835): see *stridulant*.] A group of hemipterous insects, including various forms which have the faculty of stridulating; specifically, the cicadas. See *Cicadidæ*.

**stridulate** (strid'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *stridulated*, ppr. *stridulating*. [< NL. as if **stridulatus*, pp. of **stridulare*, < L. *stridulus*, giving a shrill sound, creaking: see *stridulous*.] To make a stridulous noise, as an insect; effect stridulation, as the cicada; grate, scrape, or creak with the organs of stridulation; shrill; chirr.

**stridulating-organ** (strid'ū-lā-ting-ôr'gan), *n* In *entom.*, a finely wrinkled or file-like surface or plate, frequently having a pearly luster, by friction of which against another surface brought into contact with it a creaking sound is produced. These organs are variously situated on the wings, elytra, legs, abdomen, thorax, and even the head.

**stridulation** (strid-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *stridulate* + *-ion*.] The act, process, or function of stridulating; the power of so doing, or the thin, harsh, creaking noise thus produced; a shrilling. Stridulation is effected by rubbing together hard or rough parts of the body, often specially modified in various ways for that purpose, being thus not vocalization or phonation. It is highly characteristic of many homopterous insects, as the cicadas; of many orthopterous insects, as various locusts or grasshoppers; and of some coleopterous insects, or beetles. It rarely occurs in lepidopterous insects, but has been observed in some butterflies and moths, and also in a few spiders, as of the genus *Theridion*. Those homopterous insects in which it is specially marked are named *Stridulantia*.

**stridulator** (strid'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [< *stridulate* + *-or*¹.] An insect which stridulates, shrills, or chirrs; that which is stridulatory.

**stridulatory** (strid'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *stridulate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to stridulators or stridulation; stridulant or stridulous; shrill or shrilling; chirring.

**stridulous** (strid'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *stridulus*, creaking, rattling, hissing, < *stridere*, creak: see *strident*.] Making a small harsh sound; having a thin, squeaky sound; squeaky; creaking.

To make them [the old men] garrulous, as grasshoppers are *stridulous*. *Chapman*, Iliad, iii., Commentary.

**Stridulous angina.** Same as *laryngismus stridulus* (which see, under *laryngismus*).

**strie**†, *v. t* A Middle English form of *strew*.

**strife** (strīf), *n.* [< ME. *strif*, < OF. *estrif*, < Icel. *strith*, strife, contention, pain, grief, = Sw. Dan. *strid*, combat, contention, = OS. OFries. *strid* = D. *strijd* = OHG. MHG. *strit*, G. *streit*, strife, = OL. *stlis* (gen. *stlit-*), L. *lis* (*lit-*), strife, litigation (see *litigate*); from the verb, Icel. *strīdha*, strive, contend, etc.: see *stride*. Cf. *strive*.] 1. A striving or effort to do one's best; earnest attempt or endeavor.

With *strife* to please you, day exceeding day.
*Shak.*, All's Well, Epil.

2. Emulative contention or rivalry; active struggle for superiority; emulation.

Weep with equal *strife*
Who should weep most. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1791.

Thus gods contended (noble *strife*,
Worthy the heavenly mind!)
Who most should do to soften anxious life.
*Congreve*, To the Earl of Godolphin.

3. Antagonistic contention; contention characterized by anger or enmity; discord; conflict; quarrel: as, *strife* of the elements.

Sith for me ye fight, to me this grace
Both yield, to stay your deadly *stryfe* a space.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 33.

Twenty of them fought in this black *strife*.
*Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1. 183.

**To take strife**†, to enter into conflict.

For which he *took* with Rome and Cesar *stryf*.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 595.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Strife, Contention.* These words agree in being very general, in having a good sense possible, and in seeming elevated or poetical when applied to the organized quarrels of war or to anything more than oral disputes. *Strife* is the stronger. *Contention* often indicates the more continued and methodical effort, and hence is more often the word for rivalry in effort to possess something. Such a rivalry, when definite in form and limited in time, is a *contest:* as, the *contests* of the Greek games. A *contention* that is forcible, violent, exhausting, or attended with real or figurative convulsions or contortions, is a *struggle*. See *battle*¹, *encounter*.

**strifeful** (strīf'fūl), *a.* [< *strife* + *-ful*.] Full of strife; contentious; discordant.

But *stryfull* mind and diverse qualitee
Drew them in partes, and each made others foe.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. ii. 18.

**strig** (strig), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. The footstalk of a flower, leaf, or fruit. *Ure*, Dict., I. 302.—2. The tang of a sword-blade. See *tang*.

**strig** (strig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *strigged*, ppr. *strigging*. [< *strig*, *n.*] To remove the footstalk from: as, to *strig* currants.

**striga** (strī'gä), *n.*; pl. *strigæ* (-jē). [NL., < L. *striga*, a swath, furrow, < *stringere*, draw tight, contract: see *strict*.] 1. In *bot.*, a sharp-pointed appressed bristle or hair-like scale, constituting a species of pubescence in plants.—2. In *zoöl.*, a streak or stripe; a stria.—3. In *arch.*, a flute of a column.

**strigate** (strī'gāt), *a.* [< NL. **strigatus*, < L. *striga*, a furrow: see *striga*.] In *entom.*, same as *strigose*.

**Striges** (strī'jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *strix* (*strig-*), an owl.] The owls, or *Strigidæ* in a broad

sense, as a suborder of *Raptores;* the nocturnal birds of prey. The physiognomy is peculiar by reason of the lateral expansion, lengthwise contraction, and diploic thickening of the skull, which is often asymmetrical. The eyes look forward, not laterally as in other birds, and are set in a peculiar disk of radiated feathers more or less completely formed, the feathers of the front being antrorse and adpressed, hiding the base of the bill. This is the facial disk, of which some radiating feathers of peculiar shape and texture constitute a ruff. The eyes are very large, with a peculiarly shaped eyeball, the cornea being protuberant, and with the sclerotic presenting a figure somewhat like a short acorn in its cup; the iris is capable of great movement, dilating and contracting the pupil more than is usual in birds. The ear-parts are very large, often unlike on opposite sides of the head, and provided with a movable external flap, the operculum, sometimes of great extent. The tufts of feathers, or so-called "ears," of many owls are the corniplumes or plumicorns. The bill is peculiar in that the nostrils open at the edge of the cere rather than in its substance, and the tomia are never toothed. There are four toes, of which the outer is versatile and shorter than the inner, with three of its joints together shorter than the fourth joint. The claws are all long, sharp, and curved, and the middle one is sometimes pectinate. The feathers lack aftershafts, and the plumage is peculiarly soft and blended, conferring a noiseless flight. The birds have no ambiens muscle, one pair of intrinsic syringeal muscles, a nude oil-gland, long clubbed cæca, short intestines, moderately muscular gizzard, capacious gullet without special crop, a peculiar structure of the tarsometatarsi and shoulder-joint, a manubriated and double-notched or entire sternum, basipterygoid processes, and spongy maxillopalatines and lacrymals. The suborder is divided into two families, *Strigidæ* and *Aluconidæ*. *Nycticharpages* is a synonym. See cuts under *barn-owl, braccate, Bubo*[2], *hawk-owl, Otus, Nyctala, owl*[1], *snow-owl,* and *Strix*.

**Strigidæ** (strij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Strix* (*Strig-*) + *-idæ*.] The owls as a family of strigine or nocturnal birds of prey of the order *Raptores:* used in three senses. (*a*) Same as *Striges*, including all owls. (*b*) Same as *Aluconidæ*, including only the barn-owls. (*c*) Including all owls excepting the *Aluconidæ*. In this sense the distinctive characters are the furculum not ankylosed to the double-notched or fenestrate sternum, the middle claw not pectinate, and the facial disk incomplete or not triangular.

**strigil** (strij'il), *n.* [⟨ L. *strigilis* (= Gr. στλεγγίς), a scraper, ⟨ *stringere*, draw tight, contract, touch, graze, stroke: see *strict*.] 1. An instrument of metal, ivory, or horn, used by the ancients for scraping the skin at the bath and in the gymnasium; a flesh-scraper. See cut under *Lysippan*.—2†. A flesh-brush, or a glove of hair-cloth, rough toweling, or other article used for stimulating the skin by rubbing.

> You are treated after the eastern manner, washing with hot and cold water, with oyles, and being rubbed with a kind of *strigil* of seal's-skin, put on the operator's hand like a glove. *Evelyn*, Diary, June, 1645.

**strigilate** (strij'i-lāt), *a.* [⟨ NL. **strigilatus*, ⟨ *strigilis*, q. v.] In *entom.*, noting the front leg of a bee when it is furnished with a strigilis.

**strigilis** (strij'i-lis), *n.*; pl. *strigiles* (-lēz). [NL., ⟨ L. *strigilis*, a scraper: see *strigil*.] An organ on the first tarsal joint of a bee's fore leg, used to curry or clean the antennæ; a currycomb: so called on account of the fringe of stiff hairs. At the end of the tibia is a movable spur, and on this spur an expanded membrane, the velum, which can be brought into contact with the strigilis, forming a circular orifice. The bee lays the antenna in the hollow of the strigilis, presses the velum of the spur upon it, and draws the antenna through the aperture thus formed.

**strigilose** (strij'i-lōs), *a.* [Also, erroneously, *strigillose;* dim. of *strigose*.] In *bot.*, minutely strigose.

**strigine** (strij'in), *a.* [⟨ L. *strix* (*strig-*) + *-ine*[2].] Owl-like; related to or resembling an owl. (*a*) Of or pertaining to the *Striges*, or *Strigidæ* in a broad sense. (*b*) In a narrow sense, belonging to the *Strigidæ* (*c*); distinguished from *alucine*.

**strigment**† (strig'ment), *n.* [⟨ L. *strigmentum*, that which is scraped off, a scraping, ⟨ *stringere*, draw tight, contract, graze, stroke: see *strigil*.] Scraping; that which is scraped off.

> Brassavolus and many other, beside the *strigments* and sudorous adhesions from men's hands, acknowledge that nothing proceedeth from gold in the usual decoction thereof. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

**Strigopidæ** (stri-gop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1849), ⟨ *Strigops* + *-idæ*.] The *Strigopinæ* regarded as a family apart from *Psittacidæ*.

**Strigopinæ** (strig-ō-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Strigops* + *-inæ*.] The owl-parrots; a subfamily of *Psittacidæ*, or the only subfamily of *Strigopidæ*, represented by the genus *Strigops*. Also *Stringopinæ*. *O. Finsch*.

**Strigops** (strī'gops), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1845); also *Strigopsis;* also *Stringops* and *Stringopsis* (Van der Hoeven, 1856); ⟨ *Strix* (*Strig-*), a screech-owl, + Gr. ὤψ, eye, face.] A genus of *Psittacidæ*, or made type of a family *Strigopidæ*, containing the kakapo, or nocturnal flightless parrot of New Zealand, *S. habroptilus;* the owl-parrots: so called from the owlish physiognomy. The sternal keel and the furculum are defective, and the birds have not the power of flight. See cut under *owl-parrot*.

**strigose** (strī'gōs), *a.* [⟨ NL. *strigosus*, ⟨ *striga*, q. v.] 1. In *bot.*, rough with strigæ; beset with sharp-pointed and appressed straight and stiff hairs or bristles: as, a *strigose* leaf or stem.—2. In *entom.*, streaked, or finely fluted; having fine, close parallel ridges or points, like the surface of a file. Also *strigate*.

**strigous** (strī'gus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *strigosus:* see *strigose*.] Same as *strigose*.

**strike** (strīk), *v.*; pret. *struck*, pp. *struck, stricken* (obs. or dial. *strucken*), ppr. *striking*. [⟨ ME. *striken, stryken* (pret. *strok, stroke, strake*, pp. *striken, stricken*), ⟨ AS. *strīcan* (pret. *strāc*, pp. *stricen*), go, proceed, advance swiftly and smoothly, = OFries. *strīka* = D. *strijken* = MLG. *strīken*, LG. *striken* = OHG. *strīhhan* (strong), *streichōn* (weak), MHG. *strīchen, streichen*, G. *streichen*, smooth, rub, stroke, spread, strike; cf. Icel. *strjūka, strykja* = Sw. *stryka* = Dan. *stryge*, stroke, rub, wipe, Goth. *striks*, a stroke, tittle, akin to L. *stringere*, draw tight, graze, stroke, etc. (see *stringent, strain*[1], *strict*). Cf. *streak*[1], *streak*[2], *strake*[1], *strake*[2], *stroke*, etc. The senses of *strike* are much involved, the orig. sense 'go,' 'go along,' being commonly lost from view, or retained only as associated with the sense 'hit.'] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To go; proceed; advance; in modern use, especially, to go or move suddenly, or with a sudden turn.

> A mous that moche good couthe, as me thouȝte,
> *Stroke* forth sternly, and stode biforn hem alle.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), Prol., l. 183.

> To avoyd them, we *struck* out of the way, and crossed the pregnant champian to the foot of the mountaines. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 158.

> By God's mercy they recovered themselves, and, having the flood with them, *struck* into the harbour. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 47.

> Whether the poet followed the romancer or the chronicler in his conception of a dramatic character, he at the first step *struck* into that undeviating track of our humanity amid the accidents of its position. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 239.

> A dispatch from Newfoundland says that the caplin have *struck* in. This means that the cod, the most famous of all commercial fish, has arrived on the banks. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 352.

2†. To flow; glide; run.

> Ase strem that *striketh* stille. *Morris and Skeat's Specimens Early Eng.*, ii. 48.

3. To pass with sudden quickness and effect; dart; pierce.

> Till a dart *strike* through his liver. Prov. vii. 23.

> How the bright and blissful Reformation (by Divine Power) *strook* through the black and settled Night of Ignorance and Anti-christian Tyranny. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

4. To come suddenly or unexpectedly.

> We had *struck* upon a well-beaten track on entering the hills. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 117.

5. To run or extend in any particular direction, especially with reference to the points of the compass: a word used chiefly by geologists in speaking of the strata, or of stratified masses, but also by miners in indicating the position of the lode or vein. The latter, however, generally use *run* in preference to *strike*.—6. To lower a sail, a flag, or colors in token of respect; hence, to surrender, as to a superior or an enemy; yield.

> The enemy still came on with greater fury, and hoped by his number of men to carry the prize; till at last the Englishman, finding himself sink apace, and ready to perish, *struck*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 350.

> The interest of our kingdom is ready to *strike* to that of your poorest fishing towns. *Swift*.

7. To touch; glance; graze; impinge by appulse.

> Let us consider the red and white colours in porphyry: hinder light from *striking* on it, and its colours vanish. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. viii. 19.

8. To run aground or ashore; run upon a bank, rock, or other obstacle; strand: as, the ship *struck* at midnight.—9. To inflict a blow, stroke, or thrust; attack: as, to *strike* in the dark.

> We have drawn our swords of God's word, and *stricken* at the roots of all evil to have them cut down. *Latimer*, Sermons, p. 249.

> He *strake* at him, and missed him, d' ye mark?
> *Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

> A Surprize in War is like an Apoplexy in the Body, which *strikes* without giving Warning for Defence. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 70.

> By their designing leaders taught
> To *strike* at power which for themselves they sought.
> *Dryden*, Astræa Redux, l. 32.

10. To hit; beat; tap: as, the hammer *strikes* on the bell of a clock.

> They plunge their Oars all at one instant into the Water, keeping exact time with each other: and that they may the better do this, there is one that *strikes* on a small Gong, or a wooden Instrument, before every stroke of the Oar. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 74.

11. To sound by percussion, with or as with blows; be struck: as, the clock *strikes*.

> One whose Tongue is strung vp like a Clocke till the time, and then *strikes*, and sayes much when hee talkes little. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Stayed Man.

> A deep sound *strikes* like a rising knell!
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 21.

12. To use one's weapons; deal blows; fight: as, to *strike* for one's country.

> God's arm *strike* with us! 'tis a fearful odds. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3. 5.

> Is not he the same God still? Is his hand shortned that he cannot *strike*, or doth his heart fail that he dare not punish? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.

13. To press a claim or demand by coercive or threatening action of some kind; in common usage, to quit work along with others, in order to compel an employer to accede to some demand, as for increase of pay, or to protest against something, as a reduction of wages: as, to *strike* for higher pay or shorter hours of work.—14. To steal, as by pocket-picking. [Slang.]—15†. To give the last plowing before the seed is sown. *Davies*.

> To harrow the ridges ere ever ye *strike*
> Is one piece of husbandry Suffolk doth like.
> *Tusser*, September's Husbandry, st. 9.

16. To take root, as a slip of a plant.

> The young tops *strike* freely if they are taken off about three inches long, and inserted singly in some sandy soil in small pots. *The Field*, March 12, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

17. To fasten to stones, shells, etc., as young oysters; become fixed or set.—18†. To move with friction; grate; creak.

> The closet door *striked* as it uses to do, both at her coming in and going out. *Aubrey*, Misc., p. 83.

19. In the United States army, to perform menial services for an officer; act as an officer's servant: generally said of an enlisted man detailed for that duty.—20. To become saturated with salt, as fish in the process of pickling or curing.—21. To run; change or fade, as colors of goods in washing or cleaning. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 321.—**To be struck** or **stricken in years**, to be far along in years; to be of an advanced age.

> And they had no child, . . . and they both were well *stricken in years*. Luke i. 7.

> The king
> Is wise and virtuous, and his noble queen
> Well *struck in years*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1. 92.

**To strike amain.** See *amain*[1].—**To strike at**, to make or aim a blow at; attempt to strike; attack: as, to *strike at* one's rival.—**To strike back.** (*a*) To return blow for blow. (*b*) To refuse to lead, as fish when, instead of following close along the leader and passing into the bowl of the weir, they retreat from the net, and with a sweep double the whole weir.—**To strike for**, to start suddenly for: make for: as, he *struck for* home. [Colloq.]—**To strike home**, to give a decisive and effective blow or thrust.

> Who may, in the ambush of my name, *strike home*.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 3. 41

**To strike in.** (*a*) To make a vigorous move, effort, or advance.

> If he be mad, I will not be foolish, but *strike in* for share. *Brome*, Northern Lass, iii. 2

> He advises me to *strike in* for some preferment, now have friends. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xx

(*b*) To put in one's word suddenly; interpose; interrupt

> I proposed the embassy to Constantinople for Mr. Henshaw, but my Lord Winchelsea *struck in*. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 18, 166

(*c*) To begin; set about.

> It [the water of the Dead Sea] bore me up in such manner that when I *struck in* swimming, my legs were above the water, and I found it difficult to recover my feet. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 3

(*d*) To fall in; conform; join or unite.

> I always feared ye event of ye Amsterdamers *striking in* with us. *Cushman*, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 5

> He *struck in* very zealously with the Presbyterians, went to their meetings, and was very liberal in his abuses, not only of the Archbishop, but of the whole order. *E. Gibson*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 22

(*e*) To arrive; come in, make for the shore: said of fish

> Those who have been on the Newfoundland coast when the caplin *strikes in* will not forget the excitement that ensued. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 35

**To strike into.** (*a*) To enter upon, as by some sudden act or motion; break into: as, to *strike into* a run.

> It *struck* on a sudden *into* such reputation that it scorn any longer to sculk, but owns itself publickly. *Government of the Tongu*

(*b*) To turn into quickly or abruptly; betake one's self in haste.

> It began raining, and I *struck into* Mrs. Vanhomrigh and dined. *Swi*

**To strike out.** (*a*) In *boxing*, to deliver a blow from the shoulder. (*b*) To direct one's course, as in swimming: s

to *strike out* for the shore. (*c*) To make a sudden move or excursion: as, to *strike out* into an irregular course of life.

I concluded to move on and *strike out* to the south and southwest into Missouri. *The Century*, XLI. 107.

(*d*) In *base-ball*, to be put out because of failure to strike the ball after a certain number of trials: said of the batter.—**To strike up.** (*a*) To begin to play or sing.

If the Musicke overcome not my melancholly, I shall quarrel; and if they sodainly do not *strike up*, I shall presently strike thee downe.
*Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness, i. 1.

He got a little excited, as you may have seen a canary sometimes when another *strikes up*.
*O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, ix.

(*b*) To make acquaintance; become associated: with *with*. [Colloq.]

He spurr'd to London, and left a thousand curses behind him. Here he *struck up with* sharpers, scourers, and Alsatians.
*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 491. (*Davies*, under *Alsatian*.)

**II.** *trans.* **1†.** To pass the hand over lightly; stroke: as, to *strike* the beard or hair.

I *stryke* ones heed, as we do a chyldes whan he dothe well. Je applanie. . . . My father sayeth I am a good sonne; he dyd *stryke* my heed by cause I had conned my lesson without the booke. *Palsgrave*.

Also euen when he [Sir T. More] shuld lay doune his head on the blocke, he, hauyng a great gray beard, *striked* out his beard, and sayd to the hangman, I pray you let me lay my beard ouer the blocke least ye should cut it.
*Hall*, Chron. (ed. 1809), p. 818.

**2†.** To pass lightly as in stroking.

I thought, He will surely . . . *strike* his hand over the place and recover the leper. 2 Ki. v. 11.

**3.** To make level or even, as a measure of grain, salt, etc., by drawing a strickle or straight-edge along the top, or, in the case of potatoes, by seeking to make the projections equal to the depressions: as, to *strike* a bushel of wheat; a *struck* or *striked* as distinguished from a heaped measure.

Four *straiked* measures or firlots contains in just proportion four heaped firlots
*Report Scotch Commissioners*, 1618.

All grain to be measured *stricked*, without heaps, and without pressing or shaking down.
*Act Irish Parliament*, 1695.

**4†.** To balance the accounts in.

And the said Journall, with two other bookes, to lye upon the greencloth dayly, to the intent the accomptants, and other particular clerkes, may take out the solutions entred into said bookes, whereby they may *strike* their lydgers, and soe to bring in their accompts incontinently upon the same.
*Ordinances and Regulations*, p. 229. (*Halliwell*.)

**5.** To lower or dip; let, take, or haul down: as, to *strike* the topmasts; to *strike* a flag, as in token of surrender or salute; to *strike* or lower anything below decks.

Fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, [they] *strake* sail, and so were driven. Acts xxvii. 17.

Now, *strike* your sailes, yee jolly Mariners,
For we be come unto a quiet rode.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. xii. 42.

The Maltese commanding ours to *strike* their flag for the great masters of Malta, and ours bidding them strike for the King of England.
*Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 409.

**6.** To take down or apart; pack up and remove; fold: as, to *strike* a tent; to *strike* a scene on the stage of a theater.

The king, who now found himself without an enemy in these parts, *struck* his tents, and returned to Gaza in Dawaro. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 28.

Yes, on the first bad weather you'll give orders to *strike* your tents. *Sheridan (?)*, The Camp, ii. 3.

**7.** To lade into a cooler, as cane-juice in sugar-making.—**8†.** To dab; rub; smear; anoint.

They shall take of the blood, and *strike* it on the two side posts. Ex. xii. 7.

The mother said nothing to this, but gave nurse a certain ointment, with directions that she should *strike* the child's eyes with it.
*Keightley's Fairy Mythology* (Bohn's Ant. Lib.), p. 302.

**9.** To efface with a stroke of a pen; erase; remove from a record as being rejected, erroneous, or obsolete: with *away*, *out*, *off*, etc.: as, to *strike out* an item in an account.

Madam, the wonted mercy of the king,
That overtakes your faults, has met with this,
And *struck* it *out*.
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, ii. 1.

That thou didst love her, *strikes* some scores *away*
From the great compt. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 56.

Vernon is *struck off* the list of admirals.
*Walpole*, Letters, II. 18.

Halifax was informed that his services were no longer needed, and his name was *struck out* of the Council Book.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

**10.** To come upon suddenly or unexpectedly; hit upon; light upon; find; discover: as, to *strike* oil; to *strike* ore; to *strike* the right path. [Chiefly colloq.]

One meets (on paper only) with the "eighteen-carat desperado," who has "*struck* it rich" on the Pikes or in the ranches. *Cornhill Mag.*, N. S., No. 64, p. 369.

We resumed our march the following day, but soon *struck* snow that materially impeded our progress.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 400.

"I didn't *strike* the stairs at first," whispered the butcher, "and I went too far along that upper hall; but when I came against a door that was partly open I knew I was wrong, and turned back."
*F. R. Stockton*, Merry Chanter, xii.

**11.** To enter the mind of, as an idea; occur to.

It appeared never to have *struck* traveller or tourist that there was anything in Albania except snipes.
*R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 204.

It *struck* me that . . . it might be worth while to study him. *D. Christie Murray*, Weaker Vessel, iv.

**12.** To impress strongly: as, the spectacle *struck* him as a solemn one.

It [the temple of Baalbec] *strikes* the Mind with an Air of Greatness beyond any thing that I ever saw before, and is an eminent proof of the Magnificence of the ancient Architecture. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 137.

I have been *struck*, also, with the superiority of many of the old sepulchral inscriptions.
*Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 215.

**13.** To appear to: as, how does it *strike* you?

Now, Mrs. Dangle, didn't you say it *struck* you in the same light? *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

When earth breaks up and Heaven expands,
How will the change *strike* me and you,
In the house not made with hands?
*Browning*, By the Fireside.

**14.** To fall into; assume: as, to *strike* an attitude.

No sooner had the horses *struck* a canter than Gibbie's jack-boots . . . began to play alternately against the horse's flanks. *Scott*, Old Mortality, iii.

**15.** To give a blow to; smite; hit; collide with; impinge upon. See *to strike down*, *off*, *out*, etc., below.

The servants did *strike* him with the palms of their hands. Mark xiv. 65.

He at Philippi kept
His sword e'en like a dancer; while I *struck*
The lean and wrinkled Cassius.
*Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11. 36.

The laird *strak* her on the mouth,
Till she spat out o' blude.
*Laird of Wariestoun* (Child's Ballads, III. 110).

**16.** To attack; assail; set upon.

That was the lawe of Iewes,
That what woman were in auoutrie taken, were she riche or pore,
With stones men shulde hir *stryke*, and stone hir to deth.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 77.

The red pestilence *strike* all trades in Rome!
*Shak.*, Cor., iv. 1. 13.

Death *struck* them in those Shapes again,
As once he did when they were Men.
*Prior*, Turtle and Sparrow.

**17.** To assail or overcome, as with some occult influence, agency, or power; smite; shock; blast.

I will go study mischief,
And put a look on, arm'd with all my cunnings,
Shall meet him like a basilisk, and *strike* him.
*Fletcher (and another)*, False One, iv. 2.

About Maidstone in Kent, a certain Monster was found *strucken* with the Lightning, which Monster had a Head like an Ass. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 75.

Even brave men have been *struck* with this involuntary trembling upon going into battle for the first time, the series of sensations commencing with the boom of the yet distant cannon.
*J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 109.

**18.** To knock; dash: as, to *strike* one's foot against a stone.

He *struck* his hand upon his breast,
And kiss'd the fatal knife. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1842.

**19.** To deal or inflict: with *blow*, *stroke*, or a similar word as object.

Hadst thou foxship
To banish him that *struck* more *blows* for Rome
Than thou hast spoken words? *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 2. 19.

Not riot, but valour, not fancy, but policy, must *strike* the *stroke*. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

Who would be free, themselves must *strike* the *blow*.
*Byron*, Childe Harold, ii. 76.

**20.** To produce by blows or strokes: as, to *strike* fire; to *strike* a light.

War is a Fire *struck* in the Devil's tinder-box.
*Howell*, Letters, ii. 43.

**21.** To cause to ignite by friction: as, to *strike* a match.—**22.** To tap; broach; draw liquor from: as, to *strike* a cask.

*Strike* the vessels, ho!
Here is to Cæsar! *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7. 103.

**23†.** To take forcibly or fraudulently; steal: as, to *strike* money. [Slang.]

Now we haue well bousd, let vs *strike* some chete. Now we haue well dronke, let vs steale some thing.
*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, App.

**24.** To bring suddenly and completely into some specified state, by or as by a swift, sharp blow or stroke: as, to *strike* one dumb.

S. Paule was himselfe sore against Christ, til Christ gaue him a great fal, and threw him to the ground, and *strake* him starke blind.
*Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 11.

Oh, hard news! it frets all my blood,
And *strikes* me stiffe with horrour and amazement.
*Heywood*, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 398).

In view of the amazed town and camp,
He *strake* him dead, and brought Peralta off.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Cure, i. 1.

**25.** To pierce; stab.

Yet when the tother answered him that there was in euery mans mouth spoke of him much shame, it so *strake* him to ye heart that w' in fewe daies after he withered & consumed away. *Sir T. More*, Rich. III. (Works, p. 61 f).

For I hit him not in vaine as Artagerses did, but full in the forehead hard by the eye, and *strake* him through and through his head againe, and so overthrew him, of which blow he died. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 792.

**26.** To produce with sudden force; effect suddenly and forcibly; cause to enter.

It cannot be this weak and writhled shrimp
Should *strike* such terror to his enemies.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 24.

Bring out the lady: she can quell this mutiny,
And with her powerful looks *strike* awe into them.
*Fletcher (and another)*, False One, iv. 2.

Waving wide her myrtle wand,
She *strikes* a universal peace through sea and land.
*Milton*, Nativity, l. 52.

**27.** To stamp with a stroke; impress; hence, to mint; coin: as, to *strike* coin at the mint.

The princes who *struck* these medals, says Eugenius, seem to have designed them rather as an ostentation of their wealth than of their virtues.
*Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

Here they are, thirty good Harry groats as ever were *struck* in bluff old Hal's time. *Scott*, Abbot, vii.

**28.** To cause to enter or penetrate; thrust: as, a tree *strikes* its roots deep.

Bedlam beggars, who, with roaring voices,
*Strike* in their numb'd and mortified bare arms
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary.
*Shak.*, Lear, ii. 3. 16.

**29.** To cause to sound; announce by sound: as, the clock *strikes* twelve; hence, to begin to beat or play upon, as a drum or other instrument; begin to sing or play, as a song or tune: often with *up*.

*Strike up* the drums. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 179.

*Strike* the Lyre upon an untry'd String.
*Congreve*, Taking of Namure.

When the college clock *struck* two, Hogg would rise, in spite of Shelley's entreaty or remonstrance, and retire for the night. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 67.

**30.** To make; effect; conclude; ratify: as, to *strike* a bargain. [Compare the Latin *fœdus ferire*, to strike a treaty; also the phrase *to strike hands*.]

The rest *strike* truce, and let loue seale firm leagues twixt Greece and Troy. *Chapman*, Iliad, iii. 98.

A bargain was *struck*; a sixpence was broken; and all the arrangements were made for the voyage.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvi.

Be admonished, by what you already see, not to *strike* leagues of friendship with cheap persons, where no friendship can be. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 195.

**31.** To cease, stop, quit, or knock off as a coercive measure: as, to *strike* work.

I never heard of authors *striking* work, as the mechanics call it, until their masters the booksellers should increase their pay. *Scott*, in Lockhart's Life, xi.

Don't yo think I can keep three people . . . on sixteen shillings a week? Dun yo think it 's for mysel' I'm *striking* work at this time? *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xvii.

**32.** To make a sudden and pressing demand upon; especially, to make such a demand successfully: as, to *strike* a friend for fifty dollars. [Colloq.]—**33†.** To match, as the stock and counterstock of a tally (see *tally*); hence, to unite; join.

I'll find a portion for her, if you *strike*
Affectionate hearts, and joy to call you nephew.
*Shirley*, The Brothers, i. 1.

**34†.** To fight; fight out.

They fight near to Auxerre the most bloody battle that ever was *struk* in France.
*Raleigh*, Hist. World, Pref., p. xx.

We, that should check
And quench the raging fire in others' bloods,
We *strike* the battle to destruction?
*Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iv. 2.

**35.** To draw (lines) on a surface or on the face of a piece of stuff, as by snapping or twanging a chalked string stretched tightly along it.—**36.** In *carp.*, to form (a molding) with a molding-plane.—**37.** To harpoon or bomb (a whale).—**38.** In *angling*, to hook (a fish when it rises to the fly but fails to hook itself). It is accomplished by a quick dexterous turn or twist

of the wrist.—**39.** To put (fish) in a strike-barrel.—**40.** In *electroplating*, to produce the beginning of a deposit of metal upon, as on a plate or other article of metal placed in the electroplating solution. The work is said to be *struck* as soon as a uniform film of deposited metal distinctly appears upon its surface.—**41.** In *color-making* and *dyeing*, to affect (a coloring matter) so as to obtain the desired precipitation of color in the vat or on the fabric by the addition of the proper color-producing chemical. See *color-striker*.

A simpler method of dyeing by means of bichromates is also given, . . . by which the logwood is *struck* of an intense black and fixed.
*O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 86.

**42.** In *electric lighting*, to produce (the arc) by parting the carbons.—**A struck battle**†, a hard-fought battle.

Ten *struck battles*
I suck'd these honour'd scars from, and all Roman.
*Fletcher*, Bonduca, i. 1.

**Strike me luck, strike me lucky**, a familiar expression used in making a bargain, derived from the old custom of striking hands together in ratification of the bargain, the buyer leaving in the hand of the seller an earnest-penny.

But if that 's all you stand upon,
Here, *strike me luck*, it shall be done.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. i. 540.

**Striking the flars.** See *flar*, 2.—**Striking-up press.** See *press*[1].—**Struck jury.** See *jury*.—**To strike a balance**, to compare the summations on both sides of an account, in order to ascertain the amount due by either party to the other.—**To strike a center or centering**, in *arch.* See *centering*[2].—**To strike a docket.** See *docket*.—**To strike a lead.** (*a*) In *mining*, to light on a lode or vein of metal. (*b*) To enter on any undertaking that proves successful.—**To strike all of a heap.** See *heap*.—**To strike an answer** (or other pleading), to strike it out as improper or insufficient. [Local, U. S.]—**To strike down.** (*a*) To prostrate by a blow; fell. (*b*) In fisheries, to head up and stow away barrels of, as fish.—**To strike fire.** See *fire*.—**To strike from**, to remove with or as with a blow or stroke: as, to *strike* a name *from* a list.

Among the Arabians they that were taken in adultery had their heads *stricken from* their bodies.
*Homilies*, Serm. against Adultery, p. 120.

**To strike hands.** See *hand*.—**To strike off.** (*a*) See def. 9. (*b*) (1) To cancel; deduct: as, to *strike off* the interest of a debt. (2) To separate or remove by a blow or stroke: as, to *strike off* what is superfluous or injurious.

Ffrom thense we entred in to the gardeyn, and visited the place wher our savyor was takyn and where Seynt Petir *Stroke of* Malcus eere.
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 20.

(3) To print: as, to *strike off* a thousand copies of a book.—**To strike oil.** See *oil*.—**To strike out.** (*a*) To produce by collision, as by blows or strokes: as, to *strike out* sparks with steel.

My pride *struck out* new sparkles of her own.
*Dryden*, Hind and Panther, i. 75.

(*b*) See def. 9. (*c*) To plan quickly or for an emergency; devise; invent; contrive: as, to *strike out* a new plan of finance. (*d*) In *base-ball*, to put out, as the pitcher does the batter when the latter is unable in a certain number of trials to hit the ball: as, he *struck out* three men in succession.—**To strike root, sail, soundings, tally.** See the nouns.—**To strike up.** (*a*) To begin to play or sing: as, to *strike up* a tune.

*Strike up* our drums, to find this danger out.
*Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 179.

(*b*†) To send up; give out.

Let the court not be paved, for that *striketh up* a great heat in summer, and much cold in winter.
*Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

(*c*) To enter upon by mutual agreement; begin to cultivate: as, to *strike up* an acquaintance with somebody.

She [Mme. de Souza] charmed and delighted me, and we *struck up* an intimacy without further delay.
*Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, IV. 174.

**strike** (strīk), *n.* [< ME. *strike*, *stric*, *strek*, *streek* (= LG. *strick*); < *strike*, *v.*] **1.** A wooden implement with a straight edge for leveling a measure of grain, salt, etc., by striking off what is above the level of the top; a strickle.

Wing, cartnave and bushel, peck, *strike* ready [at] hand.
*Tusser*, Husbandly Furniture, st. i.

**2.** A piece of wood used in the manufacture of pottery, in brickmaking, etc., to remove superfluous clay from a mold.—**3.** A puddlers' stirrer; a rabble.—**4**†. A stanchion in a gate, palisade, railing, or the like.

Stowe says "there were nine tombs of alabaster and marble, invironed with *strikes* of iron, in the choir." See preface to the "Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London."
*Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), Notes, p. 39.

**5.** In *metal-working*, a hook in a foundry to hoist the metal.—**6.** The direction or run of a bed or member of a stratified formation, especially with reference to the points of the compass. See *bearing*, 12, and cut under *dip*.

The Devonian sandstones . . . are exposed in rugged cliffs slightly oblique to their line of *strike*, along a coast-line of ten miles in length, to the head of the bay [Gaspé].
*Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 106.

**7.** An English dry measure, consisting regularly of two bushels. It was never in other than local use, and varied in different localities from half a bushel to four bushels.

He selleth all the malt or corn for the best, when there be but two *strikes* of the best in his sack.
*Latimer*, Misc. Sel.

*Jailer.* What dowry has she?
*Daugh.* Some two hundred bottles,
And twenty *strike* of oats; but he'll ne'er have her.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 2.

How many *strike* of pease would feed a hog fat against Christide?
*Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.

**8.** A handful or bunch of flax, jute, or other fiber, either ready for heckling or after heckling; a strick.

This pardoner hadde heer as yelow as wex,
But smoothe it heng as doth a *strike* of flex.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 676.

**9.** In *sugar-making* and *-refining*, the quantity of syrup emptied at one time into the coolers; also, the quantity of sugar boiled or crystallized at one time: as, to boil a *strike;* to run off a *strike*.

The *strike* is now done, air is admitted to the pan, and the contents are run off into the "mixer."
*The Century*, XXXV. 114.

**10.** In *base-ball:* (*a*) An unsuccessful attempt of the batter to hit the ball. (*b*) A ball so pitched as to pass over the home-plate, and considered by the umpire as one that the batter should have tried to strike.—**11.** In *American bowling*, a play by which one of the contestants knocks down all the pins with one bowl, entitling him to add to his score as many points as the number of the pins knocked down with the first two balls of his next play. Also called *ten-strike*. Compare *spare*[1], *n.*, 2.—**12.** A concerted or general quitting of work by a body of men or women for the purpose of coercing their employer in some way, as when higher wages or shorter hours are demanded, or a reduction of wages is resisted; a general refusal to work as a coercive measure. Compare *lockout*.

Accounts at that time [1362] of *strikes* in the building-trade are particularly numerous.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxliv.

There have been times and incidents when the *strike* was the only court of appeals for the workingman, and the evil lay in the abuse of them and not in the use of them.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 292.

**13.** Any unscrupulous attempt to extort money or to obtain other personal advantage by initiating an attack with the intention of being bought off, as by introducing a bill into a legislature, hostile to some moneyed interest, with the hope of being paid to let the matter drop. [Political slang, U. S.]—**14.** Full measure; especially, in *brewing*, full measure of malt: thus, ale of the first *strike* is that which has its full allowance of malt and is strong.

Three hogsheads of ale of the first *strike*.
*Scott.*

**15.** In *coining*, the whole amount struck at one time.—**16.** In *type-founding*, an imperfect matrix for type; the deeply sunken impression of the engraved character on a punch in a short and narrow bar of copper: so called because the punch is struck a hard blow with a hammer. Also known as *unjustified matrix*, or *drove*. See *type-founding*.

When the letter is perfect, it is driven into a piece of polished copper, called the drive or *strike*. This passes to the justifier, who makes the width and depth of the faces uniform throughout the fount.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 699.

**17.** A metal piece which is inserted in a door-jamb, and against which the latch strikes as the door closes. It is beveled to permit the easy closing and self-latching of the door. Also called *striker-plate*.

**18.** Same as *stick*[3], 10.—**19.** In *soap-making:* (*a*) The general crystalline appearance of hard soaps, which is characteristic of soaps which retain the normal amount of water, and in which the saponification and separation have been complete. (*b*) The proper and characteristic marbling of well-made mottled soaps.—**By the strike**, by measure not heaped up, but having what was above the level of the measure scraped off with a strike.—**Strike of day**, the dawn or break of day.

If I was to speak till *strike o' day*.
*Dickens*, Hard Times, ii. 4.

**strike-a-light** (strīk'ạ-līt″), *n.* A piece of flint trimmed into the shape of a gun-flint, but somewhat larger, used with pyrites or steel for procuring fire from the sparks. Such implements have been frequently found among prehistoric relics. They have been used from remote ages, and are still manufactured and sold for that purpose.

Another *strike-a-light* which I lately bought in a stall at Trèves is about 2 inches long by 1¾ broad, and is made from a flat flake, trimmed to a nearly square edge at the butt-end, and to a very flat arc at the point.
*Evans*, Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain, p. 283.

**strike-block** (strīk'blok), *n.* In *carp.*, a plane shorter than a jointer, used for shooting a short joint.

**strike-fault** (strīk'fâlt), *n.* In *geol.*, a fault running in the same general direction as the strike of the strata where it occurs.

**strike-or-silent** (strīk'ôr-sī′lent), *n.* In *horol.*, a piece which sets the striking-mechanism of a clock in or out of action. *E. H. Knight.*

**strike-pan** (strīk'pan), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, same as *teache* or *teache-pan*.

**strike-pay** (strīk'pā), *n.* An allowance paid by a trades-union to men on strike.

In one memorable case, at least, a great employer . . . himself gave *strike pay* to his own men, when, under a sense of social duty, they left his works empty.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 722.

**strike-plate** (strīk'plāt), *n.* The keeper for a beveled latch-bolt, against which it strikes so as to snap shut automatically. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

**striker** (strī'kėr), *n.* [< *strike* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who strikes, in any sense of the verb *strike*. Specifically—(*a*†) A robber.

I am joined with no foot-land rakers, no long-staff sixpenny *strikers*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 82.

(*b*) A workman who with others quits work in order to coerce their employer to accede to their demands.

The method employed by the *Strikers* in this country, during the past ten years, and more especially in their recent strikes, is most unreasonable, violent, as well as disastrous in its results.
*N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 602.

(*c*) One who seeks to effect a strike, in sense 13. [Political slang, U. S.]

If he can elect such a ticket even in Virginia alone, he will take the field after election as a *striker*, and will offer his electoral votes to whichever candidate will give the highest terms.
*The Nation*, Sept. 6, 1883, p. 200.

(*d*) In the United States army, a soldier detailed to act as an officer's servant. See *strike*, *v. i.*, 19. (*e*†) A wencher.
*Massinger.* (*f*†) A harpooner.

Where-ever we come to an anchor, we always send out our *strikers*, and put our hooks and lines overboard to try for fish.
*Dampier*, Voyages, I. 118.

(*g*) In the hardware districts of England, a workman who manages the fire, heats the steel, and assists the forger. (*h*) An assistant or inferior shipwright. (*i*) A man employed to strike off the superfluous quantity of grain, salt, etc., from the top of a measure.

**2.** That which strikes. Specifically—(*a*) A species of tilt-hammer operated directly from the engine. (*b*) A hardened mold upon which a softened steel block is struck to receive a concave impression. (*c*) The hammer of a gun, the stroke of which fires the piece. (*d*) An automatic apparatus which regulates the descent, at the proper time and place, of the ruling-pens of a paper-ruling machine. (*e*) The lever which puts a machine into motion. [Eng.]

**3.** In *ornith.*, a tern or sea-swallow. [Local, U. S.]—**4.** In the *menhaden-fishery:* (*a*) The man who manages the striker-boat. A vessel usually has two striker-boats, with one man in each; these row close to the school of fish, observe its course, signal the purse-crew to set the seine, and drive the fish in the desired direction with pebbles which they carry in the boats. (*b*) A green hand who works at low wages while learning the business, but is one of the crew of a vessel.

**striker-arm** (strī'kėr-ärm), *n.* A seat-arm. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

**striker-boat** (strī'kėr-bōt), *n.* In the menhaden-fishery, the striker's boat. See *striker*, 4 (*a*).

**striker-out** (strī'kėr-out′), *n.* In *lawn-tennis*, the player who receives, and if possible returns, the ball when first served.

It now becomes the duty of the adversary, called the *striker-out*, to return the ball by striking it with his racket in such a manner that it shall pass back over the net to the service side.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 179.

**striker-plate** (strī'kėr-plāt), *n.* Same as *strike*, 17.

**striking** (strī'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strike*, *v.*] **1.** The removal of the center upon which an arch has been built. See *striking-plate*.—**2.** The propagation of plants by cuttings or slips.

**striking** (strī'king), *p. a.* Standing out prominently and conspicuously, so as strongly to impress the eye or the mind; prominent; notable; impressive; remarkable; surprising: as, a *striking* resemblance; a *striking* remark.

The most *striking* characteristic of the poetry of Milton is the extreme remoteness of the associations by means of which it acts on the reader.
*Macaulay*, Milton.

**striking-beam** (strī'king-bēm), *n.* A cylindrical horse on which hides, when removed from the tanning-liquor, are placed. While drying they are struck or scraped from time to time.

**strikingly** (strī'king-li), *adv.* In a striking manner; in such a manner as to surprise or impress; forcibly; impressively.

The force of many *strikingly* poetic passages has been weakened or unperceived, because their origin was unknown, unexplored, or misunderstood.
*T. Warton*, Pref. to Milton's Smaller Poems.

**strikingness** (strī'king-nes), *n.* Striking character or quality.

**striking-plate** (strī'king-plāt), *n.* In *carp.*, in a centering used in erecting an arch of masonry, a device for lowering or setting free the centering under the arch when completed. It consists of a compound wedge secured by keys. When the keys are driven out, the wedge slips backward, and causes the centering to fall.

**striking-solution** (strī'king-sō-lū"shon), *n.* A weak solution of silver cyanide, with a large proportion of free potassium cyanide, in which metals to be silver-plated are immersed for a few seconds to effect an instantaneous deposit of silver on the metal in order to insure a perfect coating in the silver-bath proper.

**strikle**†, **striklert**. Old spellings of *strickle*, *strickler*.

**string** (string), *n.* [< ME. *string*, *streng*, *strynge*, < AS. *strenge* = MD. *strenghe*, *stringhe*, D. *streng*, *strenge*, *strenk* (*streng-*), *strank* (*strang-*) = LG. *strenge* = OHG. *strang*, MHG. *stranc*, *strange*, G. *strang* = Icel. *strengr* = Dan. *streng* = Sw. *sträng*, a string, line, cord; perhaps < AS. *strang*, etc., strong (see *strong*); otherwise akin to L. *stringere*, draw tight, Gr. στραγγάλη, a halter, στραγγός, hard-twisted: see *strain*[1], *stringent*, *strangle*.] **1.** A slender cord; a thick thread; a line; a twine; a narrow band, thong, or ribbon; also, anything which ties.

I'll knit it up in silken *strings*,
With twenty odd-conceited true-love knots.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 7. 45.

Queen Mary came tripping down the stair,
Wi' the gold *strings* in her hair.
*Mary Hamilton* (Child's Ballads, III. 123).

Vouchsafe to be an azure knight,
When on thy breast and sides Herculean
He fix'd the star and *string* cerulean.
*Swift*, Poetry.

Mrs. General Likens had her bonnet-*strings* untied; she took it off her head as she got out of the buggy.
*W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 80.

**2.** A strip, as of leather, by which the covers of a book are held together.

Many of those that pretend to be great Rabbies in these studies have scarce saluted them from the *strings* and the titlepage, or, to give 'em more, have bin but the Ferrets and Moushunts of an Index.
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

**3.** The line or cord of a bow.

The best bow that the yeman browthe
Roben set on a *stryng*.
*Robin Hood and the Potter* (Child's Ballads, V. 27).

**4.** In musical instruments, a tightly stretched cord or wire by the vibration of which tones are produced. The materials most used are gut, as in instruments of the lute and viol families, and brass or steel, as in the mandolin, the zither, and the pianoforte, though silk is also used. Silk strings are usually, and metal strings sometimes, wound with light silver wire to increase their weight; and such strings are often called *silver strings*. The pitch of the tone produced depends on the density, tension, and vibrating length of the string. The vibration is produced either by plucking or twanging with the finger, by a plectrum, or by a jack, as in the lute and harp families generally, and in the harpsichord; by the friction of a bow, as in the viol family; by a stream of air, as in the æolian harp; or by the blow of a hammer, as in the dulcimer and the pianoforte. The strings are named either by the letters of the tones to which they are tuned, or by numbers. The smallest string of several representatives of the lute and viol families is often called the *chanterelle*, because commonly used for the principal melody or cantus. The tuning of strings is effected usually by means of tuning-pins or -pegs, which in lutes and viols are placed in the head of the instrument, but in harps, zithers, and pianofortes in one side or rim of the frame. Not only has each instrument had a varying number of strings in different countries and at different periods, but the accordatura, or system of pitches, to which they are tuned has also varied. The vibrating length of the strings in instruments of the lute and viol families may be diminished, and the pitch of their tones raised, by pressing them with the fingers of the left hand against the fingerboard. The exact places for such shortening or "stopping" are sometimes marked by frets, as in the guitar and also in the zither. The modern harp is provided with a mechanism for raising the pitch of certain sets of strings one or two semitones by means of pedals.

Of instrumentes of *stringes* in acord
Herde I so pleye a ravyshing swetnesse.
*Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 197.

Ye'll take a lock o' my yellow hair, . . .
Ye'll make a *string* to your fiddle there.
*The Bonny Bows o' London* (Child's Ballads, II. 362).

There 's not a *string* attuned to mirth
But has its chord in Melancholy.
*Hood*, Melancholy.

**5.** *pl.* Stringed instruments, especially the stringed instruments of a band or orchestra taken collectively — that is, violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses — in distinction from the *wind* and the *percussives*.

Praise him upon the *strings* and pipe.
*Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. cl. 4.

**6.** Something resembling a string. (*a*) A tendril, or vegetable fiber; particularly, the tough substance that unites the two parts of the pericarp of leguminous plants: as, the *strings* of beans.

Duck-weed . . . putteth forth a little *string* into the water, far from the bottom. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 567.

(*b*) In *mining*, a thin seam or branch of a lode; a small vein; a fissure filled with mineral or metalliferous matter, but wanting in regularity and permanence. (*c*) A nerve or tendon of an animal body.

Heart with *strings* of steel,
Be soft as sinews of the new-born babe!
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 70.

**7.** A cord or thread on which anything is filed; a file; also, a set of things strung on a string or file: as, a *string* of beads; hence, any series of persons or things connected or following in succession; a series or succession of persons, animals, or things extending in a line.

Sir Harry hath what they call a *string* of stories, which he tells every Christmas. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 42.

No king or commonwealth either can be pleased to see a *string* of precious coast towns in the hands of a foreign power. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 291.

**8.** A drove or company of horses or steers; a stud. [Colloq.]

Going into the corral, and standing near the center, each of us picks out some one of his own *string* from among the animals that are trotting and running in a compact mass round the circle. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 656.

**9.** In *billiards:* (*a*) A number of wooden buttons strung on a wire to keep the score or tally of the game. There is a string for each player or side, one white with every fifth button black, the other the converse of this, for convenience in counting the buttons to be moved along the wire for each run made by either player or side. (*b*) The score, tally, or number of points scored by either player or side at any stage of a game: as, he made a poor *string* at first, but won. (*c*) A stroke made by each player from the head of the table to the opposite cushion and back, to determine, by means of the resultant positions of the balls, who shall open the game. —**10.** In *arch.*, a string-course. —**11.** In *ship-building*, the highest range of planks in a ship's ceiling, or that between the gunwale and the upper edge of the upper-deck ports. —**12.** In *printing*, a piece-compositor's aggregate of the proofs of types set by him, pasted on a long strip of paper. The amount of work done is determined by the measurement of this string. —**13.** The stringy albumen of an egg. See *chalaza*. —**14.** A hoax, or discredited story. [Printers' slang, Eng.] —**A string of cash.** See *cash*[3], 1. —**Bass string.** See *bass*[3]. —**Close string.** See *close*[2]. —**Cut and mitered string**, in *stair-building*, an outer string cut to miter with the end of the riser. —**False string**, in a musical instrument, an imperfect string, giving an uncertain or untrue sound. —**Instrument of ten strings**, in the Bible, a variety of nebel or psaltery. —**Italian string.** See *Italian*. —**Open string**, in musical instruments of the stringed group, a string that is not stopped or shortened by the finger or a mechanical stop, but is allowed to vibrate throughout its full length. —**Order of the Yellow String.** See *order*. —**Plaited string work.** See *plaited*. —**Roman string.** See *Roman*. —**Rough string.** See *rough-string*. —**Silver string.** See def. 4. —**Soprano string.** Same as *chanterelle*, 1. —**Sympathetic string.** See *sympathetic*. —**The whip with six strings.** See *the Six Articles*, under *article*. —**To harp on one string.** See *harp*. —**To have two strings to one's bow.** See *bow*[2].

**string** (string), *v.*; pret. and pp. *strung*, ppr. *stringing*. [< *string*, *n.* As with *ring*[2], the strong forms of the principal parts conform to the supposed analogy of *sing*, *sang*, *sung*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To furnish with strings.

Orpheus' lute was *strung* with poets' sinews.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2. 78.

**2.** To put in tune the strings of, as of a stringed instrument.

Here the Muse so oft her harp has *strung*
That not a mountain rears its head unsung.
*Addison*, Letter from Italy.

**3.** To make tense; impart vigor to; tone. See *high-strung*.

Toll *strung* the nerves and purified the blood.
*Dryden*, Epistle to John Dryden, l. 89.

Sylvia was too highly *strung* for banter.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vii.

**4.** To fasten, suspend, or hang with a string: as, to *string* a parcel; to *string* up a dog. —**5.** To thread or file on a string: as, to *string* beads. —**6.** To prepare for use, as a bow, by bending it sufficiently to slip the bowstring into its notches, so that the string is tightly strained. —**7.** To extend in a string, series, or line.

Ships were *strung* for miles along the lower levee [of New Orleans], and steamboats above, all discharging or receiving cargo. *W. T. Sherman*, Memoirs, vi.

**8.** To deprive of strings; strip the strings from: as, to *string* beans. —**9**†. To carve (lampreys). *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To stretch out into a string or strings when pulled; become stringy.

Let it [varnish] boil until it *strings* freely between the fingers. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 64.

**2.** To walk or move along in a string or disconnected line; straggle: as, they came *stringing* along. [Colloq.] —**3.** In *billiards*, to hit one's ball so that it will go the length of the table and back, to determine who shall open the game.

**string-alphabet** (string'al"fa-bet), *n.* An alphabet in which the letters are denoted by knots of various forms and combinations made in a string: used by the blind.

**string-band** (string'band), *n.* A band composed of stringed instruments, or the stringed instruments of such a band taken by themselves.

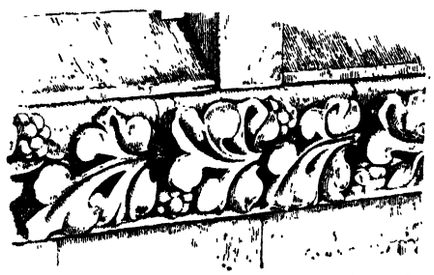
**string-bark** (string'bärk), *n.* Stringy-bark.

**string-bean** (string'bēn), *n.* A bean of which the green pods are used for food, prepared before cooking by stripping off the fibrous thread along their back. Varieties of the common kidney-bean, or French bean, are so treated.

**string-block** (string'blok), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the wooden block into which are driven the studs for holding the loops of the ends of the strings furthest from the tuning-pins.

**string-board** (string'bōrd), *n.* In *carp.*, a board that supports any important part of a framework or structure; especially, a board which sustains the ends of the steps in a wooden staircase. Also called *string-piece* or *stringer*.

**string-course** (string'kōrs), *n.* In *arch.*, a narrow molding or a projecting course continued



String-course (sculptured), 13th century. (From triforium of Amiens Cathedral, France.)

horizontally along the face of a building, frequently under windows. It is sometimes merely a flat band, more often molded, and sometimes richly carved.

**stringed** (stringd), *a.* [< *string* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having strings; furnished with strings: as, a *stringed* instrument. —**2.** Produced by strings or stringed instruments.

Divinely-warbled voice
Answering the *stringed* noise.
*Milton*, Nativity, l. 97.

**3.** Fastened with a string or strings; tied.

Bob took up the small *stringed* packet of books.
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iv. 3.

**4.** In *her.*, furnished with a string of any sort, as a cord or ribbon.

**stringency** (strin'jen-si), *n.* [< *stringen(t)* + *-cy*.] Stringent character or condition. (*a*) Tightness; straitness: as, a *stringency* in the money-market. (*b*) Strictness; closeness; rigor: as, the *stringency* of the regulations was increased.

As the known exactness of the uniformity became greater, the *stringency* of the inference increased.
*W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 156.

**stringendo** (strin-jen'dō). [It., ppr. of *stringere*, < L. *stringere*, draw tight, compress: see *stringent*.] In *music*, pressing or accelerating the tempo: usually with a crescendo. Also *incalzando*.

**stringent** (strin'jent), *a.* [< L. *stringen(t-)s*, ppr. of *stringere*, draw tight, compress, contract, touch, graze, stroke, etc.: see *strain*[1], *strict*, and cf. *strike*.] **1**†. Tightening or binding; drawing tight. *Thomson.* —**2.** Straitened; tight; constrained; hampered by scarcity or lack of available funds: as, a *stringent* money-market. —**3.** Strict; close; rigorous; rigid; exacting; urgent: as, to make *stringent* regulations.

**stringently** (strin'jent-li), *adv.* In a stringent manner; with stringency; tightly; rigorously; strictly. *Bailey*.

**stringentness** (strin'jent-nes), *n.* Stringency.

**stringer** (string'ėr), *n.* [< *string* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who strings. (*a*) One who makes or furnishes strings for a bow. *Nares.* (*b*) The workman who fits a piano with strings. (*c*) One who arranges on a string: as, a bead- or pearl-*stringer*.

**2.** A device for attaching piano-strings to a ridge cast specially for that purpose on the plate, instead of winding them around tuning wrest-pins inserted in the wrest-pin plank. It is a small hooked steel bar with a screw-threaded shank that is passed through the ridge and then secured by a nut. The wire string is first passed through a hole in the hooked end of the stringer, and then looped once around the hook.

In tuning, the string is tightened by turning the nut on the shank of the stringer.

**3.** In *railway engin.*, a longitudinal timber on which a rail is fastened, and which rests on transverse sleepers.—**4.** In *ship-building*, an inside strake of plank or of plates, secured to the ribs and supporting the ends of the beams; a shelf. See cut under *beam*, 2 (*g*).—**5.** In *carp.*: (*a*) A horizontal timber connecting two posts in a framework. (*b*) Same as *string-board*.—**6.** A tie in a truss or a truss-bridge.—**7†.** A fornicator; a wencher.

A whoreson tyrant! hath been an old *stringer* in his days, I warrant him!
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 1.

**8.** A small stick or switch used to string fish on by the gills.

**string-gage** (string'gāj), *n.* A gage, like a wire-gage, for measuring the size of a string for a musical instrument.

**string-halt** (string'hâlt), *n.* A corruption of *spring-halt*.

**stringiness** (string'i-nes), *n.* Stringy character or condition; fibrousness. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 360.

**stringing** (string'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *string*, *v.*] **1.** In *silk-manuf.*, same as *glossing*.—**2.** *pl.* Straight or curved inlaid lines in buhl-work.

**stringless** (string'les), *a.* [< *string* + *-less*.] Without strings.

His tongue is now a *stringless* instrument.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 149.

**stringman†** (string'man), *n.* A musician who plays upon a stringed instrument.

Some use trumpetts, some shalmes, some small pipes, some are *stringemen*.
*MSS. Hard.* No. 610, in Collier's Eng. Dram. Poetry, I. 32.

**string-minstrel** (string'min″strel), *n.* A minstrel who accompanies himself on a stringed instrument. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 278.

**Stringopidæ** (string-gop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stringops* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Strigopidæ*.

**Stringopinæ** (string-gō-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stringops* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Strigopinæ*.

**Stringops, Stringopsis** (string'gops, string-gop'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στρίγξ (στριγγ-) (> L. *strix*, *strig-*), a screech-owl (< στρίζειν, cry, squeak), + ὤψ, face, eye.] Same as *Strigops*.

**string-orchestra** (string'ôr″kes-trṳ), *n.* A string-band.

**string-organ** (string'ôr″gan), *n.* A musical instrument with a keyboard, characterized by a graduated set of vibrators or free reeds, which are severally connected by rods with a corresponding set of wires or strings in such a way that the vibrations of the reeds are communicated to the appropriate strings. The tones thus secured are sweet and pure, combining some of the advantages of both the harmonium and the pianoforte.

**string-pea** (string'pē), *n.* See *pea*[1], 1.

**string-piece** (string'pēs), *n.* A name of various parts in constructions of wood. (*a*) That part of a flight of stairs which forms its ceiling or soffit. (*b*) Same as *string-board*. (*c*) A long piece of timber, especially one used to support a floor. (*d*) In a frame, a horizontal connecting-piece. (*e*) A heavy horizontal piece of squared timber carried along the edge of the front of a wharf or of cribwork, to hold the timbers in place, and strengthen the whole.

**string-plate** (string'plāt), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the metal plate which carries the string-block. It was originally made separate, but is now combined in a single casting with the entire frame.

**stringwood** (string'wụd), *n.* A small euphorbiaceous tree, *Acalypha rubra*, formerly of St. Helena, now extinct. It was a handsome tree, named from its pendent spikes of reddish male flowers.

**stringy** (string'i), *a.* [< *string* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous; filamentous: as, a *stringy* root.

Power by a thousand tough and *stringy* roots
Fixed to the people's pious nursery-faith.
*Coleridge*, tr. of Schiller's Piccolomini, iv. 4.

**2.** Ropy; viscid; gluey; that may be drawn into a thread.

They hoard up glue, whose clinging drops,
Like pitch or bird lime, hang in *stringy* ropes.
*Addison*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

**3.** Sinewy; wiry. [Colloq.]

A *stringy* little man of about fifty.
*Jerrold*, Men of Character, Job Pippins, iii.

**4.** Marked by thread-like flaws on the surface: as, *stringy* glass; *stringy* marble. *Marble-worker*, § 8.

**stringy-bark** (string'i-bärk), *n.* **1.** One of a class of Australasian gum-trees (*Eucalyptus*) distinguished by a tenacious fibrous bark. The common stringy-bark is *E. obliqua*, abounding in Tasmania and southern Australia, in Victoria from its gregarious habit called *messmate-tree* (which see). A common stringy-bark of Victoria and New South Wales is *E. macrorrhyncha*, a smaller tree, the wood of which is used for various purposes. Other stringy-barks are *E. capitellata*, *E. eugenioides*, *E. tetrodonta*, *E. microcorys* (mostly known as *tallow-wood*), *E. piperita* (white stringy-bark), and *E. amygdalina*; the last two are also called *peppermint-tree*. See cut under *Eucalyptus*. Also called *string-bark*.

Split *string-bark* timber is the usual material for fences in Australia, when procurable. *A. L. Gordon.*

**2.** In Australia, a post and rail fence.

**strinkle** (string'kl), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *strinkled*, ppr. *strinkling*. [< ME. *strinklen*, *strenklen*, *strenkelen*, freq. of *strenken*, sprinkle; origin uncertain. The resemblance to *sprinkle* is appar. accidental; but the word may be a var. of *sprinkle*, perhaps due to initial conformation with *strew*.] To strew or sprinkle sparingly. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

**strinkling** (string'kling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strinkle*, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who strinkles.—**2.** That which is strinkled; a small quantity.

Men whose brains were seasoned with some *strinklings* at least of madness and phrensy.
*Dr. H. More*, On Godliness, xiv. § 11. (*Trench.*)

**striolate** (strī'ō-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **striolatus*, < **striola*, dim. of L. *stria*, a furrow: see *stria*.] In *bot.*, minutely striate.

**striolet** (strī'ō-let), *n.* [< NL. **striola* (dim. of L. *stria*) + *-et*.] In *entom.*, a short stria or impressed line. *Kirby.*

**strip**[1] (strip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stripped* or *stript*, ppr. *stripping*. [(*a*) < ME. *stripen*, *streepen*, *strepen*, *strupen* (pret. *strepte*, *strupte*, pp. *strept*, *i-struped*), < AS. **strȳpan*, **strēpan*, in comp. *be-strȳpan*, rob, plunder. = MD. *stroopen*, rob, plunder, skin, strip, also bind, strain, etc., D. *stroopen* = MLG. *strōpen*, plunder, strip, = OHG. *strouſen*, MHG. *strouſen*, G. *streifen*, strip, skin, flay; (*b*) cf. D. *strippen*, strip (leaves), whip, = LG. *strepen*, strip (leaves), etc., = MHG. *striefen*, skin, flay. The two sets of forms (to either of which the ME. *stripen*, *strepen* could be referred) are more or less confused with each other, and with the forms of *strip*[2], *stripe*; but they appear to be orig. distinct. The two senses 'rob' or 'plunder' and 'skin' are not necessarily connected, though *rob* and *reave* supply a partial analogy.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To rob; plunder; despoil; deprive; divest; bereave: with *of* before the thing taken away: as, to *strip* a man *of* his possessions; to *strip* a tree *of* its fruit.

Wherefore labour they to *strip* their adversaries *of* such furniture as doth not help? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 7.

If such tricks . . . *strip* you out of your lieutenantry.
*Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 173.

Like Thieves, when they have plundered and *stript* a man, leave him. *Wycherley*, Ep. Ded. to Plain Dealer.

**2.** To deprive of covering; remove the skin or outer covering of; skin; peel: with *of* before the thing removed: as, to *strip* a beast *of* its skin; to *strip* a tree *of* its bark.

The forward, backward falx, the mare, the turn, the trip,
When *stript* into their shirts, each other they invade
Within a spacious ring. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 244.

A simple view of the object, as it stands *stripped of* every relation, in all the nakedness and solitude of metaphysical abstraction. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

**3.** To uncover; unsheathe.

On, or *strip* your sword stark naked.
*Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 274.

**4.** To unrig: as, to *strip* a ship.—**5.** To tear off the thread of: said of a screw or bolt: as, the screw was *stripped*.—**6.** To pull or tear off, as a covering or some adhering substance: as, to *strip* the skin from a beast; to *strip* the bark from a tree; to *strip* the clothes from a man's back: sometimes emphasized with *off*.

And he *stripped off* his clothes also. 1 Sam. xix. 24.

She *stripp'd* it from her arm.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 4. 101.

**7.** To milk dry; press all the milk out of: as, to *strip* a cow.—**8.** In *fish-culture*, to press or squeeze the ripe roe or milt out of (fishes). After the fishes are stripped the spawn of opposite sexes is mixed together; and after this artificial fecundation the eggs are hatched by artificial methods.

**9.** In *agri.*, to pare off the surface of in strips, and turn over the strips upon the adjoining surface. *Imp. Dict.*—**10†.** To separate; put away: with *from*.

His . . . unkindness,
That *stripp'd* her *from* his benediction.
*Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3. 45.

**11.** In *tobacco-manuf.*, to separate (the wings of the tobacco-leaf) from the stems. *E. H. Knight.*—**12.** In *carding*, to clean (the teeth of the various cylinders and top flats) from short fibers. *E. H. Knight.*—**13.** In *file-making*, to cross-file and draw-file (a file-blank) in order to bring it to accurate form and to clean the surface preliminary to grinding and cutting.—**14.** In *mining*, to remove the overlying soil or detrital material from (any bed or mineral deposit which it is desired to open and work).—**15.** In *gun-making*, to turn (the exterior of a gun-barrel) in a lathe in such manner that its longitudinal axis shall coincide with the axis of the bore.—**16†.** To run past or beyond; outrun; outstrip. See *outstrip*.

Alate we ran the deer, and through the lawnds
*Stripp'd* with our nags the lofty frolic bucks.
*Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

=**Syn. 2.** To denude, lay bare.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To take off the covering or clothes; uncover; undress.—**2.** To lose the thread, as a screw, or have the screw stripped off, as a screw-bolt.—**3.** To issue from a rifled gun without assuming the spiral turn: said of a projectile. *Farrow.*—**4.** To come off, as an outer covering (as bark); separate from an underlying surface.—**5.** To be stripped of milt or spawn. Compare I., 8.

**strip**[2] (strip), *n.* [Another form of *stripe:* see *stripe*. *Strip* is to *stripe* as *bit* to *bite*, *smit* to *smite*. It is commonly referred to *strip*[1], *v.*] **1.** A narrow piece, comparatively long: as, a *strip* of cloth; a *strip* of territory.—**2.** An ornamental appendage to women's dress, formerly worn: it is spoken of as worn on the neck and breast.

When a plum'd fan may shade thy chalked face,
And lawny *strips* thy naked bosom grace.
*Bp. Hall*, Satires, IV. iv. 51.

A stomacher upon her breast so bare,
For *strips* and gorget were not then the weare.
*Dr. Smith*, Penelope and Ulysses, l. 1658.

**3.** A stripling; a slip. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xlvi.—**4.** In *joinery*, a narrow piece of board nailed over a crack or joint between planks.—**5.** In *mining*, one of a series of troughs forming a labyrinth, or some similar arrangement, through which the ore flows as it comes from the stamps, and in which the particles are deposited in the order of their equivalence.

**strip**[3] (strip), *n.* [Sc. also *stryp*, *streape*, dim. *strypie;* perhaps another use of *strip*[2]. Cf. *strippet*.] **1.** A rill. [Scotch.]—**2.** Destruction of fences, buildings, timber, etc.; waste. [U. S.]

**strip-armor** (strip'är″mor), *n.* Armor, especially for the legs, used in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and showing broad raised strips alternating with sunken bands.

**stripe** (strīp), *n.* [< ME. *stripe* (*strīpe*, prob. also *strīpe*, > E. *strip*[2]), < MD. *strijpe*, *strepe*, D. *streep* = MLG. *stripe*, LG. *stripe*, a stripe or strip, = MHG. G. *streif* = Dan. *stribe* (< D.), a stripe, strip; cf. *strip*[1], *strip*[2].] **1.** A streak of a different color from that of the ground; a long narrow division of something of a different color from the ground: as, a *stripe* of red on a green ground; hence, any linear variation of color. Compare *streak*[2], *stria*, *striga*.—**2.** A narrow piece attached to something of a different color or texture: as, the red *stripe* on the leg of a soldier's trousers.—**3.** Generally, a strip or narrow piece.

The whole ground that is sown, to the sandy ascent of the mountains, is but a narrow *stripe* of three quarters of a mile broad. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 75.

**4.** A long narrow discolored mark made on flesh by the stroke of a lash or rod; a wale; hence, a stroke made with a lash, whip, rod, strap, or scourge.

Forty *stripes* he may give him, and not exceed.
Deut. xxv. 3.

**5†.** A blow; a stroke.

Euery one gyue but one suer *stripe*, & suerly ye iorney is ours. *Hall*, Chron., Rich. III., an. 3.

But, when he could not quite it, with one *stripe*
Her lions clawes he from her feete away did wipe.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 27.

**6.** Distinctive color; particular kind or character; hence, distinguishing characteristic: as, a politician of the Republican *stripe*.

I shall go on; and first in differing *stripe*
The flood-god's speech thus tune an oaten pipe.
*W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

Various poems are of a democratic, liberal *stripe*, inspired by the struggle then commencing over Europe.
*Stedman*, Vict. Poets p. 256.

**Bengal stripe**, a kind of cotton cloth woven with colored stripes; gingham.—**Cirrus stripe**, a long thin stripe of cirrus cloud, generally occurring in parallel rows which, by the effect of perspective, usually appear to be convergent. The motion of these stripes is usually either broadside forward, or oblique to their length.

*Cirrus-stripes* lie in regions of maximum pressure most often nearly perpendicular to the isobar.
*Abercromby*, Weather, p. 92.

**Dobie's stripe.** Same as *Krause's membrane* (which see, under *membrane*).—**Spanish stripes.** See *Spanish*.—**Stars and stripes.** See *star*[1].—**To come to hand stripes**†, to come to close quarters; fight hand to hand. *Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, ix.

**stripe** (strīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *striped*, ppr. *striping*. [< *stripe*, *n.*] 1. To make stripes upon; form with lines of different colors; variegate with stripes.—2. To strike; lash. [Rare.]—3†. To thrust.

He has *striped* his bright brown brand
Out through Clerk Saunders' fair bodye.
*Clerk Saunders* (Child's Ballads, II. 48).

**Droved and striped.** See *drove*[3].

**striped** (strī'ped or strīpt), *a.* 1. Having stripes. See *streaked*. *Striped* and *streaked* are synonymous, but differ slightly as *stripe* and *streak* do, the former implying greater firmness, evenness, and regularity of the markings indicated: as, a *striped* zebra; *streaked* soap.—**Striped-barked maple, striped dogwood.** Same as *striped maple*.—**Striped dormouse, function, jasper.** See the nouns.—**Striped grass.** Same as *ribbon-grass*.—**Striped maple, mullet, perch, snake, spinebelly,** etc. See the nouns.—**Striped muscle,** striated muscle. See *muscular tissue* (with cut), under *muscular*.—**Striped squirrel,** the chipmunk.

**striped-bass** (strī'ped-bas), *n.* *Roccus lineatus*, the bass or rockfish. See cuts under *bass* and *gill*. [U. S.]

**stripetail** (strīp'tāl), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Eupherusa*, of which there are several species.

**strip-leaf** (strip'lēf), *n.* Tobacco from which the stalks have been removed before packing.

**strip-lights** (strip'līts), *n. pl.* In a theater, rows of lights fastened behind wings.

**stripling** (strip'ling), *n.* [Appar. < *strip*[2] + *-ling*[1].] A youth in the state of adolescence, or just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 278.

And the king said, Enquire thou whose son the *stripling* is. 1 Sam. xvii. 56.

And now a *stripling* cherub he appears.
*Milton*, P. L., iii. 636.

**stripper** (strip'ėr), *n.* [< *strip*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who strips, or an implement or machine used for stripping. Specifically—(*a*) In *wool-carding:* (1) A small card-roll the function of which is to remove or strip the fiber from another roll in a carding-machine. The fiber thus stripped off is delivered to some other carding-roll or worker. In some carding-machines a stripper is used to take the wool from the licker-in and deliver it to the breast-cylinder. (2) An automatic device for lifting the top cards or flats employed in some kinds of wool-carding machines. Also called *angle-stripper*. (*b*) A machine for smoothing down old and worn-out files to make them ready for recutting; a file-stripper. (*c*) An implement used on osier-farms for stripping off willow-bark. One form is an annular scraper through which the willows or switches are drawn after starting the bark sufficiently to allow the wood to pass through the scraper and be grasped by a pair of nippers. The bark thus stripped off is used for medicinal purposes, and the peeled switches are used for baskets and other willow wares.

**strippet**† (strip'et), *n.* [< *strip*[3] + *-et*.] A small brook; a rivulet. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Scotland, x.

**stripping** (strip'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strip*[1], *v.*] 1. That which is removed by stripping.

Light *strippings* from the fan-trees.
*Browning*, Paracelsus, iv.

2. *pl.* The last milk drawn from a cow, procured by a downward stripping action of the thumb and forefinger.—3. In *fish-culture*, the operation of pressing ripe spawn or milt out of the live fish.—4. In *quarrying* and *mining*, the act of removing the superficial detritus, soil, etc., preparatory to opening a mine or quarry, or to lay bare the surface for examination; also, the material thus removed.

**stripping-knife** (strip'ing-nīf), *n.* A knife for separating the blades of sorghum from the stalks to prepare them for grinding. *E. H. Knight.*

**stripping-plate** (strip'ing-plāt), *n.* A fixed plate attached to the frame of a roller, to scrape or strip off any adhering material, as in paint-grinding mills, clay-crushers, and in some rolling-mills for metals which adhere to rollers.

**stripulose** (strip'ū-lōs), *a.* In *entom.*, covered with coarse, decumbent hairs, as the elytra of certain beetles.

**stripy** (strī'pi), *a.* Stripe-like; occurring in stripes; marked by streaks or stripes.

**Strisores** (strī-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; origin obscure.] An artificial order or suborder of birds, including a number of picarian families. It was divided by Cabanis into *Macrochires* (the humming-birds, swifts, and goatsuckers) and *Amphibolæ* (the colies, touracous, and hoactzins). [Not in use.]

**stritchel** (strich'el), *n.* An assibilated form of *strickle*.

**strive** (strīv), *v. i.*; pret. *strove*, pp. *striven* (formerly also *strived*, Rom. xv. 20), ppr. *striving*. [< ME. *striven*, *stryven*, *strifen* (orig. a weak verb, pret. *strived*, afterward conformed to the analogy of strong verbs like *drive*, pret. *drove*, with pret. *strof*, *strove*, pp. *striven*), < OF. *estriver* = Pr. *estribar*, strive, prob. < OHG. **strīban*, in deriv. weak verb, MHG. G. *streben* = D. *streven* = MLG. *streven*, LG. *strewen* = Sw. *sträfva* = Dan. *stræbe*, strive; cf. Icel. *strīdha* = Sw. *strida*, strive: see *stride*, and cf. *strife*.] 1. To make strenuous effort; endeavor earnestly; labor hard; do one's endeavor; try earnestly and persistently: followed by an infinitive: as, he *strove* hard to win the prize; to *strive* to excel; to *strive* to pay one's way.

*Strive* to enter in at the strait gate. Luke xiii. 24.

I'll *strive* . . . to take a nap.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 104.

When there is perfect sincerity—when each man is true to himself—when everyone *strives* to realize what he thinks the highest rectitude—then must all things prosper.
*H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 518.

2. To contend; struggle; battle; fight: followed by *with*, *against*, or *for:* as, to *strive against* fate; to *strive for* the truth.

First *with* thi bettir be waar for to *stryue*,
Agens thi felaw noo quarel thou contryue.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

While Iesvs *strove with* Sathans strong Temptations.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

*Against* the Deity 'tis hard to *strive*.
*Prior*, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

*Striving with* love and hate, *with* life and death,
*With* hope that lies, and fear that threateneth.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 151.

3. To vie; contend for preëminence: with *with*.

*With* the rose colour *strof* hire hewe.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 180.

Nor that sweet grove
Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inspired
Castalian spring, might *with* this Paradise
Of Eden *strive*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 275.

4. To quarrel or contend with one another; be at variance one with another, or come to be so; be in contention, dispute, or altercation.

Do as adversaries do in law,
*Strive* mightily, but eat and drink as friends.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2. 279.

5. To oppose by contrariety of qualities: with *with*.

Now private pity *strove with* publick hate,
Reason with rage, and eloquence with fate.
*Sir J. Denham*, On the Earl of Strafford's Trial [and Death.

=**Syn. 1.** *Undertake*, *Endeavor*, etc. (see *attempt*); seek, aim, toil.—2. To compete, contest.—4. To dispute, wrangle.

**strive** (strīv), *n.* [< *strive*, *v.*] A striving; an effort; a strife. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

**striver** (strī'vėr), *n.* [< *strive* + *-er*[1].] One who strives or contends; one who makes efforts of body or mind. *Glanville.*

**striving** (strī'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strive*, *v.*] Strenuous or earnest effort; struggle; endeavor.

Failure after long perseverance is much grander than never to have a *striving* good enough to be called a failure. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxii.

**strivingly** (strī'ving-li), *adv.* In a striving manner; with earnest or persistent efforts or struggles. *Imp. Dict.*

**Strix** (striks), *n.* [NL., < L. *strix* (*strig-*), < Gr. *στρίξ* (*στριγ-*), a screech-owl, perhaps < **στρίζειν*, equiv. to *τρίζειν*, creak, grate, croak.] A Linnean genus of owls. (*a*†) Containing all the *Striges*. (*b*) Restricted to the barn-owls: same as *Aluco*. See cut under *barn-owl*. (*c*) Restricted to the wood-owls, like *Strix stridula*, having the facial disk complete, circular, and no plumicorns. In this sense it is now commonly employed. The common barred owl of the United States is *Strix nebulosa*. See cut in preceding column.

Barred Owl (*Strix nebulosa*).

**stroak**†, **stroaking**†. Obsolete spellings of *stroke*[1], *stroking*.

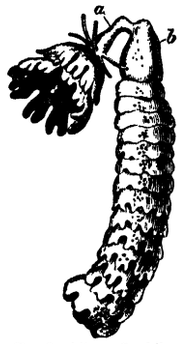
**stroam**† (strōm), *v. i.* [Prob. a var. of *stream* (as *soam*[2] for *seam*[2]), perhaps associated with *roam:* see *stream*.] 1†. To wander about idly and vacantly.—2. To walk with long strides. [Prov. Eng.]

He, ejaculating blessings upon his parents, and calling for just vengeance upon himself, *stroamed* up and down the room. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Camilla, iii. 10. (*Davies.*)

**strob** (strob), *n.* [< Gr. *στρόβος*, a twisting or whirling round, < *στρέφειν*, turn, twist. Cf. *strobile*, *strophe*.] The angular velocity of one radian per second.

**strobic** (strob'ik), *a.* [< *strob* + *-ic*.] Appearing to spin.—**Strobic circles,** a number of circles drawn concentrically which appear to spin round when they are moved about.

**strobila** (strō-bī'lą), *n.*; pl. *strobilæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *στροβίλη*, a plug of lint like a pine-cone, cf. *στρόβιλος*, anything twisted, a pine-cone, etc.: see *strobile*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *Hydrozoa*, a stage in the development of a discophoran, supervening upon the scyphistoma or hydra-tuba stage by the development of ephyræ, and before these become detached from one another and from the stalk upon which they grow. See *ephyra*, 1, and *scyphistoma*. (*b*) In *Vermes*, a segmented tapeworm; the chain of zooids formed by a scolex and the proglottides which have successively budded from it. (*c*†) [*cap.*] [NL.] A supposed genus of acalephs, based on the strobiliform stage of certain hydrozoans. *Sars*, 1835. (*d*) [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Sodoffsky*, 1837.



Two Strobilæ or Strobilæ, *a*, *b*, of *Cyanea capillata*, resulting from fission of the hydræ tubæ of the scyphistoma stage. At *a* tentacles are developed at the base of the lower of the two ephyræ borne upon the stalk of the strobila.

**strobilaceous** (strob-i-lā'shius), *a.* [< *strobile* + *-aceous*.] 1. Resembling a strobile; strobiliform.—2. Bearing strobiles; strobiliferous.

**strobilæ,** *n.* Plural of *strobila*.

**Strobilanthes** (strob-i-lan'thēz), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1825), so called from the inflorescence, usually cone-like when in bud; < Gr. *στρόβιλος*, a pine-cone, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Acanthaceæ* and tribe *Ruellieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with acute linear calyx-lobes, a somewhat equally five-lobed corolla with a short or long and slender tube, stamens four and perfect or two perfect and two rudimentary, and two or perhaps rarely three ovules in each of the two ovary-cells. There are about 180 species, natives mostly of India, scantily represented in China, Japan, and Malaysia, with one species in tropical Africa. They are herbs or shrubs, commonly erect, bearing opposite entire or toothed leaves, which are in a few species very unequal in the same pair. Their usually rather large and handsome flowers are often blue or purple, and form dense or interrupted spikes which are terminal or crowded in the axils, and are sometimes replaced by a panicle or cyme. The fruit is an oblong or linear capsule slightly contracted at the base. Several species are cultivated for ornament, sometimes under the name *cone-head*. *S. flaccidifolius* yields the room, or malgyee dye, of India, etc. See *room*[2], and cut under *stoma*, 2.

**strobilate** (strob'i-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *strobilated*, ppr. *strobilating*. [< *strobile* + *-ate*[2].] To form or develop strobiles; be or become a strobile; effect strobilation.

**strobilation** (strob-i-lā'shon), *n.* [< *strobilate* + *-ion*.] 1. Formation or production of strobiles; metameric division of a scyphistoma or hydra tuba into medusæ.—2. Gemmation of the successive links or joints of a tapeworm; also, the transverse fission of various worms.

**strobile** (strob'il), *n.* [= F. *strobile* = G. *strobel*, a pine-cone, < LL. *strobilus*, a pine-cone, < Gr. *στρόβιλος*, anything twisted, a pine-cone, a top, sea-snail, whirlpool, twist or turn, etc., < *στρέφειν*, turn, twist, spin.] 1. In *bot.*, a cone (which see, and cuts under *Lepidostrobus* and *pericarp*). Also *strobilus*.

With reference to fructification, the form of Lycopodites Milleri renders it certain that it must have borne *strobiles* at the ends of its branchlets, or some substitute for these, and not naked spore-cases like those of Psilophyton.
*Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 101.

2. In *zoöl.*, a strobila. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1587.

**strobiliferous** (strob-i-lif'ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *strobilus* (see *strobile*, 2) + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *zoöl.*, bearing a strobile or chain of zooids: as, the *strobiliferous* stage of an acaleph or a worm.

**strobiliform** (strō-bil'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *strobilus* (see *strobile*) + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having the form or character of a strobile.

**strobiline** (strob'i-lin), *a.* [< Gr. στροβίλινος, of or like a pine-cone, < στρόβιλος, a pine-cone: see *strobila*.] Of or pertaining to a strobile or strobiles; strobiliform; strobilaceous.

**strobilite**† (strob'i-līt), *n.* [< Gr. στρόβιλος, a pine-cone, + *-ite*[2].] A fossil pine-cone, or something supposed to be the fruit of a coniferous tree.

**strobilization** (strob″i-li-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *strobile* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Same as *strobilation*.

The second mode of reproduction [of *Scyphistoma*], the process of *strobilization*, begins later.
*Claus*, Zoöl. (trans.), p. 256.

**strobiloid** (strob'i-loid), *a.* [< Gr. στρόβιλος, a pine-cone, + εἶδος, form.] Like a strobile; strobiliform: as, *strobiloid* gemmation; *strobiloid* buds. *Encyc. Brit.*

**strobilophagous** (strob-i-lof'ą-gus), *a.* [< NL. *Strobilophaga* (Vieillot, 1816), a genus of birds (the same as *Pinicola*, q. v.), < Gr. στρόβιλος, a pine-cone, + φαγεῖν, eat.] Feeding upon pine-cones, as a bird.

**Strobilosaura** (strō-bī-lō-sâ'rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στρόβιλος, a pine-cone, + σαῦρα, a lizard.] A former superfamily of *Lacertilia*, having a fleshy inextensile tongue, eyelids, developed limbs, and acrodont or pleurodont dentition. It included the families *Agamidæ* and *Iguanidæ*. Also *Strobilosauria*.

**strobilosauran** (strō-bī-lō-sâ'rąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Strobilosaura* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Strobilosaura;* agamoid or iguanoid.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Strobilosaura*. Also *strobilosaurian*.

**strobilure** (strob'i-lūr), *n.* [< NL. *Strobilurus*.] A lizard of the genus *Strobilurus*.

**Strobilurus** (strob-i-lū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Wiegmann), < Gr. στρόβιλος, a pine-cone, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of South American iguanoid lizards, having the tail ringed with spinose scales (whence the name). *S. torquatus* is the Brazilian strobilure.

**strobilus** (strō-bī'lus), *n.* Same as *strobile*, 1.

**stroboscope** (strob'ọ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. στρόβος, a twisting or whirling round (< στρέφειν, turn, twist: see *strobile*), + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument used in the study of the periodic motion of a body, as one in rapid revolution or vibration, by illuminating it at frequent intervals (for example, by electric sparks or by a beam of light made intermittent by passing through a moving perforated plate), or again by viewing it through the openings of a revolving disk: also used as a toy. The phenakistoscope and zoëtrope represent one form of stroboscope.

**stroboscopic** (strob-ọ-skop'ik), *a.* [< *stroboscope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the stroboscope, to observations made with it, or to the physical principle involved in its use. *Nature*, XXXIX. 451.

**strocal**†, **strockle**†, **strocle**†, *n.* See *strokle*.

**strode** (strōd). Preterit of *stride*.

**stroft**. An obsolete form of the preterit of *strive*.

**stroglet**, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *struggle*.

**stroil**†, *v. t.* See *stroy*.

**stroil** (stroil), *n.* [Also *stroyl;* origin obscure.] The couch- or quitch-grass, *Agropyrum repens:* applied especially to the white and worm-like roots. See cut under *quitch-grass*. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

**strokal**†, *n.* See *strokle*.

**stroke**[1] (strōk), *n.* [Formerly also *stroak;* < ME. *strook, strok, strak,* < AS. *strāc* (= MHG. G. *streich*, a stroke), < *strīcan* (pret. *strāc*), go, pass along, etc.: see *strike*, *v.*, and cf. *strike*, *n.*, *strake*[2], *streak*[2], *n.*] **1.** A sweeping movement of a sustained object; the moving of something held or supported through a limited course; in *mech.*, one of a series of alternating continuous movements of something back and forth over or through the same line: as, the *strokes* of an oar; a *stroke* of a pen in writing; the *strokes* of a file, a saw, a piston-rod, or a pump-handle; the length of *stroke* of a pendulum.

A few *strokes* of his muscular arms, and he is reached by the launch and swings himself up into her bows.
*St. Nicholas*, XVII. 884.

In a *stroke* or two the canoes were away out in the middle of the Scheldt. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 11.

**2.** In *rowing*, specifically—(*a*) The manner or style of moving the oars or making strokes; the handling of the oars: as, to set the *stroke* for the race; the *stroke* was very rapid or exhausting. (*b*) The guiding-stroke: as, to pull *stroke* in a race. (*c*) The rower who sets the stroke; the stroke-oar or strokesman.—**3.** A line or mark impressed by or as if by a sweeping movement; hence, a part of an impression of any kind appearing as if so made: as, the hair-*strokes*, curved *strokes*, or up-and-down *strokes* of a letter; fine or coarse *strokes* in an engraving. See cut under *type*.

Carracci's strength, Correggio's softer line,
Paulo's free *stroke*, and Titian's warmth divine.
*Pope*, To Mr. Jervas, l. 38.

**4.** A throb; a pulsation; a beat.

For twenty *strokes* of the blood, without a word,
Linger'd that other, staring after him.
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

**5.** In musical instruments with a keyboard, the range of motion of a key.—**6.** A striking of one body or mass upon another; a sudden impact of an object moved or hurled through space; a blow or concussion, especially one administered or effected by design or in some definite manner: as, a *stroke* of the fist or of a sword; the *strokes* of a hammer; the *stroke* of a bat, a cue, or a mallet against a ball (in various games).

He smote a-boute hym grete *strokes* bothe on the lefte syde and on the right side. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 118.

How now! what noise? That spirit's possess'd with haste
That wounds the unresisting postern with these *strokes*.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 92.

**7.** A sudden or special effect produced upon an object as if by a striking movement; a result or consequence of the action of some rapidly working or efficient agency or cause: as, a *stroke* of lightning; a *stroke* of paralysis (for which the word *stroke* is often used absolutely, both colloquially and by physicians); the *stroke* of fate or of death: used in the Bible especially of a divine chastisement or judgment.

Remove thy *stroke* away from me. Ps. xxxix. 10.

When I did speak of some distressful *stroke*
That my youth suffer'd. *Shak.*, Othello, I. 3. 157.

She'll make you shrink, as I did, with a *stroke*
But of her eye, Tigranes.
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

A *stroke* of cruel sunshine on the cliff.
*Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

**8.** A sound of striking; a resonant concussion; a giving out of sounds by striking: as, the *strokes* of a bell or a hammer; the clock is on (that is, on the point of giving out) the *stroke* of twelve.

His hour's upon the *stroke*.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

**9.** An effective movement, action, or expression; an energetic touch, effort, or exertion; a piece or course of activity: as, a good *stroke* of business; he will not do a *stroke* of work; a bold *stroke* for liberty.

The boldest *strokes* of poetry, when they are managed artfully, are those which most delight the reader.
*Dryden*, State of Innocence, Pref.

I am heartily glad to hear Mr. Cook has given the finishing *stroke* to your fine chapel.
*Dr. Plot*, in Letters of Eminent Men, I. 74.

Christianity [is] the greatest and happiest *stroke* ever yet made for human perfection.
*M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, iv.

**10.** A trait; a feature; a characteristic.

In its main *strokes*, it accords with the Aristotelean philosophy. *Parker*, Platonic Philosophy, 2d ed., p. 42.

I have the highest idea of the spiritual and refined sentiments of this reverend gentleman, from this single *stroke* in his character. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 10.

**11.** A feat; a thing successfully done; a coup.

To wake the soul by tender *strokes* of art.
*Addison*, Cato, Prol.

But the advance in double column against the combined fleets was a *stroke* of genius as affairs stood.
*The Academy*, June 28, 1890, p. 437.

**12**†. Capacity for doing anything; effective ability; skill in action or manipulation.

Neither can any man be entertained as a Soldier that has not a greater *stroke* than ordinary at eating.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 71.

**13**†. Moving or controlling power; influence; sway; ascendancy; standing; importance.

They . . . which otherwise have any *stroke* in the disposition of such preferments. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

In this new state of government, Appius was the man that bare the greatest *stroke;* he ruled the rost and swaied all the rest. *Holland*, tr. of Livy (ed. 1600), p. 109.

**A stroke above**, a degree above; of somewhat higher grade or quality than. [Colloq.]

She was *a stroke above* the other girls. *Dickens.*

**Indoor stroke.** See *outdoor*, 3.—**Split stroke.** See *split*.—**Stroke of the glottis.** See *glottis*.—**To keep stroke**, in *rowing*, to move the oars in unison.

**stroke**[1] (strōk), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *stroked*, ppr. *stroking*. [< *stroke*[1], *n.*] To act as stroke or strokesman to; handle the stroke-oar for or of. [Recent.]

The Yale crew have lost their stroke. . . . He *stroked* the university crew to victory in six races.
*Harper's Weekly*, XXXIII. 571.

**stroke**[2] (strōk), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *stroked*, ppr. *stroking*. [Also dial. (Sc.) *strake, straik;* < ME. *stroken, straken,* < AS. *strācian* (= D. *strijken* = OHG. *streichōn*, MHG. G. *streichen*, also freq. *streicheln*), stroke, causal form of *strīcan*, etc., go, strike: see *strike*, and cf. *stroke*[1]. Cf. Sw. *stryka*, Dan. *stryge*, Icel. *strjūka*, stroke (see *stroll*).] **1.** To pass the hands or an instrument over (something) lightly or with little pressure; rub, or rub down, with a gentle movement in a single direction: an action often performed for soothing or caressing a person or an animal, also for smoothing or polishing an object, etc., and sometimes as a curative process.

She *straiked* my head, and she kembed my hair.
*Alison Gross* (Child's Ballads, I. 168).

And then another pause; and then,
*Stroking* his beard, he said again.
*Longfellow*, Wayside Inn, Second Interlude.

**2.** Hence, figuratively, to soothe; flatter; pacify; encourage. [Now prov. Eng.]

Such smooth soft language as each line
Might *stroake* an angry god, or stay
Jove's thunder. *Carew*, To my Rival.

**3.** To affect in some way by a rubbing action.

What a slovenly little villian art thou!
Why dost thou not *stroke* up thy hair?
*Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, v. 5.

The ancient Chinese were very proud of the Hair of their Heads, letting it grow very long, and *stroking* it back with their Hands curiously. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 407.

**4.** In *masonry*, to work the face of (a stone) in such a manner as to produce a sort of fluted surface.—**To stroke the wrong way** (of the hair, expressed or implied), to go against the grain of; ruffle or annoy, as by opposition: from the irritating effect on an animal, especially a cat, of rubbing up the fur by stroking it in the direction opposite to the way it lies.

**stroke**[2] (strōk), *n.* [< *stroke*[2], *v.*] An act of stroking; a stroking caress.

His white-man'd steeds, that bow'd beneath the yoke,
He cheer'd to courage with a gentle *stroke*.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 108.

**stroke**[3]†. An obsolete form of the preterit of *strike*.

**stroke-gear** (strōk'gēr), *n.* In machine-tools having a reciprocating cutter, that part of the gearing by which the forward and backward strokes of the tool-slide are effected—the return stroke being usually made with much greater velocity than the cutting stroke.

**stroke-hole** (strōk'hōl), *n.* In *golf*, a hole at which, in handicapping, a stroke is given.

**stroke-oar** (strōk'ōr), *n.* **1.** The aftermost oar in a rowboat, to the strokes of which those of the other oars must be conformed.—**2.** The oarsman who handles the stroke-oar; the strokesman.

**stroke-oarsman** (strōk'ōrz'mąn), *n.* One who handles the stroke-oar. In a whale-boat the stroke-oarsman is usually the lightest man of the crew. Also called *after-oarsman*.

**stroker** (strō'kėr), *n.* [< *stroke*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who strokes; formerly, one who practised stroking as a method of cure.

Cures worked by Greatrix the *stroker*.
*Warburton*, Works, X xxvii.

**2**†. A soothing flatterer; a fawning sycophant. [Rare.]

What you please, Dame Polish,
My lady's *stroker*.
*B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

**3.** In *printing*, a form of wood or bone paper-folder with which the layer-on or feeder strokes or brings forward separate sheets of paper to the grippers of a printing-machine. [Eng.]—**Stroker in**, in *printing*, the workman who strokes or combs separate sheets of paper to the grippers of a printing-machine. [Eng.]

**strokesman** (strōks'mąn), *n.;* pl. *strokesmen* (-men). [< *stroke's*, poss. of *stroke*, + *man*.] A stroke-oar or stroke.

**stroking** (strō'king), *n.* [Formerly also *stroaking;* verbal n. of *stroke*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of passing the hand over a surface.—**2.** *pl.* The last milk drawn from a cow, pressed out by gentle stroking; strippings. [Prov. Eng.]

The cook entertained me with choice bits, the dairy-maid with *stroakings*.
*Smollett*, Roderick Random, xl. (*Davies.*)

**strokle**†, *n.* [Also *strocle, strockle, strokal, strocal;* appar. a var., simulating *stroke*, of *strickle.*] A glassmakers' shovel with recurved edges, for handling sand and other materials. *Blount,* Glossographia, p. 615.

**stroll** (strōl), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *strowl, stroule, stroyle;* appar. contracted from a ME. form **strouklen*, < MD. *struykelen*, D. *struikelen*, stumble, = MHG. *strūcheln*, G. *straucheln*, stumble, G. dial. (Swiss) *strolchen*, rove, freq. of OHG. *strûhhōn*, MHG. *strūchen*, stumble; = Icel. *strjūka*, stroke, rub, brush, flog, etc., go off, stray, = Dan. *stryge* = Sw. *stryka*, stroke, stroll, ramble; cf. Sw. *stryker*, dial. *strykel*, a stroller. Akin to *struggle*, q. v., but prob. not to *straggle*, which, with *strake*[1], etc., belongs to AS. *strican*, ME. *striken*, go, proceed, wander, = G. *streichen*, go (> *streicher*, a stroller), etc.: see *strike, strake*[1], *straggle*, etc., *struggle.*] 1. To saunter from point to point on foot; walk leisurely as inclination directs; ramble, especially for some particular purpose or aim.

An elderly dame dwells in my neighborhood, . . . in whose odorous herb garden I love to *stroll* sometimes, gathering simples. *Thoreau,* Walden, p. 149.

There was something soothing, something pleasant, in thus *strolling* along the path by the flowing river. *Mrs. Oliphant,* Poor Gentleman, xxxix.

2. To rove from place to place; go about deviously as chance or opportunity offers; roam; wander; tramp: used especially of persons who lead a roaming life in search of occupation or subsistence.

In 1703, "3 *strowling* Gipsies are ordered down to Huntington to be Tryed for Robbing two Women." *Ashton,* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 222.

He turned *strolling* player; but his force and figure were ill suited to the boards. *Macaulay,* Goldsmith.

3. To turn in different directions; veer or glance about; rove, as the eyes. [Rare.]

The am'rous Eyes thus always go
A-*stroling* for their Friends below.
*Prior,* Alma, ii.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Saunter, Wander,* etc. See *ramble, v.*

**stroll** (strōl), *n.* [< *stroll, v.*] 1. A wandering along or about; a leisurely walk; a saunter.

Bright days, when a *stroll* is my afternoon wont,
And I meet all the people I do know or don't.
*F. Locker,* Piccadilly.

2†. A stroller.

We'll entertain no mountebanking *stroll*,
No piper, fiddler, tumbler through small hoops,
No ape-carrier, baboon-bearer.
*Middleton and Rowley,* Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

3. A narrow strip of land. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stroller** (strō'lėr), *n.* [< *stroll* + *-er*[1].] One who strolls; a wanderer; a straggler; a vagabond; especially, an itinerant performer.

When *strollers* durst presume to pick your purse.
*Dryden,* Fifth Prol. to Univ. of Oxford.

He had been stolen away when he was a child by a gipsy, and had rambled ever since with a gang of those *strollers* up and down several parts of Europe. *Addison,* Sir Roger and the Gipsies.

We allow no *strollers* or vagrants here. *Scott,* Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxii.

**strom**[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stream.*

**strom**[2] (strom), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An instrument to keep the malt in the vat. *Bailey,* 1731. [Prov. Eng.]

**stroma** (strō'mą), *n.*; pl. *stromata* (-mą-tą). [NL., < L. *stroma*, < Gr. στρῶμα (στρωματ-), a covering, a coverlet, < στρωννύναι, στορεννύναι, spread, spread out, strew: see *strew, stratum.*] 1. In *anat.*: The sustentacular tissue or substance of a part or organ, usually of connective tissue.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) In fungi, a variously shaped more or less continuous layer of cellular tissue, in which perithecia or other organs of fructification are immersed. Sometimes called *receptacle.* See cut under *ergot.* (*b*) In vegetable physiology, the solid matter remaining after all the fluid has been expressed from protoplasm. *Goodale.*—**Cancer stroma,** the interlacing connective-tissue framework containing the alveoli of cancer-cells.—**Intertubular stroma,** the connective-tissue framework which supports the tubules of the kidney, and which contains the blood-vessels, lymphatics, nerves, etc.—**Stroma fibrin,** fibrin formed from the stroma of the blood-corpuscles.—**Stroma of red blood-corpuscles,** that part of those corpuscles which remains after the hemoglobin is removed.—**Stroma of the ovary,** the connective tissue of the ovary. Formerly the ova were supposed to originate in this stroma. They are, however, derived from the investing cell-layer or germ-epithelium of the ovary, from which multitudinous cells, some of them to become ova, penetrate the stroma.

**Stromateidæ** (strō-mą-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stromateus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Stromateus*, related to the scombroids and carangoids. They have large dentigerous or sacciform gill-rakers on the last branchial arch, extending into the esophagus; a single long dorsal fin with a few spines in front; and the ventrals, when present, generally under the pectorals, but in the typical forms more or less reduced, or absent. They are small fishes of most warm seas, of about 6 genera and 25 species, divided into *Stromateinæ* and *Centrolophinæ.* Also *Stromateina*, as a division of *Scombridæ.*

**stromateine** (strō-mat'ē-in), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stromateus* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Stromateidæ.*

**II.** *n.* A fish of the family *Stromateidæ.*

**stromateoid** (strō-mat'ē-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stromateus* + *-oid.*] Same as *stromateine.*

**Stromateoides** (strō'mą-tē-oi'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Bleeker, 1857), < *Stromateus* + Gr. εἶδος, form.] A genus of stromateoid fishes, with restricted branchial apertures. *S. sinensis* is the white and *S. cinereus* the gray pomfret. See cut under *pomfret.*

**Stromateus** (strō-mat'ē-us), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < Gr. στρωματεύς, a coverlet, a bag for bedclothes (in pl. patchwork), a kind of fish, < στρῶμα (στρωματ-), a coverlet or spread (in allusion to the color of the typical species, supposed to resemble that of a spread or carpet): see *stroma.*] The typical genus of the family *Stromateidæ*, in which the ventral fins are lost in the adult, the caudal peduncle is not keeled, and the gill-membranes are free from the isthmus. There are a number of species, of tropical to warm temperate seas. One of the best-known is *S. triacanthus* of the Atlantic coast of the United States, variously called *butter-fish, harvest-fish,* and *dollar-fish.* (See cut under *butter-fish.*) A very similar species is *S. alepidotus;* another is *S. simillimus* of the Californian coast, highly esteemed as a food-fish, known in the markets of San Francisco as the *pompano.* See *pompano,* 2.

**stromatic**[1] (strō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *stroma(t-)* + *-ic.*] In *anat., physiol.,* and *bot.,* of the nature of a stroma; resembling a stroma; stromatous.

**stromatic**[2] (strō-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. Στρώματα, a false reading for Στρωματεῖς, i. e. 'patchwork,' 'miscellany,' the title of a work by Clement of Alexandria; pl. of στρωματεύς, a coverlet: see *Stromateus.*] Miscellaneous; composed of different kinds. [Rare.]

**stromatiform** (strō'mą-ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *stroma(t-)*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.,* having the form of a stroma.

**Stromatopora** (strō-mą-top'ō-rą), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1830), < Gr. στρῶμα(τ-), a covering, + πόρος, pore.] 1. The typical genus of *Stromatoporidæ.*—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

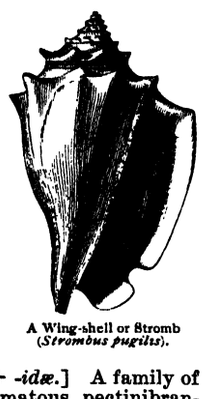
**Stromatoporidæ** (strō"mą-tō-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stromatopora* + *-idæ.*] A family of hydrocoralline corals, typified by the genus *Stromatopora.* They are all of Paleozoic age. Also *Stromatoporoidea.*

**stromatoporoid** (strō-mą-top'ō-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stromatopora* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Stromatoporidæ*, or having their characters.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Stromatoporidæ.*

**stromatous** (strō'mą-tus), *a.* [< *stroma(t-)* + *-ous.*] 1. Of or pertaining to stroma.—2. In *bot.,* bearing or producing a stroma.

**stromb** (strom), *n.* [< NL. *Strombus.*] A conch of the family *Strombidæ*, and especially of the genus *Strombus;* a wing-shell; a fountain-shell. The best-known stromb is *S. gigas*, whose delicate pink shell is used for cameo-cutting, and also ground up in the manufacture of some fine kinds of porcelain, for which purposes it is said that 300,000 were imported into England in one year from the Bahamas. Another well-known species is *S. pugilis*, so called from the red, as if bloody, mouth. See also cut under *wing-shell.*



A Wing-shell or Stromb (*Strombus pugilis*).

**Strombidæ** (strom'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Strombus* + *-idæ.*] A family of tænioglossate siphonostomatous pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Strombus;* the strombs or wing-shells. The animal has an elongate annulated muzzle. The eyes are highly developed, at the ends of thick elongated peduncles, from which the inner sides of the tentacles, when present, originate. The foot is compressed, rather small, and adapted for leaping. The shell is mostly obconic, with a rather short conic spire and an elongate and narrow aperture; a horny clawlike operculum, serrated along the outer margin, is generally developed. Numerous species live in tropical seas, and some of them attain a large size. The largest is *Strombus gigas*, the giant conch of the West Indies, much used for cameos, and also as an ornament, especially around fountains, whence it is known as the *fountain-shell.* The family is divided into *Strombinæ* and *Seraphyinæ.* See cuts under *Rostellaria, scorpion-shell,* and *stromb.*

**Strombidium** (strom-bid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Claparède and Lachmann, 1859), < *Strombus* + Gr. dim. *-ιδιον.*] A genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, of the family *Halteriidæ.* These interesting animalcules inhabit both salt and fresh water, and, though there are no springing-hairs, they are noted for such activity and energy of movement that their examination is difficult. They are free-swimming, of globose or turbinate form, with eccentric terminal oral aperture associated with a spiral wreath of erect cirri; the endoplast and contractile vacuole are conspicuous. Numerous species are described.

**strombiform** (strom'bi-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *strombus* + L. *forma*, form.] Shaped like a wing-shell; having the form of a stromb; belonging or related to the *Strombidæ.*

**strombine** (strom'bin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Strombus* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Strombidæ;* stromboid.

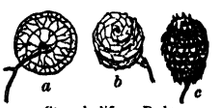
**II.** *n.* A stromboid; a gastropod of the family *Strombidæ.*

**strombite** (strom'bīt), *n.* [< *stromb* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil stromb, or some similar shell.

**stromboid** (strom'boid), *a.* and *n.* [< *stromb* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling a stromb; pertaining or related to the *Strombidæ;* strombiform.

**II.** *n.* A strombine or stromb.

**strombuliform** (strom'bū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. **strombulus*, dim. of **strombus*, a top (see *Strombus*), + L. *forma*, form.] 1. In *geol.,* formed like a top.—2. In *bot.,* twisted or coiled into the form of a screw or helix, as the legumes of the screw-bean, some species of *Medicago*, etc.



Strombuliform Pods.
*a.* Of *Medicago orbiculata.* *b.* Of *Medicago apiculata.* *c.* Of *Medicago ciliaris.*

**Strombus** (strom'bus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < L. *strombus*, a kind of spiral snail, < Gr. στρόμβος, a top, a pine-cone, a snail, anything twisted or whorled, < στρέφειν, twist, turn: see *strobile.*] The typical genus of *Strombidæ*, formerly conterminous with the family, now restricted to such species as the West Indian giant stromb, *S. gigas;* the wing-shells, fountain-shells, or strombs. They are active, predatory, and carnivorous marine shells, much used for ornamental purposes. Also called *Gallus.* See cut at *stromb.*

**stromeyerine** (strō'mī-ėr-in), *n.* [As *stromeyer(ite)* + *-ine*[2].] Same as *stromeyerite.*

**stromeyerite** (strō'mī-ėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Fr. *Stromeyer*, a German chemist and mineralogist (died 1835).] A sulphid of silver and copper occurring in crystals near chalcocite in form, also massive. It has a dark steel-gray color and metallic luster.

**strommell**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *strammel.*

**strond**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *strand*[1].

**strong**[1] (strông), *a.* [Sc. *strang;* < ME. *strong, stronge, strang* (compar. *strenger, strengere*), < AS. *strang, strong* (compar. *strengra, strængra*), strong, mighty, = OS. *strang* = MD. *strenge, strengh,* D. *streng* = MLG. LG. *strenge* = OHG. *strang, strangi, strengi,* MHG. *strenge,* G. *streng,* hard, rigid, severe, strict, = Icel. *strangr* = Sw. *sträng* = Dan. *streng,* strong; connections uncertain; perhaps related to *string.* Cf. L. *stringere,* draw tight (see *stringent, strain*[1], *strict*); Gr. στραγγός, tightly twisted, στραγγάλη, a halter, etc. (see *strangle*). No connection with *stark*[1]. Hence *strength, strengthen,* etc.] 1. Possessing, exerting, or imparting force or energy, physical or moral, in a general sense; powerful; forcible; effective; capable; able to do or to suffer.

Ther-fore worschip god, bothe olde and 3ong,
To be in body and soule yliche *stronge.*
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.

What can be *strong* enough to resist those charms which neither innocency, nor wisdom, nor power are sufficient security against? *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, II. iii.

Know how sublime a thing it is
To suffer and be *strong.*
*Longfellow,* Light of Stars.

When a man is able to rise above himself, only then he becomes truly *strong.* *J. F. Clarke,* Self-Culture, p. 368.

2. Having vital force or capability; able to act effectively; endued with physical vigor; used absolutely, physically powerful; robust; muscular: as, a *strong* body; a *strong* hand or arm.

And he was a moche knyght, and a *stronge* oute of mesure. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 164.

Out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the *strong* came forth sweetness. Judges xiv. 14.

Of two persons who have had, the one the education of a gentleman, the other that of a common sailor, the first may be the *stronger*, at the same time that the other is the hardier. *Bentham,* Introd. to Principles of Morals, vi. 9.

3. Having means for exerting or resisting force; provided with adequate instrumentalities; pow-

erful in resources or in constituent parts: as, a *strong* king or kingdom; a *strong* army; a *strong* corporation or mercantile house.

Whan the kynge Brangore was come to Eastrangore, his *stronge* place, . . . he dide it stuffe with knyghtes and vitaile. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 247.

He grewe *stronge*, and in shorte space got to himselfe a greate name. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

At last, nigh tir'd, a castle *strong* we fand,
The utmost border of my native land.
*Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, iv. 55.

**4.** Having or consisting of a large number, absolutely or relatively; numerically forcible or well provided: usually implying also some special element of strength in some or all of the units composing the number: as, a *strong* detachment of troops; a *strong* political party.

Hym thoughte he was nat able for to speede,
For she was *strong* of freendes.
*Chaucer*, Doctor's Tale, l. 135.

**5.** Of specified numerical force; having so many constituent members: applied to armies, and sometimes to other bodies of men, or to animals.

First demand of him how many horse the duke is *strong*. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 149.

The rebels at Drumclog were eight or nine thousand *strong*. *Swift*, Mem. of Capt. Creichton.

**6.** Exerting or capable of characteristic force; powerful in the kind or mode of action implied; specifically, forceful or efficient: as, a *strong* painter or actor; a *strong* voice; *strong* eyes.

His mother was a witch, and one so *strong*
That could control the moon, make flows and ebbs.
*Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 269.

I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*

A solitary shriek, the bubbling cry
Of some *strong* swimmer in his agony.
*Byron*, Don Juan, ii. 53.

**7.** Vigorous in exercise or operation; acting in a firm or determined manner; not feeble or vacillating: used of the mind or any of its faculties: as, a *strong*-minded person; a *strong* intellect, memory, judgment, etc.

Divert *strong* minds to the course of altering things.
*Shak*, Sonnets, cxv.

**8.** Possessing moral or mental force; firm in character, knowledge, conviction, influence, or the like; not easily turned, resisted, or refuted: as, a *strong* candidate; a *strong* reasoner.

Pray that ye may be *strong* in honesty,
As in the use of arms.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

They were very diligent, plain, and serious; *strong* in Scripture, and bold in profession.
*Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, i.

He wants to show the party that he too can be a "*Strong* Man" on a pinch. *The Nation*, XXX. 1.

**9.** Marked by force or vigor of performance; done, executed, produced, or uttered energetically; effected by earnest action or effort; strenuous; stressful; urgent.

Anthony wered with *strong* besinesse
The Erle of Faborugh.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2495.

When he had offered up prayers and supplications with *strong* crying and tears. Heb. v. 7.

The ears of the people they have therefore filled with *strong* clamour. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 4.

**10.** Marked by force of action or movement; vigorously impelled or sent forth; impetuous; violent; vehement: as, a *strong* wind; *strong* tides; *strong* breathing.

If, Collatine, thine honour lay in me,
From me by *strong* assault it is bereft.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 835.

When they came to the great river, they were carried over by one Ludham, . . . the stream being very *strong*.
*Winthrop*, in New England's Memorial, p. 170, note.

**11.** Firm in substance or texture; capable of resisting physical force; not weak; not easily broken, rent, or destroyed: said of material things.

His bones are as *strong* pieces of brass. Job xl. 18.

The graven flowers that wreathe the sword
Make not the blade less *strong*.
*Whittier*, My Psalm.

**12.** Solid.

Ye . . . are become such as have need of milk, and not of *strong* meat [solid food, R. V.]. Heb. v. 12.

**13.** Firmly fixed or constituted; having inherent force or validity; hard to affect or overcome; sound; stable; settled: as, a *strong* constitution or organization (of body, mind, government, etc.); *strong* arguments, reasons, or evidence; to take a *strong* hold, or get a *strong* advantage; a *strong* project.

In the fear of the Lord is *strong* confidence.
Prov. xiv. 26.

Ye *strong* foundations of the earth. Micah vi. 2.

**14.** Vigorous or extreme in kind; specifically, distinct or exceptional; bold; striking; effective; forceful; conspicuous: as, *strong* invectives; a *strong* attraction.

And Merlyn, that full of *stronge* arte was, yede hem aboute, and cleped the kynge as they weren sette, and shewed hym the voyde place. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 60.

On our ground of grief
Rise by day in *strong* relief
The prophecies of better things.
*Whittier*, Astræa at the Capitol.

**15.** Intense or thorough in quality; having a high degree of the proper specific character; not mild, weak, dull, insipid, or ineffective: as, *strong* drink; *strong* tea; a *strong* infusion; *strong* lights and shadows; a *strong* color.

So is it fulle of Dragounes, of Serpentes, and of other venymous Bestes that no man dar not passe, but zif it be *strong* Wyntre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 266.

This is *strong* physic, signior,
And never will agree with my weak body.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, iii. 2.

By mixing such powders we are not to expect *strong* and full white, such as is that of paper.
*Newton*, Opticks, I. ii. 5.

**16.** Intense or intensified in degree; existing in great amount or force; forcibly impressive to feeling or sensation: used of either active or passive qualities: as, *strong* love or devotion; a *strong* flavor or scent.

Is it possible . . . you should fall into so *strong* a liking with old Sir Rowland's youngest son?
*Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 3. 28.

Nor was her heart so small
That one *strong* passion should engross it all.
*Crabbe*, Works, IV. 83.

**17.** Forcibly offensive in quality; repellent to sense or sensation; ill-tasting or ill-smelling; rank; rancid; tainted.

They say poor suitors have *strong* breaths; they shall know we have strong arms too. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 61.

**18.** In *com.*, specifically, firm; favorable to gain; steadily good or advancing; active; profitable: as, a *strong* market; *strong* prices; to do a *strong* business.—**19.** In *gram.*, inflected—(*a*) as a verb, by a change of the radical vowel instead of by regular syllabic addition: opposed to *weak*: thus, *find* (*found*), *speak* (*spake* or *spoke*, *spoken*), *strike* (*struck*, *stricken*), and *swim* (*swam*, *swum*) are *strong* verbs; (*b*) as a noun or an adjective, with fuller retention of older case-distinctions: thus, German *Buch* is called of *strong* declension, and *Held* of *weak*. *Strong* and *weak* are purely fanciful terms, introduced by J. Grimm, they belong properly to Germanic words alone, but are occasionally applied to similar phenomena in other languages also.

**20.** In *photog.*, same as *dense*, 3.—**Strong arm** or **hand**, figuratively, great power or force; forcible or violent means; overpowering vigor; the force of arms: as, to overcome opposition with a *strong arm*; "a *strong hand*," Ex. vi. 1.

It was their meaning to take what they needed by *strong-hand*. *Raleigh.*

**Strong box**, a strongly made case or chest for the preservation of money and other things of great value in small compass.—**Strong double refraction**, in *optics*. See *refraction*, 1.—**Strong drink**, **election**, **place**. See the nouns.—**Strong faints**. See *faint* 2.—**Strong room**, a fire-proof and burglar-proof apartment in which to keep valuables.—**Strong water**. (*a*) Distilled spirit of any sort: generally in the plural: as, a draught of *strong waters*.

In the time of our fast, two of our landmen pierced a rundlet of *strong water*, and stole some of it.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 4.

(*b*) Aqu. fortis, or some other strong biting acid.

Metals themselves do receive in readily *strong-waters*; and *strong-waters* do readily pierce into metals and stones; and . . . [some] *strong-waters* will touch upon gold, that will not touch upon silver. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 800.

=**Syn. 2.** *Sturdy*, *Stout*, etc. (see *robust*); hardy, sinewy.—**3.** Potent.—**11.** Tenacious, tough.—**13.** Impregnable.—**14.** Vivid.—**15.** Pungent, sharp.

**strong**[1] (strông), *adv.* [< ME. *strong*, *stronge*; < *strong*[1], *a.*] Strongly; very; exceedingly. [Obsolete except in the slang phrase below.]

I will to-morowe go to an Abbey, and feyne me *stronge* sike. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 52.

**To go or come it strong**, to do a thing with energy and perseverance. [Slang.]

**strong**[2]†. An obsolete past participle of *string*. *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 16.

**strong-back** (strông'bak), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A piece of wood or iron over the windlass, to trice the chain up to when the windlass is to be used for any purpose. (*b*) A spar across boat-davits, to which the boat is secured at sea.

**strongbark** (strông'bärk), *n.* A tree or shrub of the boraginaceous genus *Bourreria*, which belongs to the West Indies and tropical America. One species, *B. Havanensis*, which extends into Florida, is a small tree or shrub with a hard, fine, and beautiful wood of a brown color streaked with orange; the larger trees, however, are hollow and defective.

**strong-barred**† (strông'bärd), *a.* Strongly barred; tightly fastened. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 370.

**strong-based**† (strông'bāst), *a.* Strongly or firmly based. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 46.

**strong-besieged**† (strông'bē-sējd'), *a.* Strongly besieged. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1429.

**strong-bonded**† (strông'bon''ded), *a.* Strongly bound or secured; made strongly binding. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 279. [Rare.]

**strong-fixed**† (strông'fikst), *a.* Strongly fixed; firmly established. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 102.

**stronghand**† (strông'hand'), *n.* Violence; force; power: a contraction of the phrase *by the strong hand*. See *strong arm* or *hand*, under *strong*.

**stronghold** (strông'hōld), *n.* A fastness; a fort; a fortified place; a place or position of security: often used figuratively, and formerly as two words.

David took the *strong hold* of Zion. 2 Sam. v. 7.

**strong-knit** (strông'nit), *a.* Strongly or well knit; firmly joined or compacted.

For strokes received, and many blows repaid,
Have robb'd my *strong-knit* sinews of their strength.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 4.

**strongle** (strong'gl), *n.* A strongyle. *T. S. Cobbold.*

**strongly** (strông'li), *adv.* [< ME. *strongly*, *strongely*, *strongliche*, *strangliche*; < AS. *stranglīce*, strong, < *stranglīc*, strong, < *strang*, strong: see *strong*[1] and *-ly*[2].] In a strong manner, in any sense of the word *strong*.

That Cyter [Cassay] is *strongliche* enhabyted with peple, in so moche that in on House men maken 10 Housholdes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 209.

Fly, fly; delay
Doth oft the *stronglicst* founded Plots betray.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i 44.

**strongman's-weed** (strông'manz-wēd), *n.* See *Petiveria*.

**strong-minded** (strông'mīn''ded), *a.* **1.** Having a strong or vigorous mind.—**2.** Not in accordance with the female character or manners; unfeminine: applied ironically to women claiming the privileges and opportunities of men.

**strong-mindedness** (strông'mīn''ded-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being strong-minded, especially as used of women.

**strong-tempered**† (strông'tem''pėrd), *a.* Made strong by tempering; strongly tempered. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 111.

**strongylate** (stron'ji-lāt), *a.* [< *strongyle* + *-ate*[1].] Having the character of a strongyle, as a sponge-spicule; simply spicular, with blunt ends. *Sollas.*

**strongyle** (stron'jil), *n.* [< NL. *strongylus* (see *Strongylus*), < Gr. στρογγύλος, round, spherical, < *στράγγειν, draw tight: see *strangle*.] **1.** A spicule of the monaxon biradiate type, with each end rounded off; a strongylate sponge-spicule. It is simply a rhabdus whose two ends are blunt instead of sharp. A strongyle blunt at one end and sharp at the other becomes a strongyloxea. *Sollas.*

**2.** In *Vermes*, a nematoid or threadworm of the genus *Strongylus* in a broad sense; a strongylid. There are many species. See *Strongylidæ*.

**Strongylia** (stron-jil'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στρογγύλος, round, spherical: see *strongyle*.] A suborder of chilognath myriapods, with manducatory mouth, and sexual organs opening in the anterior part of the body. It includes the families *Polyxenidæ*, *Polydesmidæ*, *Iulidæ*, and *Lysiopetalidæ*. *H. C. Wood*, 1865.

**strongylid** (stron'ji-lid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *strongyloid*.

**Strongylidæ** (stron-jil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Strongylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of endoparasitic nematoid worms, typified by the genus *Strongylus*, and containing about 10 other genera. They are formidable parasites, sometimes attaining a length of 3 feet, though usually much smaller than this. They are cylindrical, and more or less elongated and filiform; the mouth is oval, circular, or triangular, and armed or unarmed; and the tail of the male is furnished with a bursa or pouch, or a pair of membranous lobes, and usually a pair of protruding spicules. The female is commonly larger than the male. *Strongylus bronchialis* is the lung-strongle of man: the female is an inch long, the male half that size. *S. armatus* infests the horse; *S. micrurus* and *S. contortus* are found in ruminants, as cattle and sheep. *Eustrongylus gigas* is the giant strongyle of the kidney, the largest known endoparasite of this kind, the male being about a foot long, the female a yard or more. *Strongylus quadridentatus* or *Sclerostoma duodenale* infests the human intestine, and a similar strongyle, *Syngamus trachealis*, causes the gapes in poultry, occurring in great numbers in the air-passages.

**Strongylocentrotus** (stron''ji-lō-sen-trō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Brandt), < Gr. στρογγύλος, round,

spherical, + *κεντρωτός*, < *κέντρον*, point, center: see *center*[1].] A genus of regular sea-urchins,

Common New England Sea-urchin (*Strongylocentrotus drobachiensis*).

of the family *Echinidæ*. One of the commonest and best-known sea-urchins of the Atlantic coast of the United States is *S. drobachiensis*.

**strongyloid** (stron'ji-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *strongyle* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Like a strongyle; related to the genus *Strongylus;* belonging to the *Strongylidæ*.

**II.** *n.* A strongyle, or some similar nematoid.

**strongyloxea** (stron-ji-lok'sē-ä), *n.*; pl. *strongyloxeæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *στρογγύλος*, round, + *ὀξύς*, sharp.] A strongyle blunt at one end and sharp at the other; a strongyloxeate sponge-spicule. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

**strongyloxeate** (stron-ji-lok'sē-āt), *a.* [As *strongyloxea* + *-ate*[1].] Blunt at one end and sharp at the other, as a sponge-spicule of the rhabdus type; having the character of a strongyloxea. *Sollas.*

**Strongylus** (stron'ji-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στρογγύλος*, round, spherical, < **στράγγειν*, draw tight, squeeze: see *strangle*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Strongylidæ*. *Müller*, 1780.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *strongyli* (-lī).] In sponges, a strongyle.

**strontia** (stron'shi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Klaproth), < *strontium*, q. v.] The monoxid of strontium, SrO, an alkaline earth which when pure is an infusible grayish-white powder having an acrid burning taste. It is soluble in water with evolution of heat, slaking into a hydrate, $Sr(OH)_2$, which is quite soluble and deposits from its solution crystals of the hydrate containing eight molecules of water of crystallization. The hydrate has a strong alkaline reaction, and is more caustic than lime, but less so than the alkalis. Strontia does not occur native, but is prepared by igniting the carbonate, the mineral strontianite.

**strontian** (stron'shi-an), *n.* and *a.* [< *strontium* + *-an*.] **I.** *n.* Native strontium carbonate; strontianite; hence, also, strontia, and sometimes strontium. [Indefinite and rare.]

**II.** *a.* Pertaining to or containing strontia or strontium.—**Strontian yellow**, a color formed by adding potassium chromate to a solution of a strontium salt.

**strontianiferous** (stron"shi-a-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< *strontian* + *-i-ferous*.] Containing strontian. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXV. 238.

**strontianite** (stron'shi-an-īt), *n.* [< *strontian* + *-ite*[2].] Native strontium carbonate, a mineral that occurs massive, fibrous, stellated, and rarely in orthorhombic crystals resembling those of aragonite in form. It varies in color from white to yellow and pale green. It was first discovered in the lead-mines of Strontian, in Argyllshire, Scotland.

**strontic** (stron'tik), *a.* [< *strontia* + *-ic*.] Same as *strontitic*.

**strontites** (stron-tī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *stronti(um)* + *-ites*.] Same as *strontia:* so named by Dr. Hope, who first obtained this earth from strontianite, or native carbonate of strontium.

**strontitic** (stron-tit'ik), *a.* [< NL. *strontites* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from strontia or strontium.

**strontium** (stron'shi-um), *n.* [NL., < *Strontian*, in Argyllshire, Scotland.] Chemical symbol, Sr; atomic weight, 87.68; specific gravity, 2.54. A dark-yellow metal, less lustrous than barium, malleable, and fusible at a red heat. When heated in air, it burns with a bright flame to the oxid. It decomposes water at ordinary temperatures, evolving hydrogen, and uniting with the oxygen of the water to form the oxid strontia. It does not occur native. The chief strontium minerals are the carbonate (strontianite) and the sulphate (celestine). Strontium also occurs as a silicate in the mineral brewsterite. It has been detected in the waters of various mineral springs, as well as in seawater, and in the ashes of some marine plants. Salts of strontium are chiefly used in pyrotechny, imparting an intense red color to flames.

**strook**† (strůk). An old preterit of *strike*. *Pope*, Iliad, xxi. 498.

**stroot** (strůt), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *strut*[1].

**strop** (strop), *n.* [The older and more correct form of *strap;* < ME. *strop, strope,* < AS. *stropp* (= D. *strop*, etc.), < L. *struppus, struppus*, a strap: see *strap*.] 1. Same as *strap*. Specifically—2. A strap or strip of leather, thick canvas, or other flexible material, suitably prepared for smoothing the edge of a razor drawn over it while it is attached by one end and held in the hand by the other; hence also, by extension, a two-sided or four-sided piece of wood, with a handle and a casing, having strips of leather of differing surfaces affixed to two sides, and the two other sides, when (as more commonly) present, covered with coarser and finer emery or other abrasive powder for use in honing a razor.—3. *Naut.*, same as *strap*, 1 (*a*).—4. In *rope-making*, a rope with an eye at each end, used in twisting strands.

**strop** (strop), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stropped*, ppr. *stropping*. [< *strop*, *n.*] To sharpen on or as if on a strop or strap.

Scarce are the gray-haired sires who *strop* their razors on the family Bible, and doze in the chimney-corner.
*C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 2.

**strope** (strōp), *n.* A dialectal form of *strap*.

**strophanthin** (strō-fan'thin), *n.* [< *Strophanthus* + *-in*[2].] An active poisonous principle, said to be neither an alkaloid nor a glucoside, found in the seeds of *Strophanthus hispidus*.

**Strophanthus** (strō-fan'thus), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1801), so called from the twisted and tailed lobes of the corolla; < Gr. *στρόφος*, a twisted band, a cord (< *στρέφειν*, turn, twist), + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Apocynaceæ*, tribe *Echitideæ*, and subtribe *Nerieæ*. It is characterized by a glandular calyx; a funnel-shaped corolla with five tailed lobes and an ample throat, bearing about ten scales within, and including the long taper-pointed anthers; and an ovary of two distinct carpels, ripening into divergent follicles with seeds tailed at one end and extended at the other into a long plumose beak. There are about 20 species, natives of Asia and tropical Africa, with one, *S. Capensis*, in South Africa. They are small trees or shrubs or often climbers, either smooth or hairy, with opposite feather-veined leaves, and terminal cymes of handsome flowers which are either white, yellowish, orange, red, or purple. The seeds of several species or varieties in Africa yield arrow-poison: in western Africa *S. hispidus* affords the inée poison (see *poison of Pahonias*, under *poison*), in eastern Africa *S. Kombe* the kombe poison, and some species between Zanzibar and Somali-land the wanika poison. But *S. Kombe* is suspected to be a variety of *S. hispidus*, and the third species is probably the same. Since 1878 these seeds have excited great medical interest as a medium for the treatment of heart-disease, but their investigation is not complete. (See *strophanthin*.) Several species are cultivated under the name *twisted-flower*.

**strophe** (strō'fē), *n.* [< NL. *strophe*, < L. *stropha*, < Gr. *στροφή*, a turning round, a recurring metrical system, the movement of a chorus while turning in one direction in the dance, the accompanying rhythmical (musical and metrical) composition, < *στρέφειν*, turn, twist.] 1. In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) A system the metrical form of which is repeated once or oftener in the course of a poem; also, a stanza in modern poetry. In a narrower sense—(*b*) The former of two metrically corresponding systems, as distinguished from the latter or *antistrophe*. (*c*) The fourth part of the parabasis and first part of the epirrhematic syzygy. It is hymnic in character, as opposed to the scoptic tone of the epirrhema.—2. In *bot.*, one of the spirals formed in the development of leaves. [Rare or obsolete.]—**Asclepiadean strophe**. See *Asclepiadean*.

**strophic** (strof'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *στροφικός*, of or pertaining to a strophe, < *στροφή*, a strophe: see *strophe*.] Of or pertaining to a strophe or strophes; constituting strophes; consisting of strophes: as, *strophic* composition; *strophic* poems.

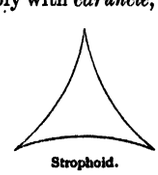
**strophical** (strof'i-kal), *a.* [< *strophic* + *-al*.] Same as *strophic*. *Athenæum*, No. 3300, p. 123.

**strophiolate** (strof'i-ō-lāt), *a.* [< *strophiole* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing or furnished with a strophiole or something that resembles it.

**strophiolated** (strof'i-ō-lā-ted), *a.* [< *strophiolate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *strophiolate*.

**strophiole** (strof'i-ōl), *n.* [< L. *strophiolum*, a small wreath or chaplet, dim. of *strophium*, < Gr. *στρόφιον*, a band, a breast-band, dim. of *στρόφος*, a twisted band, a braid, a cord, < *στρέφειν*, twist, turn.] In *bot.*, an appendage produced from the hilum of certain seeds, of the same origin as a true aril, but less developed. Sometimes used interchangeably with *caruncle*, from which it clearly differs.

**strophoid** (strof'oid), *n.* [< F. *strophoïde*, < Gr. *στρόφος*, a twisted band, a cord.] 1. A nodal plane cubic curve which is the locus of a focus of a conic whose directrix and two tangents are given.—2. A curve which is the locus of intersections of two lines rotating uniformly with commensurable velocities. See also *substrophoid*.—**Right strophoid**, a strophoid symmetrical with respect to the line through the two centers of rotation.



Strophoid.

**Strophostyles** (strof-ō-stī'lēz), *n.* [NL. (Elliott, 1824), so called from the incurved style; < Gr. *στρόφος*, a twisted band, a cord, + *στῦλος*, a pillar.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Phaseoleæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Phaseolus*, in which it was formerly included, by capitate flowers with the keel and included style and stamens incurved but not spirally coiled, and followed by a commonly terete and straight pod with its scurfy or smooth seeds quadrate or oblong, not reniform. About 17 species have been described, but some of them insufficiently, natives largely of North America, including Mexico and the West Indies, also occurring in Peru, India, and China. They are tangled vines with prostrate or climbing stems, usually retrorsely hairy, bearing pinnate leaves of three leaflets, and usually long-stalked purplish clusters of a few sessile flowers. Two species, known as *wild bean*, both called *Phaseolus helvolus* by various authors, extend along the Atlantic coast northward to Long Island or further, of which *S. peduncularis* (*Phaseolus umbellatus*) is a slender twiner of sandy fields, and *S. angulosa* (*P. diversifolius*) a commonly trailing plant extending west to Minnesota, and to Missouri, where on river-bottoms a high-climbing variety sometimes reaches 30 feet. Another species, *S. pauciflorus*, occurs in the southern and western United States. See *Phaseolus*.

**strophulus** (strof'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of **strophus*, < Gr. *στρόφος*, a twisted band, a cord: see *strophiole*.] A papular eruption upon the skin, peculiar to infants, exhibiting a variety of forms, known popularly as *red-gum, white-gum, tooth-rash*, etc.

**strossers**† (stros'ėrz), *n.* [A var. of *trossers*, which is a variant of *trousers:* see *trousers*.] Same as *trossers*.

You rode like a kern of Ireland, your French hose off, and in your strait *strossers*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7. 57.

Sets his son a-horseback in cloth-of-gold breeches, while he himself goes to the devil a-foot in a pair of old *strossers!*
*Middleton*, No Wit Like a Woman's, ii. 1.

**stroud**[1] (stroud), *n.* [Also *strowd;* origin obscure.] A senseless or silly song. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**stroud**[2] (stroud), *n.* [Also *strowd;* origin obscure.] 1. Same as *strouding*.—2. A blanket made of strouding.

Be pleased to give to the son of the Plankasha king these two *strowds* to clothe him.
*Journal of Capt. Treat* (1752), p. 52. (*Bartlett.*)

**strouding** (strou'ding), *n.* [< *stroud*[1] + *-ing*[1].] Coarse warm cloth; a kind of blanketing used in trading with North American Indians.

Hazelnuts enough to barter at the nearest store for a few yards of blue *strouding* such as the Indians use.
*The Century*, XXXIII. 33.

**stroup** (stroup), *n.* [Also *stroop;* < ME. *stroupe, strowpe,* < Sw. *strupe*, the throat, gullet, = Norw. *strupe*, the throat, gullet, an orifice, = Dan. *strube*, the throat, gullet; cf. Icel. *strjūpi*, the trunk of the human body with the head cut off.] 1. The trachea or windpipe. [Obsolete and prov. Eng.]

He smote him in the helm, bakward he bare his *stroupe*.
*Langtoft's Chronicle*, p. 190. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A spout (of a tea-kettle, etc.). [Scotch.]

**strout**, *v.* An obsolete or provincial variant of *strut*[1]. *Bacon.*

**strove** (strōv). Preterit of *strive*.

**strow** (strō), *v. t.*; pret. *strowed*, pp. *strowed* or *strown*, ppr. *strowing*. An archaic form of *strew*.

**strow**†, *a.* [Cf. *strow, strew*.] Loose; scattered. [Rare and dubious.]

Nay, where the grass,
Too *strow* for fodder, and too rank for food,
Would generate more fatal maladies.
*Lady Alimony*, D 4 b. (*Nares.*)

**strowd**[1] (stroud), *n.* See *stroud*[1].

**strowd**[2], *n.* See *stroud*[2].

**strowl**†, *v. i.* An old spelling of *stroll*.

**strown** (strōn). A past participle of *strow*.

**strowpet**†, *n.* See *stroup*.

**stroy**†, *v. t.* [ME. *stroyen*, by apheresis from *destroyen:* see *destroy*.] To destroy. *Middleton.*

**stroy**†, *n.* [ME., < *stroy*, *v.*] Destruction.

**stroyall**† (stroi'âl), *n.* [< *stroy*, *v.*, + obj. *all*.] One who destroys or wastes recklessly; a waster.

A giddy brain master, and *stroyall* his knave,
Brings ruling to ruin, and thrift to her grave.
*Tusser*, Good Husbandly Lessons.

**stroyer**† (stroi'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *stroyere*, by apheresis from *destroyer*.] A destroyer.

The drake, *stroyere* of his owene kynde.
*Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 360.

**stroyl**†, *n.* See *stroil*.

**strub** (strub), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *strubbed*, ppr. *strubbing*. [A dial. var. of **strup*, var. of *strip*.] To rob, or practise robbery; strip of something: as, to *strub* a bird's nest. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Robert Coad . . . was convicted of "being a night-walker, and pilfering and *strubbing* in the night-time."
*A. H. A. Hamilton*, Quarter Sessions, p. 220.

**struck** (struk). Preterit and past participle of *strike*.

**strucken** (struk'n). An old or dialectal past participle of *strike*.

**structural** (struk'tū-ral), *a.* [< *structure* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to structure; constructional.

The *structural* differences which separate Man from the Gorilla and Chimpanzee.
*Huxley*, Man's Place in Nature, p. 123.

2. Concerned with structure or construction; constructive. [Rare.]

Chaucer . . . had a *structural* faculty which distinguishes him from all other English poets, his contemporaries.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 254.

3. In *biol.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to structure; morphological: as, *structural* characters; *structural* peculiarities. (*b*) Possessing or characterized by structure; structured; organized. —**Structural botany.** See *botany* (*a*).—**Structural disease**, a disease involving visible (gross or microscopic) changes in the tissues affected. Also called *organic* and contrasted with *functional disease*.—**Structural geology**, that branch of geology which has to do with the position and arrangement of the materials composing the crust of the earth, from the point of view of their composition, mode of aggregation, and relations of position, as determined by physical conditions, without special reference to paleontological characters. Nearly the same as *stratigraphical geology*, or *stratigraphy*. Also called *geotectonic geology*.

**structuralization** (struk″tū-ral-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *structuralize* + *-ation*.] A making or keeping structural; the act of bringing into or maintaining in structural form or relation. Also spelled *structuralisation*. [Rare.]

There is the materialisation of motives as the basis of future function, the *structuralisation* of simple function as the step of an advance to a higher function.
*Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 30.

**structurally** (struk'tū-ral-i), *adv.* In a structural manner; with regard to structure.

**structure** (struk'tūr), *n.* [< F. *structure* = Sp. Pg. *estructura* = It. *struttura*, < L. *structura*, a fitting together, adjustment, building, erection, a building, edifice, structure, < *struere*, pp. *structus*, pile up, arrange, assemble, build. Cf. *construct*, *instruct*, *destroy*, etc.] 1. The act of building or constructing; a building up; edification. [Obsolete or rare.]

This doon, the sydes make up with *structure*,
And footes VIII it hold in latitude.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 176.

His son builds on, and never is content
Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent.
*J. Dryden, Jr.*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xiv. 116.

2. That which is built or constructed; an edifice or a building of any kind; in the widest sense, any production or piece of work artificially built up, or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner; any construction.

There stands a *structure* of majestic frame.
*Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 8.

The vaulted polygonal chapter-house is a *structure* peculiar to England.
*C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 168.

3. An organic form; the combination of parts in any natural production; an organization of parts or elements.

A *structure* which has been developed through long-continued selection. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 131.

There can be no knowledge of function without a knowledge of some *structure* as performing function.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 265.

4. Mode of building, construction, or organization; arrangement of parts, elements, or constituents; form; make: used of both natural and artificial productions.

Thy House, whose stately *Structure* so much cost.
*Congreve*, Imit. of Horace, II. xiv. 3.

The antistrophic *structure* [of Æschylus's odes] being perhaps a concession to fashion.
*Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 174.

Specifically—(*a*) In *biol.*, manner or mode of organization; construction and arrangement of tissues, parts, or organs as components of a whole organism; structural or organic morphology; organization: as, animal or vegetable *structure*; the *structure* of an animal or a plant; the *structure* of the brain, of a coral, etc.

Though *structure* up to a certain point [in the animal organism] is requisite for growth, *structure* beyond that point impedes growth. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 64.

(*b*) In *geol.*, various characteristic features, considered collectively, of rocks and of rock-forming minerals, which features differ much in their nature and origin. Stratification, jointing, cleavage, and foliation are among the principal structural peculiarities of rock-masses, which are chiefly to be studied in the field. Some geologists would limit the term *structure* to petrographic phenomena of this kind, which have been designated as *macroscopic rock-structures*. The minuter structural details of rocks and their components are in part included under the name *structure*, and in part under that of *texture*. Thus, a rock may have a crystalline, granular, spherulitic, perlitic, etc., structure, or a flinty, earthy, glassy, etc., texture. But the usages of geologists differ in the employment of terms of this kind, and there can be no precise limit drawn separating textures from structures. In general, however, the structural peculiarities of a rock are those which specially interest the geologist; the textural belong more properly to the mineralogist. Microstructures, or those details of structure belonging to the constituents of rocks which are in general not to be satisfactorily studied without the aid of the microscope, are peculiarly the field of observation of the lithologist. For macro-structures, see *breccia*, *cleat*[3], *cleavage*, 3, *concretionary*, *fragmentary*, *foliation*, 6, *joint*, 2, *schist*, *slate*[2] and *slaty*, and *stratification*; for microstructures and textures, see *amygdaloidal*, *cryptocrystalline*, *crystalline*, *felsophyre*, *globulite*, *granitoid*, *granophyre* and *granophyric*, *holocrystalline*, *massive*, 5, *microcrystalline*, *microlith* and *microlithic*, *ocellar*, *pegmatitic*, *perlitic*, *porphyritic*, *scoriaceous*, *spherulitic*, *trachytic*, *vesicular*, *vitreous*, and *vitrophyre*.

Viewed broadly, there are two leading types of *structure* among rocks—crystalline or massive, and fragmental.
*A. Geikie*, in Encyc. Brit., X. 229.

**Banded, columnar, concentric, epidermal, fibrous, fluidal structure.** See the adjectives.—**Centric structure.** See *ocellar structure*, under *ocellar*.—**Flow-and-plunge structure.** See *flow*[1].—**Fluxion-structure.** Same as *fluidal structure*.—**Globulitic structure**, a structure characterized by the predominance of those minute drop-like bodies called by Vogelsang globulites, which are the earliest and simplest forms of the devitrification process in a glassy component of a rock.—**Granitoid structure**, the structure of granite; a holocrystalline structure.—**Tabular structure.** See *tabular*.

**structure** (struk'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *structured*, ppr. *structuring*. [< *structure*, *n.*] To form into a structure; organize the parts or elements of in structural form. [Rare.]

What degree of likeness can we find between a man and a mountain? . . . the one has little internal structure, and that irregular, the other is elaborately *structured* internally in a definite way.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 186.

**structureless** (struk'tūr-les), *a.* [< *structure* + *-less*.] Without structure; devoid of distinct parts; unorganized; unformed; hence, lacking arrangement; informal; specifically, in *biol.*, having no distinction of parts or organs; not histologically differentiated; not forming or formed into a tissue; homogeneous; amorphous.

**structurely** (struk'tūr-li), *adv.* [< *structure* + *-ly*[2].] In structure or formation; by construction. [Rare.]

These aggregates of the lowest order, each formed of physiological units united into a group that is *structurely* single. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 181.

**structurist** (struk'tūr-ist), *n.* [< *structure* + *-ist*.] One who makes structures; a builder. [Rare.]

**struggle** (strug'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *struggled*, ppr. *struggling*. [Early mod. E. also *stroggell*, *strogell*; < ME. *struglen*, *stroglen*, *strogelen*; perhaps a weakened form of **strokelen*, which may be a var. of **stroukelen*, the supposed ME. orig. of E. *stroll*, < MD. *struyckelen*, D. *struikelen* = LG. *strükeln* = MHG. *strücheln*, G. *straucheln*, stumble: see *stroll*.] To put forth violent effort, as in an emergency or as a result of intense excitation; act or strive strenuously against some antagonistic force or influence; be engaged in an earnest effort or conflict; labor or contend urgently, as for some object: used chiefly of persons, but also, figuratively, of things.

Everie Merchant, viewing their limbs and wounds, caused other slaves to *struggle* with them, to trie their strength.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 29.

How nature and his honour *struggle* in him!
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

A brave man *struggling* in the storms of fate,
And greatly falling with a falling state!
*Addison*, Cato, Prol.

So saying, he took the boy, that cried aloud
And *struggled* hard. *Tennyson*, Dora.

The light *struggled* in through windows of oiled paper, but they read the word of God by it.
*Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

So on and on I *struggled*, thro' the thick bushes and over logs. *Grace Greenwood*, Recollections of Childhood, p. 28.

=**Syn.** *Strive*, etc. (see *attempt*); toil.

**struggle** (strug'l), *n.* [< *struggle*, *v.*] A violent effort; a strenuous or straining exertion; a strenuous endeavor to accomplish, avoid, or escape something; a contest with some opposing force: as, a *struggle* to get free; the *struggle* of death; a *struggle* with poverty.

With great hurry and *struggle* [he] endeavoured to clap the cover on again. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii.

The long and fierce *struggle* between the Crown and the Barons had terminated. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

=**Syn.** *Endeavor*, *Effort*, *Exertion*, *Pains*, *Labor*, *Struggle*. See *strife*. The above are in the order of strength.

**struggler** (strug'lėr), *n.* [< *struggle* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which struggles; one who strives or contends with violent effort.

**struldbrug** (struld'brug), *n.* [A made name.] In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" ("Voyage to Laputa"), one of a small class of immortals or deathless persons in "Luggnagg," born with an indicative sign in the forehead, who after fourscore live on at public expense in the imbecility of extreme age.

**strull** (strul), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. E. dial. *stroil*, strength, agility; cf. *strut*[2], a brace.] A bar so placed as to resist weight. *Loudon*.

**strum** (strum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *strummed*, ppr. *strumming*. [Prob. a var. of *thrum* with intensive prefix *s* (as in *splash*, *plash*, etc.): see *thrum*, *drum*.] **I.** *intrans.* To play unskilfully, or in a vulgar, noisy manner, on a stringed musical instrument of the lute or harp kind, as a guitar, banjo, or zither, or (by extension) on a pianoforte; thrum.

"Ah, there is Fred beginning to *strum*! I must go and hinder him from jarring all your nerves," said Rosamond. . . . Fred, having opened the piano, . . . was parenthetically performing "Cherry Ripe!" with one hand.
*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xvi.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To play upon carelessly or unskilfully, as a stringed instrument; produce by rough manipulation of musical chords.—2. To produce a specified effect upon by strumming on a musical instrument.

To be stuck down to an old spinet to *strum* my father to sleep. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 1.

**strum** (strum), *n.* [< *strum*, *v.*] A strumming; a careless or discordant performance on a stringed instrument.

We heard the occasional *strum* of a guitar.
*The Century*, XXXIX. 487.

**struma** (strö'mą), *n.*; pl. *strumæ* (-mē). [NL., < L. *struma*, a scrofulous tumor, < *struere*, pile up, build: see *structure*.] 1. In *pathol.*: (*a*) Scrofula. (*b*) Goiter.—2. In *bot.*, a cushion-like swelling or dilatation of or on an organ, as that at the extremity of the petiole of many leaves, or at one side of the base of the capsule in many mosses.

**strumatic** (strö-mat'ik), *a.* [< LL. *strumaticus*, pertaining to struma, < L. *struma*, struma: see *struma*.] Same as *strumose*.

**strumiferous** (strö-mif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *struma*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing strumæ; strumose.

**strumiform** (strö'mi-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *struma* + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form or appearance of a struma.

**strummer** (strum'ėr), *n.* [< *strum* + *-er*[1].] One who strums; a careless or unskilful player on a stringed instrument. *W. Black*, House-boat, vi.

**strumose, strumous** (strö'mōs, -mus), *a.* [= OF. *strumeus*, *estrumeux*, < L. *strumosus*, characterized by the presence of struma, or of strumæ, < *struma*, struma: see *struma*.] 1. Scrofulous; of, pertaining to, resembling, or affected with struma.—2. In *bot.*, bearing strumæ.

**strumousness** (strö'mus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being strumose or strumous.

**strumpet** (strum'pet), *n.* [< ME. *strumpet*, *strompet*, *strumpett*; origin unknown; perhaps orig. **stropete* or **strupete*, < OF. **strupete*, vernacularly **strupee*, < L. *stuprata*, fem. pp. of *stuprare*, debauch; cf. OF. *strupe*, *stupre*, debauchery, concubinage, < L. *stuprum*, debauchery, > *stuprare* (> It. *strupare*, *stuprare* = Sp. *estrupar* = Sp. Pg. *estuprar*), debauch; cf. Gr. στυφελίζειν, maltreat (see *stuprum*, *stuprate*). Cf. Ir. Gael. *striopach*, strumpet. The E. dial. *strum*, strumpet, is prob. an abbr. of *strumpet*.] A prostitute; a harlot; a bold, lascivious woman: also used adjectively.

Shamelesse *strumpets*, whose vncurbèd swing
Many poore soules vnto confusion bring.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

The scarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the *strumpet* wind.
*Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 6. 16.

**strumpet** (strum'pet), *v. t.* [< *strumpet*, *n.*] 1. To make a strumpet of; bring to the condition of a strumpet. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 146. [Rare.] —2. To call or treat as a strumpet; give an ill name to; slander scurrilously.

With his untrue reports *strumpet* your fame.
*Massinger*.

**strumstrum**† (strum'strum), *n.* [Imitative reduplication of *strum*. Cf. *tom-tom*.] A rude

musical instrument with strings. See the quotation.

The *Strumstrum* is made somewhat like a Cittern; most of those that the Indians use are made of a large Goad cut in the midst, and a thin board laid over the hollow, and which is fastened to the sides; this serves for the belly, over which the strings are placed. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 127.

**strumulose** (strö′mū-lōs), *a.* [Dim. of *strumose.*] In *bot.*, furnished with a small struma.

**strung** (strung). Preterit and past participle of *string.*

**strunt**[1] (strunt), *v. i.* [Prob. a nasalized form of *strut.*] To walk sturdily; walk with state; strut. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

**strunt**[2] (strunt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bird's tail; also, the tail of any animal. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

**strunt**[3] (strunt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. Spirituous liquor, or a drink partly consisting of such liquor.

Syne wi' a social glass o' *strunt*
They parted aff careerin'.
*Burns*, Halloween.

2. A sullen fit; a pet. *Ramsay.* [Scotch in both uses.]

**strut**[1] (strut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *strutted*, ppr. *strutting.* [Early mod. E. or dial. also *strout, stroot;* < ME. *strouten, strowten, struten,* < Dan. *strutte,* strut, = Sw. *strutta,* walk with a jolting step, = MHG. G. *strotzen,* swell, strut; cf. MHG. *strūz,* G. *strauss,* a fight, contention, MHG. *striuzen,* contend, struggle. See *strut*[2], *n.*, and cf. *strunt*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To swell; protuberate; bulge or spread out.

Crul was his heer and as the gold it shoon,
And *strouted* as a fanne, large and brode.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 129.

The mizens *strooted* with the gale.
*Chapman*, Iliad, i. 464.

The bellying canvas *strutted* with the gale. *Dryden.*

2. To stand or walk stiffly with the tail erect and spread, as the peacock, the turkey, and various other birds. It is characteristic of the male in the breeding-season. See *showing-off*, 2, and cuts under *peafowl* and *turkey.*

3. To walk with a pompous gait and erect head, as from pride or affected dignity.

Does he not hold up his head, . . . and *strut* in his gait?
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4. 31.

Meanly to sneak out of difficulties into which they had proudly *strutted.* *Burke*, American Taxation.

**II.**† *trans.* 1. To cause to swell; enlarge; give more importance to.

I will make a brief list of the particulars themselves in an historical truth noways *strouted* nor made greater by language. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

2. To protrude; cause to bulge.

Or else [the lands] lifting vp themselues in Hills, knitting their furrowed browes, and *strouting* out their goggle eyes to watch their treasure, which they keep imprisoned in their stonie walls. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 829.

**strut**[1] (strut), *n.* [< ME. *strut, strout, strot:* see *strut*[1], *v.*] 1. A proud step or walk, with the head erect; affected dignity in walking.

Stynst of thy *strot* & fyne to flyte,
& sech hys blythe ful sweste & swythe.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 353.

2. Stubbornness; obstinacy. [Prov. Eng.]—3†. Dispute; contention; strife. *Havelok*, l. 1039.

**strut**[1]†, *p. a.* [Contr. pp. of *strut*[1], *v.*] Swelling out; protuberant; bulging.

He beginneth now to return with his belly *strut* and full.
*Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus, p. 213. (*Trench.*)

**strut**[2] (strut), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *strūtr,* a hood jutting out like a horn, = Norw. *strut,* a spout, nozle, = Sw. *strut,* a paper cornet; cf. LG. *strutt,* stiff, rigid; from the root of *strut*[1]: see *strut*[1], *v.*] A brace or support for the reception of direct thrust, pressure, or weight in construction; any piece of wood or iron, or other member of a structure, designed to support a part or parts by pressure in the direction of its length. Struts may be either upright, diagonal, or horizontal. The struts of a roof extend obliquely from a rafter to a king-post or queen-post. Diagonal struts are also used between joists, in gates, etc. Also called *stretching-piece.* See cuts under *roof, queen-post,* and *floor.*

**strut**[2] (strut), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *strutted*, ppr. *strutting.* [< *strut*[2], *n.*] To brace or support by a strut or struts, in construction of any kind; hold in place or strengthen by an upright, diagonal, or transverse support.

**strut-beam**† (strut′bēm), *n.* A collar-beam.

**struthian** (strö′thi-an), *a.* [< *Struthio* + *-an.*] Same as *struthious.*

**Struthidea** (strö-thid′ē-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1836), < Gr. στρουθός, a small bird, a sparrow, + εἶδος, form.] An Australian genus of jay-like birds, belonging to the family *Corvidæ,* having the wings short, the tail moderately long and

*Struthidea cinerea.*

graduated, the nostrils exposed, and the bill stout and conical. The only species is *S. cinerea,* 12½ inches long, gray with black bill, feet, and tail, and white eyes. Also called *Brachystoma* and *Brachyprorus.*

**struthiiform** (strö′thi-i-fôrm), *a.* Same as *struthioniform.*

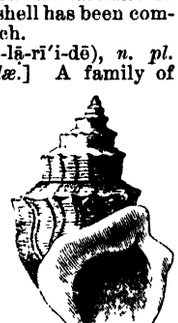
**Struthio** (strö′thi-ō), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760; Linnæus, 1766), < L. *struthio,* < Gr. στρουθίων, the ostrich, < στρουθός, a sparrow, ὁ μέγας στρουθός, 'the big sparrow,' the ostrich: see *ostrich.*] The only genus of *Struthionidæ,* having but two toes, and so many other important structural characters that in some systems it is made the sole representative of an order *Struthiones. S. camelus,* the African ostrich, is the only established species; there are nominally two others, *S. australis* of South Africa, and *S. molybdophanes* of Somali-land. The genus formerly included some other struthious birds, as the American ostriches, now called *Rhea.* See cut under *ostrich.*

**Struthiocamelus** (strö″thi-ō-ka-mē′lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *struthiocamelus,* for **struthocamelus,* < Gr. στρουθοκάμηλος, the ostrich, < στρουθός, sparrow, + κάμηλος, camel: see *camel.*] Same as *Struthio.*

**struthioid** (strö′thi-oid), *a.* [< Gr. στρουθίων, the ostrich, + εἶδος, form.] Ostrich-like; struthious to any extent; especially, struthious in the narrowest sense.

**Struthiolaria** (strö″thi-ō-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812).] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Struthiolariidæ:* so called because the lip of the shell has been compared to the foot of an ostrich.

**Struthiolariidæ** (strö″thi-ō-lā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Struthiolaria* + *-idæ.*] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Struthiolaria.* The animal has slender tentacles with eyes at their external bases, an oval foot, and a characteristic dentition (the central tooth being squarish, the lateral wide, five marginal teeth falciform, and the supplementary ones very narrow). The shell is buccciniform with oval subcanaliculate aperture. The living species are confined to the southern Pacific.



*Struthiolaria stramínea.*

**struthiolarioid** (strö″thi-ō-lā′ri-oid), *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Struthiolariidæ.*

**Struthiones** (strö-thi-ō′-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Struthio,* q. v.] 1. The ostriches in a broad sense; the struthious or ratite birds. See *Ratitæ,* and cuts under *cassowary, Dromæus, emu, ostrich,* and *Rhea.*—2. An ordinal group restricted to the genus *Struthio. A. Newton.*

**Struthionidæ** (strö-thi-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Struthio*(*n*-) + *-idæ.*] The ostrich family, variously restricted. (*a*†) Containing the genera *Struthio, Rhea, Casuarius,* and *Dromæus,* and divided into *Struthioninæ* and *Casuarinæ:* same as *Struthiones,* 1. (*b*) Containing the genera *Struthio* and *Rhea.* Same as *Struthioninæ* (*a*). (*c*) Containing only the genus *Struthio,* or the two-toed African ostriches alone. The differences between these ostriches and all other birds is about as great as those usually held to characterize orders in ornithology. The digits are only two, the hallux and inner digit being aborted, leaving the third and fourth digits with the usual ratio of phalanges (4, 5), and there are corresponding modifications of the lower end of the metatarsus. The leg-bones are greatly elongated, and there is a pubic symphysis. The fore limb is reduced, with the antebrachium not half so long as the humerus; and the manus has three digits, two of which bear claws. The wings are useless for flight. There are thirty-five precaudal vertebræ, and the bodies of the sacral vertebræ ankylose with the fore ends of the pubes and ischia. The sternum is doubly notched on each side behind. There are important cranial and especially palatal characters. The plumage is not aftershafted.

**struthioniform** (strö-thi-on′i-fôrm), *a.* [Also irreg. *struthiiform;* < NL. *struthioniformis,* < L. *struthio*(*n*-), an ostrich, + *forma,* form.] Resembling an ostrich in the sense of being dromæognathous, as a tinamou; of or pertaining to the *Struthioniformes.*

**Struthioniformes** (strö-thi-on-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *struthioniformis:* see *struthioniform.*] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system of classification, a cohort of *Gallinæ,* composed of the South American tinamous, or *Crypturi,* and coextensive with the *Dromæognathæ* of Huxley: so called from their resemblance in some respects (notably palatal structure) to struthious birds.

**Struthioninæ** (strö″thi-ō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Struthio*(*n*-) + *-inæ.*] The ostriches, variously restricted. (*a*) A subfamily of *Struthionidæ* (*a*), containing the genera *Struthio* and *Rhea,* or the African and American ostriches, thus contrasted with *Casuarinæ,* the cassowaries and emus. (*b*) A subfamily of *Struthionidæ* (*b*): contrasted with *Rheinæ.* (*c*) The only subfamily of *Struthionidæ* (*c*), conterminous therewith.

**struthionine** (strö′thi-ō-nin), *a.* [< NL. *struthioninus,* < L. *struthio*(*n*-), an ostrich: see *Struthio.*] Resembling or related to an ostrich more or less closely; in a narrow sense, of or pertaining to the *Struthioninæ;* in a wide sense, struthious; ratite.

**struthious** (strö′thi-us), *a.* [< NL. *Struthio* + *-ous.*] Ostrich-like; resembling or related to the ostriches; struthiiform; ratite.

**strutter** (strut′ėr), *n.* [< *strut*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who struts; a pompous fellow. *Imp. Dict.*

**strutting** (strut′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strut*[2], *v.*] In *carp.*, diagonal braces between joists, to prevent side deflection.

**strutting-beam**† (strut′ing-bēm), *n.* A collar-beam.

**struttingly** (strut′ing-li), *adv.* In a strutting manner; with a pompous step; boastingly.

**strutting-piece** (strut′ing-pēs), *n.* Same as *bridging.*

**struvite** (strö′vīt), *n.* [Named after *Struve,* a Russian statesman.] A hydrous phosphate of ammonium and magnesium, often occurring in connection with guano-deposits. It is found in orthorhombic crystals, often hemimorphic, and has a white or pale-yellow color and vitreous luster.

**struy**†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *stroy.*

**stry** (strī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stried,* ppr. *strying.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *stroy.*

**strychnia** (strik′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Strychnos,* q. v.] Same as *strychnine.*

**strychnic** (strik′nik), *a.* [< NL. *strychnia* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, obtained from, or including strychnine: as, *strychnic* acid.

**strychnina** (strik-nī′nä), *n.* A form of *strychnia.*

**strychnine, strychnin** (strik′nin), *n.* [< NL. *Strychnos* + *-ine*[2], *-in*[2].] A vegetable alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$), the sole active principle of *Strychnos Tieuté,* the most active of the Java poisons, and one of the active principles of *S. Ignatii, S. Nux-vomica, S. colubrina,* etc. It is usually obtained from the seeds of *S. Nux-vomica.* It is colorless, inodorous, crystalline, unalterable by exposure to the air, and extremely bitter. It is little soluble, requiring 7,000 parts of water for solution. It dissolves in hot alcohol, although sparingly, if the alcohol be pure and not diluted. It forms crystallizable salts, which are intensely bitter. Strychnine and its salts, especially the latter from their solubility, are most energetic poisons. They produce tetanic spasms, but are used in medicine especially in conditions of exhaustion and certain forms of paralysis. See cut under *nux vomica.*—**Hall's solution of strychnine.** See *solution.*

**strychninism** (strik′ni-nizm), *n.* [< *strychnine* + *-ism.*] The condition produced by an excessive dose of strychnine.

**strychnism** (strik′nizm), *n.* [< *strychnia* + *-ism.*] The hyperexcitable state of the spinal cord produced by strychnine.

**strychnized** (strik′nīzd), *a.* Brought under the influence of strychnine.

**Strychnos** (strik′nos), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *strychnos,* < Gr. στρύχνος or τρύχνος, a plant of the nightshade kind.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Loganiaceæ* and tribe *Euloganieæ,* type of the subtribe *Strychneæ.* It is characterized by flowers with valvate corolla-lobes, and a usually two-celled ovary which becomes in fruit an indehiscent berry, commonly globose and pulpy with a hardened rind. About 65 species have been described, widely scattered through tropical regions. They are trees or shrubs, often vines climbing high by stiff hooked and recurved tendrils, in a few species armed with straight spines. They have opposite membranous or coriaceous three- to five-nerved leaves, and small or rather long salver-shaped flowers in terminal or axillary cymes, usually white and densely aggregated. Many species yield powerful poisons, sometimes of great medicinal value. For species

yielding strychnine, see *strychnine*; for *S. Nux-vomica*, see also *nux vomica*, *brucine*, and *Angostura bark* (under *bark*²); for *S. Tieuté*, *chettik*; for *S. colubrina*, *snakewood*; for *S. Ignatii*, *St. Ignatius' beans*, under *bean*¹. For *S. toxifera*, see *curari*; for *S. Pseudo-quina*, *copalche*, 2; for *S. potatorum* (also called *water-filter nut*), see *clearing-nut*. The root of West African species is used in ordeals. Although the seeds are usually poisonous, the fruit of several species, as in India of *S. potatorum*, in Java of *S. Tieuté*, and in Egypt and Senegal of *S. innocua*, contains a pulp which is an article of food. *S. pelliosperma*, the Queensland strychnine-tree, is an evergreen shrubby climber, sometimes cultivated.

**strynet**†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *strain*¹.

**stuard**†, **stuart**†, *n.* Old spellings of *steward*.

**Stuartia** (stū-ār′ti-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), named after John *Stuart*, Marquis of Bute, a patron of botany.] 1. A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Ternstrœmiaceæ* and tribe *Gordonieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with nearly equal sepals, and an ovary which contains two ascending ovules in each of its five cells, and ripens into a loculicidal and somewhat woody capsule with lenticular seeds, little albumen, and a straight embryo with a slender inferior radicle. There are 6 species, natives of North America and Japan. They are shrubs with membranous deciduous leaves, and short-peduncled flowers solitary in the axils, often large and showy, each usually of five imbricated petals, and numerous stamens with versatile anthers. Two handsome white-flowered species, from the mountains of Virginia, Kentucky, and southward, are sometimes cultivated under the name of *stuartia*—*S. Virginica* with a single style, and *S. pentagyna* with five styles and larger leaves. *S. Pseudo-Camellia*, from Japan, is also in cultivation in ornamental grounds.

2. [*l. c.*] A shrub of this genus.

**stub** (stub), *n.* [< ME. *stub*, *stubbe*, < AS. *stybb* = D. *stobbe* = LG. *stubbe* = Icel. *stubbi*, *stobbi*, also *stubbr* = Norw. *stubbe*, *stubb* = Sw. *stubbe*, *stubb* = Dan. *stub*, a stump, stub. Cf. Gael. *stob*, a stake, stub, Lith. *stebas*, an upright pillar, mast, L. *stipes*, a post, Gr. *στίπος*, a stump, Skt. *stambha*, a post, √ *stambh*, make firm, set fast. Cf. *stump* and *stubble*.] 1. The end of a fallen tree, shrub, or plant remaining in the ground; a stump; now, especially, a short stump or projecting root of inconspicuous size.

Here stands a drie *stub* of some tree, a cubite from the ground. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxiii. 305.

2. A projection like a stump; a piece or part of something sticking out: as, a dog with only a *stub* of a tail; the *stub* of a broken tooth.

The horn [of the buffalo] at three months is about 1 inch in length, and is a mere little black *stub*.
*W. T. Hornaday*, Smithsonian Report (1887), ii. 397.

3. A short remaining piece of something; a terminal remnant: as, the *stub* of a pencil or of a cigar; a *stub* of candle.—4. A worn horseshoe-nail; a stub-nail; specifically, in the plural, nails, or bits of iron of the quality of old horse-shoe-nails, used as material for gun-barrels or other articles requiring great toughness.

Every blacksmith's shop rung with the rhythmical clang of busy hammers, beating out old iron, such as horse-shoes, nails, or *stubs*, into the great harpoons.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xvi.

5. Something truncated, resembling a small stump, or constituting a terminal remnant. (*a*) A blunt-pointed pen; a stub-pen. (*b*) A stationary stud in a lock, which acts as a detent for the tumblers when their slots are in engagement with it. (*c*) A short file adapted to working in and around depressions that cannot be reached by an ordinary file. (*d*) The unsawed butt-end of a plank. See *stub-shot*, 1.

6. The inner end of one of the duplicate numbered blanks in a check-book or the like, which is left in the book with a memorandum corresponding to the check or other blank which is filled out and detached; counterfoil.—7†. Figuratively, a block; a blockhead.

Our dullest and laziest youth, our stocks and *stubs*.
*Milton*, Education.

**Stub damascus.** See *damascus*.

**stub** (stub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stubbed*, ppr. *stubbing*. [= Sw. *stubba* = Dan. *stubbe*, cut short, dock, curtail; from the noun.] 1. To grub up by the roots; pull or raise the stub of; pull or raise as a stub: as, to *stub* a tree; to *stub* up roots.

The other tree was griev'd,
Grew scrubbed, died a-top, was stunted;
So the next parson *stubb'd* and burnt it.
*Swift*, Baucis and Philemon.

2. To clear of stubs; grub up stubs or roots from, as land.

Nobbut a bit on it 's left, an' I mean'd to 'a *stubb'd* it at fall. *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer (Old Style).

A large fenced-in field, well *stubbed*, on which the manure from the cattle is spread.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 424.

3. To make a stub of; cut to a stub; give a truncated or stubbed appearance to; truncate: as, to *stub* off a post or a quill pen.—4. To ruin by extravagance. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—5. To strike against something projecting from a surface; stump: as, to *stub* one's foot. [U. S.]

**stubbed** (stub′ed or stubd), *a.* [< *stub* + *-ed*².] 1. Resembling a stub; short and blunt; truncated.

Hang upon our *stubbed* horns
Garlands, ribands, and fine posies.
*B. Jonson*, Masque of Oberon.

2. Rough with roots and stumps; stubby.

Then came a bit of *stubbed* ground, once a wood.
*Browning*, Childe Roland.

3. Blunt or rugged in character; not delicate or sensitive; hardy.

The hardness of *stubbed* vulgar constitutions renders them insensible of a thousand things that fret and gall those delicate people. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 105.

**stubbedness** (stub′ed-nes), *n.* Bluntness; obtuseness.

**stubbiness** (stub′i-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being stubby.—2. Same as *stubbedness*.

**stubble** (stub′l), *n.* [Also dial. *stopple*; < ME. *stubble*, *stubbel*, *stubbyl*, *stobil*, *stobul*, *stouple*, < OF. *stuble*, *estuble*, *estoble*, *estouble*, *estoule*, *estoulle*, *esteule*, F. *étouble*, *éteule* = Pr. *estobla* = It. *stoppia* = MD. D. *stoppel* = LG. *stoppele*, *stoppel* = OHG. *stupfila*, MHG. *stupfel*, G. *stoppel*, stubble; all appar. < L. *stipula*, dim. of *stipes*, a stalk, etc.: see *stipule*. The word has been confused in ML., etc., with L. *stuppa*, *stupa*, *stipa*, tow, and in E. with *stub*.] 1. The lower ends of grain-stalks, collectively, left standing in the ground when the crop is cut; the covering of a harvested field of grain.

They turned in their *stubble* to sow another croppe of wheate in the same place. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 151.

2. Something resembling or analogous to stubble, especially a short rough beard, or the short hair on a cropped head. See *stubbly*.

**stubbled** (stub′ld), *a.* [< *stubble* + *-ed*².] 1. Covered with stubble; stubbly.

A crow was strutting o'er the *stubbled* plain,
Just as a lark, descending, clos'd his strain.
*Gay*, To the Right Hon. Paul Methuen.

2†. Stubbed.

**stubble-field** (stub′l-fēld), *n.* A field covered with stubble; a piece of ground from which grain has been cut.

**stubble-goose** (stub′l-gōs), *n.* [< ME. *stubbelgoos*; < *stubble* + *goose*.] 1. The graylag goose, *Anser cinereus*. Also called *harvest-goose*.

Of many a pilgrym hastow Crystes curs,
For of thy percely yet they fare the wors
That they han eten with thy *stubbel goos*.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Cook's Tale, l. 27.

2. See the quotation, and compare *green-goose*.

So *stubble-geese* at Michaelmas are seen
Upon the spit; next May produces green.
*W. King*, Art of Cookery, l. 77.

**stubble-land** (stub′l-land), *n.* Land covered with stubble; a stubble-field. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 35.

**stubble-plow** (stub′l-plou), *n.* A plow especially adapted for turning up stubbly ground.

**stubble-rake** (stub′l-rāk), *n.* A rake for gleaning a reaped field.

**stubble-turner** (stub′l-tėr″nėr), *n.* A wing attachment to a plow to turn down stubble, etc., in advance of the plowshare.

**stubbly** (stub′li), *a.* [< *stubble* + *-y*¹.] 1. Covered with stubble; stubbled.

He . . . rubbed his *stubbly* chin with a sort of bewildered thoughtfulness. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 357.

2. Resembling stubble; short and stiff.

A young man of aggressive manners, whose *stubbly* black hair stood out from his head. *The Century*, XXXVII. 600.

**stub-book** (stub′bůk), *n.* A book containing only stubs, and serving as a record of the checks or other papers detached from them.

The filed *stub-books* of stamps, now occupying a very large and rapidly increasing space in the files-rooms.
*Rep. of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, p. 700.

**stubborn** (stub′ėrn), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stubburne*, *stoburne*; < ME. *stoburn*, *stoburne*, *styburne*, *stiburn*, *stiborn*, *stibourne*; prob. orig. **stybor*, **stibor* (the final *n* being due to misdividing of the derived noun *stybornesse* taken as **stybornesse* (E. *stubbornness*), or a mere addition as in *bittern*¹, *slattern*), appar. < AS. *styb*, a stump, stub, + adj. formative *-or* as in AS. *bitor*, E. *bitter*, etc.] 1†. Sturdy; stout; strong.

I was yong and ful of ragerye,
*Stibourne* and strong and joly as a pye.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 456.

2. Fixed or set in opinion or purpose; obstinately determined; inflexibly resolute; not to be moved by persuasion; unyielding.

The queen is obstinate,
*Stubborn* to justice, apt to accuse it, and
Disdainful to be tried by 't.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 122.

Some of them, for their *stubborn* refusing the Grace he had offered them, were adjudged to Death, and the rest fined. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 172.

3. Persistently obdurate; obtuse to reason or right; obstinately perverse. [This sense depends upon the connection, and is not always clearly distinguishable from the preceding, since what is justifiable or natural persistence from one point of view may be sheer perversity from another.]

And he that holdithe a quarel agayn right,
Holdyng his purpos *stiburn* ageyn reason.
*Lydgate*, Order of Fools.

They ceased not from their own doings, nor from their *stubborn* way. Judges ii. 19.

Sirrah, thou art said to have a *stubborn* soul,
That apprehends no further than this world.
*Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 485.

From the necessity of bowing down the *stubborn* neck of their pride and ambition to the yoke of moderation and virtue. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

4. Persistently pursued or practised; obstinately maintained; not readily abandoned or relinquished.

*Stubborn* attention, and more than common application. *Locke*.

Proud as he is, that iron heart retains
Its *stubborn* purpose, and his friends disdains.
*Pope*, Iliad, ix. 742.

Stout were their hearts, and *stubborn* was their strife.
*Scott*, The Poacher.

5. Difficult of treatment or management; hard to deal with or handle; not easily manipulated; refractory; tough; unyielding; stiff.

Facts are *stubborn* things. *Proverbial saying*.

In hissing flames huge silver bars are roll'd,
And *stubborn* brass, and tin, and solid gold.
*Pope*, Iliad, xviii. 546.

While round them *stubborn* thorns and furze increase,
And creeping briars. *Dyer*, Fleece, i. 107.

Not Hope herself, with all her flattering art,
Can cure this *stubborn* sickness of the heart.
*Crabbe*, Works, I. 140.

*Stubborn* marble is that which, on account of its excessive hardness, is very difficult to work, and is apt to fly off in splinters. *Marble-Worker*, § 35.

6†. Harsh; rough; rude; coarse in texture or quality.

Like strict men of order,
They do correct their bodies with a bench
Or a poor *stubborn* table.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iv. 2.

Their Cloth [made from bark] . . . is *stubborn* when new, wears out soon. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 315.

If Hector's Spouse was clad in *stubborn* Stuff,
A Soldier's Wife became it well enough.
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

=**Syn. 2** and **3**. *Refractory*, *Intractable*, etc. (see *obstinate*); wilful, headstrong, unruly, inflexible, obdurate, ungovernable, indocile, mulish.

**stubborn** (stub′ėrn), *v. t.* [< *stubborn*, *a.*] To make stubborn; render stiff, unyielding, enduring, or the like. [Rare.]

Slaty ridge
*Stubborn'd* with iron. *Keats*, Hyperion, ii.

**stubbornly** (stub′ėrn-li), *adv.* In a stubborn manner; inflexibly; obstinately.

**stubbornness** (stub′ėrn-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *stubbernesse*; < ME. *styburnesse*, *stiburnesse*, etc.: see *stubborn*.] The state or character of being inflexible or stubborn; obstinate persistence, obduracy, or refractoriness.

**stubborn-shafted** (stub′ėrn-shaf″ted), *a.* Having a stiff or unyielding shaft or trunk. [Rare.]

Before a gloom of *stubborn-shafted* oaks,
Three . . . horsemen waiting.
*Tennyson*, Geraint

**stubby** (stub′i), *a.* [< *stub* + *-y*¹.] 1. Abounding with stubs.—2. Short, thick, and stiff; stubbed: as, *stubby* bristles; *stubby* fingers.

**stub-damask** (stub′dam″ask), *n.* A kind of damaskeened iron made of stubs, used for shot-gun barrels. See *stub-twist*.

*Stub damask* is made from the same materials as stub twist, but the rods after the first drawing are subjected to a high degree of torsion, and two or three of them are then welded laterally to form the ribbon.
*Amer. Cyc.*, VII. 356.

**stub-end** (stub′end′), *n.* In *mach.*, the enlarged rectangular end or prism of a pitman or connecting-rod, over which the strap of a strap-joint passes, forming with the end of the prism a rectangular inclosure which holds the brasses or boxes fitted to a crank-wrist or to a cross-head pin. Compare *strap-joint*.

The keyway is the butt or *stub end* of the rod.
*Joshua Rose*, Practical Machinist, p. 403.

**stub-feather** (stub′feтн″ėr), *n.* One of the short feathers left on a fowl after it has been plucked; a pin-feather. *Halliwell*.

**stub-iron** (stub′ī″ėrn), *n.* Iron formed from stubs, used principally for making fine gun-barrels.

**stub-mortise** (stub'môr'tis), *n.* A mortise which does not pass through the entire thickness of the timber in which it is made.

**stub-nail** (stub'nāl), *n.* An old or worn horse-shoe-nail; any short and thick nail; a stub.

**stub-pen** (stub'pen), *n.* A pen having a blunt or truncated nib, usually short and broad.

**stub-short** (stub'shôrt), *n.* Same as *stub-shot*, 1.

**stub-shot** (stub'shot), *n.* 1. In a saw-mill, the butt or unsawed part at the end of a plank, separated from the log. Also called *stub-short*. —2. In *turning*, the unworked part on a piece turned in a lathe, where it is secured to the center. It is removed when the work is finished.

**stub-tenon** (stub'ten″ọn), *n.* In *carp.*, a short tenon, as at the end of an upright. *E. H. Knight.*

**stub-twist** (stub'twist), *n.* A material for fine shot-gun barrels, as those of fowling-pieces, wrought from stubs, and brought into form by twisting or coiling round a mandrel or by welding; also, a gun-barrel made of this material.

**stubwort** (stub'wėrt), *n.* The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella:* so called from its growing about stubs or stumps. [Prov. Eng.]

**stucco** (stuk'ō), *n.* [Formerly also *stuck*, < F. *stuc* = Sp. *estuco* = Pg. *estuque* = D. *stuc* = G. Sw. *stuck* = Dan. *stuk;* < It. *stucco*, stucco, < OHG. *stucchi*, MHG. *stücke*, G. *stück*, a piece, a patch, = D. *stuk* = OS. *stukki* = AS. *stycce* = Icel. *stykki*, a piece; connected with *stock*[1].] 1. Plaster or cement, of varying degrees of fineness, used as a coating for walls, either internally or externally, and for the production of ornamental effects and figures. Stucco for decorative purposes, as the cornices and moldings of rooms and the enrichment of ceilings, usually consists of slaked lime, chalk, and pulverized white marble, tempered in water, or of calcined gypsum or plaster of Paris mixed with glue, and sometimes also gelatin or gum arabic, in a hot solution. The stucco employed for external purposes is of a coarser kind, and variously prepared, the different sorts being generally distinguished by the name of *cements*. Some of these take a surface and polish almost equal to those of the finest marble. The stucco used for the third coat of three-coat plaster consists of fine lime and sand. In a species called *bastard stucco* a small quantity of hair is used. Rough stucco is merely floated and brushed with water, but the best kind is troweled.

2. Work made of stucco. The ornamenting of cornices, etc., with garlands, festoons, fruits, and figures in stucco was carried to great elaboration by the ancient Romans, and by the Italians under Raphael's guidance in the sixteenth century.

**stucco** (stuk'ō), *v. t.* [< *stucco*, *n.*] To apply stucco to; cover with stucco or fine plaster.

**stuccoer** (stuk'ọ̄-ėr), *n.* [< *stucco* + *-er*[1].] One who stuccoes; one who applies stucco to walls, etc.; one who works or deals in stucco.

**stucco-work** (stuk'ō-wėrk), *n.* Ornamental work composed of stucco.

**stuck**[1] (stuk). Preterit and past participle of *stick*[1] and *stick*[2].

**stuck**[2]† (stuk), *n.* [A var. of *stock*[2]. Cf. *tuck*[2].] A thrust.

**stuck**[3] (stuk), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal variant of *stook*.

**stuck**[4]† (stuk), *n.* [< F. *stuc*, < It. *stucco*, stucco: see *stucco*.] Stucco. *Imp. Dict.*

**stuck-in**† (stuk'in), *n.* The stoccade.

I had a pass with him, rapier, scabbard, and all, and he gives me the *stuck in* with such a mortal motion that it is inevitable. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 303.

**stuckle** (stuk'l), *n.* [Dim. of *stuck*[3], *stook*.] A number of sheaves set together in a field; a stook. [Prov. Eng.]

**stuckling** (stuk'ling), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A thin apple pasty; a fritter. [Prov. Eng.]

**stuck-up** (stuk'up'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Offensively proud or conceited; puffed up; consequential. [Colloq.]

He [the true gentleman] is never *stuck-up*, nor looks down upon others because they have not titles, honors, or social position equal to his own.
*W. Matthews*, Getting on in the World, p. 144.

**II.** *n.* Same as *strap-oyster*. *E. Ingersoll.*

**stud**[1] (stud), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *studde;* < ME. *stodc*, < AS. *studu, stuthu*, a post, = Icel. *stodh* = Sw. *stöd*, a post, = Dan. *stöd*, stub, stump, = MHG. G. *stütze*, a prop, support; cf. Skt. *sthūna*, a post. Cf. *stooth*, a doublet of *stud*[1]. Hence ult. *studdle*.] 1. A post; an upright prop or support; specifically, one of the small beams or scantlings in a building, of the height of a single story, which, with the laths nailed upon them, form the walls of the different rooms. See cut under *siding*.

It is a gross mistake in architecture to think that every small *stud* bears the main stress and burthen of the building, which lies indeed upon the principal timbers.
*Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 11. (*Latham.*)

2†. The stem, trunk, or stock of a tree or shrub.

Seest not thilke same Hawthorne *studde*,
How bragly it beginnes to budde,
And utter his tender head?
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., March.

3. A transverse piece of cast-iron inserted in each link of a chain cable to prop the sides apart and strengthen it. See cut under *chain*. —4. A nail, boss, knob, or protuberance affixed to a surface, especially as an ornament.

Crystal and myrrhine cups, emboss'd with gems
And *studs* of pearl. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 120.

The armour of the legs consists of a chausson of chain-mail, and chausses lacing behind, which appear to be formed of *studs* rivetted on cloth or leather.
*J. Hewitt*, Ancient Armour, I. p. xvii.

5. A piece in the form of a boss or knob for use as a button or fastener, or in some other way. A stud for a bolt is a rounded nut to be screwed on to the projecting end. A stud for lacing is a button set in an eyelet-hole and having an ear round which the lace is passed. A shirt-stud is an ornamental button commonly with a tang or a spire by which it can be inserted in and removed from an eyelet-hole or small buttonhole in the front of the shirt.

The grate which (shut) the day out-barres,
Those golden *studdes* which naile the starres.
*Dekker*, Londons Tempe (Works, IV. 122).

The *stud* itself, called the anvil, is connected to the sending battery, and the other pole of this battery is to earth. *R. S. Culley*, Pract. Teleg., p. 269.

The mantle, which falls over the back of the figure and is not gathered up at the arms, is secured by a cordon attached to two lozenge-shaped *studs*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 469.

**Shirt-stud abscess**, an abscess with a superficial and a deep cavity, connected by a short sinus.

**stud**[1] (stud), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *studded*, ppr. *studding*. [< *stud*[1], *n.* Cf. Icel. *stydja*, prop, steady.] 1. To furnish with or support by studs, or upright props.

Is it a wholesome place to live in, with its black shingles, and the green moss that shows how damp they are? its dark, low-*studded* rooms? *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.

2. To set with or as with studs.

Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their harness *studded* all with gold and pearl.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii. 44.

3. To set with protuberant objects of any kind; scatter over with separate things rising above the surface: as, a bay *studded* with islands.

A fine lawn sloped away from it, *studded* with clumps of trees. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 30.

4. To lie scattered over the surface of; be spread prominently about in.

The turf around our pavilion fairly blazes with the splendor of the yellow daisies and crimson poppies that *stud* it. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 22.

**Studded armor**, armor composed of leather, cloth in several thicknesses, or the like, through which are driven metal rivets with large heads, forming studs or bosses.

**stud**[2] (stud), *n.* [< ME. *stood, stod*, < AS. *stōd*, a stud, = OHG. *stuot, stuat, stuota*, a stud, MHG. *stuot, stüt*, a stud, a breeding mare, G. *stute*, a breeding mare (*gestüt*, a stud), = Icel. *stōdh* = Dan. *stod*, a stud, = Sw. *sto*, a mare. Cf. Russ. *stado*, a herd or drove, Lith. *stodas*, a drove of horses. Cf. *steed*.] 1. A number of horses kept for any purpose, especially for breeding or sporting.

He keeps the *stud* (which is to be diminished) because he thinks he ought to support the turf.
*Greville*, Memoirs, July 18, 1830.

2. The place where a stud is kept, especially for breeding; a stud-farm.

In the *studs* of persons of quality in Ireland, where care is taken, . . . we see horses bred of excellent shape.
*Sir W. Temple*, Advancement of Trade in Ireland.

3. A stallion, especially one kept for service in breeding; a stud-horse. [Colloq.] —4. Dogs kept for breeding; a kennel. [U. S.] —**In the stud**, kept for breeding, as a horse or dog.

**stud**[3]†, **studet**, *n.* Middle English forms of *stead*.

**stud-bolt** (stud'bolt), *n.* A bolt with a thread at each end, to be screwed into a fixed part at one end and have a stud or nut screwed on it at the other.

**stud-book** (stud'bůk), *n.* The genealogical register of a stud, especially of horses; a book giving the pedigree of noted or thoroughbred animals, especially horses.

**studdery**† (stud'ėr-i), *n.* [< *stud*[2] + *-ery.*] A place for keeping a stud of horses. *Harrison*, Descrip. of Eng., iii. 1 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

**studding** (stud'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stud*[1], *v.*] In *carp.*, studs or joists collectively, or material for studs or joists.

**studdingsail** (stud'ing-sāl; pron. by sailors stun'sl), *n.* [< *studding*, verbal n. of *stud*[1], support, + *sail;* or else altered from **steadying-sail.*] A sail set beyond the leeches of some of the principal squaresails during a fair wind, very seldom used. Lower studdingsails, either square or three-cornered, are set outside of the leeches of the foresail. Topmast- and topgallant-studdingsails are set outside of the topsail and topgallantsail. They are spread at the head by small yards and at the foot by booms which slide out from the yardarms. Also called *steering-sail*. See cuts under *ringtail*[2] and *ship*. —**Studdingsail-booms**, long poles which slide out and in through boom-irons on the yards. See cut under *ship*.

**studdle** (stud'l), *n.* [< ME. *studdyll, studdul, stodul, stedulle*, < Icel. *studhill*, a prop, stay, upright, stud, dim. of *stodh* (= AS. *studu*, etc.), a prop: see *stud*[1].] 1†. A prop or bar about a loom. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 481.—2. One of the vertical timbers which support the setts in the timbering of a mining-shaft.

**studet**, *n.* See *stud*[3].

**student** (stū'dent), *n.* [= F. *étudiant* = Pr. *estudian* = Sp. *estudiante* = Pg. *estudante* = It. *studiante, studiente, studente* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *student*, a student, < L. *studen(t-)s*, ppr. of *studere*, be eager, zealous, or diligent, apply one's self, study; perhaps (with alteration of *sp-* to *st-*) = Gr. *σπεύδειν*, be eager, hasten. Hence also *study, studious*, etc.] 1. A studious person; one who practises studying or investigation; one given to the study of books or the acquisition of knowledge: as, a *student* of science or of nature.

Keep a gamester from the dice, and a good *student* from his book, and it is wonderful.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 1. 88.

2. A person who is engaged in a course of study, either general or special; one who studies, especially with a view to education of a higher kind; an advanced scholar or pupil: as, an academical or college *student;* a *student* of theology, law, medicine, or art.

A greater degree of gentility is affixed to the character of a *student* in England than elsewhere.
*Goldsmith*, English Clergy.

**Student** or **students' lamp**. See *lamp*[1].

**student-parsnip** (stū'dent-pärs″nip), *n.* See *parsnip*.

**studentry** (stū'dent-ri), *n.* [< *student* + *-ry.*] Students collectively; a body of students. *Kingsley*, Hypatia. [Rare.]

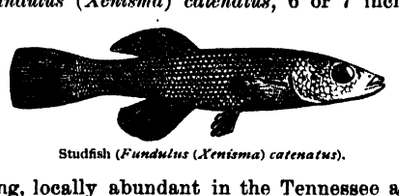
**studentship** (stū'dent-ship), *n.* [< *student* + *-ship.*] 1. The state of being a student. [Rare.] —2. An endowment or foundation for a student; a provision for the maintenance of a person in a course of study.

She [George Eliot] . . . founded to his memory the "George Henry Lewes *studentship*."
*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, XIII. 221.

**studerite** (stö'dėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Bernhard *Studer*, a Swiss geologist (1794–1887).] A mineral from the canton of Valais in Switzerland, closely related to tetrahedrite.

**stud-farm** (stud'färm), *n.* A tract of land devoted to the breeding and rearing of horses.

**studfish** (stud'fish), *n.* A kind of killifish, *Fundulus* (*Xenisma*) *catenatus*, 6 or 7 inches



Studfish (*Fundulus* (*Xenisma*) *catenatus*).

long, locally abundant in the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. It is one of the largest and handsomest of the cyprinodonts. A related species is the spotted studfish, *F.* (*X.*) *stelliſer*, of the Alabama river. These represent a section of the genus with the dorsal fin beginning nearly above the anal.

**stud-flower** (stud'flou″ėr), *n.* A name proposed by Meehan for the plant *Helonias bullata*, translating the specific name.

**stud-groom** (stud'gröm), *n.* A groom (generally the head groom) of a stud. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 782.

**stud-horse** (stud'hôrs), *n.* [< ME. **stodhors*, < AS. *stōdhors* (= Icel. *stōdhhross*), < *stōd*, stud, + *hors*, horse.] A horse kept in the stud for breeding purposes; a stallion.

**studied** (stud'id), *p. a.* 1. Informed or qualified by study; instructed; versed; learned.

The natural man, . . . be he never so great a philosopher, never so well seen in the law, never so sore *studied* in the Scripture, . . . yet he cannot understand the things of the Spirit of God.
*Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 6.

2. Studiously contrived or thought out; premeditated; deliberate: as, a *studied* insult.

The flattering senate
Decrees him divine honours, and to cross it
Were death with *studied* torments.
*Massinger*, Roman Actor, i. 1.

**studiedly** (stud'id-li), *adv.* In a studied manner; with study or deliberation; deliberately. *Life of Mede*, prefixed to his Works, p. 39. (*Latham.*)

**studier** (stud'i-ér), *n.* [< *study*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who studies; an examiner or investigator. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, ix.

**studio** (stū'di-ō), *n.* [< It. *studio*, a study: see *study*.] A room especially arranged for painting, drawing, photographing, or other art-work. It is usually fitted with windows for securing a pure skylight, or light free from cross-reflections, and is so placed, when possible, as to receive light from the north side.

**studious** (stū'di-us), *a.* [= F. *studieux* = Sp. Pg. *estudioso* = It. *studioso*, < L. *studiosus*, eager, assiduous, < *studium*, eagerness, zeal, study: see *study*[1].] 1. Given to study or learning; inclined to learn or investigate; seeking knowledge from books, inquiry, meditation, or by other means: as, a *studious* pupil or investigator; a *studious* reasoner.

Let the *studious* of these things search them in their proper Authors. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 819.

2. Exercising study or careful consideration; attentively mindful or considerate; thoughtful; heedful; intent; assiduous.

I am *studious* to keep the ancient terms.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 157.

One at least *studious* of deserving well.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

3. Manifesting study or deliberation; planned; studied.

But yet be wary in thy *studious* care.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 97.

4. Devoted to or used for the purposes of study; serving as a place of study or contemplation. [Rare.]

Some to the wars, to try their fortune there; . . .
Some to the *studious* universities.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 3. 10.

But let my due feet never fail
To walk the *studious* cloisters pale.
*Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 156.

=**Syn.** 1. *Studious*, *Scholarly*. *Studious* represents a fact in conduct; *scholarly*, a fact in taste or predilection, or a similar result: as, he was very *studious*, but not really of *scholarly* instincts, nor likely ever to produce a *scholarly* treatise.

**studiously** (stū'di-us-li), *adv.* In a studious manner; with reference to study or learning; as a student; in a studied manner; with studious consideration or care; studiedly; heedfully; deliberately: as, to be *studiously* inclined; to investigate a subject *studiously*.

**studiousness** (stū'di-us-nes), *n.* The character of being studious, diligence in study; addictedness to books or investigation.

**Studite** (stū'dīt), *n.* [< LGr. Στουδίτης, < Στουδίος, Studius, a Roman who built a monastery (thence known as the *Studium*) for the order.] A member of the order of Acœmeti. The most famous of the order was St. Theodore the Studite (died 826), confessor against the Iconoclasts and hymnographer.

**studwork** (stud'wėrk), *n.* [< *stud*[1] + *work*.] 1. Brickwork interspaced with studs; construction with alternating bricks and studs. — 2. That which is made or held by means of studs, especially in armor; brigandine-work, jazerant-work, or other process for producing garments of fence by means of ordinary textile fabrics or leather set with studs. See cut under *brigandine*.

**study**[1] (stud'i), *n.*; pl. *studies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *studie*; < ME. *study*, *stody*, *studye*, *studie*, < OF. *estudie*, *estude*, F. *étude* = Sp. *estudio* = Pg. *estudo* = It. *studio*, < L. *studium*, eagerness, zeal, exertion, study, < *studere*, be eager, zealous, or diligent, study: see *student*.] 1. Eagerness; earnestness; zeal. [Obsolete or archaic.]

They do thereby [by the burning of the books] better declare the *study* of their godliness.
*Calvin*, on Acts xix. 19, p. 189 (Calvin Trans. Soc.).

2. Zealous endeavor; studied effort, aim, or purpose; deliberate contrivance or intention.

Men's *study* is set rather to take gifts, and to get of other men's goods, than to give any of their own.
*Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

It is my *study*
To seem despiteful and ungentle to you.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 2. 85.

As touching your Graces diligence and singuller good *studie* and means for the eyde of th Emperors affayres.
*R. Sampson*, To Wolsey (Ellis's Hist. Letters, 3d ser., [I. 354).

This is a cruelty beyond man's *study*.
*Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, iv. 6.

3. The mental effort of understanding, appreciating, and assimilating anything, especially a book; the earnest and protracted examination of a question, by reflection, collection and scrutiny of evidence, and otherwise; the pursuit of learning.

In continuall *studie* and contemplation.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 4.

When the mind with great earnestness, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, considers it on all sides, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas, it is that we call intension or *study*.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xix. 1.

4. An exercise in learning or the pursuit of knowledge; an act or course of intellectual acquisition, as by memorizing words, facts, or principles: as, the actor's *study* was very rapid; also, an effort to gain an understanding of something; a particular course of learning, inquiry, or investigation: as, to pursue the *study* of physics or of a language; to make a *study* of trade, of a case at law, or of a man's life or character.

The chiefe citie is Hamsa, sometime called Tarsus, famous for the *studies* of learning, herein (saith Strabo) surmounting both Athens and Alexandria.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 334.

His [Calvin's] bringing up was in the *study* of the civil law. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

5. That which is studied or to be studied; a branch of learning; a subject of acquired or desired knowledge; a matter for investigation or meditation.

*Studies* serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability.
*Bacon*, Studies (ed. 1887).

The proper *study* of mankind is man.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 2.

'Twas, in truth, a *study*,
To mark his spirit, alternating between
A decent and professional gravity
And an irreverent mirthfulness.
*Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, Int.

Personally I think that Shakespeare is almost the easiest *study*; perhaps because of my being accustomed as a boy to see Shakespeare's plays.
*Lester Wallack*, Scribner's Mag., IV. 720.

6. A state of mental inquiry or cogitation; debate or counsel with one's self; deep meditation; a muse; a quandary.

Pandarus, that in a *stodye* stod,
Er he was war, she tok hym by the hood.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1180.

I haf gret *stody* til I haf tydings fro 3ow.
*Paston Letters*, I 78.

The king of Castile, herewith a little confused, and in a *studie*, said, That can I doe with my honour.
*Bacon*, Hist. Hen VII., p. 224.

7. *Theat.*, one who studies or learns; a studier; specifically, a memorizer of a part for the theater; an actor as a memorizer.

I've got a part of twelve lengths here which I must be up in to-morrow night, and I haven't had time to look at it yet. I'm a confounded quick *study*, that 's one comfort.
*Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxiii.

8. In *music*, a composition, usually instrumental, having something of the instructive and gymnastic purpose of an exercise combined with a certain amount of artistic value; an étude. An elaborate work of this class, combining great technical difficulty with decided artistic interest, is often called a *concert study*.

9. Something done as an exercise in learning, or in special study or observation; specifically, in *art*, a sketch or performance executed as an educational exercise, as a memorandum or record of observations or effects, or as a guide for a finished production: as, the story is a *study* of morbid passion; a *study* of a head for a painting. — 10. A room in a dwelling-house or other building set apart for private study, reading, writing, or any similar occupation; by extension, the private room or office of the master of a house, however it may be used.

Get me a taper in my *study*, Lucius.
*Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 7.

There is a gold wand,
Stands in King Cornwalls *study* windowe.
*Ballad of King Arthur* (Child's Ballads, I. 242).

**Academy study.** See *academy*. — **Brown study.** See *brown*. =**Syn.** 3. Research, inquiry, investigation. — 6. Reflection.

**study**[1] (stud'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *studied*, ppr. *studying*. [< ME. *studyen*, *stodyen*, < OF. *estudier*, F. *étudier* = Sp. *estudiar* = Pg. *estudar* = It. *studiare*, < ML. *studiare*, study, < L. *studium*, eagerness, zeal, study: see *study*[1], *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To exercise the mind in learning; apply one's self to the acquisition of knowledge; acquire knowledge and mental training, as by memorizing words, facts, or principles.

So much, dear liege, I have already sworn:
That is, to live and *study* here three years.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1. 35.

2. To exercise the mind in considering or contriving; deliberate upon or about something; ponder.

Al this maketh me on meteles to *studie*,
And how the preest preuede no pardon to Do-wel.
*Piers Plowman* (C), x. 317.

I found a moral first, and then *studied* for a fable.
*Swift*.

3. To muse; meditate; cogitate; reflect; revolve thoughts or ideas: used absolutely. [Archaic or colloq.]

Which made the butchers of Nottingham
To *study* as they did stand,
Saying, "Surely he is some prodigal."
*Robin Hood and the Butcher* (Child's Ballads, V. 35).

Brer Fox, he come up, en dar lay Brer Rabbit, periently cole en stiff. Brer Fox he look at Brer Rabbit, en he sorter *study*. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, xv.

4. To endeavor studiously or thoughtfully; use studied or careful efforts; be diligent or zealous; plan; contrive: as, to *study* for peace or for the general good.

With that he departed from his moder and yede into a chamber, and be-gan to *stodye* howe he myght spede to go to the kynge Arthur. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 178.

*Study* [give diligence, R. V.] to shew thyself approved unto God. 2 Tim. ii. 15.

5. To prosecute a regular course of study, as that prescribed to prepare one for the exercise of a profession: as, to *study* for the bar, or for the church or ministry. — **To study up**, to make a special study; bring up or refresh one's knowledge by study. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* 1. To seek to learn by memorizing the facts, principles, or words of; apply the mind to learning; store in the memory, either generally or verbatim: as, to *study* a book, a language, history, etc.; to *study* a part in a play or a piece for recitation.

*Kath.* Where did you *study* all this goodly speech?
*Pet.* It is extempore, from my mother-wit.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 264.

2. To seek to ascertain or to learn the particulars of, as by observation or inquiry; make a study of; inquire into; investigate: as, to *study* a man's character or the customs of society; to *study* the geology of a region, or a case of disease.

I'll . . . entertain some score or two of tailors,
To *study* fashions to adorn my body.
*Shak.*, Rich III., i. 2. 258.

3. To consider in detail; deliberate upon; think out: as, to *study* the best way of doing something; to *study* a discourse or a compliment.

I will still *study* some revenge past this.
*B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

4. To regard attentively or discriminatingly; consider as to requirements, character, quality, use, effect, or the like; pay distinguishing attention to: as, to *study* one's own interests; to *study* the effect of one's actions; to *study* a person; to *study* a drapery or a model in art. — 5. To look at musingly, as in a brown study.

He was *studying* the toe of his foot, visible through a rift in his well-worn brogan. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 85.

6. To apply the mind to learning (a specific science or branch of science), especially with the object of preparing for the exercise of a profession: as, the one is *studying* medicine, the other theology. — 7†. To subject to study; carry through a course of learning; educate; instruct.

The State of Avignion, . . . being visited with such of the French Preachers as had been *studied* at Geneva, the people generally became inclined unto Calvin's doctrines.
*Heylin*, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 54. (*Davies.*)

**To study out.** (*a*) To find out by study or consideration; get at the bottom of; unravel: as, to *study out* a person's meaning; he has *studied out* the mystery. (*b*) To think out deliberately; arrange definitely in the mind; determine the details of: as, I have *studied out* a plan; to *study out* a set of rules. — **To study up.** (*a*) To learn by special study or investigation; get up a knowledge of, as for a particular purpose or occasion: as, to *study up* a lawcase, or a subject for an examination; to *study up* routes of travel. (*b*) To seek or get a knowledge of by observation or consideration; observe or reflect upon critically; make up one's mind about: as, to *study up* a person or a man's character; to *study up* arguments or reasons. =**Syn.** 2. To scrutinize, search into. — 3. To reflect upon, meditate, ponder. — 4. To contemplate.

**study**[2] (stud'i), *n.*; pl. *studies* (-iz). Another spelling of *studdy*[1], a variant of *stithy*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**stufa** (stö'fä), *n.*; It. pl. *stufe* (-fe), E. *stufas* (-fäz). [It.] A jet of steam issuing from a fissure of the earth in volcanic regions.

In many volcanic regions jets of steam, called by the Italians *stufas*, issue from fissures at a temperature high above the boiling-point.
*Lyell*, Prin. of Geol. (11th ed.), i. 391.

**stuff** (stuf), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *stuffe*; < ME. *stuf*, *stuff*, *stuffe* (= D. LG. Dan. *stof* = G. Sw. *stoff*; ML. *estoffa*), < OF. *estoffe*, F. *étoffe* = Sp. Pg. *estofa*, quilted stuff, = It. *stoffa*, < L. *stuppa* (ML. prob. also Germanized **stuppfa*, *stuffa*), earlier *stupa*, the coarse part of flax hards, tow: see *stupe*[1]. Cf. *stop*. The sense o.

the L. word is better preserved in the verb *stuff*, cram: see *stuff, stop, v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** Substance or material in some definite state, form, or situation; any particular kind, mass, or aggregation of matter or things; material in some distinct or limited sense, whether raw, or wrought or to be wrought into form.

Of suche a *stuffe* as easy is to fynde
Is best to bilde.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

The wit and mind of man, if it work upon matter, . . . worketh according to the *stuff*.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 44.

The breccia, too, is quite comparable to moraine *stuff*.
*J. Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 4.

The stiff upstanding of fine young *stuff*, hazel, ash, and so on, tapering straight as a fishing-rod, and knobbing out on either side with scarcely controllable bulges.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Cripps, the Carrier, xxiv.

**2.** Incorporeal or psychical substance of some special kind; that which arises from or constitutes mind, character, or quality; any immaterial effluence, influence, principle, or essence. See *mind-stuff*.

Yet do I hold it very *stuff* o' the conscience
To do no contrived murder. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 2.

As soon as my soul enters into heaven, I shall be able to say to the angels, I am of the same *stuff* as you, spirit and spirit. *Donne*, Sermons, xii.

Do not squander time; for that is the *stuff* which life is made of. *Franklin*, Way to Wealth, § 1.

The spirit of Ximenes was of too stern a *stuff* to be so easily extinguished by the breath of royal displeasure.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

**3.** Goods; possessions in a general sense; baggage: now chiefly in the phrase *household stuff*.

Assemblit were sone the same in the fight,
And restorit full stithly the *stuff* of the Grekes.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5775.

I will not stay to-night for all the town;
Therefore away, to get our *stuff* aboard.
*Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 4. 162.

I have good *household stuff*, though I say it, both brass and pewter, linens and woollens. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 324.

**4.** Something made up, or prepared or designed, for some specific use. (*a*) Woven material; a textile fabric of any kind; specifically, a woolen fabric.

At my little mercer's in Lumbard Street, . . . and there cheapened some *stuffs* to hang my room.
*Pepys*, Diary, II. 434.

(*b*) A preparation of any kind to be swallowed, as food, drink, or medicine.

I . . . did compound for her
A certain *stuff*, which, being ta'en, would cease
The present power of life.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 255.

(*c*) Ready money; cash; means in general. [Colloq.]

But has she got the *stuff*, Mr. Fag? is she rich, hey?
*Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 1.

(*d*) A preparation or composition for use in some industrial process or operation. Among the many things technically known as *stuff* in this sense are (1) ground paper-stock ready for use, the material before the final preparation being called *half-stock;* (2) the composition of tallow with various oils, wax, etc. (also called *dubbing*), used in a hot state by curriers to fill the pores of leather; (3) the similar composition of turpentine, tallow, etc., with which the masts, sides, and other parts of wooden ships are smeared for preservation; (4) the mixture of alum and salt used by bakers for whitening bread. For others, see phrases below.

**5.** Unwrought matter; raw material to be worked over, or to be used in making or producing something: as, bread*stuffs* (see *bread-stuff*); food*stuff;* rough *stuff* (for carpenters' use); the vein-*stuff* of mines.

The *stuff*, i. e., the mixed ore, veinstone, and country rock, having been cleansed, it is now possible to make a separation by hand. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 463.

**6.** Refuse or useless material; that which is to be rejected or cast aside; in *mining*, attle or rubbish. Hence—**7.** Intellectual trash or rubbish; foolish or irrational expression; fustian; twaddle: often in the exclamatory phrase *stuff and nonsense!*

A Deal of such *Stuff* they sung to the deaf Ocean.
*N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 278.

**8†.** Supply or amount of something; stock; provision; quantity; extent; vigor.

That they leve resonable *stuff* [of fuel] upon the bak fro spryng to spryng, to serue the pouere people of penyworthes and halfpeny worthez in the neep sesons.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 425.

I have but easy *stuffe* of money withinne me, for so meche as the seison of the yer is not yet growen.
*Paston Letters*, I. 61.

**Clear stuff**, in *carp.*, boards free from imperfections such as knots, wind-shakes, and ring-hearts.—**Coarse stuff**, in *building*, a mixture of lime and hair used in the first coat and floating of plastering.—**Fine, free, inch stuff.** See the qualifying words.—**Gaged stuff.** Same as *gage-stuff.*—**Quarter stuff**, in *carp.* See *quarter-stuff.*—**Red stuff**, a watchmakers' name for crocus, or oxid-of-iron powder.—**Small stuff** (*naut.*). See *small.*—**The real stuff.** See *real*¹.—**Touching-stuff**, in *aquatint engraving*, a composition of the ashes of cork, ivory-black, and gall with treacle, made into a ball, and used with water for touching up the dark parts of the plate.—**White stuff**, a gilders' composition, formed of size and whiting, used in forming a surface over wood that is to be gilded.

**II.** *a.* Made of stuff, especially of light woolen fabric.—**Stuff gown**, a gown made of stuff, as distinguished from one of finer material, as silk; especially, in legal phraseology, the gown of a junior barrister; hence, in England, a junior barrister, or one under the rank of queen's counsel.

There she sat, . . . in her brown *stuff gown*, her check apron, white handkerchief, and cap.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvi.

**Stuff hat**, a hat made in imitation of beaver, the fur of various animals being applied to a foundation which is rendered water-proof by the application of varnish.

**stuff** (stuf), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *stuffe;* < ME. *stuffen;* from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fill with any kind of stuff or loose material; cram full; load to excess; crowd with something: as, to *stuff* the ears with cotton.

If you will go, I will *stuff* your purses full of crowns.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 146.

**2.** Specifically, to fill with stuffing or packing; cram the cavity of with material suitable for the special use or occasion: as, to *stuff* a cushion or a bedtick; to *stuff* a turkey or a leg of veal for roasting.—**3.** To cause to appear stuffed; puff or swell out; distend. [Rare.]

Lest the gods for sin
Should with a swelling dropsy *stuff* thy skin.
*Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 278.

**4.** To fill the prepared skin of (an animal), for the purpose of restoring and preserving its natural form and appearance: the process includes wiring and mounting. See *taxidermy* and *stuffing*, *n.*, 3.

A few *stuffed* animals (as the Rector was fond of natural history) added to the impressive character of the apartment. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxii.

**5.** Figuratively, to fill, cram, or crowd with something of an immaterial nature: as, to *stuff* a poem with mawkish sentiment.

Well *stuffed* with all maner of goodnesse.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6378.

You have a learnèd head, *stuff* it with libraries.
*Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

**6.** To use as stuffing or filling; dispose of by crowding, cramming, or packing.

Put them [roses] into . . . a glass with a narrow mouth, *stuffing* them close together. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 365.

A woman was busy making a clearance of such articles as she could *stuff* away in corners and behind chairs.
*Chambers's Jour.*, LV. 42.

**7.** To constitute a filling for; be crowded into; occupy so as to fill completely.

With inward arms the dire machine they load,
And iron bowels *stuff* the dark abode.
*Dryden*, Æneid, ii. 26.

**8.** To apply stuff to; treat with stuff, in some technical sense. See *stuff*, *n.*, 4 (*d*) (2).

Ordinarily the hand process of *stuffing* leather is accomplished after rolling the sides into bundles with the grain side in, and softening them by treating or beating.
*C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 409.

**9†.** To stock or supply; provide with a quota or outfit; furnish; replenish.

He *stuffed* alle castelle
Wyth armyre & vytelle.
*Arthur* (ed. Furnivall), l. 549.

Stithe shippes & stoure *stuffet* with vitell,
All full vpon flote with fyne pepull in.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2748.

The same nyght I cam to Placiencia or Plesaunce; ther I *stuffed* me wt wyne and bred and other caseles as me thowght necessary for me at that tyme.
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 5.

**10.** To deceive with humorous intent; gull. [Colloq.]—**To stuff a ballot-box**, to thrust into a ballot-box surreptitiously fraudulent ballots, or any ballots which have not actually been cast by legal voters. [U. S.]—**To stuff out**, to fill round, or puff out; swell to the full; distend; expand.

*Stuffs out* his vacant garments with his form.
*Shak.*, K. John, iii. 4. 97.

**II.** *intrans.* To eat greedily; play the glutton.

He longed to lay him down upon the shelly bed, and *stuff;* He had often eaten oysters, but had never had enough.
*W. S. Gilbert*, Etiquette.

**stuff-chest** (stuf'chest), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a vat in which the pulp is mixed preparatory to molding.

**stuffed** (stuft), *p. a.* **1.** Filled with or as with stuffing.—**2.** Having the nose obstructed, as during a cold.

I am *stuffed*, cousin; I cannot smell.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4. 64.

**3.** In *bot.*, filled with a cottony web or spongy mass which is distinct from the walls: said of stems of fungi.

**stuff-engine** (stuf'en″jin), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a pulp-grinder.

**stuffer** (stuf'ėr), *n.* [< *stuff* + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who stuffs, or does anything called stuffing: as, a bird-*stuffer;* a ballot-box *stuffer.*—**2.** That which stuffs; specifically, a machine or an instrument for performing any stuffing operation: as, a sausage-*stuffer;* a *stuffer* for horse-collars.

They [tomatoes] fall into the hopper, and are fed by the *stuffer*, a cylinder worked by a treadle, into the can.
*Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 445.

**stuff-gownsman** (stuf'gounz″man), *n.* A junior barrister; a stuff gown. See *stuff, a.*

**stuffiness** (stuf'i-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or property of being stuffy, close, or musty: as, the *stuffiness* of a room.—**2.** The condition of being stuffed, or stuffed up, as by a cold. [Rare.]

As soon as one [cold] has departed with the usual final stage of *stuffiness*, another presents itself.
*George Eliot*, in Cross, II. xii.

**stuffing** (stuf'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stuff*, *v.*] **1.** The material used for filling a cushion, a mattress, a horse-collar, the skin of a bird or other animal, etc.

Your titles are not writ on posts,
Or hollow statues which the best men are,
Without Promethean *stuffings* reached from heaven!
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

**2.** In *cookery*, seasoned or flavored material, such as bread-crumbs, chestnuts, mashed potatoes, or oysters, used for filling the body of a fowl, or the hollow from which a bone has been taken in a joint of meat, before cooking, to keep the whole in shape, and to impart flavor.

Ridley, a little of the *stuffing*. It 'll make your hair curl.
*Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

Geese and ducks to be freighted hereafter with savoury *stuffing*. *Lemon*, Wait for the End, I. 14.

**3.** The art or operation of filling and mounting the skin of an animal; taxidermy. Two main methods of stuffing are distinguished as *soft* and *hard*. In the former the skin is wired, or otherwise fixed on an internal framework, and cotton or tow is introduced, bit by bit, till the desired form is secured. In the latter a solid mass of tow, shaped like the animal, is introduced within the skin, which is then molded upon this artificial body. Hard stuffing is usually practised upon birds.

**4.** A filling of indifferent or superfluous material for the sake of extension, as in a book; padding.

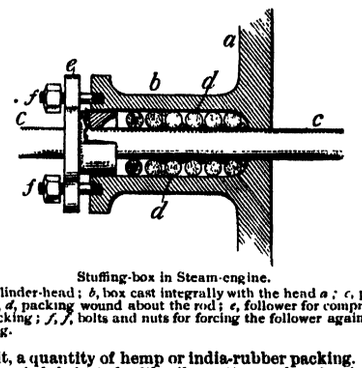
If these topics be insufficient habitually to supply what compositors call the requisite *stuffing*, . . . recourse is to be had to reviews.
*W. Taylor*, in Robberds's Memoir, I. 425. (*Davies.*)

**5.** A mixture of fish-oil and tallow rubbed into leather to soften it and render it supple and water-proof. *E. H. Knight.*

The leather to receive grease or *stuffing* is usually placed in a rotating drum or wheel. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 410.

**6.** The wooden wedges or folds of paper used to wedge the plates of a comb-cutter's saw into the two grooves in the stock.—**Rough stuffing**, a composition of yellow ocher, white lead, varnish, and japan, used as a groundwork in painting carriages.

**stuffing-box** (stuf'ing-boks), *n.* In *mach.*, a contrivance for securing a steam-, air-, or water-tight joint when it is required to pass a movable rod out of a vessel or into it. It consists of a close box cast round the hole through which the rod passes, in which is laid, around the rod and in contact




Stuffing-box in Steam-engine.

*a*, cylinder-head; *b*, box cast integrally with the head *a*; *c*, piston-rod; *d*, *d*, packing wound about the rod; *e*, follower for compressing the packing; *f*, *f*, bolts and nuts for forcing the follower against the packing.

with it, a quantity of hemp or india-rubber packing. This packing is lubricated with oily matter, and a ring is then placed on the top of it and pressed down by screws, so as to squeeze the packing into every crevice. The stuffing-box is used in steam-engines, in pumps, on the shaft of a screw steamer where it passes through the stern, etc. Also called *packing-box.*—**Lantern stuffing-box**, a long stuffing-box with tightening-bolts, used in some marine engines. *E. H. Knight.*

**stuffing-brush** (stuf'ing-brush), *n.* A stiff brush for rubbing stuffing into leather.

**stuffing-machine** (stuf'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *tanning* and *currying*, a machine for working stuffing into leather.

**stuffing-wheel** (stuf'ing-hwēl), *n.* In *tanning*, a stuffing-machine in which leather is worked with stuffing in a revolving hollow drum, the

heat being variously applied by a steam-jacket, an internal steam-coil, or (now rarely) by direct admission of steam into the drum.

**stuffy** (stuf'i), *a.* [< *stuff* + *-y*1.] 1. Close, as if from being stuffed and unaired; musty from closeness; oppressive to the head or lungs.

The huts let in the frost in winter and the heat in summer, and were at once *stuffy* and draughty.
*Mrs. J. H. Ewing*, Short Life, ii.

2. Stuffed out; fat: said of a person. [Prov. Eng.]—3. Affected as if by stuffing; muffled: said of the voice or speech.

Why, this was Mrs. Vangilt herself; her own *stuffy* voice, interspersed with the familiar coughs and gasps.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 548.

4. Made of good stuff; stout; resolute; mettlesome. [Scotch.]—5. Angry; sulky; obstinate. [Colloq., U. S.]

**stuggy** (stug'i), *a.* [A dial. var. of *stoggy, stocky.*] Stocky; thick-set; stout. [Devonshire, Eng.]

We are of a thickset breed. . . . Like enough, we could meet them, man for man, . . . and show them what a cross-buttock means, because we are so *stuggy*.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, v.

**stuket**, *n.* An old spelling of *stuck*4.

**stull**1 (stul), *n.* [Prob. < G. *stolle*, < MHG. *stolle*, OHG. *stollo*, a support, prop, post. Cf. *stool, stulm.*] In *mining*, a heavy timber secured in an excavation, and especially in the stopes. On the stulls rests the lagging, and they together form the support for the attic, or deads, which is left in the mine partly to keep the excavation from falling together and partly to avoid the expense of raising worthless rock.

**stull**2 (stul), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A luncheon; also, a large piece of bread, cheese, or other eatable. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stulp**† (stulp), *n.* [E. dial. also *stolp, stoup, stoop*4; early mod. E. *stoulpe;* < ME. *stulpe, stolpe,* < Icel. *stölpi* = Sw. Dan. *stolpe* = MD. *stolpe*, a post, pillar. Cf. *stull*1.] A short stout post of wood or stone set in the ground for any purpose.

But III foote high on *stulpes* must ther be
A floor for hem.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

**stultification** (stul"ti-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *stultificare*, turn into foolishness (see *stultify*), + *-ation.*] The act of stultifying, or the state of being stultified. *Imp. Dict.*

**stultifier** (stul'ti-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *stultify* + *-er*1.] One who or that which stultifies.

**stultify** (stul'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stultified*, ppr. *stultifying.* [< LL. *stultificare*, turn into foolishness, < L. *stultus*, foolish, silly, + *facere*, make.] 1. To make or cause to appear foolish; reduce to foolishness or absurdity: used of persons or things.

We stick at technical difficulties. I think there never was a people so choked and *stultified* by forms
*Emerson*, Affairs in Kansas.

Mythologists . . . contrived . . . to *stultify* the mythology they professed to explain.
*E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 252.

2. To look upon as a fool; regard as foolish. [Rare.]

The modern sciolist *stultifies* all understandings but his own, and that which he regards as his own.
*Hazlitt.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**To stultify one's self.** (*a*) To deny, directly or by implication, what one has already asserted; expose one's self to the charge of self-contradiction. (*b*) In *law*, to allege one's own insanity.

**stultiloquence** (stul-til'ō-kwens), *n.* [< L. *stultiloquentia*, foolish talk, babbling, < *stultiloquen(t-)s*, equiv. to *stultiloquus*, talking foolishly: see *stultiloquent.*] Foolish or stupid talk; senseless babble. *Bailey*, 1731.

**stultiloquent** (stul-til'ō-kwent), *a.* [< L. **stultiloquen(t-)s*, equiv. to *stultiloquus*, talking foolishly, < *stultus*, foolish, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, talk, speak.] Given to stultiloquence, or foolish talk. *Imp. Dict.*

**stultiloquently** (stul-til'ō-kwent-li), *adv.* In a stultiloquent manner; with foolish talk.

**stultiloquy** (stul-til'ō-kwi), *n.* [< L. *stultiloquium*, foolish talking, < *stultiloquus*, talking foolishly: see *stultiloquent.*] Foolish talk; silly babbling. [Rare.]

What they call facetiousness and pleasant wit is indeed to all wise persons a mere *stultiloquy*, or talking like a fool. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 741.

**stultyt**, *a.* [< L. *stultus*, foolish.] Foolish; stupid.

Shall fire ben blamed for it brend a foole naturally by his own *stulty* wit in stering?
*Testament of Love*, ii. (*Richardson.*)

**stum** (stum), *n.* [Also dial. *stoom;* < D. *stom*, unfermented wine, must, < *stom*, mute, quiet, = OS. *stum* = MLG. *stum*, LG. *stumm* = OHG. MHG. *stumm*, G. *stumm* = Sw. Dan. *stum*, dumb, mute; akin to *stem*3, *v.*, *stammer.* Cf. F. *vin muet*, 'mute wine.'] Unfermented or partly fermented grape-juice. Specifically—(*a*) Must which has not yet begun to ferment. (*b*) Must the fermentation of which has been checked by some ingredient mixed with it.

Let our wines without mixture or *stum* be all fine,
Or call up the master, and break his dull noddle.
*B. Jonson*, Leges Convivales, v.

**stum** (stum), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stummed*, ppr. *stumming.* [Also *stoom;* < D. *stommen;* from the noun: see *stum*, *n.*] 1. To prevent from fermenting; operate upon (wine) in a manner to prevent after-fermentation in casks. A common method is, before filling them, to burn sulphur in the casks with the bung-holes stopped. The sulphur is coated upon a linen rag, lighted, and then dropped in through the bung-hole, which is thereupon immediately closed. The wood of the cask is thus saturated with sulphur dioxid, which destroys all the germs of fermentation contained in it, and when the wine is put in a minute portion of the sulphur dioxid is dissolved in the liquor. Sodium sulphite added to wine in small quantity produces a similar result. Salicylic acid in minute quantity also prevents after-fermentation. A few drops of oil of mustard or a little mustard-seed dropped into wine will also stum it.

When you with High-Dutch Heeren dine,
Expect false Latin and *stum'd* Wine.
*Prior*, Upon a Passage in Scaligeriana.

We *stum* our wines to renew their spirits.
*Sir J. Floyer.*

2. To fume with sulphur or brimstone, as a cask. [Prov. Eng.]

**stumble** (stum'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stumbled*, ppr. *stumbling.* [< ME. *stumblen, stomblen, stumlen, stummelen, stomelen, stomelin* = MD. *stomelen*, D. *stommelen*, stumble, = OHG. *stumbalōn*, bustle, = Sw. dial. *stambla, stammla, stomla* = Norw. *stumbla*, stumble, falter; a var. of *stummer*, q. v., and ult. of *stammer.* Cf. *stump.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To slip or trip in moving on the feet; make a false step; strike the foot, or miss footing, so as to stagger or fall.

He made the kynge Rion for to *stomble*, that was sory for his brasen malle that he hadde so loste.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 339.

If my horse had happened to *stumble*, he had fallen downe with me. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 89.

*Stumbling* at every obstacle . . . left in the path, he at last . . . attained a terrace extending in front of the Place of Fairladies. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. xv.

2. To move or act unsteadily or in a staggering manner; trip in doing or saying anything; make false steps or blunders, as from confusion or inattention: as, to *stumble* through a performance.

Fray Inocencio, who was terribly frightened at speaking to so great a personage, grew pale and *stumbled* in his speech. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 351.

3. To take a false step or be staggered mentally or morally; trip, as against a stumbling-block; find an occasion of offense; be offended or tempted.

He that loveth his brother abideth in the light, and there is none occasion of *stumbling* in him. 1 John ii. 10.

This Article of God's sending his Son into the World, which they seem most to *stumble* at.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. ix.

4. To come accidentally or unexpectedly; chance; happen; light: with *on* or *upon.*

Chance sometimes, in experimenting, maketh us to *stumble upon* somewhat which is new.
*Bacon*, Praise of Knowledge (ed. 1887).

*On* what evil day
Has he then *stumbled?*
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 415.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To cause to stumble; cause to trip; stagger; trip up.

False and dazzling fires to *stumble* men.
*Milton*, Divorce, ii. 3.

2. To puzzle; perplex; embarrass; nonplus; confound. [Archaic.]

One thing more *stumbles* me in the very foundation of this hypothesis. *Locke.*

We do not wonder he [President Edwards] was *stumbled* with this difficulty, for it is simply fatal to his theory.
*Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 616.

**stumble** (stum'bl), *n.* [< *stumble, v.*] 1. The act of stumbling; a trip in walking or running.

He would have tripped at the upward step. . . . Then he apologized for his little *stumble*.
*Trollope*, Last Chron. of Barset, xlix.

2. A blunder; a failure; a false step.

One *stumble* is enough to deface the character of an honourable life. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**stumbler** (stum'blėr), *n.* [< ME. *stumlere, stomelare;* < *stumble* + *-er*1.] One who stumbles, in any sense. *G. Herbert*, Church Porch.

**stumbling-block** (stum'bling-blok), *n.* Any cause of stumbling or failing; that which presents itself as a difficulty in one's way; a hindrance or obstruction, physically or morally; an offense or temptation.

We preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a *stumbling-block*, and unto the Greeks foolishness. 1 Cor. i. 23.

Indeed this [coasting trade-wind] was the great *stumbling Block* that we met with in running from the Gallapagos Islands for the Island Cocos.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 15.

**stumblingly** (stum'bling-li), *adv.* In a stumbling or blundering manner.

I . . . marvel . . . that wee in this cleare age make so *stumblingly* after him [Chaucer].
*Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie, p. 62.

**stumbling-stone** (stum'bling-stōn), *n.* Same as *stumbling-block.*

This *stumblingstone* we hope to take away.
*T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

**stumbly** (stum'bli), *a.* [< *stumble* + *-y*1.] Liable to stumble; given to stumbling. [Rare.]

The miserable horses of the peasants are awfully slow and very *stumbly*. *The Century*, XL. 570.

**stummel** (stum'el), *n.* The short part of a tobacco-pipe, consisting of the pipe-bowl and a short section of the stem or a socket for the attachment of a stem or mouthpiece. *Heyl*, U. S. Import Duties (1889), iii. 95.

**stummer** (stum'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *stomeren* = Icel. Norw. *stumra* = Dan. *stumre*, stumble; cf. *stumble* and *stammer.*] To stumble. [Prov. Eng.]

**stump** (stump), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stompe;* < ME. *stumpe, stompe* = MD. *stompe*, D. *stomp* = OHG. *stumph*, MHG. G. *stumpf* = Icel. *stumpr* = Dan. Sw. *stump*, a stump, = Lith. *stambras*, a stump; Skt. *stambha*, a post, stem. Cf. *stub.*] **I.** *n.* 1. The truncated lower end of a tree or large shrub; the part of a vegetable trunk or stem of some size left rooted in the ground when the main part falls or is cut down; after eradication, the stub with the attached roots; used absolutely, the stub of a tree: as, the *stump* of an oak; cabbage-*stumps;* to clear a field of *stumps.*

Their courtly figures, seated on the *stump*
Of an old yew, their favorite resting-place.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

They disposed themselves variously on *stumps* and boulders, and sat expectant. *Bret Harte*, Tennessee's Partner.

2. A truncated part of anything extended in length; that part which remains after the main or more important part has been removed; a stub: as, the *stump* of a limb; the *stump* of a tooth; a cigar-*stump.*

The *stumpe* of Dagon, whose head and hands were cut off by his fall. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 30.

A Gauntlet of hot Oil was clapped upon the *stump* [of an amputated arm], to stanch the Blood.
*Howell*, Letters, I. i. 18.

3. *pl.* Legs: as, to stir one's *stumps.* [Colloq.]

How should we bustle forward? give some counsel
How to bestir our *stumps* in these cross ways.
*B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iii. 1.

4. A post. [Prov. Eng.]—5. One of the three posts constituting a wicket in the game of cricket. They are called respectively the *leg-stump* (next to which the batsman stands), *middle stump*, and *off-stump.* Their lower ends are pointed so as to be easily driven into the ground; the height at which they stand when fixed is 27 inches, and the width of the three, including the space between them, 8 inches. The top of each stump is grooved, and in the grooves the two small pieces of wood called *bails*, each 4 inches long, are laid from stump to stump.

6. A rubbing instrument used for toning the lights and shades of crayon- or charcoal-drawings, and sometimes for softening or broadening the lines of pencil-drawings and for applying solid tints with powdered colors. It is a short thick roll of paper or soft leather, or a bar of india-rubber, pointed at both ends.—7. In a lock, a projection on which a dog, fence, or tumbler rests. Sometimes it is introduced to prevent the improper retraction of the bolt, and sometimes to guide a moving part.—8. A place or an occasion of popular political oratory; a political rostrum or platform; hence, partizan public speaking; popular advocacy of a cause: as, to take the *stump*, or go on the *stump*, for a candidate. This meaning of the word arose from the frequent early use in the United States of a tree stump as a rostrum in open-air political meetings. It does not necessarily convey a derogatory implication.

Superficial politicians on the *stump* still talk of the Gladstonian policy of 1886 as if it existed in 1889.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 748.

9. In *coal-mining*, a small pillar of coal left between the gangway or airway and the breasts to protect these passages; any small pillar. *Penn. Surv. Gloss.*—10. A blunted sound; a

sound which seems to be suddenly cut off or stopped; a thud. [Rare.]

Far up the valley the distant *stump* of a musket-shot reaches our ears. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 899.

11. A challenge or defiance to do something considered impracticable, very difficult, or very daring—that is, something to stump the person attempting it. [Colloq., U. S.]

The reason for this little freak was a *stump* on the part of some musicians, because . . . it was not supposed he could handle a baton. He did it. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIV. 4.

12. In *entom.*, a very short vein or nervure of the wing, arising from another vein, and suddenly ending without emitting branches.—**13.** Of worms, a foot-stump. See *parapodium*, 1.—**To start a vessel from the stump.** See *start*[1].—**Up a stump**, stumped; nonplussed; "up a tree."

**II.** *a.* 1. Stumped; stumpy; truncated; like a stump or stub: as, a dog with a *stump* tail.

A heavie *stompe* leg of wood to go withall. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 127.

2. Of or pertaining to the stump in the political sense: as, a *stump* speech or speaker; *stump* eloquence.

The florid eloquence of his [Lincoln's] *stump* speeches. *The Century*, XXXIX. 575.

**Stump tracery**, in *arch.*, a name for a late German variety of interpenetrating medieval Pointed tracery, in which the molded bar is represented as contorted and passing through itself at intervals, and cut off short so as to form a stump after every such interpenetration.

**stump** (stump), *v.* [Also *stomp*; < *stump*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To truncate; lop; reduce to a stump.

Around the *stumped* top soft mosse did grow. *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, ii. 59.

2. To strike unexpectedly and sharply, as the foot or toes, against something fixed; stub: as, to *stump* one's toe against a stone. [Colloq.]—**3.** To bring to a halt by obstacle or impediment; block the course of; stall; foil: of American origin, from the obstruction to vehicles offered by stumps left in a cleared tract without a road. [Colloq.]

Be inventive. Cultivate the creative side of your brain. Don't be *stumped*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 337.

Uncle Sam himself confesses that he can do everything but enjoy himself. That, he admits, *stumps* him. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 977.

Hence—**4.** To challenge or dare to do something difficult, dangerous, or adventurous. [Colloq., U. S.]

In some games . . . younger children are commanded, or older ones *stumped* or dared, to do dangerous things, like walking a picket fence or a high roof. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, III. 66.

**5.** To make stump speeches in or to; ~~canvass~~ or address with stump oratory: as, to *stump* a county or a constituency. [Colloq.]—**6.** In *cricket*: (*a*) To knock down a stump or the stumps of.

A herd of boys with clamour bowl'd,
And *stump'd* the wicket. *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

(*b*) To put (a batsman) out by knocking down his wicket with the ball when, in an attempt to hit the ball, he has gone off the ground allotted to him: sometimes with *out*: as, he was *stumped*, or *stumped out*. Hence—**7.** To defeat; impoverish; ruin.

Don't you know our history?—haven't you heard, my dear fellow, we are *stumped*? *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, xiv.

[He] had shrunk his "weak means," and was *stump'd* and "hard up." *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 47.

**8.** To pay on the spot; plank down; hand over: generally with *up*. [Slang.]

My trusty old crony,
Do *stump up* three thousand once more as a loan.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 48.

How much is the captain going to *stump up*?
*R. D. Blackmore*, Christowell, I. xxiii.

**9.** In *art*, to use a stump upon; tone or modify by the application of a stump: as, to *stump* a crayon- or charcoal-drawing.—**10.** In *hat-making*, to stretch out (a felted wool hat) after the operation of washing, and prior to drying.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To walk stiffly, heavily, or noisily, as if on stumps or wooden legs.

He rose from his seat, *stumped* across the room. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

The guard picks him off the coach-top and sets him on his legs, and they *stump* off into the bar. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

2. To make stump speeches; conduct electioneering by public speaking; make harangues from the stump. See *stump*, *n.*, 8. [Colloq.]

There will be a severe contest between the Conservatives, who are *stumping* vigorously, and Mr. —— and the Republicans. *The Nation*, VI. 242.

**To stump it.** (*a*) To take to flight; run off. [Slang.]

*Stump it*, my cove; that 's a Bow-street runner. *Bulwer*, Night and Morning, ii. 2.

(*b*) To travel about making stump speeches. [Colloq.]

**stumpage** (stum'pāj), *n.* [< *stump* + *-age*.] 1. Standing timber; timber-trees collectively, as in a particular tract of forest, with reference to their value for cutting or stumping, independently of that of the land. [U. S.]

No forest lands are to be sold, but the *stumpage* on them may be disposed of in the discretion of the commissioner of forests. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 98.

2. A tax levied in some of the United States on the amount and value of timber cut for commercial purposes.

**stumper** (stum'pėr), *n.* [< *stump* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which stumps, in any sense.

"How many legs has a caterpillar got?" I need hardly add that the question was a *stumper* to the good bishop. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 117.

**stump-extractor** (stump'eks-trak″tor), *n.* 1. A tool or appliance for removing the stumps of trees in clearing woodland. They range from a simple hand-lever and cant-hook to frames and tripods or strong four-wheel carriages bearing a screw, toggle-joint, tackle, or windlass operated by hand- or horse-power. Also called *stump-puller*.

2. A dental instrument for extracting the stumps of teeth.

**stumpiness** (stum'pi-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being stumpy.

**stump-joint** (stump'joint), *n.* A form of joint in which the ends or stumps of the parts joined rest against each other when in line, and permit movement in but one direction, as the joint of the common carpenters' rule. See cut under *rule-joint*.

**stump-puller** (stump'pùl″ėr), *n.* Same as *stump-extractor*, 1.

**stump-tailed** (stump'tāld), *a.* Having a short stumpy tail; bobtailed; curtal.

**stump-tree** (stump'trē), *n.* The Kentucky coffee-tree, *Gymnocladus Canadensis*: so called from its lack of small branches. See cut under *Gymnocladus*. *Fallows.*

**stumpy** (stum'pi), *a.* [< *stump* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *stubby*.] 1. Abounding with stumps of trees.

We were shaving *stumpy* shores, like that at the foot of Madrid bend. *S. L. Clemens*, Life on the Mississippi, p. 134.

2. Having the character or appearance of a stump; short and thick; stubby; stocky.

A pair of *stumpy* bow-legs supported his squat, unwieldy figure. *Poe*, King Pest.

A thick-set, *stumpy* old copy of Richard Baxter's "Holy Commonwealth." *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 15.

**stumpy** (stum'pi), *n.* [< *stump*, *v. t.*, 8.] Ready money; cash. [Slang.]

Down with the *stumpy*; a tizzy for a pot of half-and-half. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, ii. (*Davies.*)

**stun**[1] (stun), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stunned*, ppr. *stunning*. [< ME. *stonien*, *stownien*, < AS. *stunian*, make a din; cf. Icel. *stynja*, Sw. *stöna*, Dan. *stönne*, D. *stenen* (> G. *stöhnen*), groan (Icel. *stynr*, etc., a groan); AS. pret. *ā-sten* for **ā-stæn*, implying an orig. strong verb **stenan*; OBulg. *stenja*, Russ. *stenatĭ*, Lith. *steneti*, Gr. στένειν, groan; Skt. √ *stan*, sound, thunder. Hence the dial. or obs. var. *stound*[3]; also in comp. *astun*, *astound*, *astony*, *astonish*, etc., with variations due in part to confusion with other words: see the words cited.] 1. To strike the ears of rudely, as it were by blows of sound; shock the hearing or the sense of; stupefy or bewilder by distracting noise.

We were *stunned* with these confused noises. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 254.

Tho' Shouts of Thunder loud afflict the Air.
*Stun* the Birds now releas'd, and shake the Ivʼry Chair.
*Prior*, Solomon, iii.

2. To strike with stupor physically, as by a blow or violence of any kind; deprive of consciousness or strength.

So was he *stound* with stroke of her huge taile.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 29.

The giddy ship betwixt the winds and tides,
Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
*Stunn'd* with the different blows.
*Dryden*, Cym. and Iph., l. 341.

3. To benumb; stupefy; deaden.

That she [the cramp-fish] not onely stayes them in the Deep,
But *stuns* their sense, and luls them fast a-sleep.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

The assailants, . . . *stunned* by the furious, unexpected, and multiplied nature of the resistance offered, could hardly stand to their arms. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxxvi.

The little weak infant soul, which had just awakened in her, had been crushed and *stunned* in its very birth-hour. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxviii.

4. To strike with astonishment; astound; amaze.

At the sight, therefore, of this River the Pilgrims were much *stunned*. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

The multitude, unacquainted with the best models, are captivated by whatever *stuns* and dazzles them. *Macaulay*, Madame D'Arblay.

**stun**[1] (stun), *n.* [< *stun*[1], *v.* Cf. *stound*[2].] A stroke; a shock; a stupefying blow, whether physical or mental; a stunning effect.

With such a *stun*
Came the amazement that, absorb'd in it,
He saw not fiercer wonders. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

The electrical *stun* is a *stun* too quickly applied to be painful. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIII. 200.

**stun**[2] (stun), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *marble-working*, one of the deep marks made by coarse particles of sand getting between the saw-blade and the side of the kerf. *O. Byrne.*

**stundt**, *n.* See *stound*[1].

**stung** (stung). Preterit and past participle of *sting*[1].

**stunk** (stungk). Preterit and past participle of *stink*.

**stunner** (stun'ėr), *n.* [< *stun*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which stuns, or excites astonishment; a person, an action, or a thing that astounds or amazes. [Colloq.]

I am busy working a cap for you, dear aunty, . . . and I think when finished [it] will be quite a *stunner*. *E. B. Ramsay*, Scottish Life and Character, iv.

**stunning** (stun'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stun*[1], *v.*] The act or condition expressed by the verb *stun*; stupefaction.

They [symptoms of pathological collapse] appear in succession, and run from a condition of *stunning* or partial torpor into a state of general insensibility. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 98.

**stunning** (stun'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *stun*[1], *v.*] Very striking; astonishing, especially by fine quality or appearance; of a most admirable or wonderful kind. [Colloq.]

He heard another say that he would tell them of a *stunning* workhouse for a good supper and breakfast. *Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 294.

What a *stunning* tap, Tom! You are a wunner for bottling the swipes. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 3.

**stunningly** (stun'ing-li), *adv.* In a stunning manner; so as to produce a stunning effect. [Chiefly colloq.]

Gale, . . . visible by the tossing boughs, *stunningly* audible. *The Century*, XXVII. 36.

**stunsail** (stun'sl), *n.* A nautical contraction of *studdingsail*.

**stunt** (stunt), *a.* [< ME. *stunt*, < AS. *stunt*, dull, obtuse, stupid, = Icel. *stuttr* (for **stuntr*) = OSw. *stunt* = Norw. *stutt*, short, stunted.] 1†. Dull; obtuse; stupid; foolish. *Ormulum*, l. 3714.—2. Fierce; angry. [Prov. Eng.]

**stunt** (stunt), *v. t.* [< ME. *stunten*; < *stunt*, *a.* Cf. *stint*, a var. of *stunt*, *v.*; cf. also *stut*[2].] 1. To make a fool of. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To check; cramp; hinder; stint: used of growth or progress.

Oligarchy, wherever it has existed, has always *stunted* the growth of genius. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

3. To check the growth or development of; hinder the increase or progress of; cramp; dwarf: as, to *stunt* a child by hard usage.

The hardy sect grew up and flourished in spite of everything that seemed likely to *stunt* it. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

**stunt** (stunt), *n.* [< *stunt*, *v.*] 1. An animal which has been prevented from attaining its proper growth; a stunted creature; specifically, a whale of two years, which, having been weaned, is lean, and yields but little blubber.—2. A check in growth; a partial or complete arrest of development or progress.

Are not our educations commonly like a pile of books laid over a plant in a pot? The compressed nature struggles through at every crevice, but can never get the cramp and *stunt* out of it. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 137.

**stunted** (stun'ted), *p. a.* Checked in growth; undeveloped; dwarfed.

Where *stunted* birches hid the rill.
*Scott*, Marmion, iii. 1.

There is a seed of the future in each of us, which we can unfold if we please, or leave to be forever only a *stunted*, half-grown stalk. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 40.

I lived for years a *stunted* sunless life.
*Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

**stuntedness** (stun'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being stunted.

**stuntinessf** (stun'ti-nes), *n.* Same as *stuntedness*. *Cheyne*, Philos. Conjectures. [Rare.]

**stuntness** (stunt'nes), *n.* [Prop. *stuntedness*.] Stunted brevity; shortness. [Rare.]

Short sentences are prevalent in our language, as long ones are in German. In all things we incline to curtness and *stuntness*. *J. Earle.*

**stupa**[1] (stū'pä), *n.*; pl. *stupæ* (-pē). [L.: see *stupe*[1].] 1. Same as *stupe*[1].—2. In *bot.*, tufted or matted filamentous matter like tow.

**stupa**[2] (stö'pä), *n.* [< Skt. *stūpa* (> Hind. *top*, > E. *tope*: see *tope*), a mount, mound, accumulation.] In *Buddhist arch.*, one of a class of dome-like edifices erected in honor of some event, or as a monument to mark a sacred spot.

The sense is sometimes extended to include the dagoba, or shrine containing a relic of Buddha (see *dagoba*). Also called *tope*. See *Buddhist architecture* (*b*), under *Buddhist*.

**stupe**[1] (stūp), *n.* [< L. *stupa*, *stuppa*, < Gr. στύππη, the coarse part of flax, tow. Cf. *stuff*, *stop*.] 1. A pledget of tow, flannel, or similar material, used as a dressing in treating a wound.

The several *stupes* and dressings being skilfully applied, the children were ordered to their respective beds.
*Brooke*, Fool of Quality, iii.

2. Flannel or other cloth wrung out of hot water and applied as a fomentation. It may be sprinkled with some active substance, as turpentine.

Turpentine *stupes* applied over the chest.
*J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 160.

**stupe**[1] (stūp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stuped*, ppr. *stuping*. [< *stupe*[1], *n.*] To apply a stupe to; foment. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

**stupe**[2] (stūp), *n.* [An abbr. of *stupid*.] A stupid person. [Colloq.]

Was ever such a poor *stupe*!
*Bickerstaff*, Love in a Village, ii. 2.

**stupefacient** (stū-pē-fā'shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *stupefacien*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *stupefacere*, make stupid or senseless: see *stupefy*.] **I.** *a.* Having a stupefying power.

**II.** *n.* A medicine which produces stupor or insensibility; a narcotic.

**stupefaction** (stū-pē-fak'shon), *n.* [= F. *stupéfaction* = Sp. *estupefaccion* = Pg. *estupefacção* = It. *stupefazione*, < L. *stupefacere*, stupefy: see *stupefy*.] 1. The act of stupefying, or the state of being stupefied.—2. A stolid or senseless state; torpor; insensibility; stupidity.

Resistance of the dictates of conscience brings a hardness and *stupefaction* upon it. *South.*

*Stupefaction* is not resignation; and it is *stupefaction* to remain in ignorance. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, v. 3.

**stupefactive** (stū-pē-fak'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *stupefactif*, F. *stupéfactif* = Sp. Pg. *estupefactivo* = It. *stupefattivo*, < ML. *stupefactivus*, serving to stupefy, < L. *stupefactus*, pp. of *stupefacere*, stupefy: see *stupefy*.] **I.** *a.* Causing insensibility; deadening or blunting the sense of feeling or the understanding; stupefacient.

**II.** *n.* That which stupefies; specifically, a medicine that produces stupor; a stupefacient. [Rare.]

The operation of opium and *stupefactives* upon the spirits of living creatures. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 74.

**stupefiedness** (stū'pē-fīd-nes), *n.* The state of being stupefied; stupefaction; insensibility.

We know that insensibility of pain may as well proceed from the deadness and *stupifiedness* of the part as from a perfect and unmolested health. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 6.

**stupefier** (stū'pē-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *stupefy* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which stupefies, or makes insensible or stupid.

**stupefy** (stū'pē-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stupefied*, ppr. *stupefying*. [Formerly also *stupify*; = F. *stupéfier* (< L. as if **stupeficare*), equiv. to It. *stupefare*, < L. *stupefacere*, make senseless, deaden, benumb, stupefy, < *stupere*, be struck senseless, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make stupid or torpid; blunt the faculties of; deprive of sensibility by any means; make dull or dead to external influences: as, to be *stupefied* by a blow on the head, by strong drink, or by grief.

The dead-numbing night-shade,
The *stupefying* hemlock, adder's tongue,
And martagan. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

His anxiety *stupefied* instead of quickening his senses.
*Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xlv.

2†. To deprive of mobility: said of a substance or material.

This *stupifieth* the quicksilver that it runneth no more. *Bacon*, Physiol. Remains, Compounding of Metals.

**II.** *intrans.* To become stupid or torpid; lose interest or sensibility; grow dull. [Rare.]

I which live in the country without *stupifying* am not in darkness, but in shadow. *Donne*, Letters, lv.

**stupend**† (stū-pend'), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *estupendo* = It. *stupendo*, < L. *stupendus*, astonishing: see *stupendous*.] Stupendous.

The Romans had their public baths very sumptuous and *stupend*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 285.

**stupendious**† (stū-pen'di-us), *a.* [An erroneous form for *stupendous*.] Stupendous.

There was not one Almighty to begin
The great *stupendious* Worke.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 19.

**stupendiously**† (stū-pen'di-us-li), *adv.* Stupendously. *Sandys*, Paraph. upon Lamentations.

**stupendly**† (stū-pend'li), *adv.* Stupendously; amazingly.

The Britons are so *stupendly* superstitious in their ceremonies that they go beyond those Persians.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 599.

**stupendous** (stū-pen'dus), *a.* [< L. *stupendus*, amazing, astonishing, fut. part. pass. of *stupere*, be stunned or astonished: see *stupid*.] Causing stupor or astonishment; astounding; amazing; specifically, astonishing from greatness in extent or degree; of wonderful magnitude; immense; prodigious: as, a *stupendous* work of nature or art; a *stupendous* blunder.

All are but parts of one *stupendous* whole.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 267.

Like reptiles in a corner of some *stupendous* palace, we peep from our holes.
*Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxii.

How *stupendous* a mystery is the incarnation and sufferings of the Son of God!
*J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 209.

**stupendously** (stū-pen'dus-li), *adv.* In a stupendous manner.

**stupendousness** (stū-pen'dus-nes), *n.* The character or state of being stupendous. *Bailey*, 1727.

**stupent** (stū'pent), *a.* [< L. *stupen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *stupere*, be struck senseless, be stunned or astonished.] Struck with stupor; stunned; dumfounded; aghast. [Rare.]

We will say mournfully, in the presence of Heaven and Earth, that we stand speechless, *stupent*, and know not what to say! *Carlyle.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**stupeous** (stū'pē-us), *a.* [< L. *stupa*, *stuppa*, tow: see *stupe*[1].] In *entom.*, covered with long, loose scales, like tow, as the palpi of some lepidopterous insects; stupose.

**stupid** (stū'pid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *stupide* = Sp. *estúpido* = Pg. *estupido* = It. *stupido*, < L. *stupidus*, struck senseless, amazed, confounded, stupid, stolid, < *stupere*, be amazed or confounded, be struck senseless: see *stupent*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In a state of stupor; having the faculties deadened or dulled; stupefied, either permanently or temporarily; benumbed.

Is he not *stupid*
With age and altering rheums?
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 409.

One cannot weep, his fears congeal his grief;
But, *stupid*, with dry eyes expects his fate.
*Dryden*, Ceyx and Alcyone, l. 179.

2. Lacking ordinary activity of mind; dull in ideas or expression; slow-witted; obtuse; crass.

A man who cannot write with wit on a proper subject is dull and *stupid*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 291.

A *stupid* preacher of unrighteousness, who would constantly make them yawn. *Whipple*, Memoir of Starr King.

3. Characterized by mental dullness or inanity; witless; senseless; foolish; inane: as, a *stupid* joke; a *stupid* book; *stupid* fears.

Observe what loads of *stupid* rhymes
Oppress us in corrupted times. *Swift.*

=**Syn.** 1. Heavy, dull, drowsy, lethargic, comatose, torpid.—2. Muddy-brained, muddled.—3. *Silly*, *Foolish*, etc. (see *absurd*); flat, tame, humdrum, pointless, prosaic. See list under *foolish*.

**II.** *n.* A stupid or humdrum person; a blockhead; a dunce. [Colloq.]

Tom . . . inconsiderately laughed when her houses [of cards] fell, and told her she was "a *stupid*."
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 9.

**stupiditarian** (stū-pid-i-tā'ri-an), *n.* [< *stupidity* + *-arian*.] A person characterized by stupidity; one who thinks or acts stupidly; a dullard. [Rare.]

How often do history and the newspapers exhibit to us the spectacle of a heavy-headed *stupiditarian* in official station, veiling the sheerest incompetency in a mysterious sublimity of carriage! *Whipple*, Lit. and Life, p. 143.

**stupidity** (stū-pid'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *stupidité* = It. *stupidità*, < L. *stupidita*(*t-*)*s*, senselessness, dullness, < *stupidus*, senseless, stupid: see *stupid*.] 1. A state of stupor or stupefaction; torpidity of feeling or of mind. [Rare.]

A *stupidity*
Past admiration strikes me, joined with fear.
*Chapman.*

2. The character or quality of being stupid; extreme dullness of perception or understanding; inanity; crass ignorance.

The mind ought not to be reduced to *stupidity*, but to retain pleasure. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

A consideration of the fat *stupidity* and gross ignorance concerning what imports men most to know.
*Burke*, Rev. in France.

For getting a fine flourishing growth of *stupidity* there is nothing like pouring out on a mind a good amount of subjects in which it feels no interest.
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, v. 2.

=**Syn.** See *stupid*.

**stupidly** (stū'pid-li), *adv.* In a stupid manner or degree; so as to be or appear stupid, dazed, or foolish; with stupidity: as, *stupidly* drunk; to be *stupidly* cautious; to speak *stupidly*.

**stupidness** (stū'pid-nes), *n.* The quality of being stupid; stupidity. [Rare.]

**stupifiedness**†, **stupify**†, etc. Erroneous spellings of *stupefiedness*, etc.

**stupor** (stū'por), *n.* [= F. *stupeur* = Sp. Pg. *estupor* = It. *stupore*, < L. *stupor*, insensibility, numbness, dullness, < *stupere*, be struck senseless, be amazed or confounded: see *stupent*, *stupid*.] 1. Suspension or great diminution of sensibility; a state in which the faculties are deadenee or dazed; torpidity of feeling.

The first flashing of the candles upon that canvas had seemed to dissipate the dreamy *stupor* which was stealing over my senses. *Poe*, Tales, I. 367.

The injured person is . . . in a condition between *stupor* and insensibility, with other signs of general prostration. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 414.

2. Intellectual insensibility; dullness of perception or understanding; mental or moral numbness.

Our Church stands haltered, dumb, like a dumb ox; lowing only for provender (of tithes); content if it can have that; or, with dumb *stupor*, expecting its further doom. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. ii. 3.

**Anergic stupor.** Same as *stuporous insanity* (which see, under *stuporous*).

**stuporous** (stū'por-us), *a.* [< *stupor* + *-ous*.] Characterized by stupor; having stupor as a conspicuous symptom. [Recent.]—**Stuporous insanity**, a psychoneurosis, usually of young adults, characterized by extreme apathy and dementia, ensuing usually on conditions of exhaustion from shock or otherwise, and generally issuing in recovery after a few weeks or months. Also called *acute dementia*, *primary dementia*, *primary curable dementia*, and *anergic stupor*.

*Stuporous insanity* being a recoverable form, dementia would more properly include cases of traumatism resembling it. *Alien. and Neurol.*, IX. 458.

**stupose** (stū'pōs), *a.* [< L. *stupa*, *stuppa*, tow (see *stupe*[1]), + *-ose*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, bearing tufts or mats of long hairs; composed of matted filaments like tow. Compare *stupeous*.

**stuprate** (stū'prāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stuprated*, ppr. *stuprating*. [< L. *stupratus*, pp. of *stuprare* (> It. *stuprare* = Sp. Pg. *estuprar*), defile, debauch, < *stuprum*, defilement, dishonor.] To debauch; ravish.

**stupration** (stū-prā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **stupratio*(*n-*), < *stuprare*, defile, debauch: see *stuprate*.] Violation of chastity by force; rape.

**stuprum** (stū'prum), *n.* [NL., < L. *stuprum*, defilement, dishonor.] 1. Stupration.—2. In *civil law*, any union of the sexes forbidden by morality.

**stupulose** (stū'pū-lōs), *a.* [Dim. of *stupose*.] In *entom.*, covered with short, fine, decumbent hairs; finely stupose.

**sturdied** (stėr'did), *a.* [< *sturdy*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Affected with the disease called sturdy.

I caught every *sturdied* sheep that I could lay my hands upon. *Hogg*, The Shepherd's Guide, p. 58.

**sturdily** (stėr'di-li), *adv.* In a sturdy manner; stoutly; lustily.

His refusal was too long and *sturdily* maintained to be reconciled with affectation or insincerity.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

**sturdiness** (stėr'di-nes), *n.* [< ME. *sturdinesse*, *sturdynesse*; < *sturdy*[1] + *-ness*.] The state or property of being sturdy. (*a*) Obstinacy; contumacy. (*b*) Stoutness; lustiness; vigor.

**sturdy**[1] (stėr'di), *a.* [< ME. *sturdy*, *sturdi*, *stordy*, *stordi*, *stowrdi*, < OF. *estordi*, *estourdi*, stunned, amazed, stupefied, rash, heedless, careless, pp. of *estordir*, *estourdir*, F. *étourdir* = OSp. *estordecir*, *estordecer* = It. *stordire*, stun, amaze, stupefy; origin uncertain; perhaps < LL. as if **extorpidire*, benumb, render senseless or torpid, < L. *ex-*, out, + *torpidus*, dull: see *torpid*.] 1. Obdurately set or determined; doggedly obstinate; stubborn; sulky: used of persons. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Y was ful *sturdy*, & thou ful myelde;
Ihesu, lord, y knowe weel it.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

Come, gentlemen, leave pitying and moaning of her,
And praising of her virtues and her whimwhams;
It makes her proud and *sturdy*. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, i. 1.

2. Having great force or endurance; strong in attack or resistance; vigorous; hardy; stout; lusty; robust: as, a *sturdy* opponent; *sturdy* pioneers; *sturdy* legs; a *sturdy* tree.

> So trete a *stordy* wyne that it shal smyle,
> And of a rough drinker be clere and best.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 201.

> Some beat them coates of brasse, or *sturdy* breastplate hard they driue,
> And some their gauntlets gilde, or bootes with siluer nesh contriue. *Phaer*, Æneid, viii.

> But they so belabour'd him, being *sturdy* men at arms, that they made him make a retreat.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

> How bow'd the woods beneath their *sturdy* stroke!
> *Gray*, Elegy, l. 28.

> Three young *sturdy* children, brown as berries.
> *Dickens*, Old Curiosity Shop, xv.

3. Firmly fixed or settled; resolute; unyielding; hard to overcome: used of things.

> The King declareth him the cas
> With sterne loke and *stordy* chere.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., viii.

> Nothing, as it seemeth, more preuailing or fit to redresse and edifie the cruell and *sturdie* courage of man then it [music]. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 4.

> There are, as in philosophy, so in divinity, *sturdy* doubts.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 19.

> A nation proud of its *sturdy* justice and plain good sense. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

**Sturdy beggar**, in *old Eng. law*, an able-bodied beggar; one who lives by begging while capable of earning his livelihood.

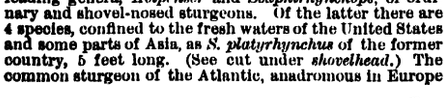
> Those that were Vagabonds and *sturdy Beggars* they were to carry to Bridewel.
> *Strype*, Order of City of London, 1569 (quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 104).

= **Syn. 2.** *Stout*, *Stalwart*, etc. (see *robust*), brawny, sinewy, muscular, firm.

**sturdy**[2] (stėr'di), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *stuird*, *stuirdean*, vertigo, a disease of sheep (< E.); < OF. *estordie*, giddiness, < *estordi*, stunned, stupefied: see *sturdy*[1].] A disease of sheep caused by the presence in the brain of the cœnurus, or cystic larval form of the dog's tapeworm, *Tænia cœnurus*. The cysts vary in size from that of a pea to that of a pigeon's egg. The disease is marked by lack or loss of coordination in muscular action, evinced in a disposition to stagger, move sidewise, or sit on the rump, and also by stupor. Sturdy generally attacks sheep under two years old, and is rarely cured, since puncturing or trephining gives but temporary relief. Also called *gid* and *staggers*.

**sture**, *n.* A Scotch form of *stour*[3].

**sturgeon** (stėr'jon), *n.* [< ME. *sturjoun*, *sturgiun*, < AF. *sturjoun*, OF. *esturgeon*, later *estourgeon*, F. *esturgeon* = Sp. *esturion* = Pg. *esturião* = It. *storione*, < ML. *sturio*(*n*-), *sturgio*(*n*-), < OHG. *sturjo*, *sturo*, MHG. *sture*, *stur*, *stür*, G. *stör* = D. *steur* = Sw. Dan. *stör* = Icel. *styrja* = AS. *styria*, *stiriga*, a sturgeon; prob. lit. 'a stirrer' (so called, it has been conjectured, because it stirs up mud by floundering at the bottom of the water), < OHG. *stören*, MHG. *stæren*, G. *stören*, etc., stir: see *stir*[1].] A chondroganoid fish of the order *Chondrostei* and family *Acipenseridæ* (see the technical names). There are 2 leading genera, *Acipenser* and *Scaphirhynchops*, or ordinary and shovel-nosed sturgeons. Of the latter there are 4 species, confined to the fresh waters of the United States and some parts of Asia, as *S. platyrhynchus* of the former country, 5 feet long. (See cut under *shovelhead*.) The common sturgeon of the Atlantic, anadromous in Europe



Common Sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*).

and North America, is *A. sturio*. Another, of the Atlantic coast of the United States, is the short-nosed sturgeon, *A. brevirostris*. The small or Ruthenian sturgeon, or sterlet, of some European waters is *A. ruthenus*. (See *sterlet*, with cut.) The great white sturgeon, beluga, or huso of Pontocaspian waters, is *A. huso*; this is the largest known, 12 or 15 feet or more in length, weighing 1,000 pounds or more, and an important source of isinglass and of caviar. The white sturgeon of the Columbia and Sacramento rivers is *A. transmontanus*, an important food-fish, of from 300 to 600 pounds weight. The green sturgeon of the same waters is *A. medirostris*, supposed to be unfit for food. An isolated and very distinct species, land-locked in fresh waters of the United States, is *A.*

Lake-sturgeon (*Acipenser rubicundus*).

*rubicundus*, variously known as the *red*, *black*, *stone-*, *rock-*, *lake-*, and *Ohio sturgeon*; it reaches a length of 6 feet, and a weight of from 50 to 100 pounds. Nearly all the sturgeons are the objects of important fisheries, for their flesh, for various uses of their bony plated skins, and as sources of isinglass and caviar. Sturgeons rank with whales as regal or royal fishes (see *regal*). See also cut under *Acipenser*. —**Russian sturgeon**, the beluga.—**Spoon-billed sturgeons**, the *Polyodontidæ*. See cuts under *paddle-fish*, *Psephurus*, and *Spatularia*.

**Sturiones** (stū-ri-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of ML. *sturio*, sturgeon: see *sturgeon*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the first order of chondropterygious fishes: same as *Chondrostei*, 2. See cuts under *paddle-fish*, *Psephurus*, *Spatularia*, *sterlet*, and *sturgeon*.—2. Same as *Acipenseridæ*. *Bonaparte*, 1837.

**sturionian** (stū-ri-ō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Sturion-es* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the sturgeons, or having their characters; acipenserine.

II. *n.* A sturgeon; an acipenserid.

**sturionidian** (stū"ri-ō-nid'i-an), *n.* [< *Sturion-es* + *-id-* + *-ian*.] A fish of the order *Chondrostei*; a sturgeon-like fish. *Sir J. Richardson*.

**sturionine** (stū'ri-ō-nin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sturion-es* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *sturionian*.

**sturk**, *n.* See *stirk*.

**Sturmian** (stėr'mi-an), *a.* [< *Sturm* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the French mathematician J. C. F. Sturm (1803–55).—**Sturmian function**, one of the series of remainders obtained in the process of finding the greatest measure of an integral function and its derivative, provided the sign of each is changed as we proceed.

**Sturnella** (stėr-nel'ą), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < *Sturnus* + dim. *-ella*.] A remarkable genus of *Icteridæ*, typical of the subfamily *Sturnellinæ*, containing the American meadow-starlings or so-called field-larks. The bill is of peculiar shape, longer than the head, with straight outlines, abruptly angulated commissure, and flattened culmen extending on the forehead. The feet are large and strong, reaching beyond the tail when outstretched, eminently fitted for terrestrial locomotion. The wings are short and rounded, and the tail is very short, with stiffish narrow acute feathers. The coronal feathers are bristle-tipped; and the plumage is much variegated, the under parts being yellow with a black horseshoe on the breast.

Western Field lark (*Sturnella neglecta*).

There is one species with several geographical races, or several species, inhabiting Mexico, Central America, and most parts of North America and the West Indies. *S. magna* is the common meadow-lark of the eastern United States, and *S. neglecta* is characteristic of the western prairies. The genus formerly included those related South American birds in which the yellow is replaced by red, now called *Trupialis* or *Pezites*. Also called *Pedopsaris*. See also cut under *meadow-lark*.

**Sturnellinæ** (stėr-ne-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sturnella* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Icteridæ*, represented by the genera *Sturnella* and *Trupialis*. *Coues*, 1884.

**sturnelline** (stėr'ne-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Sturnella* or the subfamily *Sturnellinæ*.

**Sturnia** (stėr'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1847), < L. *sturnus*, starling: see *Sturnus*.] A genus of Oriental starlings. The species, of which there are few, range from eastern Siberia and Japan through China to Burma, the Philippines, Moluccas, etc. The type is *S. sinensis*, the kink of early French ornithologists (kink oriole of Latham, 1783), with many New Latin synonyms; its plumage is much varied with glossy blackish, greenish, and purplish, and different shades of gray, buff, isabel, and salmon-color; the bill is blue and the eyes are white; the length is about 8 inches. This bird is chiefly Chinese, but is wide-ranging. *S. sturnina* (the dominican thrush of Latham, with a host of synonyms) extends from Siberia and northern China through the Malay peninsula, etc. A third species is *S. violacea*, with fifteen or more different Latin names and a few English ones; this is especially Japanese, but migrates in winter to the Philippines, the Moluccas, Borneo, and Celebes.

**Sturnidæ** (stėr'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sturnus* + *-idæ*.] A family of oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Sturnus*; the Old World starlings. They have ten primaries, of which the first is short or spurious; the wings are lengthened or moderate; the frontal antiæ extend into the nasal fossæ; there are no rictal vibrissæ; and the bill is attypically conicacute, with blunt, rounded, or flattened culmen, ascending gonys, and angulated commissure. The plumage is mostly of metallic or iridescent hues, sometimes splendidly lustrous or beautifully variegated, or both. The family is a large one, widely diffused in the Old World, excepting in Australia, and entirely absent from America. Both its limits and its subdivisions vary with different writers. See cuts under *Buphaga*, *Eulabes*, *Pastor*, *starling*[1], and *Temenuchus*.

**sturniform** (stėr'ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sturnus*, a starling, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or technical characters of the starlings; sturnoid; of or pertaining to the *Sturniformes*.

**Sturniformes** (stėr-ni-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *sturniform*.] A superfamily of sturnoid passerine birds, composed of 4 families; the sturnoid *Passeres*.

**Sturninæ** (stėr-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sturnus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Sturnidæ*, containing the typical starlings, represented by the genus *Sturnus* and related forms. In some systems the *Sturninæ* correspond to the *Sturnidæ* divested of certain genera referred to other families, as *Buphagidæ* and *Paradiseidæ*, and are represented in this sense by about 28 genera and 126 species; in others the term is used in a much more restricted sense. See cut under *starling*.

**sturnoid** (stėr'noid), *a.* [< *Sturnus* + *-oid*.] Of or pertaining to the family *Sturnidæ*.—**Sturnoid Passeres**, one of four groups or series in which A. R. Wallace (Ibis, 1874, pp. 406–416) distributed the normal oscine passerine birds, the others being the typical or *turdoid*, the *tanagroid*, and the *formicarioid Passeres*. They are otherwise called *Sturniformes*, and include the starling group, a characteristic feature of which is the possession of ten primaries, of which the first is spurious. See cuts under *starling*[1], *Pastor*, *Scissirostrum*, *Eulabes*, *Temenuchus*, and *Buphaga*.

**Sturnopastor** (stėr-nō-pas'tor), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1843, as *Sternopastor*), < *Sturnus* + *Pastor*, q. v.] A genus of starlings with bare circumorbital spaces and comparatively rounded wings. There are several species, as *S. contra* of India, *S. superciliaris* of Burma, *S. jalla* and *S. melanoptera* of Java.

**Sturnus** (stėr'nus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760; Linnæus, 1766), < L. *sturnus*, a starling: see *stare*[2] and *starn*[2].] The representative genus of *Sturninæ*, formerly employed with latitude, now closely restricted to such forms as the common stare or starling, *S. vulgaris*. The plumage is metallic and iridescent, with distinctly outlined individual feathers. The feet are short and typically oscine. The tail is about half as long as the wings, emarginate, with twelve rectrices. The wings are pointed by the second and third primaries, the first being spurious and very small. The bill is not bristled; feathers fill the interramal space, and extend into the nasal fossæ; there is a nasal scale, and the tomial edges of the bill are dilated; the commissure is angulated, and the culmen and gonys are both nearly straight; the culmen extends on the forehead, parting well-marked antiæ. See cut under *starling*.

**sturt**[1] (stėrt), *v.* [An obs. or dial. var. of *stert*[1], *start*[1].] I. *trans.* To vex; trouble. *Burns*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* To start from fright; be afraid. *Burns*, Halloween. [Scotch.]

**sturt**[2] (stėrt), *n.* [Also dial. transposed *strut*; < *sturt*[1], *v.*] 1. Trouble; disturbance; vexation; wrath; heat of temper. [Scotch.]

> Scotland has cause to mak great *sturt*
> For laiming of the Laird of Mow.
> *Raid of the Reidswire* (Child's Ballads, VI. 137).

2. In *Eng. mining*, an extraordinary profit made by a tributer by taking at a high tribute a "pitch" which happens to cut an unexpectedly large body of ore, so that his profit is correspondingly great. [Cornwall, Eng.]

**sturtion** (stėr'shon), *n.* A corruption of *nasturtium*. See *nasturtium*, 2.

**Sturt's desert-pea.** See *pea*[1].

**stut**[1] (stut), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *stutte*, < ME. *stoten*, stutter; = D. *stooten*, stutter, = OHG. *stōzan*, MHG. *stōzen*, G. *stossen*, push, strike against, = Icel. *stauta*, beat, strike, also stutter, = Sw. *stöta* = Dan. *stöde*, strike against, = Goth. *stautan*, strike: see *stot*[2]. Hence *stutter*[1].] 1. To stutter. [Old and prov. Eng.]

> To *stut* or stammer is a foule crime.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 348.

> Nay, he hath Albano's imperfection too,
> And *stuttes* when he is vehemently mov'd.
> *Marston*, What you Will, i. 1.

2. To stagger.

> *Stut*, to stagger in speaking or going.
> *Baret*, Alvearie, 1580.

**stut**[2]†, *v.* [< ME. *stutten*, *stitten*, < Icel. *stytta*, make short, < *stuttr*, short: see *stunt*, *a.*, and cf. *stunt*, *v.*, *stent*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To cut short; cause to cease. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 72, note f.

II. *intrans.* To cease; stop. *Seinte Marherete* (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

**stut**[3] (stut), *n.* A variant of *stout*[2].

**stutter**[1] (stut'ėr), *v.* [< ME. **stoteren* = D. *stotteren* = MLG. *stoteren*, LG. *stöttern*, *stöttern* (> G. *stottern*) = Sw. dial. *stutra*, stutter; freq. of *stut*.] I. *intrans.* To speak with a marked stammer; utter words with frequent breaks and repetitions of parts, either habitually or under special excitement.

> The *stuttering* declamation of the isolated Hibernian.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, i.

= **Syn.** *Falter*, etc. See *stammer*.

II. *trans.* To utter with breaks and repetitions of parts of words; say disjointedly.

> Red and angry, scarce
> Able to *stutter* out his wrath in words.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 22.

**stutter**[1] (stut'ėr), *n.* [< *stutter*[1], *v.*] A marked stammer; broken and hesitating utterance of words.

**stutter**[2]† (stut'ėr), *n.* [< *stut* + *-er*[1].] One who stuts or stutters; a stutterer.

Many *stutters* (we find) are choleric men.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 386.

**stutterer** (stut'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *stutter*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who stutters; a stammerer.

His words were never many, as being so extreme a *stutterer* that he would sometimes hold his tongue out of his mouth a good while before he could speak so much as one word. *Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 129.

**stuttering** (stut'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stutter*[1], *v.*] A hesitation in speaking, in which there is a spasmodic and uncontrollable reiteration of the same syllable. See *stammering*.

**stutteringly** (stut'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a stuttering manner; with stammering.

**stuwet**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *stew*[1], *stew*[2].

**sty**[1]† (stī), *v. i.* [< ME. *stien, styen, steyen, stighen, stizen*, < AS. *stīgan* = OS. *stīgan* = OFries. *stiga* = D. *stijgen* = MLG. LG. *stigen* = OHG. *stīgan*, MHG. *stigen*, G. *steigen* = Icel. *stīga* = Sw. *stiga* = Dan. *stige* = Goth. *steigan*, rise, ascend, mount; in comp. AS. *āstīgan*, rise, move up, or, with an appropriate adverb, move down, descend; = Gr. *στείχειν*, go, walk, march, go in line (see *stich*), = L. √ *stigh* in *vestigium*, footprint, vestige (see *vestige*), = OBulg. *stignanti*, haste, Skt. √ *stigh*, mount. From this root are ult. E. *sty*[1], *n.*, *sty*[2], *sty*[3], *stile*[1], *stair*.] 1. To go upward; mount; ascend; soar.

Tak thanne this drawht, and whan thou art wel refreshed and refect, thow shal be moore stydefast to *stye* into heyere questyouns. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

That was Ambition, rash desire to *sty*,
And every linck thereof a step of dignity.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 46.

2. To mount (upon a horse).

*Stiden* vpon stithe horse stird to the Cité,
And wenton in wightly the worthy hom seluon.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4948.

3. To aspire.

'T had been in vaine;
Shee onely *sties* to such as haue no braine.
*Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 122).

**sty**[1] (stī), *n.* [(*a*) < ME. *sty, stye, stie, stiz, stih*, < AS. *stig* = MD. *stijghe* = OHG. *stig, stc.*, MHG. *stīc*, G. *steig* = Icel. *stīgr, stigr* = Sw. *stig* = Dan. *sti*, a path, footway; (*b*) < ME. *sty, stie*, a step, ladder, = OHG. *stīga*, MHG. *stīge*, a path, step, ladder; also MD. *steghe, steegh*, D. *steeg*, a path, lane, = MLG. *stege*, a path, ascent, also a step, = OHG. *stiega*, MHG. *stiege*, a rise, ascent, step, stair, staircase, = Icel. *stigi, stegi* = Dan. *stige*, a step, ladder; (*c*) cf. OHG. *steg*, MHG. *stec*, G. *steg*, a path, bridge (the forms, of three or four orig. diff. types, being more or less confused with one another, and wavering between the long and short vowel); related to *sty*[2], *stile*[1], *stair*, etc., all ult. from the verb *sty*[1].] 1†. An ascent; an ascending lane or path; any narrow pathway or course.

Themperour on his stif stede a *sty* forth thanne takes.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 212.

The scheref made to seke [caused to search] Notyngham,
Bothe be strete and *stye*.
*Robin Hood and the Monk* (Child's Ballads, V. 14).

2†. A step upward; a stair.

And *sties* also are ordande thore [there],
With stalworthe steeles as mystir wore [need were],
Bothe some schorte and some lang.
*York Plays*, p. 340.

3. A ladder. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sty**[2] (stī), *n.*; pl. *sties* (stīz). [Early mod. E. also *stye, stie;* < ME. *stie, stye*, < AS. *stīgu, stīgo*, a pen for cattle, = MD. *stijghe* = OHG. *stīga*, MHG. *stīge*, a pen for small cattle, a sow's litter, G. *steige, steig*, pen, chicken-coop (*schweinesteige*, swine-sty), = Icel. *stía* = OSw. *stiga, stia*, Sw. *stia*, dial. *sti, stog* = Dan. *sti*, pen for swine, goats, sheep, etc.; from the root of *sty*[1], AS. *stīgan*, rise, orig. go: see *sty*[1]. The connection of thought is not clear; cf. Gr. *στοῖχος*, a row, file of soldiers, also a row of poles with hunting-nets into which game was driven (i. e., a pen).] 1. A pen or inclosure for swine; a pigsty.

Her [their] cotes make beforne
Under sum porche, and parte hem so betwene
That every *stye* a moder [sow with litter] wol sustene.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

Hence — 2. A filthy hovel or place; any place of mean living or bestial debauchery.

To roll with pleasure in a sensual *sty*.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 77.

The painted booth and sordid *sties* of vice and luxury.
*Burke*, Rev. in France.

**sty**[2] (stī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stied*, ppr. *stying*. [< *sty*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To occupy a sty or hovel; live in a sty.

What miry wallowers the generality of men of our class are in themselves, and constantly trough and *sty* with!
*Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, V. cxx.

**II.** *trans.* To lodge in a sty or hovel; pen up.

Here you *sty* me
In this hard rock. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 343.

**sty**[3] (stī), *n.*; pl. *sties* (stīz). [In three distinct forms: (*a*) *Sty*, also *stye*, and formerly *stie*, a reduction of the earlier *styen, styan* (see (*b*)), or directly parallel with MD. *stüighe*, LG. *stige, stieg*, Norw. *stigje, stig, sti*, a sty (cf. *stigköyna*, a sty, < *stig* + *köyna*, a pustule). (*b*) *Styen, styan*, early mod. E. also *stian*, < ME. **styand, *styend*, < AS. *stīgend*, a sty, lit. 'riser,' < *stīgende*, ppr. of *stīgan*, rise: see *sty*[1], *v.* (*c*) *Styany, stiony*, early mod. E. *styanie, styony, styonie*, < ME. *styanye*, a sty, supposed to stand for **styand ye*, lit. 'rising eye': *styand*, ppr. of *styen*, rise; *ye*, eye: see *sty*[1], *v.*, and *eye*[1], *n.* But there is no evidence of the ME. **styand ye*, nor of the alleged AS. **stīgend ége* assumed by Skeat; a sty is not a 'rising eye' at all, and the AS. phrase, if used, would be **stīgende éage*, as an AS. ppr. invariably retains its final *e* except when used as a noun.] A circumscribed inflammatory swelling of the edge of the eyelid, like a small boil; hordeolum. Also spelled *stye*.

There is a *sty* grown o'er the eye o' th' Bull,
Which will go near to blind the constellation.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Elder Brother, ii. 4.

**styan** (stī'an), *n.* [Also *styen*, early mod. E. *stian*, etc.: see *sty*[3] (*b*).] Same as *sty*[3]. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

A soveraigne liniment for the *stian* or any other hard swellings in the eyelids. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxviii. 11.

I knew that a *styan* . . . upon the eyelid could be easily reduced. *De Quincey*, Autob. Sketches, ii.

**styany**†, *n.* [Also *stiony*, early mod. E. *styanie, styony*, etc.: see *sty*[3] (*c*).] Same as *sty*[3].

*Styanye* (or a perle) yn the eye, egilopa.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 475.

*Styony*, disease growyng within the eyelidde, sycosis.
*Huloet.*

Obverse. Reverse.
Styca of Redwulf, King of Northumbria, A. D. 844. British Museum. (Size of original.)

**styca** (stī'kä, AS. pron. stük'ä), *n.* [AS. *styca.*] A small copper coin of the Anglo-Saxon period, current in the kingdom of Northumbria in the seventh, eighth, and ninth centuries, and weighing about eighteen or nineteen grains.

**stye**[1]†, *n.* An old spelling of *sty*[1], *sty*[2].

**stye**[2] (stī), *n.* Same as *sty*[3].

**Stygia** (stij'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Stygius*, < Gr. Στύγιος, pertaining to the Styx: see *Styx.*] In *entom.*: (*a*) In *Lepidoptera*, a genus of bombycid moths, of the family *Psychidæ*. (*b*) In *Diptera*, a genus of tanystomine flies, of the family *Bombyliidæ*, not having the antennæ wide apart at the base. Also called *Lomatia* and *Stygides*. *Meigen.*

**Stygial** (stij'i-al), *a.* [< L. *Stygius* (see *Stygian*) + *-al.*] Same as *Stygian.* [Rare.]

**Stygian** (stij'i-an), *a.* [< L. *Stygius*, < Gr. Στύγιος, pertaining to the Styx, < Στύξ (Στυγ-), a river of the lower world, also applied to a fatally cold fountain, a piercing chill, hatred, < *στυγεῖν*, hate, abhor.] 1. Pertaining to the Styx, a river, according to the ancient myth, flowing around the lower world, the waters of which were used as a symbol in the most binding oaths of the gods.

From what Part of the World came you? For here was a melancholy Report that you had taken a Voyage to the *Stygian* Shades.
*N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 2.

Hence — 2. Infernal; hellish: as, *Stygian* vapors; a *Stygian* pool.

At that so sudden blaze, the *Stygian* throng
Bent their aspect. *Milton*, P. L., x. 453.

**Stygogenes** (stī-goj'e-nēz), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1864), < Gr. Στύξ (Στυγ-), a river of the lower world, + *-γενής*, produced.] In *ichth.*, a genus of catfishes, of the family *Argiidæ*, found in the Andean waters: so named from the popular notion that the typical species lives in subterranean waters of active volcanoes. Also called *Cyclopium*.

**stylagalmaic** (stī'la-gal-mā'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar, + *ἄγαλμα*, a statue: see *agalma.*] In *arch.*, noting a caryatid, or a figure performing the office of a column: as, *stylagalmaic* images. See cut under *caryatid*.

**stylamblys** (stī-lam'blis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar, + *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, dulled.] A small blunt process of the inner branch of a pleopod of some crustaceans. *C. Spence Bate.*

**stylar** (stī'lär), *a.* [Also *stilar;* < *style*[1] + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a style; having the character of or resembling a style for writing.

**Stylaria** (stī-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1816), < Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar, + *-aria.*] A genus of annelids: same as *Nais*, 1.

**Stylaster** (stī-las'tėr), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1831), < Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] 1. The typical genus of *Stylasteridæ*. It was formerly considered actinozoan, and placed in the family *Oculinidæ;* it is now known to be hydrozoan, and closely related to *Millepora*.

*Stylaster duchassaingi.*

2. [*l. c.*] Any polyp of the family *Stylasteridæ*. The numerous species are delicate calcareous corals, usually pink, and most nearly related to the millepores.

**Stylasteridæ** (stī-las-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stylaster* + *-idæ.*] A family of the order *Hydrocorallinæ*, or coralligenous hydromedusans, typified by the genus *Stylaster*, related to the *Milleporidæ*, and with the millepores forming the order. *Stylasteridæ* differ from *Milleporidæ* in having a calcified axial style at the base of an ampulla or dilated section of each gasterozooid, and in the more complicated cyclosystems the massive hydrosome contains tubes which possess pseudosepta formed by the regular position of the tentacular zooids; the alimentary zooids have from four to twelve tentacles. The stylasters abound in tropical seas, where they contribute to the formation of coral reefs.

**stylate**[1] (stī'lāt), *a.* [< NL. **stylatus*, prop. **stilatus*, < L. *stilus*, a stake, point, style: see *style*[1].] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having a style or stylet; styliferous. (*b*) Pen-like or peg-like; styloid; styliform.

**stylate**[2] (stī'lāt), *a.* [< NL. **stylatus*, < *stylus*, a style (of a flower), < Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar: see *style*[2].] In *bot.*, having a persistent style. *Lindley.*

**style**[1] (stīl), *n.* [Formerly also, and prop., *stile;* also in def. 1, as L., *stylus*, prop. *stilus;* < OF. *style, stile*, F. *style* = Sp. Pg. *estilo* = It. *stilo*, < L. *stilus*, in ML. also, improp., *stylus*, a stake, pale, a pointed instrument used about plants, the stem or stalk of a plant, and esp. for scribing on a waxen tablet, hence writing, manner of writing, mode of expression in writing or speech, style; perhaps earlier with long vowel, *stīlus*, for orig. **stiglus*, < √ *stig* in *stinguere* = Gr. *στίζειν*, pierce, stick, puncture (see *stick*[1], *stigma*); otherwise akin to OHG. MHG. *stil*, G. *stiel*, a handle, etc., AS. *stæl, stel*, E. *stale, steal*, a handle: see *stale*[2]. The word is prop. written *stile;* the spelling *style* is in simulation of the Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar, which is not connected (see *style*[2]).] 1. An iron instrument, in the form of a bodkin tapering to a point at one end, used, in one of the methods of writing practised in ancient and medieval times, for scratching the letters into a waxed tablet, the other end being blunt for rubbing out writing and smoothing the tablet; figuratively, any writing-instrument.

But this my *style* no living man shall touch,
If first I be not forced by base reproach;
But like a sheathed sword it shall defend
My innocent life. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

Some wrought in Silks, some writ in tender Barks;
Some the sharp *Stile* in waxen Tables marks.
*Cowley*, Davideis, i.

2. Something similar in form to the instrument above described, or in some respect suggestive of it. (*a*) A pointed or needle-like tool, implement, or attachment, as the marking-point in the telegraph or phonograph, a graver, or an etching-needle. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a small, slender, pointed process or part; a styloid or styliform part or organ; a stylet; of spongespicules, a stylus. Specifically, in *entom.*: (1) Same as *stylet*, 3. (2) The bristle or seta of the antenna of a dipter; a stylus. See cuts under *Gordius* and *Rhynchocœla*.

3. Mode of expression in writing or speaking; characteristic diction; a particular method of expressing thought by selection or collocation of words, distinct in some respect from other methods, as determined by nationality, period, literary form, individuality, etc.; in an absolute sense, appropriate or suitable diction; conformity to an approved literary standard: as, the *style* of Shakspere or of Dickens; antiquated or modern *style;* didactic, poetic, or forensic

*style;* a pedantic *style;* a nervous *style;* a cynical *style.*

*Stile* is a constant & continuall phrase or tenour of speaking and writing, extending to the whole tale or processe of the poeme or historie, and not properly to any peece or member of a tale.
*Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 123.

Proper words in proper places make the true definition of a *style.* *Swift.*

Jeffreys spoke against the motion in the coarse and savage *style* of which he was a master.
*Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., vi.

If thought is the gold, *style* is the stamp which makes it current, and says under what king it was issued.
*Dr. J. Brown,* Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 277.

**4.** Distinctive manner of external presentation; particular mode or form (within more or less variable limits) of construction or execution in any art or employment; the specific or characteristic formation or arrangement of anything. In this sense the applications of the word *style* are coextensive with the whole range of productive activity. Styles in the arts are designated according to subject, treatment, origin, school, period, etc.: as, in painting, the landscape, genre, or historical *style;* the *style* of Titian or of Rubens; the Preraphaelite or the Impressionist *style;* in architecture, the Greek, medieval, and Renaissance *styles,* the Pointed or the Perpendicular *style;* the Louis-Quatorze or the Eastlake *style* of furniture; the Florentine *style* of wood-carving; carpets and rugs in the Persian *style;* *styles* in dress.

I don't know in what *style* I should dress such a figure and countenance, to make anything of them.
*Cooper,* Lionel Lincoln, iii.

It [a bed-chamber] is fitted up in the *style* of Louis XVI.
*Thackeray,* Newcomes, xlvi.

Monteverde, Claudio (1568-1643), the inventor of the "free *style*" of musical composition, was born at Cremona in 1568. *Encyc. Brit.,* XVI. 785.

**5.** Particular mode of action or manifestation; physical or mental procedure; manner; way: as, *styles* of rowing, riding, or walking; *styles* of acting, singing, or bowing.—**6.** Mode, as of living or of appearing; distinctive or characteristic manner or fashion, with reference to appearance, bearing, social relations, etc.; in absolute use, an approved or prevalent mode; superior manner; noticeable elegance; the fashion: as, to live in *style;* *style* of deportment or of dress.

There are some very homely women who have a *style* that amounts to something like beauty.
*H. B. Stowe,* Oldtown, p. 68.

That otherwise impalpable quality which women call *style.* *Howells,* Indian Summer, ii.

**7.** Hence, in general, fine appearance; dashing character; spirited appearance: as, a horse that shows *style.*—**8.** Mode of designation or address; a qualifying appellation or title; an epithet distinctive of rank, office, character, or quality.

With one voice, sir,
The citizens salute you with the *style*
Of King of Naples.
*Fletcher,* Double Marriage, v. 4.

Give unto God his due, his reverend *style.*
*Middleton,* Solomon Paraphrased, i.

**9.** In *chron.,* a mode of reckoning time with regard to the Julian and Gregorian calendars. See *calendar.* Style is *Old* or *New.* The Old Style (abbreviated *O. S.*) is the reckoning of time according to the Julian calendar, the numbering of the years being that of the Christian era. In this reckoning the years have 365 days, except those whose numbers are divisible by 4, which have 366 days. The extra day is inserted in February, and is considered to be that following the 23d of that month. For ecclesiastical reasons, the calendar was reformed by Pope Gregory XIII., by adding 10 days to the date after October 4th, 1582, and thereafter making no years whose numbers end with two ciphers leap-years except those whose significant figures are divisible by 4. The year in New Style always begins with January 1st, but in Old Style there was some diversity of practice. The Gregorian year accords closely with the tropical year; but otherwise its advantages are merely ecclesiastical and theoretical. This mode of correcting the calendar has been adopted at different times by almost all civilized nations except Russia and other countries where the Greek Church is predominant, which still adhere to the Old Style. In England the Gregorian or New Style (abbreviated *N. S.*) was adopted by act of Parliament in 1751, and as one of the years concluding a century in which the additional or intercalary day was to be omitted (the year 1700) had elapsed since the correction by Pope Gregory, it was necessary to omit 11 instead of 10 days in the current year. Accordingly, 11 days in September, 1752, were retrenched, and the 3d day was reckoned the 14th. The difference between the Old and New Styles is now 12 days.—**Attic style.** See *Attic*[1].—**Concertante, Corinthian, crystalline, cushion, discharge style.** See the qualifying words.—**Early English style,** a modern factitious style of furniture and decoration, in which some elements of the decoration of the middle ages were used mingled with others. It was characterized by a free use of black and gold, and by designs in color in hard flat patterns of one color relieved upon another.—**Florid style of medieval architecture.** See *florid.*—**Garancin style.** Same as *madder style.*—**Geometric style.** See *geometric.*—**Jesuit style,** in *arch.* See *baroque,* 2.—**Juridical styles,** in *Scots law,* the particular forms of expression and arrangement necessary to be observed in formal deeds and instruments.—**Lacrymal style,** a short wire worn in a lacrymal duct in treatment of obstruction of this duct.—**Lapidary, madder, monodic, occipital style.** See the qualifying words.—**Palestrina style,** in *music,* the style of church music. Compare *a cappella.*—**Perpendicular style.** See *perpendicular.*—**Queen Anne style.** See *queen*[1].—**Rainbow, Renaissance, resist,** etc., **style.** See the qualifying words.—**Style of a court,** the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding.=**Syn. 3.** *Diction, Phraseology,* etc. (See *diction.*) *Invention, Style, Amplification,* in rhetoric. See *invention.*—**8.** *Appellation,* etc. See *name*[1].

**style**[1] (stīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *styled,* ppr. *styling.* [Formerly also, and prop., *stile;* < *style*[1], *n.*] **1†.** To record with or as with a style; give literary form to; write.

Poesy is nothing else but Feigned History, which may be *styled* as well in prose as in verse.
*Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, ii.

**2.** To give or accord the style or designation of; entitle; denominate; call.

He is also *stiled* the God of the rural inhabitants.
*Bacon,* Fable of Pan.

Upon this Title the Kings of England were *styled* Kings of Jerusalem a long time after. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 63.

Declared the Deceased
Had *styled* him "a Beast."
*Barham,* Ingoldsby Legends, I. 64.

**style**[2] (stīl), *n.* [Formerly also *stile* (in sense 1); < NL. *stylus,* a style of a plant, < ML. *stylus,* also improp. *stilus,* a pillar, < Gr. στῦλος, a pillar, column, also a post, palo; not connected with L. *stilus,* improp. written *stylus,* a stake, pale, a pointed instrument, etc., with which the word has been associated, so that the E. *style*[1] and *style*[2] are now commonly confused.] **1.** A pillar; a column. See *style*[1].—**2.** The pin or gnomon of a sun-dial, which marks the time by its shadow, or any fixed pointer serving a similar purpose. See cut under *sun-dial.*

Then turne the globe vntyll the *style* that sheweth the houre be coomme to the houre in the whiche yowe sowght the vnknowen place of the moone.
*R. Eden,* tr. of Gemma Phrysius (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 389).

**3.** In *bot.,* a narrowed extension of the ovary, which, when present, supports the stigma. It is usually slender, and in that case of varying length, often elongated, as in honeysuckle, fuchsia, and in an extreme case Indian corn (forming its "silk"); sometimes it is thick and short, as in squash, grape-vine, etc.; sometimes wholly wanting, leaving the stigma sessile. Morphologically it is the attenuated tip of the carpel, hence equaling the carpels in number, except when, as in many compound pistils, the styles are consolidated. It is said to be simple when undivided, even if formed by the union of several. When cleft or slit it is bifid, trifid, etc.; when more deeply separated it is bipartite, tripartite, etc. According to the conformation of the carpel, the style may be terminal, rising from its summit, as is typically the case, or lateral, as in strawberry and cinquefoil, or basal, as in comfrey and salvia—the carpel being in these last cases more or less bent over. In position it may be erect, ascending, declinate, recurved, etc.; in form it may be filiform, subulate, trigonal, claviform, petaloid, etc. In relation to the corolla or calyx it may be included or exserted. A style may be persistent, but is commonly caducous, falling soon after fecundation. The function of the style is to present the stigma in a position advantageously to receive the pollen, and to form a medium for its communication to the ovules; accordingly, it has the structure of a tube filled or lined with a conductive tissue of the same nature as that which composes the stigma. See *pistil, ovary, pollen-tube,* and *stigma.*

*Campanula* ♀ *a,* style; *b,* stigma.

**style**[3]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *stile*[1].

**style-branch** (stīl'brànch), *n.* In *bot.,* a branch or division of the style. In the *Compositæ* the character of the style-branch is of important systematic value.

**style-curve** (stīl'kėrv), *n.* A curve constructed to exhibit the peculiarities of style or composition of an author. It may be drawn so that the abscissæ represent the number of letters in a word, while the corresponding ordinates show the relative frequency of the occurrence of such words, or other characteristics may be selected. Experiments seem to prove that, when a sufficiently extensive analysis is made in this manner, every writer will be found to be represented by a curve peculiar to himself. *Science,* XIII. 92.

**stylet** (stī'let), *n.* [< OF. *stylet,* < It. *stiletto,* a pointed instrument, dagger, dim. of *stilo,* a pointed instrument: see *style*[1], and cf. *stiletto.*] **1.** A slender pointed instrument; a stiletto.

"Come, Paul!" she reiterated, her eye grazing me with its hard ray like a steel *stylet.*
*Charlotte Brontë,* Vfilette, xli.

**2.** In *surg.,* the perforator of a trocar; the stiffening wire or rod in a flexible catheter; sometimes, a probe. Also *stilette.*—**3.** In *zoöl.,* a little style; also, a style; specifically, in *entom.,* one of the second of the three pairs of rhabdites or appendages of the abdominal sternites entering into the formation of the ovipositor. See cut under *Arctisca.*

**styletiform** (stī'let-i-fôrm), *a.* [< *stylet* + L. *forma,* form.] Shaped like a stylet; styloid.

**stylewort** (stīl'wėrt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Candollea,* formerly *Stylidium;* more broadly (Lindley), a plant of the order *Candolleaceæ,* formerly *Stylideæ* (*Stylidiaceæ*).

**Stylideæ** (stī-li-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1811), < *Stylidium* + *-eæ.*] An order of gamopetalous plants, of the cohort *Campanales,* now known as *Candolleaceæ.* It is characterized by flowers usually with an irregular calyx and corolla each with five lobes, two stamens united into a column with the style, and a two-celled ovary with numerous ovules. The order is closely related in habit to the *Lobeliaceæ,* which, however, are readily distinguished by the free style. It contains about 105 species, belonging to 5 genera, of which *Stylidium* is the type, mostly Australian herbs, a few in tropical Asia, New Zealand, and antarctic America. They are herbs or rarely somewhat shrubby plants with radical scattered or seemingly whorled leaves, which are entire and usually narrow or small. Their flowers form terminal racemes or panicles, usually primarily centripetal in development and secondarily centrifugal. Also *Stylidiaceæ.*

**Stylidium** (stī-lid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1807), so named from the stamen-column; < Gr. στῦλος, a pillar, column, + dim. *-ιδιον.*] A genus of gamopetalous plants, now known as *Candollea* (Labillardière, 1805), type of the order formerly called *Stylidieæ,* and now known as *Candolleaceæ.* It is characterized by flowers with the fifth lobe of the irregular corolla very different from the others, forming a small or narrow curving lip, and by the long recurved or replicate and usually elastic stamen-column. The 87 species are all Australian but 3, which are natives of Asia, principally of India. Many species are cultivated under glass, under the name of *stylewort,* for their rose-colored flowers: see also *hairtrigger-flower.* The name *Stylidium* (Loureiro, 1790), no longer used for *Candollea,* is at present applied instead to a small tropical genus of cornaceous trees and shrubs, formerly *Marlea* (Roxburgh, 1819), sometimes cultivated under glass for its yellow flowers.

*Stylidium (Candollea) laricifolium.* *a,* a flower; *b,* longitudinal section of flower; *c,* transverse section of fruit.

**styliferous**[1] (stī-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *stylus,* prop. *stilus,* a pointed instrument (see *style*[1]), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *zoöl.* and *anat.,* having a style or styloid process; stylate.

**styliferous**[2] (sti-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stylus,* a style (see *style*[2]), + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.,* style-bearing; bearing one or more styles.

**styliform** (stī'li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *stylus,* prop. *stilus,* a pointed instrument, + *forma,* form, shape: see *form.*] Having the shape of a style; resembling a pen, pin, or peg; styloid.

**styline** (stī'lin), *a.* [< *style*[2] + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.,* of or pertaining to the style.

**styliscus**† (stī-lis'kus), *n.*; pl. *stylisci* (-ī). [NL. (Lindley), < Gr. στυλίσκος, dim. of στῦλος, a pillar, a shaft: see *style*[2].] In *bot.,* the channel which passes from the stigma of a plant through the style into the ovary.

**stylish** (stī'lish), *a.* [< *style*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Having style in aspect or quality; conformable or conforming to approved style or taste; strikingly elegant; fashionable; showy: as, *stylish* dress or manners; a *stylish* woman; a *stylish* house.

**stylishly** (stī'lish-li), *adv.* In a stylish manner; fashionably; showily.

**stylishness** (stī'lish-nes), *n.* The state or property of being stylish, fashionable, or showy; showiness: as, *stylishness* of dress or of an equipage. *Jane Austen,* Northanger Abbey, viii.

**stylist** (stī'list), *n.* [< *style*[1] + *-ist.*] A writer or speaker distinguished for excellence or individuality of style; one who cultivates, or is a master or critic of, literary style.

Exquisite style, without the frigidity and the over-correctness which the more deliberate *stylists* frequently display. *G. Saintsbury,* Hist. Elizabethan Literature, x.

**stylistic** (stī-lis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *stylist* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to style.

Nor has accuracy been sacrificed to *stylistic* requirements. *Athenæum,* No. 3044, p. 292.

**II.** *n.* **1.** The art of forming a good style in writing. Also used in the plural.—**2.** A treatise on style. [Rare.]

**stylistically** (stī-lis'ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a stylistic relation; with respect to style. *Classical Rev.*, III. 87.

**stylite** (stī'līt), *n.* [< LGr. *στυλίτης*, of or pertaining to a pillar, a pillar-saint, < *στῦλος*, a pillar: see *style*².] In *eccles. hist.*, one of a class of solitary ascetics who passed the greater part of their lives unsheltered on the top of high columns or pillars. This mode of mortification was practised among the monks of the East from the fifth to the eleventh century. The most celebrated was St. Simeon the Stylite, who lived in the fifth century. Also called *pillar-saint*.

**stylobate** (stī'lō-bāt), *n.* [= F. *stylobate*, < Gr. *στυλοβάτης*, the base of a pillar, < *στῦλος*, a pillar, + *βαίνειν*, go, advance.] In *arch.*, a continuous basement upon which columns are placed to raise them above the level of the ground or a floor; particularly, the uppermost step of the stereobate of a columnar building, upon which rests an entire range of columns. It is distinguished from a *pedestal*, which, when it occurs in this use, supports only a single column. See cuts under *base* and *stereobate*.

**stylocerite** (stī-los'e̤-rīt), *n.* [< L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a pointed instrument (see *style*¹), + Gr. *κέρας*, horn, + *-ite*².] A style or spine on the outer side of the first joint of the antennule of some crustaceans. *C. Spence Bate.*

**styloglossal** (stī-lō-glos'a̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< *styloglossus* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the styloid process and the tongue.

**II.** *n.* The styloglossus.

**styloglossus** (stī-lō-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *styloglossi* (-ī). [NL., < E. *stylo(id)* + Gr. *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A slender muscle arising from the styloid process and inserted into the side of the tongue.

**stylogonidium** (stī'lō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *stylogonidia* (-ä̤). [< L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a pointed instrument (see *style*¹), + NL. *gonidium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a gonidium formed by abstriction on the ends of special filaments. *Phillips*, Brit. Discomycetes.

**stylograph** (stī'lō-gra̤f), *n.* [< L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a style (see *style*¹), + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A stylographic pen. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVI. 68.

**stylographic** (stī-lō-graf'ik), *a.* [As *stylograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to stylography or a stylograph; characterized by or adapted to the use of a style: as, *stylographic* cards; a *stylographic* pencil; *stylographic* ink.—**Stylographic pen.** See *pen*².

**stylographical** (stī-lō-graf'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *stylographic* + *-al*.] Same as *stylographic*.

**stylographically** (stī-lō-graf'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a stylographic manner; by means of a style for writing or engraving.

**stylography** (stī-log'ra̤-fi), *n.* [< L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a style (see *style*¹), + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art of tracing or the act of writing with a style; specifically, a method of drawing and engraving with a style on cards or tablets.

**stylohyal** (stī-lō-hī'a̤l), *n.* [< *stylo(id)* + *hy(oid)* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, one of the bones of the hyoidean arch, near the proximal extremity of that arch, being or representing an infrastapedial element. In some vertebrates below mammals it is a part or division of the columellar stapes; in mammals it is the first bone of the hyoidean arch outside of the ear; in man it is normally ankylosed with the temporal bone, constituting the styloid process of that bone, and is connected only by a ligament (the stylohyoid ligament: see *epihyal*) with the lesser cornu of the hyoid. See *stylohyoid*, and cuts under *Petromyzon*, *skull*, and *hyoid*.

**stylohyoid** (stī-lō-hī'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *stylo(id)* + *hyoid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the stylohyal, or styloid process of the temporal bone, and the hyoid bone.—**Stylohyoid ligament.** See *epihyal* and *ligament*, and cut under *skull*.—**Stylohyoid muscle**, a slender muscle extending from the styloid process of the temporal bone to the hyoid bone; the stylohyoideus. See II.—**Stylohyoid nerve**, that branch of the facial nerve which goes to the stylohyoid muscle.

**II.** *n.* The stylohyoid muscle. See cuts under *skull* and *muscle*¹.

**stylohyoidean** (stī'lō-hī-oi'dē-a̤n), *a.* [< *stylohyoid* + *-e-an*.] Same as *stylohyoid*.

**stylohyoideus** (stī'lō-hī-oi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *stylohyoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *stylohyoid*.] The stylohyoid muscle. See *stylohyoid*, *n.*

**styloid** (stī'loid), *a.* [< L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a style (see *style*¹), + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Having some resemblance to a style or pen; like or likened to a style; styliform or stylate: an anatomical term applied to several processes of bone, generally slenderer than those called *spines* or *spinous processes*.—**Styloid cornua**, the epihyals; the lesser cornua of the hyoid bone: so called because of their attachment to the stylohyoid ligament.—**Styloid process.** See *process* and cuts under *skull* and *forearm*.

**stylolite** (stī'lō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar (see *style*²), + *λίθος*, stone.] A peculiar form of jointed or columnar structure occasionally seen in beds of limestone, uniting the adjoining surfaces of two layers of the rock, and usually from half an inch to 3 or 4 inches in length. Stylolites were at first considered to be fossil corals, and called *lignilites*, and later *epsomites*, it being supposed that they had been formed by the crystallization of sulphate of magnesia. *Stylolite* is the name now most generally adopted for them, and it is believed that they are due to pressure of the superincumbent rock, which the stylolite has been able to resist to a certain extent because protected by a shell, or some other organic body, which would not admit of the sinking of the material immediately under it as rapidly as did the adjacent rock under the compression of the overlying material, the part thus protected forming a columnar individual mass with slightly striated surface.

**stylomastoid** (stī-lō-mas'toid), *a.* [< *stylo(id)* + *mastoid*.] In *anat.*, common to the styloid process and the mastoid division of the temporal bone.—**Stylomastoid artery**, a branch of the posterior auricular artery, which enters the stylomastoid foramen to supply parts of the inner ear.—**Stylomastoid foramen.** See *foramen*, and cuts under *Felidæ* and *skull*.—**Stylomastoid vein**, a small vein emptying into the posterior auricular vein.

**stylomaxillary** (stī-lō-mak'si-lā̤-ri), *a.* [< *stylo(id)* + *maxillary*.] Of or pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and the inframaxillary, or lower jaw-bone.—**Stylomaxillary ligament**, a thin band of ligamentous fibers passing from near the tip of the styloid process to the angle and posterior border of the ramus of the mandible.

**stylometer** (stī-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *στῦλος*, pillar, column, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring columns.

**Stylommatophora** (stī-lom-a̤-tof'ō-rä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *stylommatophorus*: see *stylommatophorous*.] A suborder or other prime division of pulmonate gastropods, having the eyes borne on the ends of the tentacles: opposed to *Basommatophora*. It includes the terrestrial pulmonates, as land-snails and slugs. *Geophila* and *Nephropneusta* are synonyms.

**stylommatophorous** (stī-lom-a̤-tof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stylommatophorus*, < Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar, + *ὄμμα*(*τ*-), an eye, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] Having eyes at the top of a style, horn, or tentacle, as a snail; of or pertaining to the *Stylommatophora*.

**stylommatous** (stī-lom'a̤-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar, + *ὄμμα*(*τ*-), an eye.] Same as *stylommatophorous*.

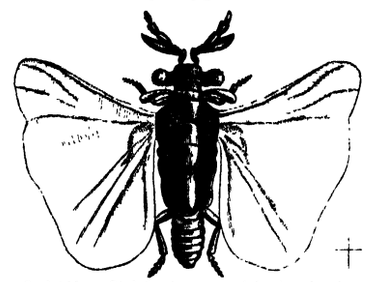
**stylopharyngeal** (stī-lō-fa̤-rin'jē-a̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< *stylopharyngeus* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the styloid process and the pharynx.

**II.** *n.* The stylopharyngeus.

**stylopharyngeus** (stī'lō-far-in-jē'us), *n.*; pl. *stylopharyngei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a style, + Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φάρυγγ*-), the throat.] A long slender muscle, spreading out below, arising from the base of the styloid process of the temporal bone, and inserted partly into the constrictor muscles of the pharynx, and partly into the posterior border of the thyroid cartilage: it is innervated by the glossopharyngeus.

**Stylophorum** (stī-lof'ō-rum), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1818), so called from the conspicuous style; < Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar (see *style*²), + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Papaveraceæ* and tribe *Papavereæ*. It is characterized by flowers with two sepals, four petals, and a distinct style which bears from two to four erect lobes, and is persistent with the placentæ after the fall of the valves and scrobiculate seeds from the ovoid, oblong, or linear, and commonly stalked capsule. There are 4 or 5 species, 2 in North America, the others in the Himalayas, Manchuria, and Japan. They are herbs with a perennial rootstock and a yellow juice, bearing a few lobed or dissected tender stem-leaves, and usually others which are pinnatifid and radical. The yellow or red flowers are borne on long peduncles which are nodding in the bud. *S. diphyllum* is the celandine poppy or yellow poppy of the central United States, formerly classed under *Meconopsis*. Its light-green leaves resemble those of the celandine, and, like it, contain a yellow juice.

**Stylopidæ** (stī-lop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kirby, 1813), < *Stylops* + *-idæ*.] An aberrant group of insects, formerly considered as forming a distinct order, *Strepsiptera* or *Rhipiptera*, but now ranked as a family of heteromerous beetles, typified by the anomalous genus *Stylops*. In the males, which are capable of flight, the mouth-parts are atrophied, except the mandibles and one pair of palpi; the prothorax and mesothorax are very short; the elytra are reduced to simple club-shaped appendages (pseudelytra), while the hind wings are well developed, the metathorax being remarkably large and long, and the abdomen small. The females are wingless and worm-like, with a flattened triangular head, and live in the abdomen of certain bees and wasps, though the members of some exotic genera parasitize ants and some homopterous and orthopterous insects. They are viviparous, giving birth to hundreds of minute young, of very primitive form, with bulbous feet, slender hairy body ending in two long styles, and intestine ending as a closed sac. *Stylops* and *Xenus* are the only genera represented in North America. *S.*



*Stylopidæ.*—*Stylops aterrima*, adult winged male. (Cross shows natural size.)

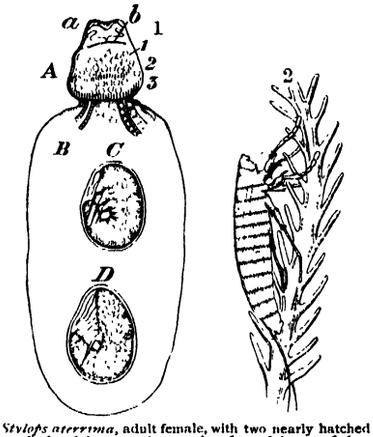
*childreni* lives in certain bees, and *X. pecki* in a common wasp (*Polistes metricus*). See cut under *Stylops*.

**stylopized** (stī'lō-pīzd), *a.* [< *stylops* + *-ize* + *-ed*².] Penetrated by a stylops; serving as the host of the parasitic stylops.

**stylopod** (stī'lō-pod), *n.* [< NL. *stylopodium*, < Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar (see *style*²), + *ποῦς* (*ποδ*-) = E. *foot*.] In *bot.*, same as *stylopodium*.

**stylopodium** (stī-lō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *stylopodia* (-ä̤). [NL.: see *stylopod*.] In *bot.*, one of the double fleshy disks from which the styles in the *Umbelliferæ* arise.

**Stylops** (stī'lops), *n.* [NL. (Kirby, 1802), < Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar (see *style*²), + *ὤψ*, eye, face.] 1. A genus of insects, type of the order *Rhipip-*




1. *Stylops aterrima*, adult female, with two nearly hatched eggs *C*, *D*, in *B*, the abdomen; *A*, ventral surface of thorax of three segments: 1, 2, 3; *a*, mandibles; *b*, mouth. 2. *Stylops aterrima*, newly born larva, on a hair of a bee (*Andrena trimerana*). (All highly magnified.)

*tera* or *Strepsiptera*, and now of the coleopterous family *Stylopidæ*.—2. [*l. c.*] An insect of this genus; a rhipipter or strepsipter.

**Stylosanthes** (stī-lō-san'thēz), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1788), so called from the stalk-like calyx-tube; irreg. < Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar (see *style*²), + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Hedysareæ*, type of the subtribe *Stylosantheæ*. It is characterized by pinnate leaves of three leaflets, and an oblong or globose and usually densely flowered spike, a long stalk-like calyx-tube, and stamens united into a closed tube with their anthers alternately oblong and basifixed and shorter and versatile. There are about 21 species, of which 4 are natives of Africa or Asia, 1 is North American, and the others are South American and mainly Brazilian. They are commonly viscous herbs with yellow flowers in dense terminal spikes or heads, rarely scattered or axillary. *S. elatior* of the United States, the pencil-flower of southern pine-barrens, extends north to Long Island and Indiana. *S. procumbens* is known in the West Indies as *trefoil*.

**stylospore** (stī'lō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar (see *style*²), + *σπορά*, seed: see *spore*.] In *bot.*, a stalked spore, developed by abstriction from the top of a slender thread or sterigma, and produced either in a special receptacle, as a pycnidium, or uninclosed as in the *Coniomycetes*. See *pycnidium*, *macrostylospore*. Also called *pycnidiospore*, *pycnogonidium*, *pycnospore*.

**stylosporous** (stī-los'pō-rus), *a.* [< *stylospore* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, of the nature of a stylospore; resembling a stylospore.

**stylostegium** (stī-lō-stē'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *stylostegia* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar (see *style*²), + *στέγος*, cover.] In *bot.*, the peculiar orbicular corona which covers the style in *Stapelia* and similar asclepiads.

**stylostemon**† (stī-lō-stē'mon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar, + *στήμων*, taken as 'stamen' (see *stamen*¹).] In *bot.*, an epigynous stamen.

**stylotypite** (stī'lō-tī-pīt), *n.* [< Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar (see *style*²), + *τύπος*, impression, + *-ite*².] A sulphid of antimony, copper, iron, and sil-

ver, from Copiapo, Chili: it is closely related to bournonite.

**stylus** (stī'lus), *n.*; pl. *styli* (-lī). [NL., < L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a pointed instrument: see *style*[1].] 1. A sponge-spicule of the monaxon uniradiate type, sharp at one end and not at the other. It is regarded as an oxea one of whose rays is suppressed.—2. In *entom.*, a style or stylet.

**styme,** *n.* See *stime.*

**stymie** (stī'mi), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps connected with *styme*, *stime*, a glimpse, a transitory glance.] In *golf-playing*, a position in which a player has to putt for the hole with his opponent's ball directly in the line of his approach.

**Stymphalian** (stim-fā'li-an), *a.* [< L. *Stymphalius*, < Gr. Στυμφάλιος, < Στύμφαλος, Stymphalus (see def.).] Of or pertaining to Stymphalus (the ancient name of a small deep valley, a lake, a river, and a town in Arcadia, Greece). —**Stymphalian birds,** in *Gr. fable*, a flock of noisome, voracious, and destructive birds, with brazen or iron claws, wings, and beaks, which infested Stymphalus. The killing or expulsion of these birds was the sixth labor of Hercules.

> A sort of dangerous fowl [critics], who have a perverse inclination to plunder the best branches of the tree of knowledge, like those *Stymphalian birds* that eat up the fruit.
> *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iii.

**styptic** (stip'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *stiptic*, *stiptik*; < ME. *stiptik*, < OF. (and F.) *styptique* = Sp. *estíptico* = Pg. *estitico* = It. *stitico*, < L. *stypticus*, < Gr. στυπτικός, astringent, < στύφειν, contract, draw together, be astringent.] I. *a.* 1†. Astringent; constrictive; binding.

> Take hede that slippery meats be not fyrste eaten, nor that *stiptik* nor restraining meates be taken at the begynning, as quynces, peares, and medlars.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, fol. 45.

2. Having the quality of checking hemorrhage or bleeding; stanching.

> Then in his hands a bitter root he bruis'd;
> The wound he wash'd, the *styptic* juice infus'd.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xi. 983.

**Styptic collodion,** a compound of collodion 100 parts, carbolic acid 10 parts, pure tannin 5 parts, and benzoic acid 3 parts. Also called *styptic colloid.*—**Styptic powder.** See *powder.*

II. *n.* 1†. An astringent; something causing constriction or constraint.

> Mankind is infinitely beholden to this noble *styptick*, that could produce such wonderful effects so suddenly.
> *Steele*, Lying Lover, v. 1.

2. A substance employed to check a flow of blood by application to the bleeding orifice or surface.

> This wyne alle medycyne is take unto
> Ther *stiptik* stont [stop] ejectyng bloode, and wo
> Of wombe or of stomak this wol declyne.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

**Cotton-wool styptic,** cotton-wool soaked in tincture of perchlorid of iron.

**styptical** (stip'ti-kal), *a.* [< *styptic* + *-al.*] Same as *styptic.*

**styptic-bur** (stip'tik-bėr), *n.* See *Priva.*

**stypticite** (stip'ti-sīt), *n.* [< *styptic* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *fibroferrite.*

**stypticity** (stip-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *styptic* + *-i-ty.*] The property of being styptic; astringency.

> Cathartick̃s of mercurials precipitate the viscidities by their *stypticity*, and mix with all animal acids.
> *Sir J. Floyer.*

**styptic-weed** (stip'tik-wēd), *n.* The western cassia, *Cassia occidentalis*, a tall herb of tropical America and the southern United States. Its seeds, from their use, are called *negro* or *Mogdad coffee*, though they do not contain caffein; its root is said to be diuretic; and its leaves are used as a dressing for slight wounds (whence the name). Also *stinking-weed, stinking-wood.*

**Styracaceæ** (stī-rā-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1844), < *Styrax* (*-ac-*) + *-aceæ.*] Same as *Styraceæ.*

**Styraceæ** (stī-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Richard, 1808), for *Styracaceæ*; < *Styrax* + *-aceæ.*] An order of gamopetalous plants, of the cohort *Ebenales.* It is characterized by flowers which usually have ten or more stamens attached to a five-lobed corolla, and an ovary which is inferior, half inferior, or fixed by a broad base, and contains a solitary ovule or few in each cell. The embryo, with its doubtful radicle, also differs from that of the allied orders, the *Sapotaceæ* and *Ebenaceæ*, in which it is respectively inferior and superior. The order includes about 235 species, belonging to 7 genera, of which one is *Halesia* of North America and Asia, 4 are small South American genera, and the others belong to the large genus *Symplocos* or to the type *Styrax*, natives of warm regions, but wanting in Africa. They are smooth, hairy, or scurfy trees or shrubs, with alternate entire or serrate membranous or coriaceous feather-veined leaves. Their flowers are usually white and racemed, rarely reddish, and sometimes cymose or fascicled. See *Halesia*, *Styrax*, and *storax.*

**styracin, styracine** (stir'a-sin), *n.* [< NL. *Styrax* (*-ac-*) + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] An ester ($C_{18}H_{16}O_2$) of cinnamic acid, which is the chief constituent of storax. It forms odorless and tasteless crystals, which have the properties of a resin.

**Styrax** (stī'raks), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so named because producing a gum; < L. *styrax*, *storax*, < Gr. στύραξ, the gum storax, also the tree producing it: see *storax.*] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, type of the order *Styraceæ.* It is characterized by flowers with five partly united or separate petals, ten stamens in one row with linear or rarely oblong anthers, and a three-celled or afterward one-celled ovary with the ovules usually few and erect or pendulous. The fruit is seated upon the calyx and is globose or oblong, dry or drupaceous, indehiscent or three-valved, and nearly filled by the usually solitary seed. There are over 60 species, widely scattered through warm regions of Asia and America, a few also natives of temperate parts of Asia and southern Europe, but none found in Africa or Australia. They are shrubs or trees, usually scurfy or covered with stellate hairs, and bearing entire or slightly serrate leaves, and usually white flowers in pendulous racemes. Several species are cultivated for ornament; *S. Japonica*, recently introduced into gardens, is known from its feathery white blossoms as *snowflake* - *flower.* Others yield valuable gums, especially *S. Benzoin* (see *benzoin*) and *S. officinalis* (see *storax*). *S. punctata*, a Central American tree, yields a gum which is used as frankincense, and is obtained on removing the external wood from trees which have been cut for several years. *S. grandifolia*, *S. Americana*, and *S. pulverulenta*, known as *American storax*, occur in the United States from Virginia southward, with one species in Texas and one in California.

*Styrax Benzoin.* *a*, a flower.

**Styrian** (stir'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Styria* (see def.) + *-an.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Styria, a crownland and duchy of the Austrian empire, lying south of Upper and Lower Austria, and west of Hungary.

II. *n.* One of the people of Styria.

**styrol** (stī'rol), *n.* [< L. *styr(ax)* + *-ol.*] A colorless strongly refractive liquid ($C_8H_8$), with an odor like that of benzin, obtained by heating styracin with calcium hydrate. Also called *cinnamene.*

**styrolene** (stī'rō-lēn), *n.* [< *styrol* + *-ene.*] Same as *styrol.*

**styrone** (stī'rōn), *n.* [< *styr(ax)* + *-one.*] Cinnamyl alcohol ($C_9H_{10}O$), a crystalline solid with a fragrant odor, obtained by treating styracin with caustic potash. It is slightly soluble in water, and volatile at high temperatures.

**stythe**[1]†, *n.* [An irreg. var. of *sty*[2].] A sty.

> O out of my *stythe* I [a maiden transformed to a beast] winna rise . . .
> Till Kempion, the Kingis son,
> Cum to the crag, and thrice kiss me.
> *Kempion* (Child's Ballads, I. 140).
>
> And, at last, into the very swine's *stythe*,
> The Queen brought forth a son.
> *Fause Foodrage* (Child's Ballads, III. 43).

**stythe**[2] (stīth), *n.* [More prop. *stithe*; cf. E. dial. *stithe*, stifling; prob. a var. of *stive*, after *stithe*, *stith*, strong: see *stith.*] Choke-damp; after-damp; black-damp; the mixture of gases left after an explosion of fire-damp, and consisting chiefly of carbonic-acid gas; also, more rarely, this gas accumulated in perceptible quantity in any part of a coal-mine, whether arising from respiration of men or animals, from the use of gunpowder, or from the burning of lamps or candles. [Lancashire, Eng., coal-field.]

> Shallow and badly ventilated mines produce *stythe.*
> *Greeley.*

**stywardt**, *n.* A Middle English form of *steward.*

**Styx** (stiks), *n.* [< L. *Styx*, < Gr. Στύξ (Στυγ-), a river of the infernal regions, lit. 'the Hateful,' < στυγεῖν, hate, abominate.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a river of the lower world.—2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of butterflies, of the subfamily *Pierinæ.* *Staudinger*, 1876.

**Suabian,** *a.* and *n.* Same as *Swabian.*

**suability** (sū-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *suable* + *-i-ty.*] Liability to be sued; the state of being suable, or subject by law to civil process.

**suable** (sū'a-bl), *a.* [< *sue*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being or liable to be sued; subject by law to civil process.

**suadet** (swād), *v. t.* [< OF. *suader* = Sp. *suadir* = It. *suadere*, < L. *suadere*, advise, urge, persuade: see *suasion*, and cf. *dissuade*, *persuade.*] To persuade.

**suadible**† (swā'di-bl), *a.* [< *suade* + *-ible.*] Same as *suasible.*

**Suæda** (sū-ē'dä), *n.* [NL. (Forskål, 1775), from an Ar. name.] A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Chenopodiaceæ* and series *Spirolobeæ*, type of the tribe *Suædeæ.* It is characterized by fleshy linear leaves, and flowers with a five-lobed persistent perianth from which the inclosed utricle is nearly or quite free. There are about 45 species, natives of seashores and salt deserts. They are erect or prostrate herbs or shrubs, green or glaucous, and either simple or diffusely branched. Their leaves are usually terete and entire, and their flowers small and nearly or quite sessile in the axils. *S. linearis* is a small sea-coast plant of the Atlantic coast from Nova Scotia to Florida; 6 or 7 other species occur westward. *S. fruticosa*, known as *sea-rosemary*, *shrubby goosefoot*, or *white glasswort*, an erect branching evergreen common in the Mediterranean region, is one of the plants formerly burned to produce barilla. For *S. maritima*, also called *sea-goosefoot*, see *sea-blite*, under *blite*[2].

**Suædeæ** (sū-ē'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Moquin, 1852), < *Suæda* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of apetalous plants, of the order *Chenopodiaceæ* and suborder *Chenopodieæ.* It is characterized by an unjointed stem with mostly linear, terete, or ovate leaves, and by its fruit, a utricle included in the unchanged or appendaged perianth, the seed-coat crustaceous or finally membranous, and the embryo spiral. It includes five genera, four monotypic and occurring in saline regions in Persia and central Asia; for the other, the type, see *Suæda.*

**suaget, swaget** (swāj), *v.* [< ME. *swagen*; by aphæresis from *assuage.*] I. *trans.* To make quiet; soothe; assuage.

> Hayne were tho freikes and the folke all,
> And swiftly thai swere, *swagit* there herttes,
> To be lell to the lord all his lyf tyme.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S), l. 13643.
>
> Nor wanting power to mitigate and *'suage*
> With solemn touches troubled thoughts.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 556.

II. *intrans.* To become quiet; abate.

> These yoies seuyn
> Shalle neuer *swage* nor sesse
> But euermore endure and encresse.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 146.
>
> Soone after mydnyght the grete tempest byganne to *swage* and wex lasse.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 73.

**suant**[1] (sū'ant), *a.* [Also *suent*, formerly *sewant*, *sewent*; < OF. *suant*, ppr. of *suivre*, etc., follow: see *sue*, *sequent.*] 1. Following; sequent; pursuant. *Halliwell* (under *suent*).—2. Smooth; even.

> The Middlesex Cattle Show goes off here with éclat annually, as if all the joints of the agricultural machine were *suent.*
> *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 37.

[Prov. Eng. and New Eng. in both senses.]

**suant**[2] (sū'ant), *n.* [Formerly also *sewant*; origin uncertain.] The plaice. *Halliwell* (under *sewant*). [Prov. Eng.]

> Behold some others rangèd all along
> To take the *sewant*, yea, the flounder sweet.
> *J. Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 171).
>
> The shad that in the springtime cometh in;
> The *suant* swift, that is not set by least.
> *J. Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 175).

**suantly** (sū'ant-li), *adv.* Evenly; smoothly; regularly. Also *suently.* [Prov. New Eng.]

**suarrow** (sō-ar'ō), *n.* A variant of *souari.*

**suasible** (swā'si-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *suasible* = It. *suasibile*, < L. *suadere*, pp. *suasus*, advise, urge: see *suade*, *suasion.* Cf. *suadible.*] Same as *persuasible.* *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

**suasion** (swā'zhon), *n.* [< ME. *suacyon*, < OF. *suasion* = It. *suasione*, < L. *suasio(n-)*, an advising, a counseling, exhortation, < *suadere*, pp. *suasus*, advise, counsel, urge, persuade (cf. LL. *suadus*, persuasive, L. *Suada*, the goddess of persuasion), < *suavis*, orig. **suadvis*, pleasant, sweet: see *suave*, *sweet.*] The act or effort of persuading; the use of persuasive means or efforts: now chiefly in the phrase *moral suasion.*

> The *suacyon* of swetenesse rethoryen.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 1.
>
> Thei had, by the subtill *suasion* of the deuill, broken the thirde commaundement in tasting the forboden fruyte.
> *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 157.
>
> She did not dare to come down the path to shake her, and *moral suasion* at the distance of sixty or seventy feet is very ineffective.
> *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 184.

**suasive** (swā'siv), *a.* [< OF. *suasif* = Sp. It. *suasivo*, < L. *suadere*, pp. *suasus*, advise, urge: see *suade*, *suasion.*] Having power to persuade; persuasive. [Archaic and poetical.]

> Its [justice's] command over them was but *suasive* and political.
> *South*, Sermons, I. ii.

**suasively** (swā'siv-li), *adv.* So as to persuade.

> Let a true tale . . . be *suasively* told them.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iii. 2.

**suasory**† (swā'sō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *suasoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *suasorio*, < L. *suasorius*, of or pertaining to advice or persuasion, < *suasor*, one who advises or persuades, < *suadere*, advise, persuade: see *suade*, *suasion*.] Tending to persuade; persuasive.

A *Suasory* or Enticing Temptation.
*Bp. Hopkins*, Expos. of the Lord's Prayer, Works, I. 140.

**suave** (swāv or swäv), *a.* [< F. *suave* = Sp. Pg. *suave* = It. *soave*, < L. *suavis*, orig. **suadvis* = Gr. ἡδύς, sweet, agreeable, = AS. *swēte*, E. *sweet*: see *sweet*. Cf. *suade*, *suasion*, etc.] Soothingly agreeable; pleasant; mollifying; bland: used of persons or things: as, a *suave* diplomatist; *suave* politeness.

Mr. Hall, . . . to whom the husky oat-cake was, from custom, *suave* as manna, seemed in his best spirits.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxvi.

What gentle, *suave*, courteous tones!
*Mrs. H. Jackson*, Ramona, i.

**suavely** (swāv'- or swäv'li), *adv.* In a suave or soothing manner; blandly: as, to speak *suavely*.

**suavify**† (swav'i-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *suavis*, sweet, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To make affable. *Imp. Dict.*

**suaviloquent**† (swā-vil'ō-kwent), *a.* [< LL. *suaviloquen(t-)s*, speaking sweetly, < L. *suavis*, sweet, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak.] Speaking suavely or blandly; using soothing or agreeable speech. *Bailey*, 1727.

**suaviloquy**† (swā-vil'ō-kwi), *n.* [< LL. *suaviloquium*, sweet speaking, < L. *suaviloquus*, speaking sweetly, < *suavis*, sweet, + *loqui*, speak.] Sweetness of speech. Compare *suaviloquent*.

**suavity** (swav'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *suavité* = Sp. *suavidad* = Pg. *suavidade* = It. *suavità*, *soavità*, < L. *suavita(t-)s*, sweetness, pleasantness, < *suavis*, sweet, pleasant: see *suave*.] 1. Pleasant or soothing quality or manner; agreeableness; blandness: as, *suavity* of manner or address.

Our own people . . . greatly lack *suavity*, and show a comparative inattention to minor civilities.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 431.

The worst that can be said of it [Perugino's style] is that its *suavity* inclines to mawkishness, and that its quietism borders upon sleepiness.
*J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 75.

Hence — 2. Pl. *suavities* (-tiz). That which is suave, bland, or soothing.

The elegances and *suavities* of life die out one by one as we sink through the social scale.
*O. W. Holmes*, Professor, vi.

3†. Sweetness to the senses; a mild or agreeable quality. *Johnson*.

She [Rachel] desired them [the mandrakes] for rarity, pulchritude, or *suavity*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 7.

=**Syn. 1.** Urbanity, amenity, civility, courtesy.

**sub-**. [ME. *sub-* = OF. *sub-*, *sou-*, F. *sub-*, *sou-* = Pr. *sub-* = Sp. Pg. It. *sub-*, < L. *sub*, prep. with abl., under, before, near; of time, toward, up to, just after; in comp., under (of place), secretly (of action); the *b* remains in comp. unchanged, except before *c*, *f*, *g*, *p*, where it is usually, and before *m* and *r*, where it is often assimilated (*suc-*, *suf-*, *sug-*, *sup-*, *sum-*, *sur-*); also in another form *subs*, in comp. *sus-*, as in *suscipere*, undertake, *sustinere*, sustain, etc., reduced to *su-* before a radical *s*, as in *suspicere*, look under, *suspirare*, suspire; prob. = Gr. ὑπό, under (see *hypo-*), with initial *s-* as in *super-* = Gr. ὑπέρ (see *super-*, *hyper-*): see *up* and *over*. Cf. *subter-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'under, below, beneath,' or 'from under.' (*a*) It occurs in its literal sense in many words, verbs, adjectives, and nouns, taken from the Latin, as in *subjacent*, underlying, *subscribe*, underwrite, *subside*, sit down, *submerge*, plunge down, etc., the literal sense being in many cases not felt in English, as in *subject*, *subjoin*, *subtract*, etc. (*b*) It also expresses an inferior or subordinate part or degree, as in *subdivide*, especially with adjectives, where it is equivalent to the English *-ish*[1], meaning 'somewhat, rather,' as in *subacid*, sourish, *subdulcid*, sweetish, etc., being in these greatly extended in modern use, as an accepted English formative, applicable not only to adjectives of Latin origin, especially in scientific use, as in *subalate*, *subcordate*, *subdivine*, etc., but to words of other origin, as *subhornblendic*. (*c*) It is also freely used with nouns denoting an agent or a division, to denote an inferior or subordinate agent or division, as in *subdeacon*, *subprior*, *subgenus*, *subspecies*, etc., not only with Latin but with nouns of other origin, as in *subreader*, *submarshal*, *subfreshman*, etc., where it is equivalent to *under-* or *deputy*, and is usually written with a hyphen. (*d*) In many cases, especially where it has been assimilated, as in *suc-*, *suf-*, *sug-*, *sup-*, *sum-*, *sur-*, the force of the prefix is not felt in English, and the word is to English apprehension a primitive, as in *succor*, *suffer*, *suggest*, *support*, *summon*, *surrender*, etc. In technical use *sub-* denotes — (*e*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (1) Inferiority in kind, quality, character, degree, extent, and the like. It is prefixed almost at will to adjectives admitting of comparison, and in its various applications may be rendered by 'less than, not quite, not exactly, somewhat, nearly, hardly, almost,' etc.; it often has the diminishing or depreciating force of the suffix *-ish*[1]; it is sometimes prefixed, like *about*, merely to avoid committal to more precise or exact statement, but in a few cases implies unlikeness amounting to oppositeness and so to negation of some character or attribute, with the meaning nearly of *quasi-* or *pseudo-*. A particular case indicates taxonomic inferiority, or subordination in classificatory grade, of any group from *subkingdom* to *subvariety*: it is the sense (*c*) above noted, and the same as the botanical sense (2) below. (2) Inferiority in place or position; lowness of relative location. This sense is more definite, and the meaning of 'lower than' may usually be rendered by 'under, underneath, beneath, below,' sometimes by 'on the under side of.' This *sub-* is synonymous with *infra-* or *infero-*, and with *hypo-*, and is the opposite of *supra-* or *super-*, *hyper-*, and sometimes *epi-*. (*f*) In *bot.*, (1) with adjectives, literal position beneath, as in *subcortical*, *subhymenial*, *subepidermal*, *subpetiolar*, etc., (2) with classificatory terms, a systematic grade next lower than that of the stem-word, as in *suborder*, *subgenus*, *subspecies*; (3) with adjectives and adverbs, an inferior degree or extent, 'somewhat, to some extent, imperfectly,' as in *subangulose*, *subascending*, *subcaudate*, *subconnate*, etc. (*g*) In *chem.*, the fact that the member of the compound with which it is connected is in relative minimum: thus, *sub*acetate of lead is a compound of lead and acetic acid which is capable of combining with more acetic acid radicals, but not with more lead. [As *sub-* in most of the uses noted above is now established as an English formative, it is to be treated, like *under-* in similar cases, as applicable in modern use in any instance where it may be wanted; and of the modern compounds so formed only the principal ones are entered below, usually without further etymological note. Many of the adjectives have two meanings, the mode of formation differing accordingly: thus, *subabdominal*, 'situated under the abdomen,' is formed < L. *sub*, under, + *abdomen* (*abdomin-*), abdomen, + *-al*; while *subabdominal*, 'not quite abdominal,' is < *sub-* + *abdominal*. For the full etymology of these words, when not given below, see *sub-* and the other member of the compound. The less familiar compounds with *sub-* are often written with a hyphen; it is here uniformly omitted.]

**sub** (sub), *n.* [Contr. of *subaltern* or *subordinate*.] A subaltern; a subordinate. [Colloq.]

"Ah, when we were *subs* together in camp in 1803, what a lively fellow Charley Baynes was!" his comrade, Colonel Bunch, would say. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxvi

**suba**, *n.* See *subah*.

**subabdominal** (sub-ab-dom'i-nal), *a.* [= F. *subabdominal*; as *sub-* + *abdominal*.] 1. Situated below or beneath the abdomen: as, the *subabdominal* appendages of a crustacean. — 2. Not quite abdominal in position, as the ventral fins of a fish.

**subacetate** (sub-as'e-tāt), *n.* A basic acetate — that is, one in which there are one or more equivalents of the basic radical which may combine with the acid anhydrid to form a normal acetate: as, *subacetate* of lead; *subacetate* of copper (verdigris).

**subacid** (sub-as'id), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *subácido* = It. *subacido*, < L. *subacidus*, somewhat sour, < *sub*, under, + *acidus*, sour: see *acid*.] I. *a.* 1. Moderately acid or sour: as, a *subacid* juice. *Arbuthnot*. — 2. Hence, noting words or a temperament verging on acidity or somewhat biting.

A little *subacid* kind of drollish impatience in his nature.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, viii. 26.

II. *n.* A substance moderately acid.

**subacidity** (sub-a-sid'i-ti), *n.* The state of being subacid; also, that which is slightly acid or acrid.

A theologic *subacidity*. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 411.

**subacidulous** (sub-a-sid'ū-lus), *a.* Moderately acidulous.

Tasting a thimbleful of rich Canary, honeyed Cyprus, or *subacidulous* Hock. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 291.

**subacrid** (sub-ak'rid), *a.* Moderately acrid, sharp, or pungent. *Sir J. Floyer*.

**subacromial** (sub-a-krō'mi-al), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + NL. *acromion*: see *acromial*.] Situated below the acromion: as, a *subacromial* bursa.

**subact**† (sub-akt'), *v. t.* [< L. *subactus*, pp. of *subigere*, bring under, subdue, < *sub*, under, + *agere*, lead, bring: see *act*.] To reduce; subdue; subject. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 375.

**subact**† (sub-akt'), *a.* [ME., < L. *subactus*, pp.: see the verb.] Reduced; subdued.

In Novemb'r and Marche her brannches sette
In dounged lande *subact*.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

**subaction**† (sub-ak'shon), *n.* [< L. *subactio(n-)*, a working through or up, preparation: see *subact*.] 1. The act of reducing, or the state of being reduced; reduction. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 838. — 2. A substance reduced.

**subacuminate** (sub-a-kū'mi-nāt), *a.* Somewhat acuminate.

**subacute** (sub-a-kūt'), *a.* Noting a condition just below that of acuteness, in any sense.

**subacutely** (sub-a-kūt'li), *adv.* In a subacute manner.

**subaërial** (sub-ā-ē'ri-al), *a.* In *geol.*, formed, produced, or deposited in the open air, and not beneath the sea, or under water, or below the surface; not submarine or subterranean: thus, *subaërial* denudation or erosion. See *æolian*[1], 2.

**subagency** (sub-ā'jen-si), *n.* A delegated agency.

**subagent** (sub-ā'jent), *n.* In *law*, the agent of an agent.

**subah** (sō'bä), *n.* [Also *suba*, *soubah*; < Pers. Hind. *sūbah*, a province.] 1. A division or province of the Mogul empire. *Yule and Burnell*. — 2. An abbreviation of *subahdar*.

**subahdar** (sō-bä-där'), *n.* [Also *soubahdar*, *soubadar*; < Pers. Hind. *sūbahdār*, < *sūbah*, a province, + *-dār*, holding, keeping.] 1. Originally, a lord of a subah or province; hence, a local commandant or chief officer. — 2. The chief native officer of a company of sepoys. *Yule and Burnell*.

**subaid** (sub-ād'), *v. t.* To give secret or private aid to. *Daniel*. [Rare.]

**subalmoner** (sub-al'mon-ėr), *n.* A subordinate almoner. *Wood*.

**subalpine** (sub-al'pin), *a.* [= F. *subalpin* = Pg. *subalpino*, < L. *subalpinus*, lying near the Alps, < *sub*, under, + *Alpinus*, Alpine: see *alpine*.] 1. Living or growing on mountains at an elevation next below the height called *alpine*. — 2. Lower Alpine: applied to that part or zone of the Alps which lies between the so-called "highland" zone and the "Alpine" zone proper. It extends between the elevations of 4,000 and 5,500 feet approximately, and is especially characterized by the presence of coniferous trees, chiefly firs, which cover a large part of its surface. Large timber-trees rarely reach much above its upper border. Below the subalpine zone is the highland or mountain zone, the region of deciduous trees, and above it the Alpine, which, as this term is generally used, embraces the region extending between the upper limit of trees and the first appearance of permanent snow. Still higher up is the glacial region, comprehending all that part of the Alps which rises above the limit of perpetual snow. The terms *alpine* and *subalpine* are sometimes applied to other mountain-chains than the Alps, with signification more or less vaguely accordant with their application to that chain.

**subaltern** (sub'al-tėrn or su-bâl'tėrn, the former always in the logical sense), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *subalterne* = Sp. Pg. It. *subalterno*, < ML. *subalternus*, subaltern, < L. *sub*, under, + *alternus*, one after the other, alternate: see *altern*.] I. *a.* Having an inferior or subordinate position; subordinate; specifically (*milit.*), holding the rank of a junior officer usually below the rank of captain.

To this system of religion were tagged several *subaltern* doctrines. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ii.

**Subaltern genus, opposition, proposition**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* A subaltern officer; a subordinate.

**subalternant** (sub-al-tėr'nant), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. It. *subalternante*; as *subaltern* + *-ant*.] I. *a.* In *logic*, universal, as opposed to *particular*.

II. *n.* A universal.

**subalternate** (sub-al-tėr'nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< *subaltern* + *-ate*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Successive; succeeding by turns. *Imp. Dict.* — 2. Subordinate; subaltern; inferior. *Canon Tooker*.

II. *n.* In *logic*, a particular, as opposed to a *universal*.

**subalternating** (sub-al-tėr'nā-ting), *a.* Succeeding by turns; successive. *Imp. Dict.*

**subalternation** (sub-al-tėr-nā'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *subalternação*; as *subalternate* + *-ion*.] 1. The state of inferiority or subjection; the state of being subalternate; succession by turns. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 73. — 2. In *logic*, an immediate inference from a universal to a particular under it: as, every griffin breathes fire; therefore, some animals breathe fire. Some logicians do not admit the validity of this inference.

**subanal** (sub-ā'nal), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *anus*, anus: see *anal*.] Situated under the anus: specifically noting a plate or other formation in echinoderms. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 644.

**subancestral** (sub-an-ses'tral), *a.* Of collateral ancestry or derivation; not in the direct line of descent. *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, XI. 588.

**subanconeal** (sub-ang-kō'nē-al), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + NL. *anconeus*: see *anconeal*.] Situated underneath the anconeus.

**subanconeus** (sub-ang-kō-nē'us), *n.*; pl. *subanconei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + NL. *anconeus*, q. v.] A small muscle of the back of the elbow, arising from the humerus just above the olecranon fossa, and inserted into the capsular ligament of the elbow-joint. It resembles the subcruræus of the knee.

**subandean** (sub-an'dē-an), *a.* [< *sub-* + *Andes*: see *Andean*.] In *zoögeog.*, subjacent with reference to certain parts of the Andes, and nowhere attaining an altitude so great as that

of the highest Andean mountains: specifying a certain faunal area. (See below.)—**Subandean subregion**, in *zoögeog.*, one of four subregions into which the continent of South America (with the islands appertaining thereto) has been divided by A. Newton. It includes a not well defined northerly section of the continent, with the islands of Tobago, Trinidad, and the Galapagos, and takes in all the South American countries that do not belong to the Amazonian, Brazilian, or Patagonian subregion. The Subandean subregion includes what has also been called the Columbian (or Colombian), but is more extensive. It is recognized upon ornithological grounds, and said to possess 72 peculiar genera of birds. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 744.

**subangled** (sub-ang′gld), *a.* Same as *subangular.*—**Subangled wave.** See *wave.*

**subangular** (sub-ang′gū-lär), *a.* Slightly angular; bluntly angulated. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 278.

**subangulate, subangulated** (sub-ang′gū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* Somewhat angled or sharp.

**subantichrist** (sub-an′ti-krist), *n.* A person or power partially antagonistic to Christ; a lesser antichrist. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 6. [Rare.]

**subapennine** (sub-ap′e-nīn), *a.* [= F. *subapennin*, < L. *sub*, under, + *Apenninus*, Apennine: see *Apennine.*] Being at the base or foot of the Apennines.—**Subapennine series**, in *geol.*, a series of rocks of Pliocene age, developed in Italy on the flanks of the Apennines, and also in Sicily. In the Ligurian region the Pliocene has been divided into Messinian and Astian; in Sicily, into Astian, Plaisancian, and Zanclean. In the last region these rocks rise to an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea-level, and are replete with well-preserved forms of organic life now living in the Mediterranean.

**subapical** (sub-ap′i-kal), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *apex*, point: see *apical.*] Situated below the apex.

**subaponeurotic** (sub-ap″ō-nū-rot′ik), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + NL. *aponeurosis:* see *aponeurotic.*] Situated beneath an aponeurosis.

**subapostolic** (sub-ap-os-tol′ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting the period succeeding that of the apostles: as, *subapostolic* literature. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 854.

**subappressed** (sub-a-prest′), *a.* In *entom.*, partly appressed: as, *subappressed* hairs.

**subaquatic** (sub-a-kwat′ik), *a.* 1. Not entirely aquatic, as a wading bird.—2. [= F. *subaquatique.*] Situated or formed in or below the surface of the water; subaqueous.

**subaqueous** (sub-ā′kwē-us), *a.* [= It. *subaqueo;* as L. *sub*, under, + E. *aqueous.*] Situated, formed, or living under water; subaquatic.

**subarachnoid** (sub-a-rak′noid), *a.* 1. Situated beneath the arachnoid—that is, between that membrane and the pia mater: as, the *subarachnoid* space.—2†. Subdural.—**Subarachnoid fluid**, the cerebrospinal fluid.—**Subarachnoid space**, the space between the arachnoid membrane and the pia mater.

**subarachnoidal, subarachnoidean** (sub-ar-ak-noi′dal, -dē-an), *a.* Same as *subarachnoid. H. Gray*, Anat. (ed. 1887), p. 653.

**subarborescent** (sub-är-bō-res′ent), *a.* Having a somewhat tree-like aspect.

**subarctic** (sub-ärk′tik), *a.* Nearly arctic; existing or occurring a little south of the arctic circle: as, a *subarctic* region or fauna; *subarctic* animals or plants; a *subarctic* climate.

**subarcuate** (sub-är′kū-āt), *a.* Somewhat bent or bowed; slightly arcuated.

**subarcuated** (sub-är′kū-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *subarcuate.*

**subareolar** (sub-a-rē′ō-lär), *a.* Situated beneath the mammary areola.—**Subareolar abscess**, a furuncular subcutaneous abscess of the areola of the nipple.

**subarmor** (sub′är″mor), *n.* A piece of armor worn beneath the visible outer defense. *J. Hewitt*, Anc. Armour, II. 132.

**subarrhation** (sub-a-rā′shon), *n.* [< ML. **subarratio(n-)*, < *subarrare*, betroth, < L. *sub*, under, + *arrha*, earnest-money, a pledge: see *arrha.*] The ancient custom or rite of betrothing by the bestowal, on the part of the man, of marriage gifts or tokens, as money, rings, or other objects, upon the woman. Also *subarration.*

The prayer which follows . . . takes the place of a long form of blessing which followed the *subarrhation* in the ancient office.
*Blunt*, Annotated Book of Common Prayer, p. 455.

**subastragalar** (sub-as-trag′a-lär), *a.* Situated beneath the astragalus.—**Subastragalar amputation**, amputation of most of the foot, leaving only the astragalus.

**subastragaloid** (sub-as-trag′a-loid), *a.* Situated beneath or below the astragalus.

**subastral** (sub-as′tral), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *astrum*, a star: see *astral.*] Situated beneath the stars or heavens; terrestrial.

**subaud** (sub-âd′), *v. t.* [< L. *subaudire*, supply a word omitted, hear a little, < *sub*, under, + *audire*, hear: see *audient.*] To supply mentally, as a word or an ellipsis. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

**subaudition** (sub-â-dish′on), *n.* [< L. *subauditio(n-)*, the supplying of a word omitted, < *subaudire*, supply a word omitted: see *subaud.*] The act of understanding something not expressed; that which is understood or implied from that which is expressed; understood meaning. *Horne Tooke.*

**subaural** (sub-â′ral), *a.* Situated beneath or below the ear.

**subaxillar** (sub-ak′si-lär), *a.* and *n.* Same as *subaxillary.*

**subaxillary** (sub-ak′si-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Situated beneath the axilla or armpit. (*b*) Specifically, in *ornith.*, same as *axillary:* as, "*subaxillary* feathers," *Pennant.*—2. In *bot.*, placed under an axil, or angle formed by the branch of a plant with the stem, or by a leaf with the branch.—**Subaxillary region.** See *region.*

**II.** *n.*; pl. *subaxillaries* (-riz). In *ornith.*, same as *axillar* or *axillary.*

**subbass** (sub′bās), *n.* In *organ-building*, a pedal stop resembling either the open or the stopped diapason, and of 16- or 32-feet tone. Also called *subbourdon.*

**subblush** (sub-blush′), *v. i.* To blush slightly. [Rare.]

Raising up her eyes, *sub-blushing* as she did it.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 25.

**subbourdon** (sub-bör′don), *n.* Same as *subbass.*

**subbrachial** (sub-brā′ki-al), *a.* and *n.* Same as *subbrachiate.*

**subbrachiate** (sub-brā′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Situated under the pectorals, as the ventral fins; having the ventrals under the pectorals, as a fish.

**II.** *n.* A subbrachiate fish. See *Subbrachiati.*

**Subbrachiati** (sub-brak-i-ā′tī), *n. pl.* An order of malacopterygian fishes, containing those which are subbrachiate: contrasted with *Apodes* and *Abdominales.* See under *Malacopterygii.*

**subbrachycephalic** (sub-brak″i-se-fal′ik or -sef′a-lik), *a.* Nearly but not quite brachycephalic; somewhat short-headed; having a cephalic index of 80.01 to 83.33 (Broca). *Nature*, XLI. 357.

**subbranch** (sub′branch), *n.* 1. A subdivision of a branch, in any sense of that word. *W. S. Jevons*, Money and the Mechanism of Exchange, p. 258.—2. Specifically, in zoölogical classification, a prime division of a branch or phylum; a subphylum.

**subbranchial** (sub-brang′ki-al), *a.* Situated under the gills.

**subbreed** (sub′brēd), *n.* A recognizable strain or marked subdivision of a breed; an incipient artificial race or stock. *Darwin.*

**subbrigadier** (sub′brig-a-dēr″), *n.* An officer in the Horse Guards who ranks as cornet. [Eng.]

**subcalcareous** (sub-kal-kā′rē-us), *a.* Somewhat calcareous.

**subcalcarine** (sub-kal′ka-rin), *a.* Situated below the calcar, as of a bird, or below the calcarine fissure of the brain.

**subcaliber** (sub-kal′i-bėr), *a.* Of less caliber: said of a projectile as compared with the bore of the gun. See *subcaliber projectile*, under *projectile.*

**subcantor** (sub-kan′tor), *n.* In *music*, same as *succentor*, 1.

**subcapsular** (sub-kap′sū-lär), *a.* Situated under a capsule; being in the cavity of a capsule. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 787.—**Subcapsular epithelium**, an epithelioid lining of the inside of the capsule of a spinal ganglion.

**Subcarboniferous** (sub-kär-bo-nif′e-rus), *n.* and *a.* In *geol.*, a name given by some geologists to the mountain-limestone division of the Carboniferous series, or that part of the series which lies beneath the millstone-grit. See *carboniferous.*

**subcartilaginous** (sub-kär-ti-laj′i-nus), *a.* 1. Situated below or beneath cartilage; lying under the costal cartilages; hypochondrial.—2. Partly or incompletely cartilaginous.

**subcaudal** (sub-kâ′dal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. Situated under the tail; placed on the under side of the tail: as, *subcaudal* chevron-bones; the *subcaudal* scutes, or urosteges, of a snake.—2. Not quite caudal or terminal; situated near the tail or tail-end; subterminal.—**Subcaudal pouch**, a pocket or recess beneath the root of the tail of the badger, above the anus, into which empty the secretions of certain subcaudal glands distinct from the ordinary anal or perineal glands of other *Mustelidæ.*

**II.** *n.* That which is subcaudal; specifically in *herpet.*, a urostege; one of the special scutes upon the under side of the tail of a serpent.

**subcaudate** (sub-kâ′dāt), *a.* 1. In *entom.*, having an imperfect tail-like process: as, butterflies with *subcaudate* wings.—2. In *bot.* See *sub-* (*f*) 3.

**subcelestial** (sub-sē-les′tial), *a.* Being beneath the heavens.

The superlunary but *subcelestial* world.
*Harvey*, Irenæus, p. xcvii

**subcellar** (sub′sel′är), *n.* A cellar beneath another cellar.

**subcentral** (sub-sen′tral), *a.* 1. Being under the center.—2. Nearly central; a little eccentric.

**subcentrally** (sub-sen′tral-i), *adv.* 1. Under the center.—2. Nearly centrally.

**subcerebral** (sub-ser′ē-bral), *a.* Below the cerebrum; specifically, below the supposed seat of consciousness, or not dependent on volition: said of involuntary or reflex action in which the spinal cord, but not the brain, is concerned.

**subchanter** (sub′chân″tėr), *n.* In *music*, same as *subcantor, succentor*, 1.

**subchela** (sub-kē′lä), *n.*; pl. *subchelæ* (-lē). The hooked end of an appendage which bends down upon the joint to which it is articulated, but has no other movable claw to oppose it and thus make a nipper or chela.

**subchelate** (sub-kē′lāt), *a.* Of the nature of or provided with a subchela. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 327.

**subcheliform** (sub-kē′li-fôrm), *a.* Subchelate. *Eng. Cyc. Nat. Hist.* (1855), III. 87.

**subchlorid, subchloride** (sub′klō″rid), *n.* A compound of chlorin with an element two atoms of which form a bivalent radical: as, *subchloride* of copper ($Cu_2Cl_2$); *subchlorid* of mercury ($Hg_2Cl_2$, calomel).

**subchondral** (sub-kon′dral), *a.* Lying underneath cartilage; subcartilaginous: as, *subchondral* osseous tissue.

**subchordal** (sub-kôr′dal), *a.* Situated beneath the chorda dorsalis, or notochord, of a vertebrate. Compare *parachordal.*

**subchoroid** (sub-kō′roid), *a.* Same as *subchoroidal.*

**subchoroidal** (sub-kō-roi′dal), *a.* Situated beneath the choroid tunic of the eye.—**Subchoroidal dropsy**, morbid accumulation of fluid between the adherent choroid sclerotic and the retina.

**subcinctorium** (sub-singk-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *subcinctoria* (-ä). See *succinctorium.*

**subclass** (sub′klàs), *n.* A prime subdivision of a class; in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a division or group of a grade between the class and the order; a superorder.

**subclavate** (sub-klā′vāt), *a.* Somewhat clavate; slightly enlarged toward the end.—**Subclavate antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ in which the outer joints are somewhat larger than the basal ones, but without forming a distinct club.

**subclavian** (sub-klā′vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *clavis*, a key: see *clavis*, and cf. *clavicle.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Lying or extending under, beneath, or below the clavicle or collar-bone; subclavicular.—2. Pertaining to the subclavian artery or vein: as, the *subclavian* triangle or groove.—**Subclavian artery**, the principal artery of the root of the neck, arising on the right side from the innominate artery and on the left from the arch of the aorta and ending in the axillary artery; the beginning or main trunk of the arterial system of the fore limb. See cuts under *lung* and *embryo.*—**Subclavian groove.** (*a*) A shallow depression on the surface of the first rib, denoting the situation of a subclavian vessel. There are two of them separated by a tubercle, respectively in front of and behind the insertion of the anterior scalene muscle—the former for the subclavian vein, the latter for the subclavian artery. (*b*) A groove on the under side of the clavicle, for the insertion of the subclavius.—**Subclavian muscle**, the subclavius.—**Subclavian nerve**, the motor nerve of the subclavius muscle, arising from the fifth cervical nerve at its junction with the sixth.—**Subclavian triangle.** See *triangle.*—**Subclavian vein**, the continuation of the axillary vein from the lower border of the first rib to the sternoclavicular articulation, where the vessel ends by joining the internal jugular to form the innominate vein. See cut under *lung.*

**II.** *n.* A subclavian artery, vein, nerve, or muscle.

**subclavicular** (sub-klā-vik′ū-lär), *a.* Situated below the clavicle; infraclavicular; subclavian.—**Subclavicular aneurism**, an aneurism of the axillary artery situated too high to be ligated below the clavicle.—**Subclavicular fossa**, the surface depression below the outer end of the clavicle.—**Subclavicular region**, same as *infraclavicular region* (which see, under *infraclavicular*).

**subclavius** (sub-klā′vi-us), *n.*; pl. *subclavii* (-ī). [NL.: see *subclavian.*] A muscle passing from the first rib to the under surface of the clavicle or collar-bone.—**Subclavius posticus.** Same as *sternochondroscapularis.*

**Subcoccinella** (sub-kok-si-nel'ạ), *n.* [NL., < *sub-* + *Coccinella.*] A genus of ladybirds or coccinellids based by Huber (1841) upon the widespread *S. 24-punctata.* Also called *Lasia.*

**subcollateral** (sub-kọ-lat'ẹ-ral), *a.* Situated below the collateral fissure of the brain.

**subcommission** (sub'kọ-mish'ọn), *n.* An undercommission; a division of a commission.

**subcommissioner** (sub'kọ-mish'ọn-ėr), *n.* A subordinate commissioner.

**subcommittee** (sub'kọ-mit'ẹ̄), *n.* An under committee; a part or division of a committee.

**subconcave** (sub-kon'kāv), *a.* Slightly concave.

**subconcealed**† (sub-kọn-sēld'), *a.* Hidden underneath. *Roger North,* Examen, p. 430. (*Davies.*)

**subconchoidal** (sub-kong-koi'dạl), *a.* Imperfectly conchoidal; having an imperfectly conchoidal fracture.

**subconical** (sub-kon'i-kạl), *a.* Somewhat or not quite conical; conoidal.

**subconjunctival** (sub-kon-jungk-tī'vạl), *a.* Situated beneath the conjunctiva.

**subconnate** (sub-kon'āt), *a.* In *entom.*, partially connate; divided by an indistinct or partial suture.

**subconscious** (sub-kon'shus), *a.* 1. Partially or feebly conscious; of or pertaining to subconsciousness.—2. Being or occurring in the mind, but not in consciousness.

**subconsciously** (sub-kon'shus-li), *adv.* In a subconscious manner; with faint consciousness; without consciousness.

**subconsciousness** (sub-kon'shus-nes), *n.* 1. A form or state of consciousness in which there is little strength or distinctness of perception or mental action in general.—2. Mental processes conceived as taking place without consciousness.

The hypothesis of unconscious mental modifications, as it has been unfortunately termed — the hypothesis of *subconsciousness,* as we may style it to avoid this contradiction in terms. *J. Ward,* Encyc. Brit., XX. 47.

**subconstellation** (sub'kon-ste-lā'shọn), *n.* A subordinate or secondary constellation.

**subcontiguous** (sub-kọn-tig'ū-us), *a.* Almost touching; very slightly separated: as, *subcontiguous* coxæ.

**subcontinuous** (sub-kọn-tin'ū-us), *a.* Almost continuous: noting a line or mark which has but slight breaks or interruptions.

**subcontract** (sub'kon'trakt), *n.* A contract under a previous contract.

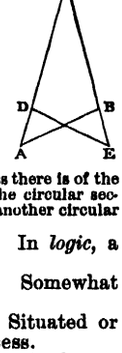
**subcontract** (sub-kọn-trakt'), *v. i.* To make a contract under a previous contract. *Lancet,* 1889, I. 498.

**subcontracted** (sub-kọn-trak'ted), *a.* 1. Contracted under a former contract; betrothed for the second time. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 86.—2. In *entom.*, slightly narrowed: noting wing-cells.

**subcontractor** (sub'kọn-trak'tọr), *n.* One who takes a part or the whole of a contract from the principal contractor.

**subcontrariety** (sub'kon-trạ-rī'ẹ-ti), *n.*; pl. *subcontrarieties* (-tiz). In *logic,* the relation between a particular affirmative and a particular negative proposition in the same terms; also, the inference from one to the other.

**subcontrary** (sub-kon'trā-ri), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Contrary in an inferior degree. (*a*) In *geom.*, it denotes the relative position of two similar triangles of which one of the pairs of homologous angles coincide while the including sides are interchanged. Thus, in the cut the triangles ACB, ECD are *subcontrary.* (*b*) In *logic* the term is applied (1) to the particular affirmative proposition and the particular negative proposition, with relation to the universal affirmative proposition and the universal negative proposition above them, which have the same subject and predicate: thus, "some man is mortal" and "some man is not mortal" are *subcontrary* propositions, with relation to "every man is mortal" and "no man is mortal," which are contraries; (2) to the relation between two attributes which coexist in the same substance, yet in such a way that the more there is of one the less there is of the other.—**Subcontrary section,** one of the circular sections of a quadric cone in its relation to another circular section not parallel to it.




**II.** *n.*; pl. *subcontraries* (-riz). In *logic,* a subcontrary proposition.

**subconvex** (sub-kon'veks), *a.* Somewhat rounded or convex.

**subcoracoid** (sub-kor'ạ-koid), *a.* Situated or occurring below the coracoid process.

**subcordate** (sub-kôr'dāt), *a.* Nearly heart-shaped.

**subcordiform** (sub-kôr'di-fôrm), *a.* Same as *subcordate.*



**subcorneous** (sub-kôr'nẹ̄-us), *a.* 1. Somewhat horny; partly or partially converted into horn.—2. Placed beneath a layer of corneous structure; situated under or within a horn, nail, claw, or the like: as, the *subcorneous* frontal processes of a ruminant.

**subcortical** (sub-kôr'ti-kạl), *a.* Situated beneath the cortex. (*a*) Situated beneath the cerebral cortex. (*b*) Situated beneath the cortex of a sponge. (*c*) Situated or living beneath the cortex or bark of a tree.

**subcosta** (sub-kos'tạ̈), *n.*; pl. *subcostæ* (-tē). The subcostal vein or nervure of the wing of some insects; the first vein behind the costa. See cut under *costal.*

**subcostal** (sub-kos'tạl), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Situated below a rib; extending from one rib to a succeeding one; infracostal: specifically noting the muscles called *subcostales.* (*b*) Lying along the under side or edge of a rib: as, a *subcostal* groove for an artery. (*c*) Placed under or within the ribs or costal cartilages collectively; hypochondrial; subcartilaginous.—2. In *entom.*, situated near, but not at or on, the costa: specifically noting the subcostal.—**Subcostal angle,** the angle which the costal border of one side forms with that of the other at the lower end of the sternum.—**Subcostal cells,** in *entom.*, cells between the costal and subcostal veins: they are generally numbered from the base outward.—**Subcostal vein** or **nervure,** in *entom.*, a strong longitudinal vein behind the costal vein and more or less parallel to the costal edge: in the *Lepidoptera* it forms the anterior edge of the large dorsal cell, and exteriorly it is divided into a number of branches, called *subcostal veinlets* or *nervules,* and numbered from before backward. Sometimes called *postcostal vein* or *nervure.* See cut under *costal.*

**II.** *n.* 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) A subcostal or infracostal muscle. See *subcostalis.* (*b*) A subcostal artery, vein, or nerve, running along the groove in the lower border of a rib; an intercostal.—2. In *entom.*, a subcostal vein or nervure; the subcosta.

**subcostalis** (sub-kos-tā'lis), *n.*; pl. *subcostales* (-lēz). In *anat.*, a subcostal or infracostal muscle; any one of several muscles which extend from the lower border or inner surface of a rib to the first, second, or third succeeding rib.

**subcranial** (sub-krā'ni-ạl), *a.* 1. Situated beneath the skull, in general.—2. Situated below the cranial axis or cranium proper—that is, in man, in front of the brain-case: as, the *subcranial* visceral arches of the embryo.

**subcrenate** (sub-krē'nāt), *a.* Obscurely or irregularly scalloped.

**subcrepitant** (sub-krep'i-tạnt), *a.* Approaching in character the crepitant râle. See *râle. Therapeutic Gaz.*, IX. 8.

**subcrepitation** (sub-krep-i-tā'shọn), *n.* The noise of subcrepitant râles.

**subcrescentic** (sub-kre-sen'tik), *a.* Irregularly or imperfectly crescentic.

**subcruræus** (sub-krö̤-rē'us), *n.*; pl. *subcruræi* (-ī). A small muscle arising from the fore part of the femur, beneath the cruræus, and inserted into the synovial pouch of the knee. Also called *subcruralis, subfemoralis,* and *articularis genu.*

**subcrureal** (sub-krö̤'rẹ̄-ạl), *a.* Lying under or beneath the cruræus, as a muscle: specifying the subcruræus.

**subcrystalline** (sub-kris'tạ-lin), *a.* Imperfectly crystalline.

**subcultrate** (sub-kul'trāt), *a.* Somewhat cultriform; like a colter in being curved along one edge and straight along the other. Also *subcultrated.*

**subculture** (sub-kul'tụ̄r), *n.* In *bacteriology,* a culture derived from a previous culture.

**subcutaneous** (sub-kū-tā'nẹ̄-us), *a.* 1. Situated beneath the skin, in general; subdermal; lying in the true skin or cutis, under the cuticle; subcuticular; placed or performed under the skin; hypodermic: as, a *subcutaneous* injection.—2. Fitted for use under the skin; hypodermic: as, a *subcutaneous* syringe; a *subcutaneous* saw.—3. Living under the skin; burrowing in the skin: as, a *subcutaneous* parasitic insect.—**Subcutaneous feeding,** a mode of artificial feeding by means of large hypodermic injections of nutrient substances.—**Subcutaneous fracture,** simple fracture.—**Subcutaneous method,** the mode or manner of performing surgical operations, as tenotomy, osteotomy, etc., with the smallest possible opening through the skin.

**subcutaneously** (sub-kū-tā'nẹ̄-us-li), *adv.* In a subcutaneous manner, in any sense; hypodermically.

**subcuticular** (sub-kū-tik'ū-lạ̈r), *a.* Situated under the cuticle or scarf-skin; subepidermic; cutaneous; dermal.

**subcutis** (sub'kū'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *sub,* under, + *cutis,* skin.] The deeper part of the cutis, corium, or true skin, sometimes distinguished from the rest. *Haeckel.*

**subcylindric, subcylindrical** (sub-si-lin'drik, -dri-kạl), *a.* Nearly or somewhat cylindrical.

**subdatary** (sub'dā'tạ-ri), *n.* The head of the officials under the datary or prodatary. See *datary*[1].

**subdeacon** (sub'dē'kn), *n.* [< ME. *suddekene, sudekene* = OF. *sodekene,* also *soudiacre* = Sp. *subdiácono* = Pg. *subdiacono* = It. *suddiacono,* < LL. *subdiaconus,* < L. *sub,* under, + LL. *diaconus,* a deacon: see *deacon.*] A member of the ecclesiastical order next below that of deacon. Subdeacons are first mentioned in the third century. They assisted the deacons, and kept order at the doors of the church. In the Western Church the duty of the subdeacon is to prepare the holy vessels and the bread, wine, and water for the eucharist, to pour the water into the chalice, and, since the seventh or eighth century, to read the epistle—a duty previously, as still in the East, assigned to the reader. In the Greek Church the subdeacon prepares the holy vessels, and guards the gates of the bema during liturgy. In the Greek Church the subdiaconate has always been one of the minor orders. In the Western Church it became one of the major or holy orders in the twelfth century. The bishop, priest, or other cleric who acts as second or subordinate assistant at the eucharist is called the *subdeacon,* and the term is used in this sense in the Anglican Church also, although that church has no longer an order of subdeacons. See *epistler.*

**subdeaconry** (sub'dē'kn-ri), *n.* [< *subdeacon* + *-ry.*] Same as *subdeaconship.*

**subdeaconship** (sub'dē'kn-ship), *n.* The order or office of subdeacon; the subdiaconate.

**subdean** (sub'dēn), *n.* [< ME. *suddene, sodene,* also *southdene,* < OF. **soudeien, sousdoyen,* < ML. *subdecanus,* subdean, < L. *sub,* under, + *decanus,* dean: see *dean*[2].] A vice-dean; a dean's substitute or vicegerent.

Secutours and *sodenes.* *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 277.

**subdeanery** (sub'dē'nėr-i), *n.* [< *subdean* + *-ery.*] The office or rank of subdean.

**subdecanal** (sub-dek'ạ-nal), *a.* [< ML. *subdecanus,* subdean, + *-al.*] Relating to a subdean or his office.

**subdecimal** (sub-des'i-mạl), *a.* Derived by division by a multiple of ten.

**subdecuple** (sub-dek'ū-pl), *a.* Containing one part of ten (*Johnson*); having the ratio 1:10.

**subdelegate** (sub'del'ẹ̄-gāt), *n.* A subordinate delegate.

**subdelegate** (sub-del'ẹ̄-gāt), *v. t.* To appoint to act as subdelegate or under another.

**subdelirium** (sub-dẹ̄-lir'i-um), *n.* Mild delirium with lucid intervals.

**subdeltoidal** (sub-del-toi'dạl), *a.* Approaching in shape the Greek letter Δ. Also *subdeltoid.*

**subdentate** (sub-den'tat), *a.* 1. Imperfectly dentate; having indistinct teeth; denticulate.—2. Of cetaceans, having teeth in the lower jaw only: the opposite of *superdentate. Dewhurst,* 1834. [Rare.]

**subdentated** (sub-den'tā-ted), *a.* Same as *subdentate,* 1.

**subdented** (sub-den'ted), *a.* Indented beneath. *Imp. Dict.*

**subdepressed** (sub-dẹ̄-prest'), *a.* Somewhat depressed or flattened.

**subderisioust** (sub-der-i-sō'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *sub,* under, + *derisorius,* serving for laughter, ridiculous: see *derisory.*] Ridiculing with moderation or delicacy. *Dr. H. More.*

**subderivative** (sub-dẹ̄-riv'ạ̈-tiv), *n.* A word following another in immediate grammatical derivation, or a word derived from a derivative and not directly from the root. [Rare.]

**subdermal** (sub-dėr'mạl), *a.* Beneath the skin; hypodermal; subcutaneous.

**subdeterminant** (sub-dẹ̄-tėr'mi-nant), *n.* In *math.*, a determinant from a symmetrically taken part of a matrix.

**subdiaconate** (sub-dī-ak'ọ̄-nāt), *n.* [< ML. **subdiaconatus,* < LL. *subdiaconus,* subdeacon: see *subdeacon.*] The office or order of subdeacon.

**subdial** (sub'di-ạl), *a.* [= OF. *subdial,* < L. *subdialis, subdivalis,* that is in the open air, < *sub,* under, + *divum,* the sky, the open air, akin to *dies,* day, Skt. *dyu,* the sky: see *deity, dial.*] Of or pertaining to the open air; being under the open sky. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

The Athenian Heliastick or *Subdial* Court was rural, and for the most part kept in the open aire. *N. Bacon,* iv. 15.

**subdialect** (sub'dī'ạ-lekt), *n.* An inferior dialect; a subordinate or less important or prominent dialect.

**subdiapente**† (sub-dī-ạ-pen'tē), *n.* In *medieval music,* an interval of a fifth below a given tone.

**subdiatessaron**† (sub-di-a-tes'a-ron), *n.* In *medieval music*, an interval of a fourth below a given tone.

**subdichotomy** (sub-di-kot'ọ-mi), *n.* A subordinate or inferior dichotomy, or division into pairs; a subdivision. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 53.

**subdistinction** (sub'dis-tingk'shọn), *n.* A subordinate distinction. *Sir M. Hale.*

**subdistrict** (sub'dis'trikt), *n.* A part or division of a district.

**subdititious** (sub-di-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *subditius*, *subditicius*, substituted, suppositious, < *subdere*, put or set under, < *sub*, under, + **dare*, put.] Put secretly in the place of something else; foisted in. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

**subdiversify** (sub-di-vėr'si-fī), *v. t.* To diversify again what is already diversified. *Sir M. Hale.* [Rare.]

**subdivide** (sub-di-vīd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *subdivided*, ppr. *subdividing*. [= Sp. Pg. *subdividir* = It. *subdividere*, < LL. *subdividere*, subdivide, < L. *sub*, under, + *dividere*, divide: see *divide*.]

**I.** *trans.* To redivide after a first division.

> The progenies of Cham and Japhet swarmed into colonies, and those colonies were *subdivided* into many others. *Dryden.*

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To separate into subdivisions.

> Amongst some men a sect is sufficiently thought to be reproved if it *subdivides* and breaks into little fractions, or changes its own opinions. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, VI. 125.

2. To become separated. [Rare.]

> When Brutus and Cassius were overthrown, then soon after Antonius and Octavius brake and *subdivided*. *Bacon*, Faction (ed. 1887).

**subdivisible** (sub-di-viz'i-bl), *a.* Susceptible of subdivision.

**subdivision** (sub-di-vizh'ọn), *n.* [= F. *subdivision* = Sp. *subdivision* = Pg. *subdivisão*, < LL. *subdivisio(n-)*, < *subdividere*, subdivide: see *subdivide*.] 1. The act of redividing, or separating into smaller parts.

> When any of the parts of an idea are yet farther divided in order to a clear explication of the whole, this is called a *subdivision*. *Watts*, Logic, I. vi. § 8.

2. A minor division; a part of a part; specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a minor division of a group; a subsection: as, *subdivisions* of a genus.

> In the Decimal Table the *subdivisions* of the Cubit, viz. the Span, Palm, and Digit, are deduced . . . from the shorter Cubit. *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins, p. 73.

**subdivisional** (sub-di-vizh'ọn-al), *a.* [< *subdivision* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to subdivision or a subdivision: as, a *subdivisional* name. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. ii. 62.

**subdivisive** (sub-di-vī'siv), *a.* [< LL. *subdivisivus*, < *subdividere*, subdivide: see *subdivide*.] Arising from subdivision.

> When a whole is divided into parts, these parts may, either all or some, be themselves still connected multiplicities; and, if these are again divided, there results a subdivision the several parts of which are called the *subdivisive* members. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, Lect. xxv.

**subdolichocephalic** (sub-dol"i-kọ-sef'a-lik or -se-fal'ik), *a.* In *craniom.*, having a cephalic index ranging bet veen 75.01 and 77.77 in Broca's classification.

**subdolous**† (sub'dọ-lus), *a.* [< LL. *subdolosus*, < L. *subdolus*, somewhat crafty or deceitful, < *sub*, under, + *dolus*, artifice, guile: see *dole*[3].] Somewhat crafty; sly; cunning; artful; deceitful. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 14.

**subdolously**† (sub'dọ-lus-li), *adv.* In a subdolous manner; slyly; artfully. *Evelyn*, To Pepys, Dec. 5, 1681.

**subdolousness**† (sub'dọ-lus-nes), *n.* The state of being subdolous. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 382.

**subdominant** (sub-dom'i-nant), *n.* In *music*, the tone next below the dominant in a scale; the fourth, as D in the scale of A: also used adjectively. See diagram under *circle*.

**subdorsal** (sub-dôr'sal), *a.* In *entom.*, situated on the side of the upper or dorsal surface of the body: as, *subdorsal* striæ.

**subdouble** (sub-dub'l), *a.* Being in the ratio of 1 to 2.

**subduable** (sub-dū'a-bl), *a.* [< *subdue* + *-able.*] Capable of being subdued; conquerable. *Imp. Dict.*

**subdual** (sub-dū'al), *n.* [< *subduc* + *-al.*] The act of subduing. *Warburton*, Works (ed. Hurd), VII. 329.

**subduce** (sub-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subduced*, ppr. *subducing*. [< L. *subducere*, pp. *subductus*, draw from under, lift up, haul up, take away, < *sub*, under, + *ducere*, lead, bring: see *duct*. Cf. *subduct*, *subdue*.] 1. To withdraw; take away; draw or lift up.

> It shall be expedient for such as intend to exercise prayer . . . to *subduce* and convey themselves from the company of the worldly people. *Bacon*, Early Works, p. 130.

2. To subtract arithmetically.

> If, out of that supposed infinite multitude of antecedent generation, we should . . . *subduce* ten, . . . the residue must needs be less by ten than it was before that subduction. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 10.

**subduct** (sub-dukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *subductus*, pp. of *subducere*, draw from under, take away: see *subduce*.] Same as *subduce*, 1.

> He . . . established himself upon the rug, . . . *subducting* his coat-tails one under each arm. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 32.

**subduction** (sub-duk'shọn), *n.* [< L. *subductio(n-)*, a hauling ashore (of a ship), a taking away, < *subducere*, pp. *subductus*, haul up, take away: see *subduce*.] 1. The act of subducting, taking away, or withdrawing. *Bp. Hall*, Occasional Meditations, § 66.—2. Arithmetical subtraction. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 10.

**subdue** (sub-dū'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subdued*, ppr. *subduing*. [< ME. *subduen*, earlier *soduen*, *sodwen*, *sudewen*, < OF. *souduire*, lead away, seduce, prob. also subdue, < L. *subducere*, draw from under, lift up, take away, remove: see *subduce*, *subduct*.] 1. To conquer and bring into permanent subjection; reduce under dominion.

> John of Gaunt,
> Which did *subdue* the greatest part of Spain.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 82.
>
> Rome learning arts from Greece whom she *subdued*.
> *Pope*, Prol. to Addison's Cato, l. 40.

2. To overpower by superior force; gain the victory over; bring under; vanquish; crush.

> Tugg'd for life, and was by strength *subdued*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 173.
>
> Lay hold upon him; if he do resist,
> *Subdue* him at his peril. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 81.
>
> Think of thy woman's nature, *subdued* in hopeless thrall.
> *Whittier*, Cassandra Southwick.

3. To prevail over by some mild or softening influence; influence by association; assimilate; overcome, as by kindness, persuasion, entreaty, or other mild means; gain complete sway over; melt.

> My nature is *subdued*
> To what it works in, like the dyer's hand.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxi.
>
> If aught
> Therein enjoy'd were worthy to *subdue*
> The soul of man. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 584.
>
> Clasp't hands and that petitionary grace
> Of sweet seventeen *subdued* me ere she spoke.
> *Tennyson*, The Brook.

4. To bring down; reduce.

> Nothing could have *subdued* nature
> To such a lowness but his unkind daughters.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 72.

5. To tone down; soften; make less striking or harsh, as in sound, illumination, or color: in this sense generally in the past participle: as, *subdued* colors; a *subdued* light.

> The voices of the disputants fell, and the conversation was carried on thenceforth in a more *subdued* tone. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 17.

6. To improve by cultivation; make mellow; break, as land.

> In proportion as the soil is brought into cultivation, or *subdued*, to use the local phrase, the consumers will become more numerous, and their means more extensive. *B. Hall*, Travels in N. A., I. 86.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Vanquish*, *Subjugate*, etc. (see *conquer*), crush, quell.—3. To soften.

**subduet** (sub-dū'), *n.* [ME., < *subdue*, *v.*] Subjugation; conquest. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 5.

**subduement** (sub-dū'ment), *n.* [< *subdue* + *-ment.*] Subdual; conquest. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 187.

**subduer** (sub-dū'ėr), *n.* [< *subdue* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which subdues; one who conquers and brings into subjection; a conqueror; a tamer.

**subdulcid**† (sub-dul'sid), *a.* [< L. *subdulcis*, sweetish (< *sub*, under, + *dulcis*, sweet), + *-id*[1].] Somewhat sweet; sweetish. *Evelyn*, Acetaria (ed. 1706), p. 154. [Rare.]

**subduple** (sub'dū-pl), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *duplus*, double.] Having the ratio of 1 to 2.—**Subduple ratio**, in *math.* See *duple*.

**subduplicate** (sub-dū'pli-kāt), *a.* In *math.*, expressed by the square root: as, the *subduplicate* ratio of two quantities—that is, the ratio of their square roots. Thus, the subduplicate ratio of *a* to *b* is the ratio of $\sqrt{a}$ to $\sqrt{b}$, or it is the ratio whose duplicate is that of *a* to *b*.

**subdural** (sub-dū'ral), *a.* Situated beneath the dura mater, between the dura mater and the arachnoid.—**Subdural space**, the interval between the dura mater and the arachnoid, formerly called the *cavity of the arachnoid*, when the latter membrane was supposed to be reflected continuously from the outer surface of the pia mater to the inner surface of the dura mater.

**subectodermal** (sub-ek-tọ-dėr'mal), *a.* Situated underneath the ectoderm. *Jour. Micros. Sci.*, XXVIII. 381.

**subedit** (sub-ed'it), *v. t.* To edit under the supervision of another. *Thackeray*, Philip, xlii.

**subeditor** (sub'ed"i-tọr), *n.* An assistant or subordinate editor; one who subedits.

**subeditorial** (sub-ed-i-tō'ri-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a subeditor. *Athenæum*, No. 3238, p. 653.

**subeditorship** (sub'ed"i-tọr-ship), *n.* [< *subeditor* + *-ship.*] The office or charge of a subeditor. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxx.

**subelaphine** (sub-el'a-fin), *a.* Resembling the red-deer, *Cervus elaphus*, as in the structure of the antlers, but having the brow-tine simple, not reduplicated, as in the genera *Dama* and *Pseudaxis:* correlated with *elaphine*.

**subelliptic** (sub-e-lip'tik), *a.* Somewhat elongate-ovate; between ovate and elliptic or oblong and elliptic.

**subelliptical** (sub-e-lip'ti-kal), *n.* Same as *subelliptic*.

**subemarginate** (sub-ē-mär'ji-nāt), *a.* Slightly emarginate.

**subendocardial** (sub-en-dō-kär'di-al), *a.* Lying or occurring beneath the endocardium.—**Subendocardial tissue**, the substance of the heart immediately underneath the endocardium.

**subendothelial** (sub-en-dō-thē'li-al), *a.* Lying or occurring beneath the endothelium.

**subentitle** (sub-en-tī'tl), *v. t.* To give a subordinate title to. *The Academy*, Jan. 4, 1890, p. 7.

**subepidermal** (sub-ep-i-dėr'mal), *a.* Lying or occurring beneath the epidermis, in any sense.

**subepithelial** (sub-ep-i-thē'li-al), *a.* Lying or occurring beneath the epithelium.—**Subepithelial endothelium**, Debove's name for an almost continuous layer of connective-tissue cells between the mucous membrane and the epithelium of the bronchi, bladder, and intestine.—**Subepithelial plexus.** See *plexus*.

**subequal** (sub-ē'kwal), *a.* 1. Nearly equal.—2. Related as several numbers of which no one is as large as the sum of the rest.

**subequilateral** (sub-ē-kwi-lat'ẹ-ral), *a.* Nearly equilateral, as a bivalve shell.

**subequivalve** (sub-ē'kwi-valv), *a.* Nearly equivalve, as a bivalve shell.

**suber** (sū'bėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *suber*, cork, the cork-oak.] In *bot.*, same as *cork*[1], 3.

**suberate** (sū'bẹ-rāt), *n.* [< *suber-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt ($C_8H_{12}M_2O_4$) of suberic acid.

**suberect** (sub-ē-rekt'), *a.* Nearly erect.

**subereous** (sū-bē'rē-us), *a.* [< L. *subereus*, of cork, pertaining to the cork-oak, < *suber*, cork, the cork-oak.] Corky; suberose; in *entom.*, specifying a soft elastic substance, somewhat like cork, found in the mature galls of some cynipidous insects.

**suberic** (sū-ber'ik), *a.* [< L. *suber*, cork, the cork-oak, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to cork; subereous.—**Suberic acid**, $C_8H_{14}O_4$, a dibasic acid which forms small granular crystals very soluble in boiling water, in alcohol, and in ether; it fuses at about 300° F., and sublimes in acicular crystals. It is prepared by treating rasped cork with nitric acid. It is also produced when nitric acid acts on stearic, margaric, or oleic acid, and other fatty bodies.

**suberiferous** (sū-bẹ-rif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< *suber(in)* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing or producing suberin.

**suberification** (sū-bẹ-rif-i-kā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *suber*, cork, + *-ficatio(n-)*, < *facere*, make.] In *bot.*, same as *suberization*.

**suberin, suberine** (sū'bẹ-rin), *n.* [< L. *suber*, cork, the cork-oak, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The cellular tissue of cork after the various soluble matters have been removed. It is allied to cellulose. See *cork*[1], 2.

**suberization** (sū'bẹ-ri-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *suberize* + *-ation.*] In *bot.*, the transformation of a membrane or cell-wall into suberin or cork.

**suberize** (sū'bẹ-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *suberized*, ppr. *suberizing*. [< L. *suber*, cork, + *-ize.*] In *bot.*, to render corky, as a cell-wall.

**suberoded** (sub-ē-rō'ded), *a.* Same as *suberose*[1].

**suberose**[1] (sub-ē-rōs'), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *erosus*, pp. of *erodere*, gnaw off or away, consume: see *erode*.] In *bot.*, slightly erose; appearing as if a little eaten or gnawed on the margin.

**suberose**[2], **suberous** (sū'bẹ-rōs, -rus), *a.* [< L. *suber*, cork, the cork-oak, + *-ose*, *-ous.*] Same as *subereous*, *suberic*.

**subesophageal, subœsophageal** (sub-ē-sō-faj'-ē-al), *a.* Situated below or beneath the esophagus or gullet; in *Arthropoda*, specifying certain nervous ganglia which lie underneath (ventrad of) the esophagus. Also *infra-esophageal.*—**Subesophageal ganglion.** See *ganglion.*

**subfactor** (sub'fak″tor), *n.* An under factor or agent. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xli.

**subfactorial** (sub-fak-tō'ri-al), *n.* One of a series of numbers calculated as follows. Starting with 1, multiply it by 1 and subtract 1, getting 0, which is called *subfactorial one;* multiply this by 2 and add 1, getting 1, which is called *subfactorial two;* multiply this by 3 and subtract 1, getting 2, which is called *subfactorial three;* multiply this by 4 and add 1, getting 9, which is called *subfactorial four.* This is carried on indefinitely.

**subfalcial** (sub-fal'si-al), *a.* Running along the under edge of the falx cerebri; as, "a *subfalcial* sinus," *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 121.

**subfalciform** (sub-fal'si-fôrm), *a.* Somewhat falciform. *Günther.*

**subfamily** (sub'fam″i-li), *n.* In *zoöl.*, the first subdivision of a family, containing several genera or only one genus. A subfamily may be introduced formally between the genus and the family when there is no other subdivision. Then the only subfamily of a family is conterminous with the higher group. Subfamilies are now regularly indicated by the termination *-inæ:* as, family *Felidæ*, subfamily *Felinæ.* That subfamily which takes the name of the family with a different termination is usually regarded as the typical subdivision of the family.

**subfascial** (sub-fash'i-al), *a.* Situated below any fascia.

**subfebrile** (sub-fē'bril), *a.* Somewhat but not decidedly febrile.

**subfemoralis** (sub-fem-ō-rā'lis), *n.*; pl. *subfemorales* (-lēz). Same as *subcruræus.*

**subfeu** (sub-fū'), *v. t.* [< *sub-* + *feu*, after ML. *subfeodare:* see *sub-* and *feud*[2], *feoff.*] To make subinfeudation of: said of a vassal who vests lands held by him as such in a subvassal.

It was . . . impossible to *subfeu* the burgh lands.
*Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 63.

**subfeudation** (sub-fū-dā'shon), *n.* [< ML. **subfeodatio*(*n-*), < *subfeodare*, subfeu: see *subfeu.*] Same as *subinfeudation.*

It seems most probable that this practice, which is called *sub-feudation* or sub-infeudation, began when the feud was only for life. *Brougham.*

**subfeudatory** (sub-fū'dā-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *subfeudatories* (-riz). [< *sub-* + *feudatory.* Cf. ML. *subfeodatarius.*] An inferior tenant who held a feud from a feudatory of the crown or other superior.

**subflavor** (sub'flā″vor), *n.* A subordinate flavor; a secondary flavor.

**subflavous** (sub-flā'vus), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *flavus*, yellow: see *flavous.*] Yellowish.—**Subflavous ligament,** a short ligament of yellow elastic tissue interposed between the laminæ of the vertebræ.

**subflora** (sub'flō″rą), *n.* [NL., < *sub-* + *flora.*] A more local flora included in a territorially broader one.

**subfluvial** (sub-flö'vi-al), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *fluvius*, stream: see *fluvial.*] Situated under a river or stream.

The *sub-fluvial* avenue [Thames tunnel].
*Hawthorne*, Our Old Home, p. 285.

**subfoliar** (sub-fō'li-ar), *a.* [< *subfolium* + *-ar*[3].] Having the character of a subfolium. *B. G. Wilder.*

**subfolium** (sub'fō″li-um), *n.*; pl. *subfolia* (-ą). A small or secondary folium, as of the cerebellum. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 127.

**subform** (sub'fôrm), *n.* A secondary form. *Jour. Micros. Sci.*, XXX. 195.

**subfornical** (sub-fôr'ni-kal), *a.* Situated beneath the fornix of the brain.

**subfossil** (sub-fos'il), *a.* Partly fossilized; imperfectly petrified.

**subfossilized** (sub-fos'il-īzd), *a.* Same as *subfossil.*

**subfossorial** (sub-fo-sō'ri-al), *a.* In *entom.*, adapted in some measure for digging: said of the legs when they approach the fossorial type.

**subfrontal** (sub-fron'tal), *a.* Situated under the front, face, or fore end; subterminal in front.—**Subfrontal area,** of *Limulus*, a smooth flattened space on the ventral surface of the cephalic shield anteriorly. See *Limulus* (with cut).—**Subfrontal fold,** of trilobites, an inferior inflection of the limb or marginal area of the cephalic shield.

**subfulcrum** (sub'ful″krum), *n.*; pl. *subfulcra* (-krą). In *entom.*, a rarely differentiated labial sclerite between the mentum and the palpiger (the latter in some systems being called the *fulcrum*). It occurs in certain carabid and scarabæid larvæ.

**subfumigation** (sub-fū-mi-gā'shon), *n.* Same as *suffumigation.*

**subfusc,** *a.* See *subfusk.*

**subfuscous** (sub-fus'kus), *a.* [< L. *subfuscus:* see *subfusk.*] Same as *subfusk.*

**subfusiform** (sub-fū'si-fôrm), *a.* More or less nearly fusiform or spindle-shaped.

**subfusk, subfusc** (sub-fusk'), *a.* [< L. *subfuscus, suffuscus*, somewhat brown: see *sub-* and *fuscous.*] Duskish; moderately dark; brownish; tawny; lacking in color.

O'er whose quiescent walls
Arachne's unmolested care has drawn
Curtains *subfusk.* *Shenstone*, Economy, iii.

The University statute requiring the wearing only of black or *subfusc* clothing. *Dickens*, Dict. of Oxford, p. 66.

**subgalea** (sub-gā'lē-ą), *n.*; pl. *subgaleæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + NL. *galea.*] One of the sclerites of the typical maxilla of insects. It usually articulates with the stipes and bears the galea. In many beetles it is united with the lacinia. See cut under *galea.*

**subganoid** (sub-gan'oid), *a.* Having a somewhat ganoid character: as, a *subganoid* scale.

**subgelatinous** (sub-je-lat'i-nus), *a.* Imperfectly or partially gelatinous.

**subgenera,** *n.* Plural of *subgenus.*

**subgeneric** (sub-jē-ner'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a subgenus; having the rank, grade, or value of a subgenus.

**subgenerical** (sub-jē-ner'i-kal), *a.* Same as *subgeneric.*

**subgenerically** (sub-jē-ner'i-kal-i), *adv.* So as to be subgeneric; as a subgenus.

**subgeniculate** (sub-jē-nik'ū-lāt), *a.* Imperfectly geniculate or elbowed.

**subgenital** (sub-jen'i-tal), *a.* Situated beneath the genitalia: specifically noting certain pits or pouches of jellyfishes, as the rhizostomous or monostomous discomedusans.

**subgenus** (sub'jē″nus), *n.*; pl. *subgenera* (-jen″-e-rą). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + *genus*, kind: see *genus.*] A subordinate genus; a section or subdivision of a genus higher than a species. Since there is no fixed definition of a genus, there can be none of a subgenus; and thousands of groups in zoölogy formerly regarded as subgenera, or disregarded entirely, are now named and held to be genera. Though there is theoretically or technically a difference, it is ignored in practice; since a name, whether given as that of a genus or of a subgenus, is a generic name. The case is somewhat different in practice from that of the names of families and subfamilies, whose difference in termination preserves a formal distinction, and from that of the names of all supergeneric groups, because none of these enter into the technical binomial designation of a given animal or plant. Thus, the name *Lynx* may have been given to a subdivision of the genus *Felis*, and be thus a subgeneric name; but a cat of this kind, as the bay lynx, would be known by the alternative names *Felis rufus* and *Lynx rufus*, according to the difference of expert opinion in the case; or, as a compromise, the subgeneric term would be formally introduced in parentheses between the generic and the specific name, as *Felis* (*Lynx*) *rufus.* In botany a subgenus is a section of a genus so strongly marked as to have plausible claims to be itself an independent genus.

**subget**†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *subject.*

**subglabrous** (sub-glā'brus), *a.* In *entom.*, almost devoid of hairs or other like covering.

**subglacial** (sub-glā'shial), *a.* Situated or occurring beneath or under a glacier: as, a *subglacial* stream.

**subglenoid** (sub-glē'noid), *a.* Lying or occurring immediately below the glenoid fossa.

**subglobose** (sub-glō'bōs), *a.* Nearly globose; subspherical; spheroidal.

**subglobular** (sub-glob'ū-lar), *a.* Nearly globular.

**subglobulose** (sub-glob'ū-lōs), *a.* Somewhat globulose.

**subglossal** (sub-glos'al), *a.* Same as *hypoglossal* or *sublingual.*

**subglottic** (sub-glot'ik), *a.* Situated under the glottis, or beneath the true vocal cords of the larynx.

**subglumaceous** (sub-glō-mā'shius), *a.* Somewhat glumaceous.

**subgrade** (sub'grād), *n.* A grade of the second rank in zoölogical classification; a prime division of a grade: used like *subclass, suborder*, etc. See *grade*[1], 3.

**Subgrallatores** (sub-gral-ā-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + NL. *Grallatores*, q. v.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, a cohort of *Gallinæ*, composed of the genera *Thinocorus, Attagis*, and *Chionis.* [Not in use.]

**subgrallatorial** (sub-gral-ā-tō'ri-al), *a.* Imperfectly grallatorial; exhibiting imperfectly the characters of the grallatorial birds.

**subgranular** (sub-gran'ū-lar), *a.* Somewhat granular.

**subgroup** (sub'grōp), *n.* 1. Any subordinate group in classification; a subdivision of a group; especially, a division the name of which begins with *sub-*, as *subfamily* or *subgenus.*—2. A mathematical group forming part of another group.

**subgular** (sub-gū'lar), *a.* Situated under the throat, or on the under side of the throat; subjugular.

**subhastation** (sub-has-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *subhastation* = Sp. *subastacion* = It. *subastazione*, < LL. *subhastatio*(*n-*), a sale by public auction, < *subhastare*, pp. *subhastatus*, sell at public auction, lit. 'bring under the spear' (in allusion to the Roman practice of planting a spear on the spot where a public sale was to take place), < L. *sub*, under, + *hasta*, a spear, a lance.] A public sale of property to the highest bidder; a sale by auction. *Bp. Burnet*, Letters from Switzerland, p. 9.

**subhead** (sub'hed), *n.* A subordinate head or title; a subdivision of a heading. See *head*, 13.

**subheading** (sub'hed″ing), *n.* Same as *subhead.*

**subhepatic** (sub-hē-pat'ik), *a.* In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Of doubtful or disputed hepatic character, as a glandular tissue of some invertebrates, which resembles that of the liver. (*b*) Lying under the liver, on the ventral side of hepatic lobules; sublobular, as ramifications of the portal vein in the liver. (*c*) Situated beneath the hepatic region: specifically applied to an anterolateral division of the ventral surface of the carapace in brachyurous crustaceans. See *Brachyura* (with cut).

**subhexagonal** (sub-hek-sag'ō-nal), *a.* Six-sided, but not forming a regular hexagon.

**Sub-Himalayan** (sub-him-ä'lā-yan), *a.* Related to or forming the whole or a part of the Sub-Himalayas, the designation adopted by the Geological Survey of India for a fringe or belt of hills extending along the southern edge of the Himalayan chain almost uninterruptedly for a distance of 1,500 miles, and composed of Tertiary rocks.

By abrupt difference of elevation and by contour, the *Sub-Himalayan* hills are everywhere easily distinguishable from the much higher mountains to the north of them. *Geol. of India*, ii. 521.

**Sub-Himalayan system,** in *geol.*, the name adopted by the Geological Survey of India for the system of rocks forming the Sub-Himalayan division of the Himalayas. It is divided into two series—the Siwalik (subdivided into three subgroups, the Upper, Middle, and Lower or Náhan) and the Sirmúr (also with three subgroups, the Upper or Kasauli, the Middle or Dagshai, and the Lower or Subáthu). See *Siwalik.*

**subhuman** (sub-hū'man), *a.* Under or beneath the human; next below the human.

Pretended superhuman birth and origin, . . . lives and characters more decidedly *subhuman* than those of common men. *E. H. Sears*, The Fourth Gospel, p. 230.

**subhumeral** (sub-hū'mę-ral), *a.* Situated below the humerus.

**subhumerate**† (sub-hū'mę-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *humerus*, prop. *umerus*, shoulder, + *-ate*[2].] To take or bear on one's shoulders. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 82.

**subhyaloid** (sub-hī'a-loid), *a.* Situated beneath (on the attached side of) the hyaloid membrane of the eyeball.

**subhymenial** (sub-hī-mē'ni-al), *a.* In *bot.*, lying under or just below the hymenium.—**Subhymenial layer,** a stratum of hyphal tissue under the hymenium in some fungi; the hypothecium, and sometimes another layer still further below. See cuts under *apothecium* and *ascus.*

**subhyoid** (sub-hī'oid), *a.* 1. Situated below the hyoid bone, as of man.—2. Coming next in order after the hyoid arch from before backward; specifically, noting the fourth visceral arch of the vertebrate embryo, or first branchial arch proper.

**subhyoidean** (sub-hī-oi'dē-an), *a.* Same as *subhyoid.*

**subicteric** (sub-ik-ter'ik), *a.* Somewhat but not distinctly icteric.

**subiculum** (sū-bik'ū-lum), *n.* [NL., dim. of *subex* (*subic-*), in pl. *subices*, a layer, < *subicere*, throw under: see *subject.*] 1. The uncus.—2. In *bot.*, the modified tissue of the host penetrated by the mycelium of a parasite. *Burrill.*

**subiliac** (sub-il'i-ak), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the subilium.—2. Situated below the ilium.

**subilium** (sub'il″i-um), *n.*; pl. *subilia* (-ą). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + NL. *ilium*, q. v.] An inferior section of the ilium, supposed to correspond to the subscapula.

**subimaginal** (sub-i-maj'i-nal), *a.* [< *subimago* (*-imagin-*) + *-al.*] Having the character of a subimago; not quite perfect or imaginal, as an insect; pseudimaginal.

**subimaginary** (sub-i-maj'i-nā-ri), *a.* Imaginary in a reduced sense.—**Subimaginary transformation,** a linear transformation defined by equations between two sets of variables, which equations are imaginary, but the transformation being such that a real linear function may in that way be transformed into a real function.

**subimago** (sub'i-mā''gō), *n.*; pl. *subimagos* or *subimagines* (sub'i-mā''gōz or -maj''i-nēz). [NL., < L. *sub,* under, + *imago,* image: see *imago.*] An imperfect or incompleted winged stage in certain pseudoneuropterous and neuropterous insects, succeeding the pupa, and preceding the imago. Also called *pseudimago.* The insect in this stage is active, and resembles the imago, but has to shed another skin. This stage occurs as a rule in the *Ephemeridæ* of the *Pseudoneuroptera,* and Riley has recorded it in *Chrysopa* of the *Neuroptera.*

**subimpressed** (sub-im-prest'), *a.* In *entom.,* slightly impressed; having indistinct impressions.

**subincomplete** (sub-in-kom-plēt'), *a.* In *entom.,* noting that metamorphosis of an insect in which the active larva and pupa resemble the imago, the pupa having rudimentary wings, as in the grasshoppers.

**subincusation**† (sub-in-kū-zā'shon), *n.* [< L. *sub,* under, + *incusatio(n-),* accusation, < *incusare,* accuse, bring a complaint against, < *in,* on, against, + *causa,* a cause, suit: see *cause.* Cf. *accuse.*] An implied charge or accusation.

But all this cannot deliver thee [Mary] from the just blame of this bold *subincusation:* Lord, dost thou not care? *Bp. Hall,* Contemplations, Mary and Martha.

**subindicate** (sub-in'di-kāt), *v. t.* To indicate secondarily; indicate in a less degree.

**subindication** (sub-in-di-kā'shon), *n.* The act of indicating secondarily; a slight indication. *Barrow.*

**subindicative** (sub-in-dik'a-tiv), *a.* Partially or secondarily indicative. *Lamb,* Some of the Old Actors.

**subindividual**† (sub-in-di-vid'ū-al), *n.* A division of that which is individual.

An individual cannot branch itself into *subindividuals.* *Milton,* On Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 18.

**subinduce**† (sub-in-dūs'), *v. t.* To insinuate; suggest; offer or bring into consideration imperfectly or indirectly. *Sir E. Dering,* Speeches in Parliament, p. 114.

**subinfer**† (sub-in-fėr'), *v. t.* To infer or deduce from an inference already made. *Bp. Hall,* Resol. for Religion.

**subinfeudation** (sub-in-fū-dā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *subinfeudation,* < L. *sub,* under, + ML. *infeudatio(n-),* infeudation: see *infeudation.*] 1. The process, in feudal tenure, where the stipendiary or feudatory, considering himself as substantially the owner, began to imitate the example of his sovereign by carving out portions of the benefice or feud, to be held of himself by some other person, on terms and conditions similar to those of the original grant: a continued chain of successive dependencies was thus established, connecting each stipendiary, or *vassal* as he was termed, with his immediate superior or lord. *H. Stephen.* See *Statute of Quia Emptores,* under *statute.*

The widow is immediate tenant to the heir, by a kind of *subinfeudation* or under tenancy. *Blackstone,* Com., II. viii.

2. The fief or tenancy thus established.

These smaller fiefs were called *subinfeudations,* and were, in fact, mere miniatures of the larger fiefs. *Stillé,* Stud. Med. Hist., p. 137.

Also *subfeudation.*

**subinfeudatory** (sub-in-fū'dā-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *subinfeudatories* (-riz). One who holds by subinfeudation.

At the time of the Conquest the manor was granted to Walter d'Eincourt, and in the 12th century it was divided among the three daughters of his *subinfeudatory* Paganus. *Encyc. Brit.,* XX. 298.

**subinflammation** (sub-in-fla-mā'shon), *n.* Incipient or undeveloped inflammation.

**subinflammatory** (sub-in-flam'a-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a slight and indistinct degree of inflammation.

**subingression**† (sub-in-gresh'on), *n.* The penetration by one body of the substance of another body.

An eminent naturalist hath taught that, when the air is sucked out of a body, the violence wherewith it is wont to rush into it again proceeds mainly from this, that the pressure of the ambient air is strengthened upon the accession of the air sucked out, which, to make itself room, forceth the neighboring air to a violent *subingression* of its parts. *Boyle,* New Experiments Touching the Spring of the Air, [Exp. iii.

**subinspector** (sub'in-spek''tor), *n.* A subordinate or assistant inspector.

**subinspectorship** (sub'in-spek''tor-ship), *n.* [< *subinspector* + *-ship.*] The office or jurisdiction of a subinspector.

**subintestinal** (sub-in-tes'ti-nal), *a.* Situated beneath the intestine.

**subintroduce**† (sub-in-trō-dūs'), *v. t.* To introduce in a subordinate or secondary manner.

Although presbyters join not in the consecration of a bishop, yet of a presbyter they do; but this is only by a positive *subintroduced* constitution, first made in a provincial of Africa. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), II. 198.

**subinvariant** (sub-in-vā'ri-ant), *n.* Any rational integral function, $\phi$, of the letters *a, b, c,* . . ., which satisfies the partial differential equation $(aD_b + 2bD_c + 3cD_d + \cdots)\phi = 0$.

**subinvoluted** (sub-in'vō-lū-ted), *a.* Exhibiting incomplete involution. *Medical News,* L. 394.

**subinvolution** (sub-in-vō-lū'shon), *n.* Incomplete involution. *Barnes,* Diseases of Women, xxxviii.

**subitaneous**† (sub-i-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *subitaneus,* sudden, < *subitus,* sudden, unexpected: see *sudden.*] Sudden; hasty.

**subitaneousness**† (sub-i-tā'nē-us-nes), *n.* Suddenness; hastiness.

**subitany**† (sub'i-tā-ni), *a.* [< L. *subitaneus,* sudden: see *subitaneous.*] Sudden; hasty.

**subito** (sō'bi-tō), *adv.* [It., < L. *subito,* suddenly, abl. sing. neut. of *subitus,* sudden: see *subitaneous, sudden.*] In *music,* suddenly; quickly: as, *volti subito* (V. S.), turn (the leaf) quickly.

**subj.** An abbreviation of *subjunctive.*

**subjacency** (sub-jā'sen-si), *n.* [< *subjacen(t)* + *-cy.*] The state of being subjacent.

**subjacent** (sub-jā'sent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *subjacent* = Pg. *subjacente,* < L. *subjacen(t-)s,* ppr. of *subjacere,* lie under or near or adjoin anything, < *sub,* under, + *jacēre,* lie: see *jacent.* Cf. *adjacent.*] I. *a.* 1. Lying under or below: in *geol.,* applied to rocks, beds, or strata, considered with reference to their position beneath other overlying formations.—2. Being in a lower situation, though not necessarily directly beneath.

Betweene some breaches of the clouds we could see landskips and villages of the *subjacent* country. *Evelyn,* Diary, Nov. 2, 1644.

3. In *alg.,* following below the line of the main characters: as, a *subjacent* letter, as the *n* in $m_n$.

II. *n.* In *logic,* the converting proposition or consequent of a conversion.

**subject** (sub'jekt), *a.* and *n.* [Now altered to suit the orig. L. form; < ME. *subget, sugget, suget, soget,* < OF. *suget, soget, sougiet, sujet, suject,* later *subject,* F. *sujet* = Sp. *sujeto, subjecto* = Pg. *sujeito* = It. *suggetto, soggetto,* subject, as a noun (= G. *subjekt*), a subject (person or thing), < L. *subjectus,* lying under or near, adjacent, also subject, exposed, as a noun, *subjectus,* m., a subject, an inferior, *subjectum,* neut., the subject of a proposition, prop. pp. of *subjicere, subicere,* pp. *subjectus,* throw, lay, place, or bind under, subject, < *sub,* under, + *jacĕre,* throw: see *jet*1. Cf. *subjacent.* Cf. *abject, object, project.*] I. *a.* 1. Placed or situated under or beneath.

Long he them bore above the *subject* plaine. *Spenser,* F. Q., I. xi. 19.

2. Being under the power or dominion of another.

For there nys God in heven or helle, iwis,
But he hath been right *soget* unto Love.
*Court of Love,* l. 93.

Though in name an independent kingdom, she [Scotland] was during more than a century really treated, in many respects, as a *subject* province. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., i.

3. Exposed; liable, from extraneous or inherent causes; prone: with *to:* as, a country *subject to* extreme heat or cold; a person *subject to* attacks of fever.

Most *subject* is the fattest soil *to* weeds. *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 54.

My Lord, you are a great Prince, and all Eyes are upon your Actions; this makes you more *subject to* Envy. *Howell,* Letters, I. iv. 18.

A little knowledge is *subject to* make men headstrong, insolent, and untractable. *Bp. Sprat,* Hist. Royal Soc., p. 429.

Hence—4. Exposed or liable, as to what may confirm or modify: with *to:* as, *subject to* your approval; *subject to* correction.—5. Submissive; obedient. Tit. iii. 1.

No man was ever bidd be *subject* to the Church of Corinth, Rome, or Asia, but to the Church without addition, as it held faithfull to the rules of Scripture. *Milton,* Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

Unless Love held them *subject* to the Will
That gave them being, they would cease to be.
*Bryant,* Order of Nature.

=Syn. 2. Subordinate, subservient, inferior.—3. *Apt, Likely,* etc. See *apt.*

II. *n.* 1. One who is placed under the authority, dominion, or controlling influence of another; specifically, one who owes allegiance to a sovereign and is governed by his laws; one who lives under the protection of, and owes allegiance to, a government.

And he leet make an Ymage in the lyknesse of his Fadre, and constreyned alle his *Subgettes* for to worschipe it. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 41.

Tell his majesty
I am a *subject,* and I do confess
I serve a gracious prince.
*Fletcher (and another),* Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

2. A person or thing regarded as the recipient of certain treatment; one who or that which is exposed or liable to something specified.

Alack, alack, that heaven should practise stratagems
Upon so soft a *subject* as myself!
*Shak.,* R. and J., iii. 5. 212.

There is not a fairer *subject* for contempt and ridicule than a knave become the dupe of his own art. *Sheridan,* The Duenna, iii. 7.

The town bear [of Congleton] having died, it was ordered that certain monies . . . should be placed at the disposal of the bearward, to enable him to provide a new *subject.* *Municip. Corp. Report,* 1835, p. 2652.

Specifically—(*a*) A dead body used for dissection. (*b*) One who is peculiarly sensitive to psychological experimentation; a sensitive.

The monotonous ticking of a watch held to the ear will throw the nervous system of a sensitive *subject* into an abnormal state. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research,* I. 251.

3. One who or that which is the cause or occasion of something.

I am the unhappy *subject* of these quarrels. *Shak.,* M. of V., v. 1. 288.

Hear her, ye noble Romans! 'tis a woman;
A *subject* not for swords, but pity.
*Fletcher,* Valentinian, v. 8.

4. That on which any mental operation is performed; that which is thought, spoken, or treated of: as, a *subject* of discussion or negotiation; a *subject* for a sermon or a song; the *subject* of a story.

The matter or *subiect* of Poesie . . . to myne intent is what soeuer wittie and delicate conceit of man meet or worthy to be put in written verse, for any necessary vse of the present time, or good instruction of the posteritie. *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 18.

O, sure I am, the wits of former days
To *subjects* worse have given admiring praise.
*Shak.,* Sonnets, lix.

This *subject* for heroic song
Pleased me. *Milton,* P. L., ix. 25.

But this, no more the *subject* of debate,
Is past, forgotten, and resign'd to fate.
*Pope,* Iliad, xix. 67.

5. In *gram.,* that of which anything is affirmed; the nominative of a verb, without or with modifiers; the member or part of a sentence signifying that of which predication is made. A subject may be *simple* or *compound;* it may be a noun, or anything used with the value of a noun, whether word or phrase or clause: thus, *that he has gone* is true. A *logical subject* is one having the character of a subject according to the true meaning of the sentence; a *grammatical subject* is one having that character formally only: thus, in *it is good to be here, it* is the grammatical and *to be here* is the logical subject.

6. In *logic,* that term of a proposition of which the other is affirmed or denied. Thus, in the proposition "Plato was a philosopher," *Plato* is the logical subject, *philosopher* being its predicate, or that which is affirmed of the subject. Also, in the proposition "No man living on earth can be completely happy," *man living on earth* is the subject, and *completely happy* is the predicate, or that which is denied of the subject.

7. In *metaph.*: (*a*) A real thing to which given characters relate and in which they are said to inhere.

That which manifests its qualities—in other words, that in which the appearing causes inhere, that to which they belong—is called their *subject,* or substance, or substratum. *Sir W. Hamilton,* Metaphysics, viii.

(*b*) In Kantian and modern philosophy, the self or ego to which in all thought all mental representations are attributed (according to Kant); also, a real (hypothetical) thing in which mental phenomena are supposed to inhere. The word is commonly used by those psychologists who teach that the immediate consciousness of self (the subject) is an aspect or inseparable accompaniment of an immediate perception of an external object. The doctrine is that perception involves a sense of action and reaction (self and not-self). To this is often joined another proposition, that there is no mode of consciousness in which the opposition of subject and object does not appear. [Expressions very close to this meaning are to be found in pre-Kantian writers (see *Leibnitz,* Remarques sur le livre de M. King, § 20), but the word is in such passages used relatively, as in def. 6.]

In the first syllogism of transcendental psychology reason imposes upon us an apparent knowledge only, by representing the constant logical *subject* of thought as the knowledge of the real *subject* in which that knowledge inheres. Of that *subject*, however, we have not, and cannot have, the slightest knowledge, because consciousness is that which alone changes representations into thoughts, and in which, therefore, as the transcendental *subject*, all our perceptions must be found. Beside this logical meaning of the I, we have no knowledge of the *subject* in itself which forms the substratum and foundation of it and of all our thoughts.

*Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller (Centenary ed.), II. 305.

The particular modes in which I now feel, desire, and think arise out of the modes in which I have previously done so; but the common characteristic of all these has been that in them a *subject* was conscious of itself as its own object, and thus self-determined.

*T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 102.

The *subject* can be conscious of itself only in relation to an object which it at once excludes and determines.

*E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 348, note.

**8.** In *music:* (*a*) In general, the theme or melodic phrase on which a work or movement is based, consisting of few or many tones variously combined and treated; a motive. When two or more principal subjects are used, they are often known as *first*, *second*, etc. (*b*) In contrapuntal works, the theme given out at the beginning, to which (in fugue and canon) the *answer* responds, and with which the *counter-subject* is combined which is taken as the basis for thematic development, for imitation, etc. In a fugue, the subject is also called *antecedent*, *dux*, *proposta*, etc.; in a canon, *guida;* and in freer contrapuntal music, *cantus firmus* or *canto fermo*.

**9.** In the *fine arts*, the plan or general view chosen by an artist; the design of a composition or picture; the scheme or idea of a work of art: as, a historical *subject;* a genre *subject;* a marine *subject;* a pastoral *subject.*—**10.** In *decorative art*, a pictorial representation of human figures or animals; a picture representing action and incident.

Vases painted with *subjects* after Watteau.

*Soc. Arts Report*, Exhib. 1867.

**Diminished subject.** See *diminished.*—**First subject.** See *first*[1].—**Intervening subject.** See *intervene.*—**Inversion of subjects.** See *inversion.*—**Mixed subjects of property.** See *mixed*[1].—**Subject of inhesion,** a thing in which characters inhere.—**Subject of predication,** the subject of a proposition.—**Subject of relation,** that one of the correlates to which the others are referred as secondary; the relate.—**To be in a subject,** to be related to any thing somewhat as a predicate is related to its subject; to exist by virtue of that subject of which the attribute which is in the subject does not form a part.

**=Syn. 4.** *Subject*, *Theme*, *Topic*, *Point*, *Thesis*. The first three of these words are often popularly used as exactly synonymous. Daniel Webster puts within a few lines of each other the two following sentences: [If an American Thucydides should arise,] "may his *theme* not be a Peloponnesian war," and [American history] "will furnish no *topic* for a Gibbon." Yet, strictly in rhetoric, and more often in general use, *subject* is the broad word for anything written or spoken about, while *theme* is the word for the exact and generally narrower statement of the *subject*. A *topic* is a still narrower *subject;* there may be several interesting *topics* suggested under a single *subject*. A *point* is by its primary meaning the smallest possible subdivision under a *subject*. *Thesis* is a technical word for a subject which takes the form of an exact proposition or assertion which is to be proved: as, Luther fastened his ninety-five *theses* to the church-door. The paper in which the proof of a *thesis* is attempted is also called a *thesis*. A student's composition is often called a *theme*. The meaning of the other words is not extended to the written or spoken discourse. See *proposition*.

**subject** (sub-jekt′), *v.* [Now altered to suit the orig. L. form; < ME. *sugetten*, < OF. **sujeter* = Sp. *subjectar*, *subjetar*, *sujetar* = Pg. *sujeitar* = It. *suggettare*, *soggettare*, subject, < ML. *subjectare*, subject, freq. of L. *subjicere*, *subicere*, throw under: see *subject*, *a.* and *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put, lay, or spread under; make subjacent.

In one short view *subjected* to our eye,
Gods, Emperors, Heroes, Sages, Beauties lie.

*Pope*, To Addison, l. 33.

The lands that lie
*Subjected* to the Heliconian ridge.

*Tennyson*, Tiresias.

**2.** To expose; make liable or obnoxious: with *to:* as, credulity *subjects* one *to* impositions.

*Subject* himself *to* anarchy within,
Or lawless passions in him, which he serves.

*Milton*, P. R., ii. 471.

If the vessels yield, it *subjects* the person *to* all the inconveniences of an erroneous circulation. *Arbuthnot.*

**3.** To submit; make accountable, subservient, or the like; cause to undergo; expose, as in chemical or other operations: with *to:* as, to *subject* clay *to* a white heat.

*Subjected to* his service angel-wings.

*Milton*, P. L., ix. 155.

God is not bound to *subject* his ways of operation *to* the scrutiny of our thoughts. *Locke.*

Church discipline [in Germany] was *subjected to* State approval; and a power of expelling rebellious clergy from the country was established.

*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 559.

No gas is "atomic" in the chemist's sense, except when *subjected to* the action of electricity, or, in the case of hydrogen, *to* a high temperature.

*J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 144.

**4.** To bring under power, dominion, or sway; subdue; subordinate.

High Ioue permits the sunne to cast his beames,
And the moyst cloudes to drop downe plenteous streames,
Alike vpon the just & reprobate;
Yet are not both *subjected* by one fate?

*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Neither God nor the Lawes have *subjected* us to his will, nor sett his reason to be our Sovran above Law.

*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

**II.**† *intrans.* To be or become subject.

When men freely *subject* to any lust as a new master.

*T. Brooks*, Works, II. 242.

**subjectable** (sub-jek′ta-bl), *a.* [< *subject* + *-able.*] To be subjected or submitted. [Rare.]

It was propounded to these fathers confessors as a thing not *subjectable* to their penitential judicature.

*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 106.

**subjectdom** (sub′jekt-dum), *n.* [< *subject* + *-dom.*] The state or condition of being a subject.

No clue to its nationality, except in the political sense of *subjectdom*, therefore is available.

*Greenwell*, British Barrows, p. 608. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**subjection** (sub-jek′shon), *n.* [< ME. *subjectioun*, *subjeccion*, *subjeccioun*, < OF. (and F.) *subjection* = Sp. *sujecion* = Pg. *sujeição*, *sogeição* = It. *suggezione*, *soggezione*, < L. *subjectio*(*n*-), a placing under, substitution, reducing to obedience, subjection, < *subjicere*, *subicere*, throw under, subject: see *subject*, *v.*] **1.** The act of subjecting or subduing; the act of vanquishing and bringing under the dominion of another.

The prophesie seith that the grete dragon shall come fro Rome that wolde distroie the reame of the grete Breteyne and put it in his *subieccion*.

*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 433.

King Arthur . . . sailed with his fleet into Island, and brought it and the people thereof vnder his *subiection*.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 1.

After the conquest of the kingdom, and *subjection* of the rebels, enquiry was made who they were that, fighting against the king, had saved themselves by flight.

*Sir M. Hale.*

**2.** The state of being in the power or under the control or domination of another; service.

Thei that marchen upon zou schulle ben undre zoure *Subiecciouu*, as zee han ben undre hires.

*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 225.

Both in *subjection* now
To sensual appetite. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1128.

A lofty mind,
By philosophic discipline prepared
For calm *subjection* to acknowledged law.

*Wordsworth*, Excursion, iii.

**3.** In *logic*, the act of attaching a subject to a predicate: corresponding to *predication*.

**subjective** (sub-jek′tiv), *a.* [= F. *subjectif* = Sp. *subjectivo* = G. *subjektiv*, < L. *subjectivus*, of or pertaining to a subject, < *subjectum*, a subject: see *subject*, *n.*] **1.** Relating to or of the nature of a subject, as opposed to an object. In the older writers *subjective* is nearly synonymous with *real*, and still more closely so with the common modern meaning of *objective*. By Kant, following some of his earlier contemporaries, the word was restricted to the subject of thought, or the ego. See *objective*.

Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into objective and *subjective*. Objective certainty is when the proposition is certainly true in itself, and *subjective* when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other is in our minds. *Watts*, Logic, II. ii. § 8.

The words *subjective* and objective are getting into general use now.

*E. Fitzgerald*, Letter, Mar. 21, 1841 (in Lit. Remains, I. 71).

The uncivilized or semi-civilized man is wholly unable to think of the maniac's visions as *subjective* illusions.

*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 124.

All knowledge on its *subjective* side is belief.

*J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 434.

**2.** In *literature* and *art*, noting a production characterized by the prominence given to the individuality of the author or artist: as, the *subjective* school of painting; also, relating to such individuality. The writings of Shelley and Byron are essentially *subjective*, while the novels of Scott are objective.

They [the Iliad and Odyssey] are so purely objective that they seem projected, as it were, into this visible diurnal sphere with hardly a *subjective* trace adhering to them, and are silent as the stars concerning their own genesis and mutual relation. *W. D. Geddes.*

I am disposed to consider the Sonnets from the Portuguese as . . . a portion of the finest *subjective* poetry in our literature. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 187.

**3.** Relating to a subject in a political sense; submissive; obedient. [A rare and irregular use.]

What eye can look, through clear love's spectacle,
On virtue's majesty that shines in beauty,
But, as to nature's divin'st miracle,
Performs not to it all *subjective* duty?

*Sir J. Davies*, Witte's Pilgrimage, sig. D. 2. (*Latham.*)

Which sadly when they saw
How those had sped before, with most *subjective* awe
Submit them to his sword. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xi. 376.

**Subjective certainty.** See *certainty.*—**Subjective colors.** Same as *accidental colors* (which see, under *accidental*).—**Subjective doubt, end, ens.** See the nouns.—**Subjective idealism.** Same as *Fichtean idealism* (which see, under *idealism*).—**Subjective method, power, reason,** etc. See the nouns.—**Subjective part.** See *extension*, 5.—**Subjective perspective,** a method of representation which looks right, though it is geometrically false. This method is, in fact, usually practised by painters who greatly exaggerate certain effects of perspective, as if the picture were intended to be seen from a point of view much nearer than that usually chosen by the spectator, and are then obliged to modify certain consequences of this exaggeration.—**Subjective sensation,** a sensation which is not caused by an object outside of the body.—**Subjective symptoms,** in *pathol.*, symptoms, as sensations, appreciable by the patient, but not discernible by another observer.

**subjectively** (sub-jek′tiv-li), *adv.* In a subjective manner; in relation to the subject; as existing in a subject or mind.

I do not see how we can successfully guard against the danger of considering as both objectively and *subjectively* evident things which, in fact, are only *subjectively* evident. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 58.

**subjectiveness** (sub-jek′tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being subjective; subjectivity.

**subjectivism** (sub-jek′tiv-izm), *n.* [< *subjective* + *-ism.*] **1.** The doctrine that we can immediately know only what is present to consciousness. Those who adhere to this opinion either regard it as axiomatical, or fortify it by arguments analogous to those by which Zeno sought to prove that a particle can have only position, and not velocity, at any instant—arguments which appear, upon logical analysis, to beg the question. Those who oppose the opinion maintain that it would lead to the absurd corollary that there can be no cognition whatever, not even of a problematical or interrogatory kind, concerning anything but the immediate present.

The philosophical principle of *subjectivism*.

*Ueberweg*, Hist. Philosophy (trans. by Morris), I.

**2.** The doctrine, sometimes termed *relativism*, that "man is the measure of things"—that is, that the truth is nothing but each man's settled opinion, there being no objective criterion of truth at all. This is an opinion held by some English philosophers, as well as by Protagoras in antiquity. It is a modification of subjectivism in sense 1, above.

**3.** Same as *subjectivity*, 3.

**subjectivist** (sub-jek′tiv-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *subjective* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* In *metaph.*, one who holds the doctrine or doctrines of subjectivism.

**II.** *a.* Same as *subjectivistic.*—**Subjectivist logic.** See *logic*.

**subjectivistic** (sub-jek-ti-vis′tik), *a.* [< *subjectivist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by subjectivism.

**subjectivistically** (sub-jek-ti-vis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* With subjectivistic reasoning; from the point of view of subjectivism.

**subjectivity** (sub-jek-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *subjectivité* = G. *subjektivität*, < NL. *subjectivita*(*t*-)*s*, < L. *subjectivus*, subjective: see *subjective.*] **1.** The absence of objective reality; illusiveness; the character of arising within the mind, as, for example, the sensation of a color does.

We must, in the first place, remember that analysis and *subjectivity* on the one hand, and synthesis and objectivity on the other hand, go together in Kant's mind.

*E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 413.

Belief in the *subjectivity* of time, space, and other forms of thought inevitably involves Agnosticism.

*J. Martineau*, Mind, XIII. 596.

**2.** The private, arbitrary, and limited element of self; that which is peculiar to an individual mind: as, the *subjectivity* of Byron or Shelley.

There are two ways of looking at *subjectivity*. We may understand by it, in the first place, only the natural and finite *subjectivity*, with its contingent and arbitrary content of particular interests and inclinations. . . . In this sense of *subjectivity*, we cannot help admiring the tranquil resignation of the ancients to destiny, and feeling that it is a much higher and worthier mood than that of the moderns, who obstinately pursue their subjective aims, and when they find themselves constrained to give up the hope of reaching them, console themselves with the prospect of a reward in some shape or other. But the term *subjectivity* is not to be confined merely to the bad and finite kind of it which is contradistinguished from the fact. In its truth *subjectivity* is immanent in the fact, and as a *subjectivity* thus infinite is the very truth of the fact. . . . Christianity, we know, teaches that God wishes all men to be saved. That teaching declares that *subjectivity* has an infinite value.

*Hegel*, Henning's notes of his lectures, tr. in Wallace's Logic of Hegel, § 147.

It is surely *subjectivity* and interiority which are the notions latest acquired by the human mind.

*W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, II. 43.

**subjectivize** (sub-jek'ti-vīz), *v.* [< *subjective* + *-ize.*] To render subjective; to bring into the perceptive mind.

**subjectless** (sub'jekt-les), *a.* [< *subject* + *-less.*] Having no subject or subjects.

The subject without the king can do nothing; the *subjectless* king can do something. *Carlyle.*

**subject-matter** (sub'jekt-mat″ėr), *n.* The subject or matter presented for consideration in some written or oral statement or discussion.

It [a catalogue] is disposed according to the *Subject Matter* of the Books, as the Bibles and Expositors, Historians, Philosophers, &c. *Lister,* Journey to Paris, p. 107.

**subjectness** (sub'jekt-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being subject; subjection. [Rare.]

**subject-notion** (sub'jekt-nō″shọn), *n.* A concept or notion the subject of a judgment.

**subject-object** (sub'jekt-ob″jekt), *n.* The immediate object of cognition, or the thought itself, as distinguished from the *object-object*, or unknown real object. [In Kantian terminology, the *Gegenstand*, as distinguished from the *Objekt.*]

**subjectship** (sub'jekt-ship), *n.* [< *subject* + *-ship.*] The state of being subject or a subject. [Rare.]

The *subjectship*, being the very relation in which the creature stands to the Creator as his lawgiver, ruler, and judge. *Candlish,* The Fatherhood of God, I. 54.

**subjecture** (sub-jek'tūr), *n.* [< *subject* + *-ure.*] The state of being subject; subjection. [Rare.]

**subjee** (sub'jē), *n.* [Hind. *sabzī*, the larger leaves and capsules of the hemp-plant, also greenness, greens, < *sabza*, greenness, verdure, the hemp-plant.] The larger leaves and capsules of the Indian hemp without the stalks. See *bhang.*

**subjicibility** (sub-jis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *subjicibilita(t-)s*, < *subjicibilis*: see *subjicible.*] Capability of being a subject of predication.

**subjicible** (sub-jis'i-bl), *a.* [< ML. *subjicibilis*, subjicible, < L. *subjicere*, *subicere*, place under, subject: see *subject.*] 1. Capable of being subjected. [Rare.]

He [Jesus] was not a person *subjicible* to a command; it was enough that he understood the inclinations and designs of his Father's mercies.
*Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 56.

2. Capable of being made the subject of something else as predicate.

**subjoin** (sub-join'), *v. t.* [< OF. *subjoindre*, < L. *subjungere*, add, annex, yoke, < *sub*, under, + *jungere*, join, yoke: see *join.*] To add at the end of, especially of something said or written; annex; append: as, to *subjoin* an argument or an illustration.

I shall *subjoin*, as a Corollary to the foregoing Remark, an admirable Observation out of Aristotle.
*Addison,* Spectator, No. 278.

=Syn. To affix, attach.

**subjoinder** (sub-join'dėr), *n.* [< OF. *subjoindre*, subjoin, inf. used as a noun: see *subjoin.*] A remark following or subjoined to another; a rejoinder. [Rare.]

"I will never stand to be hissed," was the *subjoinder* of young Confidence. *Lamb,* Ellistoniana.

**subjoint** (sub'joint), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a subsidiary or secondary joint; one of the subdivisions, often very numerous, of the regular joints of an insect's or a crustacean's legs, antennæ, etc. Thus, the fore legs of a pedipalp arachnidan, or the antennæ of a lobster, have numerous subjoints in the long, slender, lash-like part of the organ beyond the short and stout joints that are identified by name. See *Phrynidæ.* Also called *subsegment.*

**sub judice** (sub jö'di-sē). [L.: *sub*, under; *judice*, abl. sing. of *judex*, judge: see *judge.*] Before the judge; under judicial consideration; not yet decided.

The relations of the people and the crown were then [reign of James I.] brought to issue, and, under shifting names, continued *sub judice* from that time to 1688.
*De Quincey,* Rhetoric.

**subjugable** (sub'jö-gạ-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **subjugabilis*, < *subjugare*, subjugate: see *subjugate.*] That may be subjugated; capable of being subdued or conquered.

An abundance of good, readily *subjugable* land awaiting the settler. *Science,* VII. 232.

**subjugal** (sub-jö'gal), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + E. *jugal.*] Situated below the jugal, malar, or zygomatic bone.

**subjugate** (sub'jö-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subjugated*, ppr. *subjugating.* [< L. *subjugatus*, pp. of *subjugare* (> It. *subjugare* = Sp. *subjugar*, *sojuzgar* = Pg. *subjugar* = F. *subjuguer*), bring under the yoke, subjugate, < *sub*, under, + *jugum*, yoke: see *yoke.*] 1. To bring under the yoke; subdue; conquer; compel to submit to the dominion or control of another; vanquish.

He *subjugated* a king, and called him his vassal. *Baker.*

In a few months he [Cromwell] *subjugated* Ireland as Ireland had never been *subjugated* during the five centuries of slaughter which had elapsed since the landing of the first Norman settlers. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., i.

2. To make subservient; take or hold captive; bring under bondage, as the senses.

Mans sence captiv'de, his reason *subiugate.*
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 109.

I understood that unto such a torment
The carnal malefactors were condemned
Who reason *subjugate* to appetite.
*Longfellow,* tr. of Dante's Inferno, v. 39.

=Syn. 1. *Vanquish*, *Subdue*, etc. See *conquer.*

**subjugation** (sub-jö-gā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *subjugation*, < ML. *subjugatio(n-)*, < L. *subjugare*, subjugate: see *subjugate.*] The act of subjugating, or the state of being subjugated; subjection.

Her policy was military because her objects were power, ascendency, and *subjugation.*
*D. Webster,* Speech at Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820.

The *subjugation* of virgin soil, as we had occasion to notice, is a serious work.
*B. Taylor,* Northern Travel, p. 348.

**subjugator** (sub'jö-gā-tọr), *n.* [= Sp. *sojuzgador* = Pg. *subjugador*, < LL. *subjugator*, one who subjugates, a conqueror, < *subjugare*, subjugate: see *subjugate.*] One who subjugates or enslaves; a conqueror. *Coleridge.*

**subjunction** (sub-jungk'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **subjunctio(n-)*, < *subjungere*, add, subjoin: see *subjoin.*] The act of subjoining, or the state of being subjoined; also, something subjoined.

**subjunctive** (sub-jungk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *subjonctif* = Sp. *subjuntivo* = Pg. *subjunctivo* = It. *subjuntivo*, < L. *subjunctivus*, serving to join, connecting, in gram., sc. *modus*, the subjunctive mode, < *subjungere*, pp. *subjunctus*, add, join, subjoin: see *subjoin.*] **I.** *a.* 1†. Subjoined or added to something before said or written.

A few things more, *subjunctive* to the former, were thought meet to be castigated in preachers at that time.
*Bp. Hacket,* Abp. Williams, p. 87. (*Latham.*)

2. In *gram.*, noting that mode of the verb by which is expressed condition, hypothesis, or contingency, and which is generally used in a clause subjoined or subordinate to another clause or verb, and preceded by one of certain conjunctions, especially (in English) *if* or *though:* as in the sentence "*if* that *be* the case, then I am wrong." The subjunctive mode was an original part of the inflection of Indo-European verbs, and is preserved in most of the existing languages of the family: but *be* and *were* are the only remaining forms in English in which it is conspicuously distinguished from the indicative. Abbreviated *subj.*

**II.** *n.* In *gram.*, the subjunctive mode.

The *subjunctive* is evidently passing out of use, and there is good reason to suppose that it will soon become obsolete altogether. *Marsh,* Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiv.

**subkingdom** (sub'king″dum), *n.* 1. A prime subdivision of the animal kingdom; a superclass corresponding to the "branches" or "embranchements" of French zoölogists, as Cuvier, who recognized the four subkingdoms of the vertebrates, mollusks, articulates, and radiates. Such main groups are now more commonly called *phyla.* Eight such groups now very generally recognized, in fact if not in name, are *Protozoa*, *Cœlentera*, *Echinodermata*, *Vermes*, *Arthropoda*, *Molluscoidea*, *Mollusca*, and *Vertebrata.* Some authors degrade *Vermes* from this rank, or otherwise dispose of it as a subkingdom; some elevate the *Tunicata* to this rank; and the *Molluscoidea* are not recognized by all as a subkingdom.

The prolific animals of the fifth day's creation belonged to the three Cuvierian *subkingdoms* of the Radiata, Articulata, and Mollusca, and to the classes of Fish and Reptiles among the Vertebrata.
*Dawson,* Origin of World, p. 213.

2. In *bot.*, a primary division of the vegetable kingdom; the highest class below the kingdom itself. The ordinary division is into two such subkingdoms, the *Phanerogamia* and the *Cryptogamia;* but late systematists incline to recognize four: *Spermophyta* (corresponding to the *Phanerogamia*), *Pteridophyta*, *Bryophyta*, and *Thallophyta* (corresponding to *Cryptogamia*).

**sublacunose** (sub-lạ-kū'nōs), *a.* Somewhat lacunose.

Convergent to a *sublacunose* centre.
*Encyc. Nat. Hist.* (1855), III. 580.

**sublanate** (sub-lā'nāt), *a.* In *bot.*, somewhat lanate or woolly.

**sublanceolate** (sub-lan'sē-ọ-lāt), *a.* In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, approaching the lanceolate form; somewhat tapering and pointed.

**sublapsarian** (sub-lap-sā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *lapsus*, fall (see *lapse*), + *-arian.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to the sublapsarians or to their tenets.

According to the *sublapsarian* doctrine. *Hammond.*

**II.** *n.* One who believes in sublapsarianism. Compare *supralapsarian.*

**sublapsarianism** (sub-lap-sā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *sublapsarian* + *-ism.*] The doctrine that the decrees of election and reprobation are subsequent to the fall, or that men are elected to grace or reprobated to death while in a state of sin and ruin.

**sublapsary** (sub-lap'sạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* Same as *sublapsarian.*

**sublate** (sub-lāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sublated*, ppr. *sublating.* [< L. *sublatus*, used as pp. of *tollere*, raise, take up, < *sub*, under, from under, + *latus*, used as pp. of *ferre*, bear.] 1. To take or carry away; remove. [Rare.]

The aucthores of ye mischiefe [were] *sublated* & plucked away. *Hall,* Hen. VII., an. 1.

2. In *logic*, to deny: opposed to *posit.*

Where . . . the propositional lines are of uniform breadth, it is hereby shewn that all such opposition is *sublated.* *Sir W. Hamilton,* Logic, II. 471.

3. In *Hegelian logic*, to cancel by a subsequent movement.

The process of the external world left to itself in its externality can only be to go into itself, or to *sublate* or remove its own externality. *Craik,* Hegel, p. 198.

**sublation** (sub-lā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *sublatio(n-)*, a raising, removal, < *sublatus*, raised, taken away: see *sublate.*] 1. The act of taking or carrying away. [Rare.]

He could not be forsaken by a *sublation* of union.
*Bp. Hall,* Remains, p. 188.

2. Cancellation by a subsequent logical movement, in Hegelian philosophy.

**sublative** (sub'lā-tiv), *a.* [< *sublate* + *-ive.*] Tending to take away or deprive.

**sublease** (sub'lēs), *n.* In *law*, an under-lease; a lease granted by one who is himself a lessee or tenant. For some purposes, a sublease for the entire remaining term of the sublessor is deemed an assignment rather than a sublease.

**sublease** (sub-lēs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subleased*, ppr. *subleasing.* To underlease.

He leased his house, . . . and *subleased* part of it.
*New York Evening Post,* March 3, 1886.

**sublessee** (sub'le-sē″), *n.* The receiver or holder of a sublease.

**sublessor** (sub-les'ọr), *n.* The grantor of a sublease.

**sublet** (sub-let'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sublet*, ppr. *subletting.* To underlet; let to another person, the party letting being himself lessee or tenant.

He's let and *sublet*, and every man has to make something out of him [the convict] each time.
*The Century,* XL. 221.

**sublevaminous**† (sub-lē-vam'i-nus), *a.* [< ML. *sublevamen* (*-min-*), a lifting, supporting, < L. *sublevare*, lift, support: see *sublevate.*] Supporting; upholding.

His up-holding and *sublevaminous* Providence.
*Feltham,* Resolves, ii. 2.

**sublevate** (sub'lē-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sublevated*, ppr. *sublevating.* [< L. *sublevatus*, pp. of *sublevare* (> It. *sollevare* = Pg. Sp. *sublevar*), lift up from beneath, < *sub*, under, + *levare*, lift up, raise, < *levis*, light.] To raise; elevate; excite. Formerly also *sollevate.*

**sublevation** (sub-lē-vā'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *sublevacion* = Pg. *sublevação* = It. *sollevazione*, < L. *sublevatio(n-)*, a lightening, < *sublevare*, pp. *sublevatus*, lift up from beneath, support: see *sublevate.*] 1. The act of lifting or raising; elevation.—2. A rising or insurrection.

Any general commotion or *sublevation* of the people.
*Sir W. Temple,* Works (ed. 1731), II. 566.

**sublicense** (sub-lī'sẹns), *v. t.* To underlicense; license to another person under the provisions of a license already held by the person so licensing.

**sublieutenant** (sub'lū-ten″ạnt), *n.* In the British navy, a grade immediately below that of lieutenant. Formerly called *mate.*

**subligation** (sub-li-gā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *subligatio(n-)*, a binding below, < L. *subligare*, pp. *subligatus*, bind below, < *sub*, under, + *ligare*, tie, bind: see *ligation.*] The act of binding underneath. [Rare.]

**sublimable** (sub-lī'mạ-bl), *a.* [< *sublime* + *-able.*] Capable of being sublimated. See *sublimation.* *Boyle,* Works, III. 57.

**sublimableness** (sub-lī'mạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being sublimable. *Boyle,* Works, I. 573.

**sublimary** (sub'li-mạ-ri), *a.* [< *sublime* + *-ary.*] Elevated. [Rare.]

First to the master of the feast
This health is consecrated,
Thence to each *sublimary* guest
Whose soul doth desire
This nectar to raise and inspire.
*A. Brome,* The Painter's Entertainment.

**sublimate** (sub'li-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sublimated*, ppr. *sublimating*. [< L. *sublimatus*, pp. of *sublimare*, lift up on high, raise: see *sublime*, *v.*] 1. To bring (a solid substance, such as camphor or sulphur) by heat into the state of vapor, which on cooling returns again to the solid state. See *sublimation*.—2. To extract by or as by sublimation.

It will be a harder alchymy then Lullius ever knew to *sublimat* any good use out of such an invention.
*Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 13.

You that have put so fair for the philosopher's stone that you have endeavoured to *sublimate* it out of poor men's bones ground to powder by your oppressions.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 380.

3. Figuratively, to deprive of earthly dross; elevate; refine; purify; idealize.

And when [the Sultan is] in state, there is not in the world to be seen a greater spectacle of humane glory, and of *sublimated* manhood. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 59.

I can conceive nothing more *sublimating* than the strange peril and novelty of an adventure such as this.
*Poe*, Tales, I. 97.

The atmosphere was light, odor, music; and each and all *sublimated* beyond anything the sober senses are capable of receiving. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 139.

**sublimate** (sub'li-māt as adj., -māt as noun), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sublimatus*, pp. of *sublimare*, lift on high: see *sublimate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat, and again condensed, as camphor, sulphur, etc.; hence, elevated; purified.

Offering her selfe more *sublimate* and pure, in the sacred name and rites of Religion. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 366.

**II.** *n.* 1. Anything produced by sublimation or refining.—2. In *mineral.*, the deposit formed, as in a glass tube or on a surface of charcoal, when a mineral containing a volatile ingredient is heated before the blowpipe.—**Blue sublimate**, a preparation of mercury in combination with flowers of sulphur and sal ammoniac, used in painting.—**Corrosive sublimate**. See *corrosive*.

**sublimation** (sub-li-mā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *sublymacioun*, < OF. (and F.) *sublimation* = Sp. *sublimacion* = Pg. *sublimação* = It. *sublimazione*, < LL. *sublimatio(n-)*, a lifting up, a deliverance, < L. *sublimare*, lift up: see *sublimate*, *sublime*, *v.*] 1. In *chem.*, the act or process of sublimating; a process by which solid substances are, by the aid of heat, converted into vapor, which is again condensed into the solid state by the application of cold. Sublimation effects for solids to some extent what distillation effects for liquids. Both processes purify the substances to which they are severally applied, by separating them from the fixed matters with which they are associated. Sublimation is usually conducted in one vessel, the product being deposited in the upper part of the vessel in a solid state, and often in the crystalline form, while the impurity remains in the lower part. The vapors of some substances which undergo the process of sublimation condense in the form of a fine powder called *flowers*; such are the flowers of sulphur, flowers of benzoin, etc. Other sublimates are obtained in a solid and compact form, as camphor, ammonium chlorid, and all the sublimates of mercury.

The quint essencia therof is naturaly incorruptible, the which ȝe schal drawe out by *sublymacioun*.
*Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 4.

2. The act of heightening, refining, purifying, or freeing (something) from baser qualities: as, the *sublimation* of the affections.—3. That which has been highly refined or purified; hence, the highest product of anything.

Religion is the perfection, refinement, and *sublimation* of morality. *South.*

His verse was the *sublimation* of his rarest mood.
*Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 178.

**Sublimation theory**, in *geol.* and *mining*, the theory according to which ore-deposits were formed and veinfissures filled by the volatilization of metalliferous matter from beneath, or from the ignited interior of the earth.

**sublimatory** (sub'li-mā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sublymatorie* = F. *sublimatoire*, < LL. *sublimator*, a lifter, < L. *sublimare*, lift up: see *sublimate*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to sublimate; used in sublimation.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *sublimatories* (-riz). A vessel for sublimation.

Violes, croselets, and *sublymatories*.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 240.

**sublime** (sub-līm'), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sublime* = Sp. Pg. It. *sublime*, < L. *sublimis*, uplifted, high, lofty, sublime; origin unknown.] **I.** *a.* 1†. High in place; uplifted; elevated; exalted; lofty.

Liue to thy selfe, pursue not after Fame;
Thunders at the *sublimest* buildings aime.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 532.

*Sublime* on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd.
*Dryden*, Æneid, vi. 748.

2. High in excellence; elevated by nature; exalted above men in general by lofty or noble traits; eminent: said of persons.

The age was fruitful in great men, but amongst them all, if we except the *sublime* Julian leader, none, as regards splendour of endowments, stood upon the same level as Cicero. *De Quincey*, Cicero.

Here dwells no perfect man *sublime*,
Nor woman winged before her time.
*Whittier*, Last Walk in Autumn.

3. Striking the mind with a sense of grandeur or power, physical or moral; calculated to awaken awe, veneration, exalted or heroic feeling, and the like; lofty; grand; noble: noting a natural object or scenery, an action or conduct, a discourse, a work of man's hands, a spectacle, etc.: as, *sublime* scenery; *sublime* heroism.

Easy in Words thy Style, in Sense *sublime*.
*Prior*, To Dr. Sherlock.

Know how *sublime* a thing it is
To suffer and be strong.
*Longfellow*, Light of Stars.

The forms of elevated masses that are most *sublime* are the lofty and precipitous, as implying the most intense effort of supporting might.
*A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 238.

Dinah, covered with her long white dress, her pale face full of subdued emotion, almost like a lovely corpse into which the soul has returned charged with *sublimer* secrets and a *sublimer* love. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, xv.

4. Of lofty mien; elevated in manner, expression, or appearance.

His fair large front and eye *sublime* declared
Absolute rule. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 300.

For the proud Souldan, with presumpteous cheare
And countenance *sublime* and insolent,
Sought onely slaughter and avengement.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. viii. 30.

5. In *anat.*, superficial; not deep-seated: opposed to *profound:* as, the *sublime* flexor of the fingers (the flexor sublimis, a muscle).—**Sublime geometry**, the theory of higher curves.—**Sublime Porte**. See *Porte*.=**Syn. 2** and **3**. *Grand*, *Lofty*, *Sublime*, majestic, stately. *Grand* founds its meanings on the idea of great size, *lofty* and *sublime* on that of height. Natural objects may be *sublime* without physical height, if vastness and great impressiveness are present. In the moral field the *sublime* is that which is so high above ordinary human achievements as to give the impression of astonishment blended with awe, as the leap of Curtius into the chasm, or the death of the martyr Stephen. In moral things the *grand* suggests both vastness and elevation. *Lofty* may imply pride, but in this connection it notes only a lower degree of the *sublime*, *sublime* being the strongest word in the language for ideas of its class.

**II.** *n.* That which is sublime: commonly with the definite article. (*a*) In *lit.*, that which is most elevated, stately, or imposing in style.

*The sublime* rises from the noblenes of thoughts, the magnificence of words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phrase. *Addison.*

The origin of *the sublime* is one of the most curious and interesting subjects of inquiry that can occupy the attention of a critic. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

(*b*) The grand, impressive, and awe-inspiring in the works of nature or art, as distinguished from the beautiful: occasionally with the indefinite article, to express a particular character of sublimity.

There is *a sublime* in nature, as in the ocean or the thunder—in moral action, as in deeds of daring and self-denial—and in art, as in statuary and painting, by which what is sublime in nature and in moral character is represented and idealized. *Fleming*, Vocab. Philos.

(*c*) That which has been elevated and sublimated to its extreme limit; a noble and exalted ideal.

Your upward gaze at me now is *the* very *sublime* of faith, truth, and devotion. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxv.

Are you—poor, sick, old ere your time—
Nearer one whit your own *sublime*
Than we who never have turned a rhyme?
*Browning*, The Last Ride Together.

**sublime** (sub-līm'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sublimed*, ppr. *subliming*. [< ME. *sublimen*, < OF. *sublimer* = Sp. Pg. *sublimar* = It. *sublimare*, < L. *sublimare*, raise on high, in ML. also sublimate, < *sublimis*, raised on high, sublime: see *sublime*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To raise on high.

Thou dear vine, . . .
Although thy trunk be neither large nor strong,
Nor can thy head (not help'd) itself *sublime*,
Yet, like a serpent, a tall tree can climb.
*Sir J. Denham*, Old Age, iii.

One mind has climbed
Step after step, by just ascent *sublimed*.
*Browning*, Sordello.

2. To sublimate.

Th' austere and ponderous juices they *sublime*
Make them ascend the porous soil and climb
The orange tree, the citron, and the lime.
*Sir R. Blackmore*, Creation, ii. 284.

*Sub.* How do you *sublime* him?
*Face.* With the Calce of Egg-shells.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 5.

3. To elevate; refine; purify; etherealize.

*Sublimed* thee, and exalted thee, and fixed thee
In the third region, called our state of grace?
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

I am *sublimed!* gross earth,
Support me not! I walk on air!
*Massinger*, City Madam, iii. 3.

Our Dross but weighs us down into Despair,
While their *sublimed* spirits daunce i' th' Ayr.
*Brome*, Jovial Crew, ii.

A judicious use of metaphors wonderfully raises, *sublimes*, and adorns oratory or elocution.
*Goldsmith*, Metaphors.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To be affected by sublimation; be brought or changed into a state of vapor by heat, and then condensed by cold, as camphor or sulphur.

Particles of antimony which will not *sublime* alone.
*Newton*, Opticks, iii., query 31.

Different bodies *sublime* at different temperatures, according to their various degrees of volatility.
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 203.

2. To become exalted as by sublimation.

This new faith *subliming* into knowledge.
*E. H. Sears*, The Fourth Gospel, p. 172.

**Sublimed sulphur.** Same as *flowers of sulphur*. See *sulphur*.

**sublimely** (sub-līm'li), *adv.* In a sublime manner; with exalted conceptions; loftily.

In English lays, and all *sublimely* great,
Thy Homer warms with all his ancient heat.
*Parnell*, To Pope.

**sublimeness** (sub-līm'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being sublime; loftiness of sentiment or style; sublimity.

**sublimer** (sub-lī'mėr), *n.* [< *sublime*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which sublimes; specifically, an apparatus for performing the operation of sublimation. Sublimers are of various forms and materials, according to their special requirements, but each consists essentially of an inclosure of metal, earthenware, or glass, to which heat may be applied, and a condenser or collector for the sublimed substance.

**sublimette** (sub-li-met'), *n.* [< F. *sublime*, high (see *sublime*), + dim. *-ette*.] A variety of musicbox.

**sublimification**† (sub-lim″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *sublimis*, sublime, + *facere*, do, make (see *-fy*), + *-ation*.] The act of making sublime, or the state of being made sublime.

**subliminal** (sub-lim'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *limen* (*limin-*), threshold.] Below the threshold of sensation. In the following quotation a similar threshold of consciousness is supposed.

As attention moves away from a presentation its intensity diminishes, and when the presentation is below the threshold of consciousness its intensity is then *subliminal*, whatever that of the physical stimulus may be.
*J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 49.

**sublimitation** (sub-lim-i-tā'shon), *n.* A subordinate or secondary limitation. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

**sublimity** (sub-lim'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *sublimities* (-tiz). [< F. *sublimité* = Sp. *sublimidad* = Pg. *sublimidade* = It. *sublimità*, < L. *sublimita(t-)s*, loftiness, elevation, < *sublimis*, raised on high, sublime: see *sublime*.] 1. The state of being sublime; that character or quality of anything which marks it as sublime; grandeur. Especially—(*a*) Loftiness of nature or character; moral grandeur: as, the *sublimity* of an action.

The *sublimity* of the character of Christ owes nothing to his historians. *Buckminster.*

(*b*) Loftiness of conception; exaltation of sentiment or style.

Milton's chief talent, and, indeed, his distinguishing excellence, lies in the *sublimity* of his thoughts.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 279.

(*c*) Grandeur; vastness; majesty, whether exhibited in the works of nature or of art: as, the *sublimity* of a scene or of a building.

It seems manifest that the most perfect realization of structural beauty and *sublimity* possible to music is attained by instrumental composition.
*J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 217.

There is also the sensation of great magnitude, corresponding to the voluminous in sound, and lying at the foundation of what we term *sublimity*.
*A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 217.

2. That which is sublime; a sublime person or thing.

The particle of those *sublimities*
Which have relapsed to chaos.
*Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 54.

3. The highest degree of its highest quality of which anything is capable; climax; acme.

The *sublimity* of wisdom is to do those things living which are to be desired when dying. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Extensive, intensive**, etc., **sublimity**. See the adjectives.=**Syn. 1**. See *sublime*.

**sublinear** (sub-lin'ē-ėr), *a.* Nearly linear.

Suture *sublinear* above and slightly channeled below.
*Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 1017.

**sublingua** (sub-ling'gwä), *n.*; pl. *sublinguæ* (-gwē). [NL. (cf. LL. *sublinguium*, the epiglottis), < L. *sub*, under, + *lingua*, the tongue.] A process of the mucous membrane of the floor of the mouth developed between the tip of the tongue and the symphysis of the lower jaw of some animals, as lemurs: it may acquire con-

siderable size, and become denticulated or pectinated.

In many Prosimii and Chiroptera, as also in the platyrrhine apes, there is a process below the tongue which is sometimes double; this is the so-called *sublingua*.
*Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 553.

**sublingual** (sub-ling'gwal), *a.* [= F. *sublingual*; as *sub-* + *lingual*.] 1. Situated under the tongue, or on the under side of the tongue; hypoglossal: specifying various structures. Also *subglossal*. — 2. Of or pertaining to the sublingua. — **Sublingual artery**, a branch of bifurcation of the lingual artery, arising with the ranine opposite the margin of the hyoglossus muscle, and running on the genlohyoglossus to the sublingual gland. — **Sublingual calculus**, a salivary calculus of the sublingual gland. — **Sublingual cyst**. Same as *ranula*. — **Sublingual fossa**, a shallow cavity on the inner surface of the inferior maxillary bone above the mylohyoid ridge, and near the symphysis menti, partly lodging the sublingual gland. — **Sublingual gland**, the smallest salivary gland, lying on the floor of the mouth, discharging by a series of ducts (eight to twenty — the ducts of Rivini) either freely into the mouth or into the duct of Wharton. The longest duct, running along Wharton's duct, and opening with or very near it, is called the *duct of Bartholin*. See cut under *salivary*. — **Sublingual process**, the sublingua.

**sublition**† (sub-lish'on), *n.* [< L. as if **sublitio*(*n-*), < *sublinere*, pp. *sublitus*, anoint beneath, lay on as a ground-color, prime, < *sub*, under, + *linere*, smear: see *liniment*.] In *painting*, the act or art of laying the ground-color under the perfect color.

**sublittoral** (sub-lit'o-ral), *a.* In *zoöl.*, of littoral habits to some extent; living near the seashore; especially, living at a somewhat lower horizon under water than that of the littoral zone.

**sublobular** (sub-lob'ū-lär), *a.* Situated beneath a lobule. Compare *interlobular* and *intralobular*.

The intralobular vein . . . opens into the *sublobular* vein, and thence into the hepatic vein.
*Holden*, Anat. (1885), p. 597.

**Sublobular veins**, branches of the hepatic vein on which the hepatic lobules lie and into which the intralobular veins discharge.

**sublunar** (sub-lū'när), *a.* [= F. *sublunaire* = Sp. Pg. *sublunar* = It. *sullunare*, < L. *sub*, under, + *luna*, the moon: see *lunar*.] Situated beneath or nearer than the moon.

This vast *sublunar* vault. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 777.

The city's moonlit spires and myriad lamps
Like stars in a *sublunar* sky did glow.
*Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, v. 1.

**sublunary** (sub'lū-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [See *sublunar*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Situated beneath the moon.

Each *sublunarie* bodie is composde
Of the fower elementes, which are proposde
By Nature to that end.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

Hence — 2. Pertaining to this world; terrestrial; mundane; earthly; worldly: as, *sublunary* affairs.

All things which are *sublunary* are subject to change.
*Dryden*, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

Am I not now dying a victim to the horror and the mystery of the wildest of all *sublunary* visions?
*Poe*, Tales, I. 418.

**II.**† *n.* Any worldly thing.

That these *sublunaries* have their greatest freshness plac'd in only Hope, it is a conviction undeniable; that, upon enjoyment, all our joys do vanish.
*Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 66.

**sublunate** (sub-lū'nāt), *a.* Approaching the form of a crescent; subcrescentic: as, a *sublunate* mark.

**subluxate** (sub-luk'sāt), *v. t.* To dislocate partially.

**subluxation** (sub-luk-sā'shon), *n.* Partial dislocation.

**submammary** (sub-mam'a-ri), *a.* Situated beneath or below the mammary gland; inframammary; also, more deeply seated than this gland. — **Submammary abscess**, an abscess between the mammary gland and the chest-wall. — **Submammary region**. Same as *inframammary region* (which see, under *inframammary*).

**submargin** (sub'mär"jin), *n.* In *entom.*, a space parallel to a margin and but slightly separated from it.

**submarginal** (sub-mär'ji-nal), *a.* In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, situated near the margin. — **Submarginal cells**, in *entom.*, a series of cells in the wing of a hymenopterous insect lying behind the stigma and marginal cell. — **Submarginal vein** or **nervure**, in hymenopterous insects, one of the transverse nervures separating the submarginal cells. In the *Chalcididæ* it is a short subcostal vein running from the base of the wing and bending upward to the costal margin, where it takes the name of *marginal vein*.

**submarginate** (sub-mär'ji-nāt), *a.* In *entom.*, bordered with a mark which is slightly separated from the edge.

**submargined** (sub-mär'jind), *a.* Same as *submarginate*.

**submarine** (sub-ma-rēn'), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sousmarin* = Sp. Pg. *submarino*; as *sub-* + *marine*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Situated or living under or in the sea, either at the bottom or below the surface; below the surface of the sea: as, *submarine* plants; a *submarine* telegraph. — 2. Occurring or carried on below the surface of the sea: as, *submarine* explorations; designed for use under the sea: as, *submarine* armor. — **Submarine armor**. See *armor*. — **Submarine boat**, a boat which is so fitted that it can be propelled when entirely submerged, and carries a sufficient amount of compressed air to admit of remaining below the surface for several hours. The chief object sought is the carrying and operating of torpedoes. — **Submarine cable**. See *cable*. — **Submarine denudation**, denudation which takes place beneath the level of the sea. Some geologists, however, do not clearly distinguish between marine and submarine denudation. In the former, all denudation under or at the edge of the sea is properly included; in the latter, only that which takes place beneath the sea-level. — **Submarine forest**. See *forest*. — **Submarine gun**, a gun adapted for the discharge of projectiles below the surface of the water. — **Submarine lamp, mine**, etc. See the nouns. — **Submarine volcano**, a volcano begun beneath the sea, but usually developed by the continued action of the eruptive forces so as to rise above the sea-level, and sometimes to a very considerable height. Some islands thus begun by submarine volcanic agencies have disappeared after a time; others have been permanent. The Mediterranean, the vicinity of the Azores, and the coast of Iceland are localities where submarine volcanic action has been exhibited on a grand scale.

**II.** *n.* A submarine plant.

**submaster** (sub'mas'tėr), *n.* [< OF. *soubmaistre*, F. *sousmaître*, < ML. *submagister*, a submaster, < L. *sub*, under, + *magister*, master: see *master*1.] A subordinate or deputy master: as, the *submaster* of a school.

**submaxilla** (sub-mak-sil'ä), *n.*; pl. *submaxillæ* (-ē). The under jaw or mandible; especially, the submaxillary bone, or bone of the under jaw.

**submaxillary** (sub-mak'si-lā-ri), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.*; pl. *submaxillaries* (-riz). The inferior maxillary bone; the under jaw-bone, inframaxillary, or mandible.

**II.** *a.* 1. (*a*) Of or pertaining to the under jaw or inferior maxilla; forming the basis of the lower jaw, as a bone or bones; mandibular. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the submaxillary gland: as, *submaxillary* secretion or saliva. — 2. Situated under the jaws: as, the *submaxillary* triangle. — **Submaxillary artery**, one of several large branches of the facial artery which supply the submaxillary gland and neighboring parts. — **Submaxillary duct**, the duct of Wharton. — **Submaxillary fossa**. See *fossa*1. — **Submaxillary ganglion**. See *ganglion*. — **Submaxillary gland**, a salivary gland situated beneath the lower jaw, on either side, discharging beneath the tongue by Wharton's duct: it is innervated from the chorda tympani and sympathetic nerves. See cut under *salivary*. — **Submaxillary nerve**, the inframaxillary nerve. — **Submaxillary region**. Same as *suprahyoid region* (which see, under *suprahyoid*). — **Submaxillary triangle**. See *triangle*. — **Submaxillary vein**, a tributary of the facial vein draining the submaxillary gland.

**submaximal** (sub-mak'si-mal), *a.* Nearly but not quite maximal.

*Submaximal* nerve-irritations.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 235.

**submedial** (sub-mē'di-al), *a.* Same as *submedian*.

**submedian** (sub-mē'di-an), *a.* Situated near but not at the middle; specifically, in *conch.*, admedian; lying next the middle line on each side, as certain teeth of the radula. Also *submedial*. — **Submedian cell**, in *entom.*, same as *internomedian cell* (which see, under *internomedian*).

**submediant** (sub-mē'di-ant), *n.* In *music*, the tone of a scale midway between the subdominant and the upper tonic; the sixth, as B in the scale of D. Also called *superdominant*.

**submembranous** (sub-mem'brā-nus), *a.* Somewhat membranous; a little leathery or coriaceous.

**submeningeal** (sub-mē-nin'jē-al), *a.* Situated beneath the meninges.

**submental** (sub-men'tal), *a.* [< *submentum* + *-al*.] 1. Situated beneath the chin, or under the edge of the lower jaw. Specifically — 2. In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the submentum. — **Submental artery**, the largest of the cervical branches of the facial artery, given off in the region of the submaxillary gland, and distributed to the muscles of the jaw. — **Submental vein**, that one of the tributary veins of the facial vein which accompanies the submental artery.

**submentum** (sub-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *submenta* (-tä). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + *mentum*, the chin: see *mentum*.] In *entom.*, the proximal one of two basal median parts or pieces of the labium, the other being the mentum; the proximal one of the two basal parts of the second maxilla. See cuts under *mouth-part*, *palpus*, *Hymenoptera*, and *Insecta*.

**submerge** (sub-mėrj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *submerged*, ppr. *submerging*. [< OF. *submerger soubmerger*, F. *submerger* = Pr. *submerger*, *submergir*, *somergir* = Sp. *sumergir* = Pg. *submergir* = It. *sommergere*, < L. *submergere*, *summergere*, plunge under, sink, overwhelm, < *sub*, under, + *mergere*, dip, sink, plunge: see *merge*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put under water; plunge. — 2. To cover or overflow with water; inundate; drown.

So half my Egypt were *submerged*, and made
A cistern for scaled snakes!
*Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 5. 94.

**Submerged bog, submerged forest**, a bog or forest sunk below its original position, so that it has become covered by water. Thus, at Clonea, near Dungarvan, in Ireland, there are remains of an ancient pine forest, miles in length, now usually covered with many fathoms of water. — **Submerged pump**. See *pump*1.

**II.** *intrans.* To sink under water; be buried or covered, as by a fluid; sink out of sight.

There is . . . a plot, which emerges more than once, for carrying the King to Rouen; plot after plot emerging and *submerging*, like ignes fatui in foul weather, which lead nowhither. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iii. 4.

**submergence** (sub-mėr'jens), *n.* [< *submerge* + *-ence*.] The act of submerging, or plunging under water; the state of being submerged; submersion; hence, a sinking out of sight.

**submerse** (sub-mėrs'), *v. t.* [< L. *submersus*, *summersus*, pp. of *submergere*, *summergere*, submerge: see *submerge*.] To put under water; submerge. [Rare.]

**submerse** (sub-mėrs'), *a.* [< L. *submersus*, pp.: see the verb.] Same as *submersed*.

**submersed** (sub-mėrst'), *p. a.* In *bot.*, growing under water, as the leaves of aquatic plants. Also *demersed* and *submerged*.

**submersible** (sub-mėr'si-bl), *a.* [< *submerse* + *-ible*.] That may be submersed. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 59.

**submersion** (sub-mėr'shon), *n.* [= F. *submersion* = Sp. *sumersion* = Pg. *submersão* = It. *sommersione*, < LL. *submersio*(*n-*), *summersio*(*n-*), a sinking, submerging, < L. *submergere*, *summergere*, submerge: see *submerge*.] The act of submerging, or the state of being submerged.

**submetallic** (sub-me-tal'ik), *a.* Imperfectly or partially metallic: as, the *submetallic* luster of wolfram.

**submiliary** (sub-mil'i-ā-ri), *a.* Slightly smaller than miliary. *Lancet*, 1891, I.

**subminimal** (sub-min'i-mal), *a.* Less than minimal.

**subminister**† (sub-min'is-tėr), *v.* [< OF. *subministrer* = Sp. *suministrar* = Pg. *subministrar*, < L. *subministrare*, *sumministrare*, aid by giving, afford, supply, < *sub*, under, + *ministrare*, attend, provide, furnish, < *minister*, an attendant: see *minister*.] **I.** *trans.* To supply; afford; administer. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 154.

**II.** *intrans.* To subserve; be useful; be subservient. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

**subministrant**† (sub-min'is-trant), *a.* [< L. *subministran*(*t-*)*s*, *sumministran*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *subministrare*, *sumministrare*, aid by giving, supply: see *subminister*.] Subservient; subordinate. *Bacon*.

**subministrate**† (sub-min'is-trāt), *v. t.* [< L. *subministratus*, *sumministratus*, pp. of *subministrare*, *sumministrare*, aid by giving, supply: see *subminister*.] Same as *subminister*. *Harvey*.

**subministration**† (sub-min-is-trā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *subministration* = Sp. *suministracion* = Pg. *subministração*, < L. *subministratio*(*n-*), *sumministratio*(*n-*), a giving, supplying: see *subministrate*.] The act of subministering, or furnishing or supplying. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 529.

**submiss** (sub-mis'), *a.* [= OF. *submis*, *soubmis*, *soumis*, *soumi*, F. *soumis* = Sp. *sumiso* = Pg. *submisso* = It. *sommesso*, < L. *submissus*, *summissus*, pp. of *submittere*, *summittere*, put under, lower, reduce: see *submit*.] 1. Humble; submissive. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Nearer his presence — Adam, though not awed,
Yet with *submiss* approach and reverence meek,
As to a superiour nature bowing low.
*Milton*, P. L., v. 359.

A simple, *submiss*, humble style.
*C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., Int.

2†. Low; soft; gentle.

Thus th' old Hebrew muttering gan to speak
In *submiss* voice, that Isaac might not hear
His bitter grief.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Fathers.

These are crying sins, and have shrill voices in heaven; neither are they *submiss* and whispering on the earth.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 213.

**submission** (sub-mish'ọn), *n.* [< OF. *submission, soubmission, soumission*, F. *soumission* = Sp. *sumision* = Pg. *submissão* = It. *summissione*, < L. *submissio(n-), summissio(n-)*, a letting down, lowering, sinking, < *submittere, summittere*, pp. *submissus, summissus*, put under, let down, lower, reduce: see *submit*.] **1.** The act of submitting, in any sense of that word; especially, the act of yielding; entire surrender to the control or government of another.

> *Submission*, Dauphin! 'tis a mere French word;
> We English warriors wot not what it means.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 54.
>
> 'Tis known we are up, and marching. No *submission*,
> No promise of base peace, can cure our maladies.
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 4.

**2.** The state of being submissive; humility; yielding of opinion; acquiescence.

> In all *submission* and humility
> York doth present himself unto your highness.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 58.

**3.** Compliance with the commands or laws of a superior; obedience.

> This Passage was a little pleasing to the King, to think that he had a Judge of such Courage, and a Son of such *Submission*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 163.
>
> God will relent, and quit thee all his debt;
> Who ever more approves, and more accepts
> (Best pleased with humble and filial *submission*).
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 511.

**4.** In *law*, an agreement to submit a disputed point to arbitration.—**Submission of the clergy**, the agreement made by the clergy of the Church of England in convocation in 1532, and embodied in the act of Parliament of 1534 known as the *Act of Submission*, not to promulgate new canons without the royal assent.

=**Syn. 4.** *Compliance*, etc. See *obedience*.

**submissive** (sub-mis'iv), *a.* [< *submiss* + *-ive*.] **1.** Inclined or ready to submit; yielding to power or authority; obedient; humble.

> His heart relented
> Towards her, his life so late, and sole delight,
> Now at his feet *submissive* in distress.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 942.

**2.** Testifying or showing submission: of things.

> He bring him on *submissive* knees.
> *Brome*, Antipodes, iii. 2.
>
> He, in delight
> Both of her beauty and *submissive* charms,
> Smiled with superiour love. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 498.
>
> The sever'd Bars
> *Submissive* clink again their brazen Portals
> *Prior*, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

=**Syn. 1.** Compliant, yielding, obsequious, subservient, tractable, docile; resigned, uncomplaining, unrepining, patient, long-suffering.

**submissively** (sub-mis'iv-li), *adv.* In a submissive manner; with submission; with acknowledgment of inferiority; humbly.

**submissiveness** (sub-mis'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being submissive, in any sense of the word. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

**submissly**† (sub-mis'li), *adv.* Humbly; with submission. Ecclus. xxix. 5.

**submissness**† (sub-mis'nes), *n.* Submissiveness; humbleness; obedience. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 140.

**submit** (sub-mit'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *submitted*, ppr. *submitting*. [< ME. *submitten*, < OF. *soubmettre, soumettre*, F. *soumettre* = Pr. *sobmetre, sotzmetre* = Sp. *someter* = Pg. *submetter* = It. *sommettere*, < L. *submittere, summittere*, put or place under, let down, lower, reduce, put down, quell, < *sub* + *mittere*, send.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To put or place under or down.

> This said, the bristled throat
> Of the *submitted* sacrifice with ruthless steel he cut;
> Which straight into the hoary sea Talthybius cast, to feed
> The sea-born nation. *Chapman*, Iliad, xix. 258.

**2**†. To let down; cause to sink; lower.

> Sometimes the hill *submits* itself a while.
> *Dryden*, To Lord Chancellor Clarendon, l. 139.

**3.** To yield; surrender to the power, will, or authority of another; subject: often used reflexively.

> Yf ought be mys in word, sillable, or dede,
> I *submitte me* to correccioun withoute ony debate.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.
>
> Wives, *submit yourselves* unto your own husbands.
> Eph. v. 22.
>
> She sets her forward countenance
> And leaps into the future chance,
> *Submitting* all things to desire.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxiv.

**4.** To refer to the discretion or judgment of another; refer: as, to *submit* a controversy to arbitrators; to *submit* a question to the court.

> I *submit* for your especial consideration whether our Indian system shall not be remodelled.
> *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 816.

**5.** To propose; declare as one's opinion.

> Morris *submitted* that congress should apply to the states for the power of incorporating a bank.
> *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., I. 32.

**6**†. To moderate; restrain; soften.

> What opyn confession of felonye hadde ever juges so accordaunt in cruelte . . . that eyther erroure of mannes wit or elles condicioun of fortune . . . ne *submittede* some of hem? *Chaucer*, Boethius, i. prose 4.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To yield one's self, physically or morally, to any power or authority; give up resistance; surrender.

> Courage never to *submit* or yield.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 108.
>
> The Mahometans . . . with one consent *submitted* to the tribute imposed upon them.
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 116.

**2.** To be subject; acquiesce in the authority of another; yield without opposition.

> To thy husband's will
> Thine shall *submit*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 196.
>
> Justice is grave and decorous, and in its punishments rather seems to *submit* to a necessity than to make a choice. *Burke*, Rev. in France.
>
> No statesman ever enjoyed success with so exquisite a relish, or *submitted* to defeat with so genuine and unforced a cheerfulness. *Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

**3.** To maintain; declare: usually in formally respectful expression of a decided opinion: as, "That, I *submit*, sir, is not the case." [Colloq.]

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** To succumb, comply, bow.

**submittal** (sub-mit'al), *n.* [< *submit* + *-al*.] The act or process of submitting. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 262. [Rare.]

**submitter** (sub-mit'ėr), *n.* [< *submit* + *-er*1.] One who submits. *Whitlock*, Manners of the English, p. 118.

**submonish**† (sub-mon'ish), *v. t.* [With term. as in *monish, admonish*, < L. *submonere, summonere*, remind privately, < *sub*, under, + *monere*, pp. *monitus*, remind, advise: see *monish*.] To suggest; reprove gently; advise. *Granger*.

**submonition**† (sub-mọ-nish'ọn), *n.* [< ML. *submonitio(n-)*, < L. *submonere, summonere*, remind privately: see *submonish*.] Suggestion; gentle reproof. *Granger*, On Ecclesiastes, p. 29.

**submontagne** (sub-mon-tān'), *a.* Same as *submontane*. *The Nation*, March 11, 1869, p. 191.

**submontane** (sub-mon'tān), *a.* Situated at or near the base of a mountain or mountain-range; belonging to the foot-hills of a range. See *foothill*.

> Foremost among the wines of Hungary is the sweet Tokay, grown in the *submontane* district around the town of Tokay. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 610.

**submucosa** (sub-mụ-kō'sạ), *n.*; pl. *submucosæ* (-sē). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + *mucosus*, mucous.] The layer of areolar tissue underlying a mucous membrane; submucous tissue.

**submucous** (sub-mū'kus), *a.* **1.** Consisting in part of mucus, as a secretion; also, of a character between mucous membrane and ordinary skin, as the red part of the lips.—**2.** Lying beneath mucous membrane. See *submucosa*.—**Submucous coat.** Same as *submucosa*.—**Submucous cystitis**, cystitis affecting the submucosa of the urinary bladder.—**Submucous râles**, râles produced in medium-sized bronchial tubes of an indistinctly mucous character.

**submucronate** (sub-mū'krọ-nāt), *a.* In *zoöl.*, imperfectly mucronate; having an imperfect mucro.

**submultiple** (sub-mul'ti-pl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A number which divides another without a remainder, or is an aliquot part of it: thus, 7 is a *submultiple* of 56.

**II.** *a.* Noting a number or quantity which is exactly contained in another number or quantity an exact number of times: as, a *submultiple* number.—**Submultiple ratio.** See *ratio*.

**submundane** (sub-mun'dān), *a.* Existing under the world; underground; subterranean.

**submuscular** (sub-mus'kụ-lạr), *a.* Situated beneath a muscle.

**subnarcotic** (sub-när-kot'ik), *a.* Moderately narcotic.

**subnasal** (sub-nā'zạl), *a.* Situated at the bottom of or under the nose; specifically, situated at the base of the anterior nasal spine.—**Subnasal point**, in *craniom.*, the middle of the inferior border of the anterior nares, or the root of the anterior nasal spine. See cut under *craniometry*.

**subnascent** (sub-nas'ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *subnascen(t-)s*, ppr. of *subnasci*, grow up under or out of, follow after, < *sub*, under, + *nasci*, be born: see *nascent*.] Growing underneath.

> Of noxious influence to the *subnascent* plants of other kinds. *Evelyn*, Sylva, I. xii. § 1.

**subnatural** (sub-nat'ụ-rạl), *a.* Below nature; infranatural; hypophysical.

**Subnecromorphotica** (sub-nek″rọ-môr-fot'i-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < L. *sub*, under, + Gr. *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *μορφή*, form.] A division of neuropterous insects (in a broad sense), including those which have quiescent incomplete pupæ, which, however, acquire the power of locomotion before they assume the perfect state. It corresponds closely with the modern restricted order *Neuroptera* (as distinguished from the *Pseudoneuroptera*).

**subnect**† (sub-nekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *subnectere*, tie under, bind on beneath, < *sub*, under, + *nectere*, pp. *nexus*, bind, tie, fasten. Cf. *annect, connect*: see also *subnex*.] To tie, buckle, or fasten beneath. *Imp. Dict.*

**subnervian** (sub-nėr'vi-an), *a.* Same as *subneural*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 679.

**subneural** (sub-nū'rạl), *a.* Situated beneath a main neural axis or nervous cord: in annelids, specifying that one of the longitudinal trunks of the pseudohemal system which runs beneath the ganglionic cord, as in the earthworm. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 185.

**subnex**† (sub-neks'), *v. t.* [< L. *subnexus*, pp. of *subnectere*, tie under: see *subnect*.] To subjoin; add. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 873.

**subnitrate** (sub-nī'trāt), *n.* A basic nitrate, capable of saturating more nitric acid, thus forming a normal nitrate.

**subniveal** (sub-nī'vẹ-al), *a.* Same as *subnivean*.

**subnivean** (sub-nī'vẹ-an), *a.* Situated or carried on under the snow. [Rare.]

> At a spot where the whiffling winds had left the earth nearly bare [of snow], he commenced his *subnivean* work.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 17.

**Subnobiles** (sub-nob'i-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + *nobilis*, noble.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, a cohort of the order *Proceres*, established to distinguish the *Apterygidæ* or kiwis from other ratite or struthious birds.

**subnodal** (sub-nō'dạl), *a.* In *entom.*, situated behind the nodus, a point near the center of the costal margin, in the wings of certain dragonflies, where the nervures appear to be knotted.

**subnormal** (sub-nôr'mal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Less than normal; abnormal by defect or deficiency.—**2.** In *math.*, cut off by the normal.

**II.** *n.* That part of the axis of abscissas of a curve which is intercepted between the normal and the ordinate.—**Polar subnormal**, the line drawn from the origin of polar coordinates perpendicular to the radius vector to meet the normal.

**subnormality** (sub-nôr-mal'i-ti), *n.* [< *subnormal* + *-ity*.] The state or condition of being subnormal. *Lancet*, 1890, I. 105.

**subnotation** (sub-nọ-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *subnotatio(n-)*, a signing underneath, a subscription, < *subnotare*, pp. *subnotatus*, note or write underneath, subscribe, < *sub*, under, + *notare*, note, mark: see *note*1.] Same as *rescript*, 1.

**subnubilar** (sub-nū'bi-lạr), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *nubila*, clouds (see *subnuvolar*), + *-ar*3.] Situated under the clouds. [Rare.]

> The every-day observation of the most unlettered man who treads the fields and is wet with the mists and rains must convince him that there is no *sub-nubilar* solid sphere.
> *Dawson*, Origin of the World, p. 63.

**subnude** (sub-nūd'), *a.* In *bot.*, almost naked or bare of leaves.

**subnuvolar** (sub-nū'vọ-lạr), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + It. *nuvola*, a cloud, < L. *nubila*, clouds, neut. pl. of *nubilus*, cloudy: see *nubilous*. Cf. L. *subnubilus*, somewhat cloudy, < *sub*, under, + *nubilus*, cloudy.] Somewhat cloudy; partially covered or obscured by clouds. [Rare.]

> *Subnuvolar* lights of evening. *Lord Houghton*.

**subobscure** (sub-ọb-skūr'), *a.* [< L. *subobscurus*, somewhat obscure, < *sub*, under, + *obscurus*, obscure: see *obscure*.] Somewhat obscure.

**subobscurely** (sub-ọb-skūr'li), *adv.* Somewhat obscurely or darkly. *Donne*, Devotions, p. 218.

**subobtuse** (sub-ọb-tūs'), *a.* Somewhat obtuse.

**suboccipital** (sub-ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* **1.** Situated under the hindhead, or below (back of) the occipital bone, as a nerve.—**2.** Situated on the under surface of the occipital lobe of the brain, as a gyre or a fissure.—**Suboccipital nerve**, the first cervical nerve.—**Suboccipital triangle.** See *triangle*.

**suboceanic** (sub-ō-shē-an'ik), *a.* Lying beneath the ocean. *Nature*, XL. 658.

**subocellate** (sub-os'el-āt), *a.* Indistinctly ocellate; somewhat resembling an ocellus; in *entom.*, noting spots on the wings of butterflies, etc., surrounded by a ring of another color, but destitute of a central spot or pupil. Also called *blind* or *epupillate* spots.

**suboctave** (sub'ok″tāv), *n.* **1.** An eighth part.

> Our gallon, which has the pint for its *suboctave*.
> *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

2. In *music*, the octave below a given tone.—**Suboctave coupler**, in *organ-building*, a coupler which adds digitals an octave below those struck, either on the same keyboard or on another.

**suboctuple** (sub-ok′tū-pl), *a.* Containing one part of eight; having the ratio 1:8. *Bp. Wilkins*, Archimedes, vii.

**subocular** (sub-ok′ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *suboccularis*, that is beneath the eye, < *sub*, under, + *ocularis*, pertaining to the eye, < *oculus*, eye.] Situated under the eye; suborbital; suboptic.—**Subocular antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ inserted below the eyes, as in most *Homoptera*.

**subœsophageal**, *a.* See *subesophageal*.

**subopercle** (sub′ō-pėr′kl), *n.* The subopercular bone, or suboperculum, of a fish.

**subopercular** (sub-ō-pėr′kū-lăr), *a.* [< *suboperculum* + *-ar*³.] Composing a lower part of the operculum or gill-flap of a fish; pertaining to a suboperculum in any sense, or having its character. See cut under *opercular*.

**suboperculum** (sub-ō-pėr′kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *subopercula* (-lą). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + *operculum*, a lid, cover.] 1. In *ichth.*, the subopercular bone, an inferior one of four opercular bones usually entering into the composition of the gill-cover, of which it forms a part of the lower margin. See cuts under *opercular* and *teleost*. —2. In *anat. of the brain*, a part of an orbital gyre which to some extent covers the insula or island of Reil in front, and is situated under the præoperculum.

**suboptic** (sub-op′tik), *a.* Same as *suborbital*: as, the *suboptic* foramen.

**suboral** (sub-ō′ral), *a.* Placed under the mouth or oral orifice.

Other specimens with the characteristic dorsal surface have no *suboral* avicularium. *Geol. Jour.*, LXVII. 6.

**suborbicular** (sub-ôr-bik′ū-lăr), *a.* Almost orbiculate or orbicular; nearly circular.

**suborbiculate** (sub-ôr-bik′ū-lāt), *a.* Same as *suborbicular*.

**suborbital** (sub-ôr′bi-tal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Situated below the orbit of the eye or on the floor of that orbit; infra-orbital; subocular. Also *suboptic*, *suborbitar*.—**Suborbital cartilage.** See II. —**Suborbital foramen**, the infra-orbital foramen (which see, under *foramen*).—**Suborbital fossa.** Same as *canine fossa*.

**II.** *n.* A special formation of parts below, along the lower border of, or on the floor of the orbit of the eye. (*a*) A branch of the second division of the fifth nerve, which in various animals, as man, runs under the orbit and escapes upon the cheek through the suborbital foramen. (*b*) One of a chain of bones or cartilages which in many of the lower vertebrates borders the brim of the orbit below, and corresponds to a like series which may form the supra-orbital margin. The great development of one of these suborbitals is a prominent feature of the mail-cheeked or cottoid fishes. See *Scleroparei*, and cut under *teleost*.

**subordain** (sub-ôr-dān′), *v. t.* To ordain to an inferior position. [Rare.]

> For she is finite in her acts and powre,
> But so is not that Powre omnipotent
> That Nature *subordain'd* chiefe Governor
> Of fading creatures while they do endure.
> *Davies*, Mirum in Modum, p. 24. (*Davies.*)

**suborder** (sub′ôr″dėr), *n.* 1. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, a subdivision of an order; a group subordinate to an order; a superfamily. See *family*, 6, and *order*, *n.*, 5.—2. In *arch.*, a subordinate or secondary order; an order introduced for decoration, or chiefly so, as distinguished from a main order of the structure.

In the triforium of the choir [of the cathedral of Senlis] the shafts which carry the *sub-orders* of the arches are comparatively slender monoliths.
*C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 202.

**subordinacy** (sub-ôr′di-nā-si), *n.* [< *subordina(te)* + *-cy*.] The state of being subordinate, or subject to control; subordination. [Rare.]

He forms a Whole, coherent and proportioned in itself, with due Subjection and *Subordinacy* of constituent Parts.
*Shaftesbury*, Advice to an Author, i. § 3.

**subordinal** (sub-ôr′di-nal), *a.* [< NL. *subordo* (*-ordin-*), suborder (< L. *sub*, under, + *ordo*, order), + *-al*.] Of the classificatory rank or taxonomic value of a suborder; subordinate to an order, as a group or division of animals; of or pertaining to a suborder.

**subordinance**† (sub-ôr′di-nans), *n.* [< *subordin(ate)* + *-ance*.] Same as *subordinacy*.

**subordinancy**† (sub-ôr′di-nan-si), *n.* [As *subordinance* (see *-cy*).] 1. Subordinacy.—2. Subordinate places or offices collectively.

The *subordinancy* of the government changing hands so often. *Sir W. Temple.*

**subordinary** (sub-ôr′di-nā-ri), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing of simple figure, often appearing, but not considered so common or so important as one of the ordinaries. See *ordinary*, 9. Those bearings which are called *ordinaries* by some writers and not by others are called *subordinaries* by these latter: such are the pile, the inescutcheon, the bend sinister, the canton or quarter, the border, the orle, and the point.

**subordinate** (sub-ôr′di-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subordinated*, ppr. *subordinating*. [< ML. *subordinatus*, pp. of *subordinare* (> It. *subordinare* = Sp. Pg. *subordinar* = F. *subordonner*), place in a lower order, make subject, < L. *sub*, under, + *ordinare*, order, arrange: see *ordinate*, *order*, *v.*] 1. To place in an order or rank below something else; make or consider as of less value or importance: as, to *subordinate* temporal to spiritual things.

> So plans he,
> Always *subordinating* (note the point!)
> Revenge, the manlier sin, to interest,
> The meaner. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 186.

All that is merely circumstantial shall be *subordinated* to and in keeping with what is essential. *J. Caird.*

2. To make auxiliary or subservient to something else; put under control or authority; make subject.

The stars fight in their courses under his banner, and *subordinate* their powers to the dictates of his will.
*South*, Sermons, VII. 1.

The branch societies were *subordinated* to the central one. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. cxxxv.

There is no known vertebrate in which the whole of the germ-product is not *subordinated* to a single axis.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 50.

**Subordinating conjunction.** See *conjunction*, 3.

**subordinate** (sub-ôr′di-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *subordonné* = Sp. Pg. *subordinado* = It. *subordinato*, < ML. *subordinatus*, place in a lower order: see *subordinate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. In a lower order or class; occupying a lower position in a descending scale; secondary.

Life is the function of the animal's body considered as one whole, just as the *subordinate* functions are those of the body's several sets of organs.
*Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 188.

2. Inferior in order, nature, dignity, power, rank, importance, etc.

It was *subordinate*, not enslaved, to the understanding.
*South.*

The great . . . are naturally averse to a power raised over them, and whose weight must ever lean heaviest on the *subordinate* orders. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xix.

**Subordinate cause.** See *cause*, 1.—**Subordinate clause.** (*a*) In *gram.*, same as *dependent clause*. (See under *clause*, 3.) Such a clause has the value of either a noun, an adjective, or an adverb in some other clause to which it is subordinated, being introduced either by a relative pronoun or an adverb, or by a subordinating conjunction. (*b*) In *law*, a clause in a statute which, from its position or the nature of its substance, or especially by reason of grammatical relation as above indicated, must be deemed controlled or restrained in its meaning if it conflicts with another clause in the same statute.—**Subordinate end.** See *end*.—**Syn.** Subservient, minor.

**II.** *n.* One inferior in power, order, rank, dignity, office, etc.; one who stands in order or rank below another; often, one below and under the orders of another; in *gram.*, a word or clause dependent on another.

> His next *subordinate*,
> Awakening, thus to him in secret spake.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 671.

**subordinately** (sub-ôr′di-nāt-li), *adv.* In a subordinate manner; in a lower order, class, rank, or dignity; as of inferior importance.

**subordinateness** (sub-ôr′di-nāt-nes), *n.* The state of being subordinate or inferior.

**subordination** (sub-ôr-di-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *subordination* = Sp. *subordinacion* = Pg. *subordinação* = It. *subordinazione*, < ML. **subordinatio(n-)*, < *subordinare*, subordinate: see *subordinate*.] 1. The act of subordinating, subjecting, or placing in a lower order, rank, or position, or in proper degrees of rank; also, the state of being subordinate or inferior; inferiority of rank or dignity.

There being no Religion that tends so much to the peace of mens minds and the preservation of civil Societies as this [the Christian religion] doth; yet all this it doth by way of *subordination* to the great end of it, which is the promoting mens eternal happiness.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iv.

In his narrative a due *subordination* is observed: some transactions are prominent; others retire.
*Macaulay*, History.

2†. Degree of lesser rank.

Persons who, in their several *subordinations*, would be obliged to follow the example of their superiors. *Swift.*

3. The state of being under control of government; subjection to rule; habit of obedience to orders.

Never, never more shall we behold that generous loyalty to rank and sex, that proud submission, that dignified obedience, that *subordination* of the heart, which kept alive, even in servitude itself, the spirit of an exalted freedom. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

They were without *subordination*, patience, industry, or any of the regular habits demanded for success in such an enterprise. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 8.

**subordinationism** (sub-ôr-di-nā′shon-izm), *n.* [< *subordination* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that the second and third persons of the Trinity are inferior to God the Father as regards (*a*) order only, or (*b*) as regards essence. The former doctrine is considered orthodox, the latter is that of the Arians and others.

Justin . . . did not hold a strict *subordinationism*.
*Liddon*, Divinity of Our Lord, p. 430.

**subordinative** (sub-ôr′di-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *subordinate* + *-ive*.] Tending to subordinate; causing, implying, or expressing subordination or dependence.

**suborn** (sub-ôrn′), *v. t.* [< F. *suborner* = Sp. Pg. *subornar* = It. *subornare*, < L. *subornare*, furnish, equip, fit out, incite secretly, < *sub*, under, + *ornare*, fit out, provide, ornament.] 1†. To furnish; equip; adorn; ornament.

Evill thinges, being decked and *suborned* with the gay attyre of goodly woordes, may easely deceave.
*Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. To furnish or procure unlawfully; procure by indirect means.

> So men oppressed, when weary of their breath,
> Throw off the burden, and *suborn* their death.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 1039.

3. To bribe or unlawfully procure to some act of wickedness—specifically, in *law*, to giving false testimony; induce, as a witness, to perjury.

He had put to death two of the kynges which were the chiefe autours of this newe reuolte, and had *suborned* Guarionexius and the other kynges to attempte the same.
*Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 84).

> By heaven, fond wretch, thou know'st not what thou speak'st;
> Or else thou art *suborn'd* against his honour
> In hateful practice. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 106.
>
> It was he indeed
> *Suborned* us to the calumny.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

A faithless clerk, who had been *suborned* . . . to betray their consultations, was promptly punished.
*Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 148.

To bribe a trustee, as such, is in fact neither more nor less than to *suborn* him to be guilty of a breach or an abuse of trust. *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, [xvi. 27, note 3.

**subornation** (sub-ôr-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *subornation* = Sp. *subornacion* = Pg. *subornação* = It. *subornazione*, < ML. *subornatio(n-)*, < L. *subornare*, pp. *subornatus*, furnish, suborn: see *suborn*.] 1. The act of procuring wrongfully. —2. The act of procuring one by persuasion, bribery, etc., to do a criminal or bad action; specifically, in *law*, the crime of procuring perjured testimony; procuring a witness to commit the crime of perjury: more specifically called *subornation of perjury*.

The *subornation* of witnesses, or the corrupt sentence of a judge! *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xvii.

Foul *subornation* is predominant.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 145.

**suborner** (sub-ôr′nėr), *n.* [< *suborn* + *-er*¹.] One who suborns; one who procures another to do a bad action, especially to take a false oath.
*Bacon*, Charge at Session for the Verge.

**subostracal** (sub-os′trā-kal), *a.* Situated under the shell: noting a dorsal cartilage of some cephalopods.

A thin plate-like *sub-ostracal* or (so-called) dorsal cartilage, the anterior end of which rests on and fits into the concave nuchal cartilage. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 675.

**Subostracea** (sub-os-trā′sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Blainville), < L. *sub*, under, + NL. *Ostracea*.] A group of lamellibranchs or bivalve mollusks, so named from their relationship to the oyster family, including such forms as the thorn-oysters (*Spondylidæ*), etc. See cut under *Spondylus*.

**subostracean** (sub-os-trā′sē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Subostracea*.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Subostracea*.

**suboval** (sub-ō′val), *a.* Nearly or somewhat oval.

**subovarian** (sub-ō-vā′ri-an), *a.* Situated below the ovary: specifying certain plates of cystic crinoids.

**subovate** (sub-ō′vāt), *a.* Nearly or somewhat ovate.

**subovoid** (sub-ō′void), *a.* Somewhat or nearly ovoid.

**suboxid, suboxide** (sub-ok′sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* An oxid which contains less oxygen than the protoxid. [Now rare.]

**subpallial** (sub-pal'i-al), *a.* Situated under the mantle or beneath the pallium of a mollusk: as, the *subpallial* space or chamber.

**subpalmate** (sub-pal'māt), *a.* Nearly or somewhat palmate.

**subpanation** (sub-pā-nā'shon), *n.* [< NL. *subpanatio(n-)*, < **subpanare*, < L. *sub*, under, + *panis*, bread: see *pain*[2]. Cf. *impanation*.] In the theological controversies of the Reformation, a designation of the view that Christ is under the form of bread and wine in a localized or materialistic sense. See *consubstantiation*, *impanation*.

**subparallel** (sub-par'a-lel), *a.* Nearly or not quite parallel.

**subparietal** (sub-pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* Situated beneath or below the parietal bone or lobe.—**Subparietal sulcus**, a small inconstant sulcus extending back from the callosomarginal sulcus at its angle.

**subpectinate** (sub-pek'ti-nāt), *a.* Imperfectly pectinate, as antennæ which exhibit a form between serrate and pectinate.

**subpeduncular** (sub-pē-dung'kū-lăr), *a.* Situated below a peduncle of the cerebellum.—**Subpeduncular lobe** of the cerebellum. Same as *flocculus*, 2.

**subpedunculate** (sub-pē-dung'kū-lāt), *a.* Having a very short stem or peduncle; scarcely pedunculate; subpetiolate. See cut under *Polistes*.

**subpellucid** (sub-pe-lū'sid), *a.* Nearly or almost pellucid; somewhat pellucid or clear.

**subpena, subpenal**†. See *subpœna*, *subpœnal*.

**Subpentamera** (sub-pen-tam'e-rē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Cryptopentamera* or *Pseudotetramera*.

**subpentamerous** (sub-pen-tam'e-rus), *a.* Same as *cryptopentamerous* or *pseudotetramerous*.

**subpentangular** (sub-pen-tang'gū-lăr), *a.* Irregularly or imperfectly pentagonal; having five sides of different lengths, or five rounded-off angles.

**subpericardial** (sub-per-i-kär'di-al), *a.* Situated or occurring beneath the pericardium.

**subpericranial** (sub-per-i-krā'ni-al), *a.* Situated or occurring under the pericranium.

**subperiosteal** (sub-per-i-os'tē-al), *a.* Situated or occurring beneath the periosteum.—**Subperiosteal amputation**, an amputation in which the periosteum is dissected up from the bone before the bone is cut, so that the cut end of the bone may be covered by the flaps of periosteum.—**Subperiosteal blastema**, the osteogenetic layer of the periosteum. *Kolliker.*

**subperiosteally** (sub-per-i-os'tē-al-i), *adv.* In a subperiosteal manner.

**subperitoneal** (sub-per″i-tō-nē'al), *a.* Situated beneath the peritoneum—that is, on its outer or attached surface.—**Subperitoneal abscess**, an abscess situated between the abdominal wall and the parietal peritoneum.—**Subperitoneal fascia**, the layer of areolar and fatty tissue attaching the peritoneum to the surfaces it covers.

**subpermanent** (sub-pėr'ma-nent), *a.* Somewhat permanent; remaining for a time, but with gradual loss of intensity: as, the *subpermanent* magnetism of iron.

It was impossible in many cases to avoid imparting *subpermanent* torsion. *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXVIII. 42.

**subperpendicular** (sub-pėr-pen-dik'ū-lăr), *n.* A subnormal.

**subpetiolar** (sub-pet'i-ō-lăr), *a.* In *bot.*, situated under or within the base of the petiole, as the leaf-buds of the plane-tree (*Platanus*).

**subpetiolate** (sub-pet'i-ō-lāt), *a.* 1. In *bot.*, having a very short petiole.—2. In *zoöl.*, somewhat petiolate, as an insect's abdomen; subpedunculate. See cut under *Polistes*.

**subpharyngeal** (sub-fā-rin'jē-al), *a.* Situated beneath or below the pharynx, as a nervous ganglion or commissure.

**subphratry** (sub'frā″tri), *n.* A subdivision of a phratry. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 474.

**subphrenic** (sub-fren'ik), *a.* Lying beneath the diaphragm.—**Subphrenic abscess**, an abscess between the diaphragm and the liver.

**subphylar** (sub-fī'lăr), *a.* Subordinate to a phylum in taxonomic rank; of the classificatory value of a subphylum.

**subphylum** (sub'fī″lum), *n.*; pl. *subphyla* (-lă). A prime division or main branch of a phylum; a group of a grade next below that of a phylum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 810.

**subpial** (sub-pī'al), *a.* Situated beneath the pia mater.

**subpilose** (sub-pī'lōs), *a.* In *bot.* and *entom.*, thinly pilose or hairy.

**subplantigrade** (sub-plan'ti-grād), *a.* Not quite plantigrade; walking with the heel a little raised.

**subpleural** (sub-plö'ral), *a.* Situated beneath the outer or attached side of the pleura.—**Subpleural emphysema**, that form of interstitial emphysema in which air is found in the subpleural connective tissue.

**subplexal** (sub-plek'sal), *a.* Lying under a plexus of the brain. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 145.

**subplinth** (sub'plinth), *n.* In *arch.*, a second and lower plinth placed under the principal one in columns and pedestals.

**subpœna, subpena** (sub-pē'nă or su-pē'nă), *n.* [So called from the initial words of the writ in its original form, L. *sub pœna*, 'under penalty': *sub*, under; *pœnā*, abl. of *pœna*, pain, penalty: see *pain*[2].] In *law*, a writ or process commanding the attendance in a court of justice of the person on whom it is served, under a penalty. Specifically—(*a*) The process by which bills in equity are enforced; a writ, issued by chancery in the name of the sovereign or of the people, commanding the person complained of to appear and answer the matter alleged against him, and abide by the order or decree of the court, under penalty of a fine, etc. Hence—(*b*) In *old Eng. law*, a suit in equity. (*c*) A writ by which the attendance of witnesses is required: used now in all courts. If the writ requires the witness to bring writings, books, or the like with him, it is called a *subpœna duces tecum*.

**subpœna, subpena** (sub- or su-pē'nă), *v. t.* [< *subpœna*, *subpena*, *n.*] To serve with a writ of subpœna; command the attendance of in court by a legal writ: as, to *subpœna* a witness.

My friend, who has a natural aversion to London, would never have come up, had he not been *subpœnaed* to it, as he told me, in order to give his testimony for one of the rebels. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 44.

**subpœnal**†, **subpenal**† (sub- or su-pē'nal), *a.* [< *subpœna* + *-al*.] Subject to penalty.

These meetings of Ministers must be authoritative, not arbitrary, not precarious, but *subpœnall*.
*Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 483. (*Davies.*)

**subpolar** (sub-pō'lăr), *a.* 1. Under or below the poles of the earth in latitude; adjacent to the poles.—2. Beneath the pole of the heavens, as a star at its lowest culmination.

By a *subpolar* altitude of the sun, the latitude of 80° 02′ N. was obtained (August 14th, 1872).
*C. F. Hall*, Polar Expedition, p. 408.

**subpolygonal** (sub-pō-lig'o-nal), *a.* Nearly or somewhat polygonal.

**subporphyritic** (sub-pôr-fi-rit'ik), *a.* Having in an imperfect degree the character of porphyry.

**subprefect** (sub'prē″fekt), *n.* [= F. *sous-préfet*; as *sub-* + *prefect*.] An assistant or deputy prefect; specifically, in France, an official charged with the administration of an arrondissement under the immediate authority of the prefect of the department.

**subprefecture** (sub'prē″fek-tūr), *n.* A part or division of a prefecture; also, the office or authority of a subprefect.

**subprehensile** (sub-prē-hen'sil), *a.* Somewhat prehensile, as a monkey's tail; imperfectly or partially fitted for prehension.

**subpreputial** (sub-prē-pū'shal), *a.* Placed between the prepuce and the glans penis.—**Subpreputial calculus**, a calculus consisting of calcified smegma between the prepuce and the glans penis

**subprimary** (sub-prī'ma-ri), *a.* Under the primary: as, a *subprimary* school.

**subprincipal** (sub'prin″si-pal), *n.* 1. An under-principal.—2. In *carp.*, an auxiliary rafter, or principal brace.—3. In *organ-building*, a subbass of the open diapason class.

**subprior** (sub'prī″or), *n.* [< ML. *subprior*, < *sub*, under, + *prior*, prior.] *Eccles.*, the vice-gerent of a prior; a claustral officer who assists the prior.

**subprostatic** (sub-pros-tat'ik), *a.* Situated under the prostate gland. Rarely, also, *hypoprostatic*.

**subprovince** (sub'prov″ins), *n.* A prime division of a province; in *zoögeog.*, a division subordinate to a subregion.

**subpubescent** (sub-pū-bes'ent), *a.* In *entom.* and *bot.*, slightly or somewhat pubescent.

**subpubic** (sub-pū'bik), *a.* Situated beneath the pubes of man, or in the corresponding position in other animals.—**Subpubic arch**, the arch or angle formed by the junction of the ascending rami of the pubes, broadly arched in the female, more angular and contracted in the male.—**Subpubic hernia**, obturator hernia. See *obturator*.—**Subpubic ligament**, a thick triangular fibrous arch lying along the lower margin of the pubic bones and binding them together.

**subpulmonary** (sub-pul'mō-nā-ri), *a.* Situated under (in man) or ventrad of the lungs.

**subpurchaser** (sub'pėr″chā-sėr), *n.* A purchaser who buys from a purchaser.

**subpyramidal** (sub-pi-ram'i-dal), *a.* Approximately pyramidal. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 51.—**Subpyramidal fossa**, a depression in the inner wall of the middle ear, below the pyramid and behind the fenestra rotunda.

**subquadrangular** (sub-kwod-rang'gū-lăr), *a.* Approaching an oblong form; in form between quadrangular and oval.

**subquadrate** (sub-kwod'rāt), *a.* Nearly but not quite square; squarish. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 238.

**subquadruple** (sub-kwod'rō-pl), *a.* Containing one part of four; having the ratio 1:4.

**subquintuple** (sub-kwin'tū-pl), *a.* Containing one part of five; having the ratio 1:5.

**subradular** (sub-rad'ū-lăr), *a.* Situated beneath the radula: specifying a membrane forming part of the odontophore of gastropods.

**subramose, subramous** (sub-rā'mōs, -mus), *a.* 1. In *bot.*, slightly ramose: having few branches.—2. In *entom.*, noting antennæ whose joints are furnished with short branches.

**subrational** (sub-rash'on-al), *a.* Almost rational.—**Subrational function.** If $X$ is a rational function of $x$, and $Y$ a rational function of $y$, then the equation $X = Y$ constitutes $y$ as a subrational function of $x$.

**subreader** (sub'rē″dėr), *n.* An under-reader in the inns of court. [Eng.]

**subrectangular** (sub-rek-tang'gū-lăr), *a.* Approaching a right angle in form; a little obtuse or acute.

**subrector** (sub'rek″tor), *n.* A rector's deputy or substitute.

**subregion** (sub'rē″jon), *n.* A subdivision of a region; in *zoögeog.*, a faunal area subordinate in extent to one called a region.—**Guinean, Mediterranean, Mongolian, Mozambican subregion.** See the adjectives.—**New Zealand subregion**, a division of the great Australian region, probably more isolated, both in time and in space, than any other faunal area of the globe. It consists of the three large islands of New Zealand, with numerous satellites. The fauna is remarkable in the almost entire absence of indigenous mammals, and the presence of many peculiar avian and reptilian types, some of which, like the moas, are recently extinct, and others of which seem doomed to extinction in the near future.—**Papuan, Polynesian, Siberian**, etc., **subregion.** See the adjectives.

**subregional** (sub-rē'jon-al), *a.* [< *subregion* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a subregion: as, *subregional* divisions; *subregional* distribution of animals or plants.

**subreniform** (sub-ren'i-fôrm), *a.* Shaped somewhat like the human kidney.

**subrent** (sub-rent'), *v. t.* To sublease.

**subreption** (sub-rep'shon), *n.* [= F. *subreption* = Sp. *subrepcion* = Pg. *subrepção*, < L. *subreptio(n-)*, *surreptio(n-)*, a stealing, a purloining, < *subripere*, *surripere*, pp. *subreptus*, *surreptus*, take away secretly, steal, < *sub*, under, + *rapere*, take away, snatch: see *rapt*.] 1. The act of obtaining a favor by surprise or by suppression or fraudulent concealment of facts.

Lest there should be any *subreption* in this sacred business. *Bp. Hall*, A Modest Offer.

2. In *Scots law*, the obtaining of gifts of escheat, etc., by concealing the truth. Compare *obreption*, 2.

**subreptitious**† (sub-rep-tish'us), *a.* Same as *surreptitious*.

**subreptitiously**† (sub-rep-tish'us-li), *adv.* Same as *surreptitiously*.

**subreptive** (sub-rep'tiv), *a.* [< L. *subreptivus*, *surreptivus*, false, fraudulent, < *subreptus*, *surreptus*, pp. of *subripere*, *surripere*, take away secretly, steal: see *subreption*.] Surreptitious.

Many conceptions arise in our minds from some obscure suggestion of experience, and are developed to inference after inference by a secret logic, without any clear consciousness either of the experience that suggests or the reason that develops them. These conceptions—of which there are no small number—may be called *subreptive*.
*Kant*, tr. in E. Caird's Philos. of Kant, p. 151.

**subresin** (sub'rez″in), *n.* That part of a resin which is soluble only in boiling alcohol, and is precipitated again as the alcohol cools, forming pseudo-crystals.

**subretinal** (sub-ret'i-nal), *a.* Lying beneath the retina.

**subretractile** (sub-rē-trak'til), *a.* Somewhat retractile: noting the legs of an insect which can be folded against the body, but do not fit into grooves of the lower surface.

**subrhomboidal** (sub-rom-boi'dal), *a.* Somewhat rhomboidal or diamond-shaped.

**subrigid** (sub-rij'id), *a.* Somewhat rigid or stiff.

**subriguous**† (sub-rig'ū-us), *a.* [< L. *subriguus*, *surriguus*, watered, < *sub*, under, + *riguus*, that waters or irrigates, < *rigare*, wet, moisten.] Watered or wet beneath; well-watered. *Blount*, Glossographia.

**subrogate** (sub'rō-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subrogated*, ppr. *subrogating*. [< L. *subrogatus*, *surrogatus*, pp. of *subrogare*, *surrogare* (> It. *surrogare* = Sp. Pg. *subrogar* = F. *subroger*), put

in another's place, substitute: see *surrogate.*] To put in the place of another; substitute. See *surrogate. Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 8.

**subrogation** (sub-rō-gā′shon), *n.* [= F. *subrogation* = Sp. *subrogacion* = Pg. *subrogação* = It. *surrogazione*, < ML. *subrogatio(n-)*, substitution, < L. *subrogare, surrogare*, substitute: see *subrogate.*] 1. In *law*, the act or operation of law in vesting a person who has satisfied, or is ready to satisfy, a claim which ought to be borne by another with the right to hold and enforce the claim against such other for his own indemnification.

*Subrogation* is "purely an equitable principle, disregarding forms, and aiming to do exact justice by placing one who has been compelled to pay the debt of another as near as possible in the position of him to whom the payment was made." *Barton.*

2. In a general sense, succession of any kind, whether of a person to a person, or of a person to a thing.

**sub rosa** (sub rō′zä). [L.: *sub*, under; *rosā*, abl. of *rosa*, a rose.] Under the rose; privately. The rose is the emblem of silence.

**subsacral** (sub-sā′krąl), *a.* Situated below (ventrad of) the sacrum; placed in relation with the venter or concavity of the sacrum; presacral (in man): as, *subsacral* foramina; *subsacral* divisions of nerves.

**subsaline** (sub-są-līn′ or -sā′līn), *a.* Moderately saline or salt.

**subsalt** (sub′sâlt), *n.* In *chem.*, a basic salt; a salt in which two or more equivalents of the base, or molecules of the metallic oxid, are combined with one of the acids radical, as mercurous subacetate, $Hg_2(C_2H_3O_2)_2$, or cuprous chlorid, $Cu_2Cl_2$.

**subsannation**† (sub-sa-nā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *subsannare*, pp. *subsannatus*, mock, < L. *sub*, under, + *sannare*, mock, < *sanna*, < Gr. *σάννας*, a mocking grimace.] Derision; scorn; mockery; dishonor.

Idolatry is as absolute a *subsannation* and vilification of God as malice could invent.
*Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Iniquity, I. v. § 11.

**subsaturated** (sub-saṭ′ū-rā-ted), *a.* Not completely saturated.

**subsaturation** (sub-saṭ-ū-rā′shon), *n.* The condition of being subsaturated.

**subscapular** (sub-skap′ū-lăr), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *anat.*: (*a*) Occupying the under surface of the scapula; of or pertaining to that side of the shoulder-blade which presents to the ribs. (*b*) Running under or below the scapula, as a vessel or nerve.—**Subscapular aponeurosis**, the subscapular fascia.—**Subscapular artery.** (*a*) The largest branch of the axillary artery, passing along the lower border of the scapula. (*b*) A small branch of the suprascapular artery.—**Subscapular fascia.** See *fascia.*—**Subscapular fossa.** See *fossa*1.—**Subscapular muscle**, the subscapularis.—**Subscapular nerve**, one of three branches of the brachial plexus: (*a*) the *upper* supplies the subscapular muscle; (*b*) the *lower* supplies the teres major muscle; (*c*) the *long* or *middle* supplies the latissimus dorsi, running in the course of the subscapular artery.—**Subscapular region.** See *region.*—**Subscapular vein**, a lateral tributary of the axillary vein.

**II.** *n.* A subscapular vessel or nerve, and especially the subscapular muscle. See *subscapularis.*

**subscapularis** (sub-skap-ū-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *subscapulares* (-rēz). [NL.: cf. *subscapular.*] A muscle arising from the venter of the scapula, and inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus.—**Subscapularis minor**, an anomalous muscle in man, occurring about once in eight subjects, having its origin on the axillary border of the scapula and its insertion above that of the teres major. Also called *subscapulohumeralis, infraspinatus secundus.*

**subscapulary** (sub-skap′ū-lą-ri), *a.* Same as *subscapular.*

**subsclerotic** (sub-sklē-rot′ik), *a.* Beneath the sclerotic.—**Subsclerotic dropsy**, a morbid collection of fluid between the choroid and sclerotic coats of the eye.

**subscribable** (sub-skrī′bą-bl), *a.* [< *subscribe* + *-able.*] Capable of being subscribed. *Coleridge.*

**subscribe** (sub-skrīb′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *subscribed*, ppr. *subscribing.* [= F. *souscrire* = Sp. *subscribir* = Pg. *subscrever* = It. *soscrivere*, < L. *subscribere*, write under, write below, sign one's name, < *sub*, under, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To write beneath: said of what is so written or of the handwriting.

*Ador.* You'll *subscribe*
Your hand to this?
*Camil.* And justify 't with my life.
*Massinger*, Guardian, iii. 3.

I saw in the Court of the . . . Senate house a goodly statue, . . . with an honourable Elogium *subscribed* underneath the same. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 59.

Hence—2. To sign with one's own hand.

Let your Friend to you *subscribe* a Female Name.
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

By extension—3. To give consent to, as to something written, or to bind one's self to, by writing one's name beneath: as, to *subscribe* a covenant or contract. In law *subscribe* implies a written or printed signature at the end of a document. See *sign*, 2.

The Commons would . . . have freed the Clergy from *subscribing* those of the Thirty-nine Articles which related to discipline and Church government.
*E. A. Abbott*, Bacon, p. 16.

4. To attest by writing one's name beneath.

At last, after many Debatings and Demurs, the Archbishop yields to this also, and *subscribes* the Ordinance, and sets his Hand unto it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 57.

This message was *subscribed* by all my chief tenants.
*Swift*, Story of the Injured Lady.

5. To promise to give or pay, by writing one's name under a written or printed agreement: as, each *subscribed* $10.—6†. To resign; transfer by signing to another.

The king gone to-night? *subscribed* his power?
*Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 24.

7†. To write down or characterize as.

Claudio undergoes my challenge; and either I must shortly hear from him, or I will *subscribe* him a coward.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2. 59.

He who would take Orders must *subscribe* [himself] slave, and take an oath withall, which, unlesse he took with a conscience that would retch, he must either strait perjure, or split his faith
*Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Int.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To promise a certain sum verbally, or by signing an agreement; specifically, to undertake to pay a definite amount, in a manner or on conditions agreed upon, for a special purpose: as, to *subscribe* for a newspaper or for a book (which may be delivered in instalments); to *subscribe* to a series of entertainments; to *subscribe* for railway stock; also, to contribute money to any enterprise, benevolent object, etc. In law the word implies that the agreement is made in writing.

This prints my letters, that expects a bribe,
And others roar aloud, "*Subscribe, subscribe!*"
*Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 114.

"Yes, I paid it, every farthing," replied Squeers, who seemed to know the man he had to deal with too well to suppose that any blinking of the question would induce him to *subscribe* towards the expenses.
*Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxxiv.

Mrs. H., who, being no great reader, contented herself with *subscribing* to the Book-Club.
*Bulwer*, My Novel, i. 12.

2. To give consent; assent as if by signing one's name.

We will all *subscribe* to thy advice.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 2. 180.

So spake, so wish'd, much-humbled Eve; but fate
*Subscribed* not. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 182.

The foundations of religion are already established, and the principles of salvation *subscribed* unto by all.
*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 3.

The conclusion of the poem is more particular than I would choose publicly to *subscribe* to.
*Walpole*, Letters, II. 37.

3†. To yield; submit.

For Hector in his blaze of wrath *subscribes*
To tender objects. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 105.

**Subscribing witness.** See *witness.*

**subscriber** (sub-skrī′bėr), *n.* [< *subscribe* + *-er*1.] One who subscribes, in any sense of that word.—**The subscriber**, the one writing or speaking. [Colloq.]

**subscript** (sub′skript), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *souscrit* = Sp. *suscrito* = It. *soscritto*, < L. *subscriptus*, pp. of *subscribere*, write underneath or below: see *subscribe.*] **I.** *a.* Written beneath: as, the Greek iota (*ι*) *subscript*, so written since the twelfth century in the improper diphthongs *ᾳ* (*ᾱι*), *ῃ* (*ηι*), *ῳ* (*ωι*): opposed to *adscript* (as in *Ἀι*, *Ἠι*, *Ὠι*). This *ι* had become mute by about 200 B. C., and was sometimes written (adscript), sometimes omitted.

**II.** *n.* Something written beneath. [Rare.]

Be they postscripts or *subscripts*, your translators neither made them nor recommended them for Scripture.
*Bentley*, Free-Thinking, § 37.

**subscription** (sub-skrip′shon), *n.* [= F. *souscription* = Sp. *suscripcion* = Pg. *subscripção* = It. *soscrizione*, < L. *subscriptio(n-)*, anything written underneath, a signature, < *subscribere*, pp. *subscriptus*, write under, subscribe: see *subscript.*] 1. The act of subscribing, in any sense of that word.—2. That which is subscribed. (*a*) Anything underwritten.

The cross we had seen in the *subscription.*
*Bacon*, New Atlantis.

(*b*) The signature attached to a paper. In law *subscription* implies written signature at the end of a document. See *signature*, 3, *sign*, *v.*, 2. (*c*) Consent, agreement, or attestation given by signature.

The more ye light of ye gospell grew, ye more yey urged their *subscriptions* to these corruptions.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 5.

(*d*) A sum subscribed; the amount of sums subscribed: as, an individual *subscription*, or the whole *subscription*, to a fund.

3. A formal agreement to make a payment or payments. See *subscribe, v. i.*, 1.

Where an advance has been made or an expense or liability incurred by others in consequence of a *subscription*, before notice given of a withdrawal, the *subscription* becomes obligatory, provided the advances were authorized by a reasonable dependence on the *subscription.*
*Anderson*, Dict. of Law, p. 986.

4†. Submission; obedience.

I never gave you kingdom, call'd you children,
You owe me no *subscription.* *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2. 18.

[The word *subscription* is also used attributively, especially as noting what is done by means of the subscribing of money or by money subscribed.

The singers were all English; and here we have the commencement of the *subscription* opera.
*J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 29.]

**subscriptive** (sub-skrip′tiv), *a.* [< *subscript* + *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to a subscription or signature.

I made the messenger wait while I transcribed it. I have endeavoured to imitate the *subscriptive* part.
*Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 78. (*Davies.*)

**subscripture** (sub′skrip″tūr), *n.* A subordinate or lesser scripture. *Sir W. Jones*, Dissertations Relating to Histories, etc., of Asia, p. 401. [Rare.]

**subsecive** (sub′sē-siv), *a.* [< L. *subsecivus*, more prop. *subsicivus*, transposed *subcisivus, succisivus*, that is cut off and left remaining (in surveying lands), hence, left over, remaining (*horæ subsicivæ, tempora subsiciva*, odd hours, spare time), < *subsecare*, cut away, < *sub*, under, + *secare*, cut: see *secant.*] Remaining; extra; spare. [Rare.]

Surely at last those "*subsecive* hours" were at hand in which he might bring to a fruitful outcome the great labour of two-and-thirty years, his never-to-be-written "History of Portugal." *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 836.

**subsection** (sub′sek″shon), *n.* 1. A part or division of a section: as, a *subsection* of a learned society; also, the act of subdividing a section.—2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, a division of a genus of less extent than a section, yet above and including one or more species.

**subsecute**† (sub′sē-kūt), *v. t.* [< L. *subsecutus*, pp. of *subsequi*, follow close after: see *subsequent.*] To follow so as to overtake; follow closely. *Hall*, Rich. III., an. 3.

**subsecutive** (sub-sek′ū-tiv), *a.* [< *subsecute* + *-ive.*] Following in a train or succession. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**subsegment** (sub′seg″ment), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *subjoint.*

**subsellium** (sub-sel′i-um), *n.*; pl. *subsellia* (-ą). [< L. *subsellium*, bench, seat, < *sub*, under, + *sella*, a seat, a chair: see *sell*2.] Same as *miserere*, 2.

**subsemifusa**† (sub-sem-i-fū′są), *n.* In *medieval musical notation*, a thirty-second note.

**subsemitone**† (sub′sem″i-tōn), *n.* In *medieval music*, same as *leading note* (which see, under *leading*), or *subtonic.*

**subsensation** (sub′sen-sā″shon), *n.* A moderate or lesser sensation; a sensation under or beside the obvious one. [Rare.]

As we followed the fortunes of the king, we should all the while have been haunted by a *subsensation* of how, in Rossetti's weird phrase, his death was "growing up from his birth." *The Academy*, March 29, 1890, p. 218.

**subsensible** (sub-sen′si-bl), *a.* Deeper than the range of the senses; too profound for the senses to reach or grasp. Compare *supersensible.*

Through scientific insight we are enabled to enter and explain that *subsensible* world into which all natural phenomena strike their roots. *Tyndall.*

**subseptuple** (sub-sep′tū-pl), *a.* Containing one of seven parts; having the ratio 1:7.

**subsequence** (sub′sē-kwens), *n.* [< *subsequen(t)* + *-ce.*] The state or act of being subsequent or following.

By which faculty [reminiscence] we are . . . able to take notice of the order of precedence and *subsequence* in which they are past.
*N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, ii. 3. (*Richardson.*)

**subsequency** (sub′sē-kwen-si), *n.* [As *subsequence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *subsequence.*

Why should we question the heliotrope's *subsequency* to the course of the sun?
*Greenhill*, Art of Embalming, p. 336.

**subsequent** (sub'sē-kwent), *a.* [< L. *subsequen(t-)s*, ppr. of *subsequi*, follow close after, < *sub*, under, after, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] 1. Following in time; happening or existing at any later time, indefinitely: as, *subsequent* events; *subsequent* ages.

This article is introduced as *subsequent* to the treaty of Munster. *Swift.*

His [Leochares's] bronze group of the eagle carrying up Ganymede was a bold invention, and as such was duly appreciated, if we may judge from *subsequent* repetitions of the motive. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II. 323.

2. Following in the order of place or succession; succeeding: as, a *subsequent* clause in a treaty.

The *subsequent* words come on before the precedent vanish. *Bacon.*

3. Following as a consequence: as, a *subsequent* illness after exposure.

On any physical hypothesis of the formation of the universe . . . there ought to have been diffused light first, and the aggregation of this about the central luminary as a *subsequent* process. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 64.

**Condition subsequent.** See *condition*, 8 (*a*).

**subsequently** (sub'sē-kwent-li), *adv.* In a subsequent manner; at a later time.

**subserous** (sub-sē'rus), *a.* 1. Somewhat serous or watery, as a secretion.—2. Situated or occurring beneath a serous membrane.—**Subserous cystitis**, cystitis affecting chiefly the subserous tissue of the urinary bladder.—**Subserous tissue**, the areolar connective tissue situated beneath a serous membrane.

**subserrate** (sub-ser'āt), *a.* Somewhat or slightly serrate; serrulate.

**subserve** (sub-sėrv'), *v.* [< L. *subservire*, serve, < *sub*, under, + *servire*, serve: see *serve*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To serve in subordination; be subservient, useful, or instrumental to; promote: scarcely to be distinguished now from *serve*.

It is a greater credit to know the ways of captivating nature, and making her *subserve* our purposes, than to have learned all the intrigues of policy. *Glanville.*

2. To avail: used reflexively. [Rare.]

I not merely *subserve myself* of them, but I employ them. *Coleridge*, Literary Remains, I. 373. (*Hall.*)

**II.** *intrans.* To serve in an inferior capacity; be subservient or subordinate.

Not made to rule,
But to *subserve* where wisdom bears command!
*Milton*, S. A. l. 57.

**subservience** (sub-sėr'vi-ens), *n.* [< *subservien(t)* + *-ce.*] Same as *subserviency*.

There is an immediate and agile *subservience* of the spirits to the empire of the soul.
*Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

**subserviency** (sub-sėr'vi-en-si), *n.* [As *subservience* (see *-cy*).] 1. The state or character of being subservient, in any sense.

A seventh property, therefore, to be wished for in a mode of punishment is that of *subserviency* to reformation, or reforming tendency.
*Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xv. 15.

2. Specifically, obsequiousness; truckling.

There was a freedom in their *subserviency*, a nobleness in their very degradation. *Macaulay*, Milton.

**subservient** (sub-sėr'vi-ent), *a.* [< L. *subservien(t-)s*, ppr. of *subservire*, subserve: see *subserve*.] 1. Useful as an instrument or means to promote an end or purpose; serviceable; being of service.

There is a most accurate, learned, & critical Dictionary, . . . explaining . . . not onely the termes of architecture, but of all those other arts that waite upon & are *subservient* to her. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Place (Bookseller).

All things are made *subservient* to man.
*Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

The state . . . is not a partnership in things *subservient* only to the gross animal existence of a temporary and perishable nature. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. Acting as a subordinate instrument; fitted or disposed to serve in an inferior capacity; subordinate; hence, of persons and conduct, truckling; obsequious.

The foreigner came here poor, beggarly, cringing, and *subservient*, ready to doff his cap to the meanest native of the household. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxi.

Members of Congress are but agents, . . . as much *subservient*, as much dependent, as willingly obedient, as any other . . . agents and servants.
*D. Webster*, Speech, Pittsburg, July, 1833.

**subserviently** (sub-sėr'vi-ent-li), *adv.* In a subservient manner; with subserviency.

**subsesquialterate** (sub-ses-kwi-al'tėr-āt), *a.* Having the ratio 2:3.

**subsesquitertial** (sub-ses-kwi-tėr'shal), *a.* Having the ratio 3:4.

**subsessile** (sub-ses'il), *a.* 1. In *bot.*, not quite sessile; having a very short footstalk.—2. In *zoöl.*, not quite sessile, as an insect's abdomen; subpetiolate. See cut under *Polistes*.

**subsextuple** (sub-seks'tū-pl), *a.* Containing one part in six; having the ratio 1:6.

**subside** (sub-sīd'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *subsided*, ppr. *subsiding*. [< L. *subsidere*, sit down, sink down, settle, remain, lie in wait, < *sub*, under, + *sedere*, sit: see *sedent*, *sit*.] 1. To sink or fall to the bottom; settle, as lees from a state of motion or agitation.

This miscellany of bodies being determined to subsidence merely by their different specifick gravities, all those which had the same gravity *subsided* at the same time.
*Woodward.*

2. To cease from action, especially violent action or agitation; fall into a state of quiet; be calmed; become tranquil; abate: as, the storm *subsided*; passion *subsides*.

In every page of Paterculus we read the swell and agitation of waters *subsiding* from a deluge.
*De Quincey*, Style, iii.

By degrees Rip's awe and apprehension *subsided*.
*Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 55.

Old fears *subside*, old hatreds melt.
*Whittier*, Channing.

3. To fall to a lower level; tend downward; sink; fall; contract after dilatation.

Small air-bladders, dilatable and contractible, capable to be inflated by the admission of Air, and to *subside* at the Expulsion of it. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, ii.

Now Jove suspends his golden scales in air,
Weighs the men's wits against the lady's hair; . . .
At length the wits mount up, the hairs *subside*.
*Pope*, R. of the L., v. 74.

The coast both south and north of Callao has *subsided*.
*Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 272.

4. To stop talking; be quiet; be less conspicuous: as, you had better *subside*. [Colloq.]

=**Syn.** 2. *Abate, Subside, Intermit* (see *abate*); retire, lull.

**subsidence** (sub-sī'dens or sub'si-dens), *n.* [< *subside* + *-ence*.] The act or process of subsiding, in any sense of the verb *subside*.

With poetry it was rather better. He delighted in the swell and *subsidence* of the rhythm, and the happily-recurring rhyme. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, x.

In certain large areas where *subsidence* has probably been long in progress, the growth of the corals has been sufficient to keep the reefs up to the surface.
*Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 104.

=**Syn.** Ebb, decrease, diminution, abatement.

**subsidency**† (sub-sī'den-si or sub'si-den-si), *n.* [< *subside* + *-ency*.] Subsidence. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

**subsidiarily** (sub-sid'i-ā-ri-li), *adv.* In a subsidiary manner. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 147.

**subsidiary** (sub-sid'i-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *subsidiaire* = Sp. Pg. *subsidiario* = It. *sussidiario*, < L. *subsidiarius*, belonging to a reserve, < *subsidium*, a reserve, help, relief: see *subsidy*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Held ready to furnish assistance; held as a reserve.

There is no error more frequent in war than, after brisk preparations, to halt for *subsidiary* forces.
*Bacon*, Fable of Perseus.

2. Lending assistance; aiding; assistant; furnishing help; ancillary.

We must so far satisfy ourselves with the word of God as that we despise not those other *subsidiary* helps which God in his church hath afforded us. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

No ritual is too much, provided it is *subsidiary* to the inner work of worship; and all ritual is too much unless it ministers to that purpose
*Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 222.

3. Furnishing supplementary supplies: as, a *subsidiary* stream.—4. Relating or pertaining to a subsidy; founded on or connected with a subsidy or subsidies: as, a *subsidiary* treaty.—**Subsidiary note.** Same as *accessory note* (which see, under *note*[1]).—**Subsidiary quantity** or **symbol**, in *math.*, a quantity or symbol which is not essentially a part of a problem, but is introduced to help in the solution. The phrase is particularly applied to angles in trigonometrical investigations.—**Subsidiary troops**, troops of one nation hired by another for military service.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *subsidiaries* (-riz). 1. One who or that which contributes aid or additional supplies; an auxiliary; an assistant. *Hammond.*—2. In *music*, a subordinate theme or subject, especially in an episode of an extended work.

**subsidize** (sub'si-diz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subsidized*, ppr. *subsidizing*. [< *subsid-y* + *-ize*.] To furnish with a subsidy; purchase the assistance of by the payment of a subsidy; hence, in recent use, to secure the coöperation of by bribing; buy over. Also spelled *subsidise*.

He obtained a small supply of men from his Italian allies, and *subsidized* a corps of eight thousand Swiss, the strength of his infantry. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

Pietro could never save a dollar? Straight
He must be *subsidized* at our expense.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 155.

**subsidy** (sub'si-di), *n.*; pl. *subsidies* (-diz). [= F. *subside* = Pr. *subsidi* = Sp. Pg. *subsidio* = It. *sussidio*, help, aid, subsidy, < L. *subsidium*, troops stationed in reserve, auxiliary forces, help in battle, in gen. help, aid, relief, < *subsidere*, sit down, settle, remain, lie in wait: see *subside*.] An aid in money; pecuniary aid.

Out of small earnings [he] managed to transmit no small comforts and *subsidies* to old parents living somewhere in Munster. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

Especially—(*a*) In *Eng. hist.*, an aid or tax formerly granted by Parliament to the crown for the urgent occasions of the realm, and levied on every subject of ability according to the value of his lands or goods; a tax levied on a particular occasion.

That made us pay . . . one shilling to the pound, the last *subsidy*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 25.

Tunnage and poundage was granted for a year, and a new and complicated form of *subsidy* was voted.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 384.

(*b*) A sum paid, often according to treaty, by one government to another, sometimes to secure its neutrality, but more frequently to meet the expenses of carrying on a war.

The continental allies of England were eager for her *subsidies*, and lukewarm as regarded operations against the common enemy.
*Sir E. Creasy*, Hist. Eng., I. xiii. (*Latham.*)

(*c*) Any direct pecuniary aid furnished by the state to private industrial undertakings, or to eleemosynary institutions. Such aid includes bounties on exports, those paid to the owners of ships for running them, and donations of land or money to railroad, manufacturing, theatrical, and other enterprises.

A postal *subsidy* . . . is simply a payment made for the conveyance, under certain specified conditions as to time and speed, of postal matter.
*H. Fawcett*, Free Trade and Protection (ed. 1881), p. 29.

It seems clear, therefore, that *subsidies* as a means of restoring American shipping cannot be made the policy of the United States.
*D. A. Wells*, Our Merchant Marine, p. 141.

=**Syn.** *Subsidy, Subvention.* In the original and essential meaning of a government grant in aid of a commercial enterprise, these terms are substantially equivalent; but two circumstances lead to some difference in common usage. (*a*) Such grants being rarely, if ever, made in England or the United States except in aid of the mercantile marine, the establishment of lines of transportation, or the like, *subsidy* is used more commonly than *subvention* in reference to such enterprises, while, such grants being frequent in France in aid of the drama and the press, etc., the word *subvention* is used more commonly than *subsidy* in application to enterprises connected with literature and the arts. (*b*) Writers who oppose all such uses of public funds commonly prefer to characterize them as *subsidies*, while those who approve of them commonly prefer the term *subvention*.

**subsign**† (sub-sīn'), *v. t.* [< L. *subsignare*, pp. *subsignatus*, write beneath, subscribe, sign, < *sub*, under, + *signare*, set a mark upon, sign: see *sign*.] 1. To sign; sign under; write beneath; subscribe.

A letter of the Sophie, . . . *subsigned* with the hands both of the Sophy & his Secretarie.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 394.

2. To assign by signature to another.

His [Philip III.'s] rents and custome [were] *subsigned*, for the most parte, for money borrowed.
*Sir C. Cornwallis*, quoted in Motley's Hist. Netherlands, IV. 280.

**subsignation** (sub-sig-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *subsignatio(n-)*, a signature, < *subsignare*, sign: see *subsign*.] The act of writing the name or its equivalent under something for attestation; the name so written. [Obsolete or rare.]

The epistle with *subsignation* of the scribe and notary.
*Sheldon*, Miracles of Antichrist (1616), p. 300. (*Latham.*)

For a good while after the Conquest the usage of *subsignation* with crosses was sometimes retained.
*Madox*, Formulare Anglicanum (ed. 1702), p. xxvii.

**subsimious** (sub-sim'i-us), *a.* Nearly simious or monkey-like: as, "a *subsimious* absurdity," *Swinburne*. [Rare.]

**subsist** (sub-sist'), *v.* [< F. *subsister* = Sp. Pg. *subsistir* = It. *sussistere*, *sossistere*, < L. *subsistere*, take a stand or position, stand still, stop, stay, remain, continue, < *sub*, under, + *sistere*, cause to stand, place: see *sist*. Cf. *consist*, *desist*, *exist*, *insist*, *persist*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To remain; continue; abide; retain the existing state.

Firm we *subsist*, but possible to swerve.
*Milton*, P. L., ix. 359.

It is a pity the same fashion don't *subsist* now.
*Walpole*, Letters, II. 62.

2. To have continued existence; exist.

Can the body
*Subsist*, the soul departed? 'tis as easy
As I to live without you.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Custom of the Country, v. 4

Those ideas which Plato sometimes contends to be substances, and to *subsist* alone by themselves.
*Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 499

These enthusiasts do not scruple to avow their opinion that a state can *subsist* without any religion better than with one. *Burke*, Rev. in France

3. To be maintained; be supported; live.

Had it been our sad lot to *subsist* on other men's charity. *J. Atterbury.*

4. To inhere; have existence by means of something else.

Though the general natures of these qualities are sufficiently distant from one another, yet when they come to *subsist* in particulars, and to be clothed with several accidents, then the discernment is not so easy. *South.*

II. *trans.* 1†. To keep in existence.

The old town [of Selivree] is thinly inhabited; the present city, which is a poor place, is to the west of it, and is chiefly *subsisted* by being a great thorough fare. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 139.

2. To feed; maintain; support with provisions.

I will raise one thousand men, *subsist* them at my own expense, and march myself at their head for the relief of Boston. *Washington*, quoted in Adams's Works, II. 360.

**subsistence** (sub-sis'tens), *n.* [= F. *subsistance* = Sp. Pg. *subsistencia* = It. *sussistenza*, < LL. *subsistentia*, substance, reality, ML. also stability, < L. *subsisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *subsistere*, continue, subsist: see *subsistent*.] 1. Real being; actual existence.

Their difference from the Pharisees was about the future reward, which being denied, they by consequence of that error fell into the rest, to deny the Resurrection, the *subsistence* spirituall, &c. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 144.

2†. Continuance; continued existence.

This Liberty of the Subject concerns himself and the *subsistence* of his own regal power in the first place. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

*Subsistence* is perpetual existence. *Swedenborg*, Christian Psychol. (tr. by Gorman), p. 19.

3. That which exists or has real being.—4. The act or process of furnishing support to animal life, or that which is furnished; means of support; support; livelihood.

In China they speak of a Tree called Maguais, which affords not only good Drink, being pierced, but all Things else that belong to the *subsistence* of Man. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

Those of the Hottentots that live by the Dutch Town have their greatest *subsistance* from the Dutch, for there is one or more of them belonging to every house. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 540.

5. The state of being subsistent; inherence in something else: as, the *subsistence* of qualities in bodies.—**Subsistence department**, a military staff department in the United States army, which has charge of the purchase or procurement of all provisions for the supply of the army. Its chief officer is the commissary-general of subsistence, with the rank of brigadier-general. —**Subsistence diet**, the lowest amount of food on which life can be supported in health.—**Subsistence stores** (*milit.*), the food-supplies procured and issued for the support of an army. The phrase also covers the grain, hay, straw, or other forage supplied for the sustenance and bedding of animals intended for slaughter in order to provide an army with fresh meat.—**Syn. 4.** *Sustenance*, etc. See *living*.

**subsistency** (sub-sis'ten-si), *n.* [As *subsistence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *subsistence*.

A great part of antiquity contented their hopes of *subsistency* with a transmigration of their souls. *Sir T. Browne.*

We know as little how the union is dissolved that is the chain of these differing *subsistencies* that compound us, as how it first commenced. *Glanville.*

**subsistent** (sub-sis'tent), *a.* [= F. *subsistant* = Sp. Pg. *subsistente* = It. *sussistente*, < L. *subsisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *subsistere*, continue, subsist: see *subsist*.] 1. Continuing to exist; having existence; subsisting.

Such as deny there are spirits *subsistent* without bodies. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 10.

2. Inherent.

These qualities are not *subsistent* in those bodies, but are operations of fancy begotten in something else. *Bentley.*

**subsistential** (sub-sis-ten'shal), *a.* Pertaining to subsistence; especially, in *theol.*, pertaining to the divine subsistence or essence.

Having spoken of the effects of the attributes of God's essence as such, we must next speak of the effects of his three great attributes which some call *subsistential*—that is, his omnipotency, understanding, and will. *Baxter*, Divine Life, i. 7.

**subsister** (sub-sis'tėr), *n.* [< *subsist* + *-er*1.] One who subsists; specifically, one who is supported by others; a poor prisoner.

Like a *subsister* in a gown of rugge rent on the left shoulder, to sit singing the counter-tenor by the cage in Southwarke. *Kind-Hart's Dreame* (1592). (*Halliwell.*)

**subsizar** (sub'sī"zär), *n.* An under-sizar; a student of lower standing than a sizar. Also spelled *subsizer*.

Friar Bacon's *subsizer* is the greatest blockhead in all Oxford. *Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

How lackeys and *subsizers* press
And scramble for degrees.
*Bp. Corbet*, Ans. to A Certain Poem.

**subsoil** (sub'soil), *n.* The under-soil; the bed or stratum of earth or earthy matter which lies immediately under the surface soil, and which is less finely disintegrated and contains less organic matter than that. When, as is often the case, it is densely compacted, it becomes what is frequently called *hard-pan*. In agriculture a great deal depends on the character of the subsoil, more especially as to whether it does or does not permit water to pass through it.

*Subsoil* is the broken-up part of the rocks immediately under the soil. Its character of course is determined by that of the rock out of which it is formed by subaerial disintegration. *A. Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 227.

**Subsoil-plow.** See *plow*.

**subsoil** (sub'soil), *v. t.* [< *subsoil*, *n.*] In *agri.*, to employ the subsoil-plow upon; plow up so as to cut into the subsoil.

The farmer drains, irrigates, or *subsoils* portions of it. *J. S. Mill.*

**subsoiler** (sub'soi-lėr), *n.* [< *subsoil* + *-er*1.] One who or that which subsoils; an implement or part of an implement used in subsoiling. *The Engineer*, LXX. 472.

**subsolar** (sub-sō'lär), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *sol*, the sun: see *solar*1.] Being under the sun; terrestrial; specifically, being between the tropics. *Fitzroy*, Weather Book, p. 71.

**subsolary**† (sub'sō-lā-ri), *a.* Same as *subsolar*.

The causes and effects of all
Things done upon this *subsolary* ball.
*A. Brome*, Paraphrase on Eccles., i.

**subsolid** (sub-sol'id), *n.* A solid incompletely inclosed.

**subspatulate** (sub-spat'ū-lāt), *a.* Nearly or somewhat spatulate.

**subspecies** (sub'spē"shēz), *n.*; pl. *subspecies*. [< NL. *subspecies*, < L. *sub*, under, + *species*, species.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a variety of a species; a climatic or geographical race recognizably different from another, yet not specifically distinguished; a conspecies. The nearest synonym is *race*. (See *race*3, *n.*, 5 (*a*) (*b*).) *Subspecies* is a stronger and stricter word than *variety*, though nearly synonymous with the latter in its biological sense; it means decidedly more than *strain*, *sport*, or *breed* in like senses. The interpretation of subspecies and their actual handling in zoölogical and botanical taxonomy have been much mooted. Such forms are commonly regarded as nascent or incipient species (see *species*, 5) which have acquired subspecific characters under varying conditions of environment, and whose specific invalidity is determinable by the fact of their intergradation. See *intergrade*, *v. i.*

**subspecific** (sub-spē-sif'ik), *a.* Of the nature of a subspecies; not quite specific; conspecific.

**subspecifically** (sub-spē-sif'i-kal-i), *adv.* As a subspecies. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 819.

**subsphenoidal** (sub-sfē-noi'dal), *a.* Situated beneath or on the under side of the sphenoid.

**subsphere** (sub'sfēr), *n.* A solid imperfectly or approximately spherical.

**subspherical** (sub-sfer'i-kal), *a.* Imperfectly spherical; of a form approaching that of a sphere.

**subspherically** (sub-sfer'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the form of a subsphere. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 150.

**subspinous** (sub-spī'nus), *a.* 1. Somewhat spinous or prickly; like a spine to some extent: as, *subspinous* hairs in the pelage of a mammal. —2. Situated under (ventrad of) the spinal column; hypaxial with reference to the backbone; subvertebral.—3. Situated or occurring below, beneath, or on the under side of a spine, as (1) of a vertebra, or (2) of the scapula; infraspinous: as, a *subspinous* muscle (the infraspinatus). —**Subspinous dislocation of the humerus**, a dislocation in which the head of the humerus rests beneath the spine of the scapula.—**Subspinous fossa**, the fossa below the spine of the scapula; the infraspinous fossa.

**subspiral** (sub-spī'ral), *a.* Somewhat spiral; especially, in *conch.*, noting the opercula of some shells which are faintly or indistinctly marked on one side with a spiral line, or this line itself. See cut under *operculum*.

**subsplenial** (sub-splē'ni-al), *a.* Situated under the splenium of the corpus callosum: noting certain cerebral gyres.

**subst.** An abbreviation of (*a*) *substantive* and (*b*) *substitute*.

**substage** (sub'stāj), *n.* An attachment to the compound microscope, placed beneath the ordinary stage, and used to support the achromatic condenser, the polarizing prism, etc. It is usually arranged with a rack-and-pinion movement, centering screws, etc., by which the position may be adjusted; and in the *swinging substage* there is an arc-shaped arm upon which the support holding the condenser can be moved, so as to give very oblique illumination when desired.

**substalagmite** (sub-stā-lag'mit), *n.* A name used by Nelson for the compact deposit of carbonate of lime, without crystalline structure, filling crevices in the soft calcareous sandstone of Bermuda. Similar deposits when crystalline are called by him *stalagmite*. *Trans. Geol. Soc. London*, 1849, V. 106.

**substalagmitic** (sub-stal-ag-mit'ik), *a.* [< *substalagmite* + *-ic*.] Relating to or consisting of substalagmite. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, I. vii. 162.

**substance** (sub'stans), *n.* [< ME. *substance*, *substaunce*, < OF. *substance*, *substaunce*, F. *substance* = Sp. *substancia*, *sustancia* = Pg. *substancia* = It. *sustanza*, *sustanzia*, < L. *substantia*, being, essence, material, < *substan(t-)s*, ppr. of *substare*, stand under or among, be present, hold out, < *sub*, under, + *stare*, stand: see *stand*.] 1. That which exists by itself, and in which accidents inhere; that which receives modifications, and is not itself a mode; that which corresponds, in the reality of things, to the subject in logic. Aristotle and Kant agree in making the conception of *substance* essentially the same as that of a subject of predication. But it is difficult to find a property by which substances may be recognized; for the above definition seems to afford none. Many philosophers hold that whatever is perdurable is substance. This, however, would include mechanical energy. Indeed, since every physical law can be stated in the form of an equation, and since that equation must have a constant term, it follows that every absolute uniformity of nature must consist in the perdurability of some quantity. Aristotle makes substances proper, called *first substances*, to be things individual; but this comports with few philosophical systems. Thus, in the medieval development of Aristotelianism, scientific propositions were regarded as universal statements concerning natures, so that the true subjects, or substances, were universal. Moreover, to make individuality the criterion of substance would seem to make space, as the source of individuality, the only first substance. At any rate, under that view, spatial positions would be substances in a preëminent sense. Others, remarking that the parts of space are not distinct in themselves, apart from their relations to material things, make self-existence, or the being distinct from all other things, not by virtue of modifications or characters, but by the thing's own nature, or arbitrary extrusion of itself, to be the chief mark of a substance, which would thus be most simply defined as an independent entity. *Substance* and *essence* are nearly synonymous, except that the latter cannot appropriately be used to designate an individual and lifeless thing.

They add . . . that as he [Christ] coupled the *substance* of his flesh and the *substance* of bread together, so we together should receive both. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 67.

Since the *substance* of your perfect self
Is else devoted, I am but a shadow;
And to your shadow will I make true love.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 2. 124.

A *substance* is a being subsisting of itself and subject to accidents. To subsist by itself is nothing else than not to be in anything as in a subject; and it agrees to all *substances*, even to God, but to be subject to accidents only to finite; for God is not subject to accidents. *Substance* is either first or second. The first is a singular *substance*, or that which is not said of a subject, as Alexander, Bucephalus. The second is that which is said of a subject, as man, horse. For man is said of Alexander and Philip, and horse of Bucephalus and Cyllarus. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 4.

I confess there is another idea which would be of general use for mankind to have, as it is of general talk as if they had it; and that is the idea of *substance*, which we neither have, nor can have, by sensation or reflection. If nature took care to provide us any ideas, we might well expect they should be such as by our own faculties we cannot procure to ourselves: but we see on the contrary that since by those ways whereby our ideas are brought into our minds this is not, we have no such clear idea at all, and therefore signify nothing by the word *substance* but only an uncertain supposition of we know not what, i. e., of some thing whereof we have no particular distinct positive idea, which we take to be the substratum, or support, of those ideas we do know. . . . Had the poor Indian philosopher (who imagined that the earth also wanted something to bear it up) but thought of this word *substance*, he needed not to have been at the trouble to find an elephant to support it, and a tortoise to support his elephant: the word *substance* would have done it effectually. And he that inquired might have taken it for as good an answer from an Indian philosopher, that *substance*, without knowing what it is, is that which supports the earth, as we take it for a sufficient answer and good doctrine from our European philosophers that *substance*, without knowing what it is, is that which supports accidents. So that of *substance* we have no idea of what it is, but only a confused obscure one of what it does. *Locke*, Human Understanding, i. 4, § 18, and ii. 13, § 19.

*Substance*, if we leave out the sensuous condition of permanence, would mean nothing but a something that may be conceived as a subject, without being the predicate of anything else. *Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, II. 130.

2. The real or essential part; the essence.

And wel I woot the *substance* is in me,
If any thing shal wel reported be.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 37.

Miserable bigots, . . . who hate sects and parties different from their own more than they love the *substance* of religion. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

At the close of the [seventeenth] century, . . . the sovereign retained the shadow of that authority of which the Tudors had held the *substance*. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

All the forms are fugitive,
But the *substances* survive.
*Emerson*, Woodnotes, ii.

3. In *theol.*, the divine being or essence, common to the three persons of the Trinity.

One Lord Jesus Christ, . . . being of one *substance* with the Father. *Nicene Creed.*

**4†.** The character of being a substance, in sense 1; substantiality.

Thou ground of our *substaunce*,
Continue on us thy pitous eyen clere.
*Chaucer*, A. B. C., l. 87.

**5.** The meaning expressed by any speech or writing, or the purport of any action, as contradistinguished from the mode of expression or performance.

Now haue I here rehersid in *substaunce*
xv kynges, as shortly as I myght,
With ther powre and all ther hoole puysaunce.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1968.

Unto your grace do I in chief address
The *substance* of my speech.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 32.

It seems swearing of Fealty was with the Scots but a Ceremony without *Substance*, as good as nothing.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 97.

**6.** Substantiation; that which establishes or gives firm support.

Faith is the *substance* (margin, ground or confidence) [assurance (margin, giving substance to), R. V.] of things hoped for. Heb. xi. 1.

**7.** Any particular kind of corporeal matter; stuff; material; part; body; specifically, a chemical species.

Sir, there she stands.
If aught within that little seeming *substance*
. . . may fitly like your grace,
She 's there, and she is yours. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 201.

All of one nature, of one *substance* bred.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 11.

Books are as meats and viands are, some of good, some of evil *substance*. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 16.

It [chemistry] tells us that everything which exists here is really made up of one or more of only sixty-three different things; that the whole of the animal kingdom, the vegetable kingdom, the mineral kingdom, is made up of only sixty-three different *substances*.
*J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 166.

**8.** Wealth; means; good estate: as, a man of *substance*.

His *substance* also was seven thousand sheep, and three thousand camels. Job i. 3.

I did not think there had been a merchant
Liv'd in Italy of half your *substance*.
*Webster*, Devil's Law-Case, i. 1.

**9†.** Importance.

And for as much as hit is don me to understande that there is a greet straungenesse betwix my right trusty frend John Radcliff and you, withoute any matier or cause of *substance*, as I am lerned.
*Paston Letters*, III. 426.

**10†.** The main part; the majority.

Finally, what wight that it withseyde,
It was for noght — it moste ben, and sholde,
For *substaunce* of the parlement it wolde.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 217.

**Colloid substance.** See *colloid*. — **Cortical substance of the kidney**, the outer part of the kidney-substance, which contains the glomeruli. — **Cortical substance of the teeth**, the cementum of the teeth. — **First substance**, an individual thing. — **Intervertebral substance.** See *intervertebral*. — **Nervous substance.** See *nervous*. — **Second substance**, a natural class. See *second*. — **Substance of Rolando.** Same as *substantia gelatinosa Rolandi*. = **Syn. 2.** Pith, gist, soul.

**substance†** (sub'stans), *v. t.* [< *substance*, *n.*] To furnish with substance or property; enrich.
*Chapman*, Odyssey, iv.

**substanceless** (sub'stans-les), *a.* [< *substance* + *-less*.] Having no substance; unsubstantial.
*Coleridge*, Human Life.

**substant** (sub'stant), *a.* [< L. *substan(t-)s*, ppr. of *substare*, be present, hold out: see *substance*.] Constituting substance. [Rare.]

Its [a glacier's] *substant* ice curls freely, molds, and breaks itself like water. *The Century*, XXVII. 146.

**substantia** (sub-stan'shi-ä), *n.* [L.: see *substance*.] Substance: used chiefly in a few anatomical phrases. — **Substantia cinerea gelatinosa.** Same as *substantia gelatinosa Rolandi*. — **Substantia eburnea, ossea, vitrea.** See *tooth*. — **Substantia ferruginea**, a group of pigmented ganglion-cells on either side of the middle line (just below the surface of the floor) of the anterior part of the fourth ventricle. Seen from the surface, it is the locus cæruleus. — **Substantia gelatinosa centralis**, the neuroglia which backs the layer of columnar epithelial cells lining the central canal of the spinal cord. — **Substantia gelatinosa posterior** or **Rolandi**, a part of the caput of the posterior cornu of gray matter of the spinal cord, near the tip of that cornu, having a peculiar semitransparent appearance. Also called *formatio gelatinosa Rolandi*. — **Substantia nigra**, a region, marked by dark pigmented cells, separating the crusta from the tegmentum of the crus cerebri. Also called *substantia nigra Soemmeringi*, *stratum nigrum*, *stratum intermedium*, and *locus niger*. — **Substantia reticularis.** Same as *reticular formation* (which see, under *reticular*). — **Substantia spongiosa**, that part of the gray matter of the spinal cord which is not substantia gelatinosa centralis or posterior.

**substantial** (sub-stan'shal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *substancial*, < OF. *substanciel*, F. *substantiel* = Sp. Pg. *substancial* = It. *sustanziale*, < L. *substantialis*, of or pertaining to the substance, essential, < *substantia*, substance, material: see *substance*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of substance; being a substance; real; actually existing; true; actual; not seeming or imaginary; not illusive.

If this Atheist would have his chance or fortune to be a real and *substantial* agent, as the vulgar seem to have commonly apprehended, . . . he is . . . more stupid and more supinely ignorant than those vulgar.
*Bentley*, Eight Boyle Lectures, v.

All this is but a dream,
Too flattering-sweet to be *substantial*.
*Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2. 141.

The sun appears to be flat as a plate of silver . . .: the moon appears to be as big as the sun, and the rainbow appears to be a large *substantial* arch in the sky: all which are in reality gross falsehoods. *Watts*, Logic, Int.

**2.** Having essential value; genuine; sound; sterling.

The matter of the point controverted is great, but it is driven to an over-great subtility and obscurity, so that it becometh a thing rather ingenious than *substantial*.
*Bacon*, Unity in Religion (ed. 1887).

This he looks upon to be sound learning and *substantial* criticism. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 158.

**3.** Having firm or good material; strong; stout; solid: as, *substantial* cloth.

Most ponderous and *substantial* things.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 290.

There are, by the direction of the Lawgiver, certain good and *substantial* steps placed even through the very midst of this slough [of Despond].
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

**4.** Possessed of considerable substance, goods, or estate; moderately wealthy; well-to-do.

She has, 'mongst others, two *substantial* suitors.
*Middleton*, The Widow, i. 2.

Pray take all the care you can to inquire into the value, and set it at the best rate to *substantial* people.
*Swift*, To Dr. Sheridan, June 29, 1725.

**5.** Real or true in the main or for the most part: as, *substantial* success.

*Substantial* agreement between all as to the points discussed. *The Century*, XXXIX. 563.

**6.** Of considerable amount: as, a *substantial* gift; *substantial* profit. — **7†.** Capable of being substantiated or proved.

It is *substantiall*;
For, that disguize being on him which I wore,
It will be thought I, which he calls the Pandar,
Did kil the Duke and fled away in his apparell,
Leauing him so disguiz'd to auoid swift pursuite.
*C. Tourneur*, Revenger's Tragedy, iv. 2.

**8.** Vital; important.

Christes church can neuer erre in any *substanciall* point that God would haue vs bounden to beleue.
*Sir T. More*, Works, p. 163.

**9.** In *law*, pertaining to or involving the merits or essential right, in contradistinction to questions of form or manner. Thus, a *substantial* performance of a contract is one which fulfils reasonably well all the material and essential stipulations, though it may be deficient in respect of punctuality or departure from minor details of manner for which moderate deductions from the price would compensate. So, in litigation, the right of trial by jury is a *substantial* right, but the order in which evidence shall be adduced is not.

**10.** Pertaining to the substance or tissue of any part or organ.

Transition from *substantial* to membranous parietes.
*Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 120.

**Substantial being, division, form, mode**, etc. See the nouns.

**II** *n.* **1.** That which has a real existence; that which has substance. — **2.** That which has real practical value.

A large and well filled basket . . . contained *substantials* and delicacies . . . especially helpful.
*New York Evangelist*, Dec. 2, 1886.

**3.** An essential part.

Although a custom introduced against the *substantials* of an appeal be not valid, as that it should not be appealed to a superior but to an inferior judge, yet a custom may be introduced against the accidentals of an appeal.
*Ayliffe*, Parergon.

**substantialia** (sub-stan-shi-ā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl of L. *substantialis*: see *substantial*.] In *Scots law*, those parts of a deed which are essential to its validity as a formal instrument.

**substantialism** (sub-stan'shal-izm), *n.* The doctrine that behind phenomena there are substantial realities, or real substances, whether mental or corporeal.

**substantialist** (sub-stan'shal-ist), *n.* One who adheres to the doctrine of substantialism.

Philosophers, as they affirm or deny the authority of consciousness in guaranteeing a substratum or substance to the manifestations of the ego and non-ego, are divided into realists or *substantialists* and into nihilists or non-substantialists. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xvi.

**substantiality** (sub-stan-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *substantialité* = It. *sustanzialità*, < L. *substantialita(t-)s*, the quality of being substantial or essential, < *substantialis*, substantial: see *substantial*.] **1.** The character of being substantial, in any sense; the having of the function of a substance in upholding accidents.

The soul is a stranger to such gross *substantiality*.
*Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iv.

Many of the lower animals build themselves dwellings that excel in *substantiality* . . . the huts or hovels of men.
*Lindsay*, Mind in the Lower Animals, I. 113. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

We understand his lordship very well; he means a particular providence and a future state, the moral attributes of the Deity and the *substantiality* of the soul.
*Warburton*, Bolingbroke's Philosophy, iii.

**2.** Substance; essence.

I shall know whether all souls came from Adam's own *substantiality*, and whether there be more substance in all than in that one. *Baxter*, Dying Thoughts.

**substantialize** (sub-stan'shal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *substantialized*, ppr. *substantializing*. [< *substantial* + *-ize*.] To render substantial; give reality to.

I liked well to see that strange life, which even the stout, dead-in-earnest little Bohemian musicians, piping in the centre of the Piazza, could not altogether *substantialize*.
*Howells*, Venetian Life, iv.

**substantially** (sub-stan'shal-i), *adv.* **1.** In the manner of a substance; with reality of existence; truly; really; effectually.

In him all his Father shone
*Substantially* express'd. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 140.

Be *substantially* great in thyself, and more than thou appearest unto others. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 19.

**2.** In a substantial manner; strongly; solidly.

To know . . . what good laws are wanting, and how to frame them *substantially*, that good Men may enjoy the freedome which they merit. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Pleasing myself in my own house and manner of living more than ever I did, by seeing how much better and more *substantially* I live than others do. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 421.

**3.** In substance; in the main; essentially; by including the material or essential part: as, the two arguments are *substantially* the same.

A king with a life revenue and an unchecked power of exacting money from the rich is *substantially* an absolute sovereign. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 373.

**substantialness** (sub-stan'shal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being substantial, in any sense.

**substantiate** (sub-stan'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *substantiated*, ppr. *substantiating*. [< ML. *substantiatus*, pp. of *substantiare* (> It. *sustanziare*, *sostanziare* = Sp. Pg. *substanciar*), < L. *substantia*, substance: see *substance*.] **1.** To make to exist; make real or actual.

The accidental of any act is said to be whatever advenes to the act itself already *substantiated*. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

**2.** To establish by proof or competent evidence; verify; make good: as, to *substantiate* a charge or an allegation; to *substantiate* a declaration.

Observation is in turn wanted to direct and *substantiate* the course of experiment. *Coleridge*.

**3.** To present as having substance; body forth.

Every man feels for himself, and knows how he is affected by particular qualities in the persons he admires, the impressions of which are too minute and delicate to be *substantiated* in language. *Boswell*, Johnson, I. 129.

As many thoughts in succession *substantiate* themselves, we shall by and by stand in a new world of our own creation. *Emerson*, Friendship.

**substantiation** (sub-stan-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [< *substantiate* + *-ion*.] The act of substantiating or giving substance to anything; the act of proving; evidence; proof.

This *substantiation* of shadows.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 382.

The fact as claimed will find lasting *substantiation*.
*The American*, VIII. 379.

**substantival** (sub-stan-ti'val or sub'stan-ti-val), *a.* [< LL. *substantivalis*, substantival: see *substantive*.] **1.** Pertaining to or having the character of a substantive.

There remain several *substantival* and verbal formations for which a satisfactory explanation was not reached.
*Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 450.

**2.** Independent or self-dependent.

The real is individual, self-existent, *substantival*.
*Mind*, IX. 128.

**substantive** (sub'stan-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *substantif* = Sp. Pg. *substantivo* = It. *sustantivo*, < LL. *substantivus*, self-existent, substantive (*substantivum verbum*, the substantive verb), ML. also having substance, substantial, < L. *substantia*, substance, reality: see *substance*. II. *n.* = F. *substantif* = Sp. Pg. *substantivo* = It. *sustantivo* = D. *substantief* = G. Sw. Dan. *substantiv*, < NL. *substantivum*, sc. *nomen*, a substantive name, a noun substantive (a noun), i. e. the name of a thing, as distinguished from

L. *adjectivum*, sc. *nomen*, an adjective name, a noun adjective (an adjective), the name of an attribute.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Betokening or expressing existence: as, the *substantive* verb.—**2.** Depending on itself; independent; self-dependent; hence, individual.

He considered how sufficient and *substantive* this land was to maintain itself, without any aid of the foreigner. *Bacon.*

Many . . . thought it a pity that so *substantive* and rare a creature should . . . be only known . . . as a wife and mother. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, Finale.

**3.** Substantial; solid; enduring; firm; permanent; real.

The trait which is truly most worthy of note in the polities of Homeric Greece is . . . the *substantive* weight and influence which belonged to speech as an instrument of government. *Gladstone*, Studies on Homer (ed. 1858), III. 102.

As to . . . the *substantive* value of historical training, opinions will still differ. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 35.

All this shows that he [Racine] had already acquired some repute as a promising novice in letters, though he had as yet done nothing *substantive*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 204.

**4.** Independent; not to be inferred from something else, but itself explicitly and formally expressed.

She [Elizabeth] then, by a *substantive* enactment, declaring her governorship of the Church. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 891.

The decisions of the chair . . . could be brought before the House only by way of a *substantive* motion, liable to amendment and after due notice. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 265.

**5.** In *gram.*, of the nature of a noun, usable as subject or object of a verb and in other noun constructions: as, a *substantive* word; a *substantive* pronoun; a *substantive* clause.—**Substantive colors**, colors which, in the process of dyeing, become fixed or permanent without the intervention of other substances, in distinction from *adjective colors*, which require the aid of mordants to fix them.—**Substantive law.** See *law*[1].—**Substantive verb**, the verb *to be*.

**II.** *n.* **1.** In *gram.*, a noun; a part of speech that can be used as subject or as object of a verb, be governed by a preposition, or the like. The term *noun*, in older usage, included both the "noun substantive" and the "noun adjective"; it is now much more common to call the two respectively the substantive, or the noun simply, and the adjective. See *noun*. Abbreviated *s.*, *subst.*

**2**†. An independent thing or person.

Every thing is a total or *substantive* in itself. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

K. John, being a *Substantive* of himself, hath a Device in his Head to make his Subjects as willing to give him Money as he was to have it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 70.

**substantive** (sub'stan-tiv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *substantived*, ppr. *substantiving*. [< *substantive*, *n.*] To convert into or use as a substantive. [Rare.]

Wherefore we see that the word δαιμόνιον, as to its grammatical form, is not a diminutive, as some have conceived, but an adjective *substantiv'd*, as well as τὸ θεῖον is. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 264.

**substantively** (sub'stan-tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** In a substantive manner; in substance; essentially: as, a thing may be apparently one thing and *substantively* another.—**2.** In *gram.*, as a substantive or noun: as, an adjective or a pronoun used *substantively*.

**substantiveness** (sub'stan-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being substantive. *J. H. Newman*, Development of Christ. Doct., i. § 1. [Rare.]

**substantivize** (sub'stan-ti-vīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *substantivized*, ppr. *substantivizing*. [< *substantive* + *-ize*.] To make a substantive of; use as a substantive.

Perhaps we have here the forerunners of the *substantivized* être, pouvoir, vouloir, savoir, etc. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 104.

**substation** (sub'stā"shon), *n.* A subordinate station: as, a police *substation*.

**substernal** (sub-stėr'nal), *a.* Situated beneath the sternum; lying under the breast-bone.

**substile**†, *n.* See *substyle*.

**substitute** (sub'sti-tūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *substituted*, ppr. *substituting*. [< L. *substitutus*, pp. of *substituere* (> It. *sustituire* = Sp. *sustituir* = Pg. *substituir* = F. *substituer*), place under or next to, put instead of, substitute, < *sub*, under, + *statuere*, set up, station, cause to stand: see *statute*. Cf. *constitute*, *institute*.] **1.** To put in the place of another; put in exchange.

For real wit he is obliged to *substitute* vivacity. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 1.

**2**†. To appoint; invest with delegated authority.

But who is *substituted* 'gainst the French
I have no certain notice.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 84.

Their request being effected, he *substituted* Mr. Scrivener his deare friend in the Presidency.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 180.

**Substituted service.** See *service*[1].

**substitute** (sub'sti-tūt), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *substitut* = Pr. *sustituit* = Sp. Pg. *substituto* = It. *sustituito* (= D. *substituut* = G. Sw. Dan. *substitut*, n.), < L. *substitutus*, pp. of *substituere*, substitute: see *substitute*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Put in the place or performing the functions of another; substituted.

It may well happen that this pope may be deposed, & another *substitute* in his rome. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1427.

**II.** *n.* **1.** A person put in the place of another; one acting for or in the room of another; *theat.*, an understudy; specifically (*milit.*), one who for a consideration serves in an army or navy in the place of a conscript; also, a thing serving the purpose of another.

That controlled self-consciousness of manner which is the expensive *substitute* for simplicity. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xliii.

**2.** In *calico-printing*, a solution of phosphate of soda and phosphate of lime with a little glue or other form of gelatin, used as a substitute for cow-dung.—**Substitutes in an entail**, in *law*, those heirs who are called to the succession on the failure of others. = **Syn. 1.** Proxy, alternate.

**substitution** (sub-sti-tū'shon), *n.* [< F. *substitution* = Sp. *sustitucion* = Pg. *substituçdo* = It. *sustituzione*, < L. *substitutio(n-)*, a putting in place of another, substitution, < *substituere*, pp. *substitutus*, substitute: see *substitute*.] **1.** The act of substituting, or putting (one person or thing) in the place of another; also, the state or fact of being substituted.

We can perceive, from the records of the Hellenic and Latin city communities, that there, and probably over a great part of the world, the *substitution* of common territory for common race as the basis of national reunion was slow. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 75.

**2.** The office of a substitute; delegated authority. [Rare.]

He did believe
He was indeed the duke; out o' the *substitution*,
And executing the outward face of royalty,
With all prerogative. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 103.

**3.** In *gram.*, the use of one word for another; syllepsis.—**4.** In *Rom. law*, the effect of appointing a person to be heir, in case the heir first nominated would not or could not be heir. This was called *vulgar substitution*. *Pupilary substitution* existed where, after instituting his child as heir, the testator directed that, if after the child should have become heir it should die before attaining puberty, another be substituted in its place. This was originally allowed only for children under age in the power of the testator, but was afterward extended to children who for any reason could not make a valid will.

**5.** In *French law*, a disposition of property whereby the person receiving it, who is called the *institute* (le grévé), is charged either at his death or at some other time to deliver it over to another person called the *substitute* (l'appelé).—**6.** In *chem.*, the replacing of one or more elements or radicals in a compound by other elements or radicals. Thus, by bringing water and potassium together, potassium (K) is substituted for a hydrogen atom in water ($H_2O$), yielding KOH, or caustic potash. By further action the other hydrogen atom may be replaced, yielding potassium oxid ($K_2O$). Substitution is the principal method employed in examining the chemical structure of organic bodies. Also called *metalepsy*.

No generalization has, perhaps, so extensively contributed to the progress made by organic chemistry during the last fifteen years as the doctrine of *substitution*. *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chem., p. 210.

**7.** In *alg.*: (*a*) The act of replacing a quantity by another equal to it; also, in the language of some algebraists, the replacement of a set of variables by another set connected with the first by a system of equations equal in number to the number of variables in each set. See *transformation* (which is the better term). (*b*) The operation of changing the order of a finite number of objects, generally letters, that are in a row, the change following a rule according to which the object in each place is carried to some definite place in the row, this operation being regarded as itself a subject of algebraical operations. For example, supposing we were to start with the row *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, a substitution might consist in carrying us to the row *b*, *a*, *a*, *e*, *d*. Denoting this substitution by S, the repetition of it, which would be denoted by S2, would carry us to *c*, *a*, *b*, *d*, *e*. If T denote the substitution of *e*, *d*, *c*, *b*, *a* for *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, then TS would convert the last row into *d*, *e*, *a*, *c*, *b*, while ST would convert it into *d*, *c*, *e*, *a*, *b*. One way of denoting a substitution to which the terminology of the theory refers is to write a row upon which the substitution could operate, with the resulting row above it. These two rows are called the *terms of the substitution*, the upper one the *numerator*, the lower the *denominator of the substitution*. The objects constituting the rows are called the *letters of the substitution*.—**Associate substitution**, one of two substitutions interchangeable with the same substitution.—**Bifid substitution.** See *bifid*.—**Circular factors of a substitution**, circular substitutions whose product constitutes the substitution spoken of, it being understood that no two of these affect the positions of the same letters.—**Circular substitution**, a substitution whose successive powers carry the letters which it displaces round in one cycle.—**Cremona substitution**, a substitution of a Cremona transformation, especially of a quadratic transformation.—**Derivant substitution**, a substitution whose inverse multiplied by another substitution, and then this product by the derivant substitution itself, makes a substitution the derivate of that other substitution.—**Derivate of a substitution**, the product of three substitutions, of which the middle one is the substitution spoken of, while the other two are inverse substitutions.—**Determinant of a linear substitution.** See *determinant*.—**Doctrine of substitution**, in *theol.*, the doctrine that Christ suffered vicariously, as a substitute for the sinner.—**Elementary substitution**, a substitution into which only the elements 0, + 1, − 1 enter.—**Identical substitution**, a substitution which leaves the order of all the letters unchanged.—**Imprimitive substitution**, a substitution not primitive.—**Index of a system of conjugate substitutions**, the quotient of the number of permutations of the letters by the order of the system.—**Interchangeable substitutions**, two substitutions which give the same product in whichever order they are multiplied—that is, which ever is taken first in forming the product.—**Inverse substitutions**, two substitutions whose product is an identical substitution.—**Isomorphous substitution group**, one of two groups of substitutions such that every substitution of the one corresponds to a single substitution of the other, and every product of two substitutions to a product of analogous substitutions.—**Linear substitution.** (*a*) A circular substitution between variable, a linear function of it, and the successive iterations of that function. (*b*) A linear transformation.—**Order of a substitution**, that power of a substitution which is an identical substitution.—**Order of a system of conjugate substitutions**, the number of substitutions belonging to the system.—**Orthogonal substitution.** See *orthogonal*.—**Permutable substitutions**, interchangeable substitutions.—**Power of a substitution**, the operation which consists in the repetition of the substitution spoken of as many times as the exponent of the power indicates.—**Primitive substitution**, a substitution whose order is a prime number or a power of a prime number.—**Product of two substitutions**, the result of performing two substitutions successively upon one row.—**Rational substitution**, a circular substitution between successive iterations of a rational function, such as $x_{m+1} = (ax_m + b)/(cx_m + d)$.—**Reduced substitution**, a substitution represented by an integral algebraic function having 1 for the coefficient of the highest power of the variable, and 0 for the coefficient of the next highest power and for the absolute term.—**Regular substitution**, a substitution whose circular factors are all of the same order.—**Service by substitution.** See *substituted service*, under *service*[1].—**Similar substitutions**, two substitutions which have the same number of circular factors and the same number of letters in the cycles.—**Substitution product**, a chemical compound prepared by substituting an element or radical for some member of a complex molecule without altering the rest of the molecule.—**System of conjugate substitutions**, a group of substitutions—that is to say, such a collection of substitutions that every product of substitutions belonging to it is itself a substitution of the same collection.—**Term of a substitution**, one of the two permutations whose relation constitutes the substitution.

**substitutional** (sub-sti-tū'shon-al), *a.* [< *substitution* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or implying substitution; supplying, or capable of supplying the place of another. *Imp. Dict.*

**substitutionally** (sub-sti-tū'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a substitutional manner; by way of substitution. *Eclec. Rev.*

**substitutionary** (sub-sti-tū'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [*substitution* + *-ary*.] Relating to or making substitution; substitutional.

The mediation of Christ in what may . . . be called his *substitutionary* relation to men. *Prog. Orthodoxy*, p. 5

**substitutive** (sub'sti-tū-tiv), *a.* [< LL. *substitutivus*, conditional, < L. *substitutus*, pp. of *substituere*, substitute: see *substitute*.] Tending to afford or furnish a substitute; making substitution; capable of being substituted. *Bp. Wilkins.*

**substract** (sub-strakt'), *v. t.* An erroneous form of *subtract*, common in vulgar use. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 469.

**substraction** (sub-strak'shon), *n.* An erroneous form of *subtraction*.

**substractor**† (sub-strak'tor), *n.* An erroneous form of **subtractor*, *subtracter*: used in the quotation in the sense of 'detractor.'

By this hand they are scoundrels and *substractors*. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3. 3

**substrate** (sub'strāt), *n.* [< NL. *substratum*] A substratum.

Albert and Aquinas agree in declaring that the principle of individuation is to be found in matter—not, however, in matter as a formless *substrate*, but in determinate matter (materia signata), which is explained to mean matter quantitatively determined in certain respects. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 41

**substrate**† (sub'strāt), *v. t.* [< L. *substratus*, pp. of *substernere*, strew or spread under, < *sub*, under, + *sternere*, spread, extend, scatter: see *stratum*.] To strew or lay under anything.

The melted glass being supported by the *substrated* sand. *Boyle*, Works, II. 222.

**substrator** (sub-strā′tor), *n.* [< L. *substratus*, pp. of *substernere*, spread under: see *substrate*.] Same as *kneeler*, 2.

The mourners or weepers, the hearers, the *substrators*, and the co-standers. *Bingham*, Antiquities, XVIII. i. 1.

**substratum** (sub-strā′tum), *n.*; pl. *substrata* (-tä). [NL., < L. *substratum*, neut. of *substratus*, spread under: see *substrate*, and cf. *stratum*.] 1. That which is laid or spread under; a stratum lying under another; in *agri.*, the subsoil; hence, anything which underlies or supports: as, a *substratum* of truth.

In the living body we observe a number of activities of its material *substratum*, by which the series of phenomena spoken of as life are conditioned. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 13.

2. In *metaph.*, substance, or matter, as that in which qualities inhere.

We accustom ourselves to suppose some *substratum* wherein they [simple ideas] do subsist, and from whence they do result; which therefore we call substance. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxiii., note A.

**substriate** (sub-strī′āt), *a.* In *entom.*, having indistinct or imperfect striæ.

**substruct** (sub-strukt′), *v. t.* [< L. *substructus*, pp. of *substruere*, build beneath, underbuild, < *sub*, under, + *struere*, pile up, erect, build: see *structure*.] To place beneath as a foundation; build beneath something else. [Rare.]

**substruction** (sub-struk′shon), *n.* [< F. *substruction* = Pg. *substrucção*, < L. *substructio(n-)*, an underbuilding, a foundation, < *substruere*, build beneath: see *substruct*.] An underbuilding; a mass of building below another; a foundation.

It is a magnificent, strong building, with a *substruction* very remarkable. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 8, 1644.

**substructural** (sub′struk″tū-ral), *a.* [< *substructure* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a substructure.

**substructure** (sub′struk″tūr), *n.* [< *substruct* + *-ure*; cf. *structure*.] A substruction; any under-structure; a foundation.

**substylar** (sub′stī″lär), *a.* [< *substyle* + *-ar*3.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of the substyle.

**substyle** (sub′stīl), *n.* In *dialing*, the line on which the style or gnomon stands, formed by the intersection of the face of the dial with the plane which passes through the gnomon.

**subsultive**† (sub-sul′tiv), *a.* [< L. *subsultus*, pp. of *subsilire*, leap up, < *sub*, under, + *salire*, leap, spring: see *salient*. Cf. L. *subsultim*, with leaps or jumps.] Moving by sudden leaps or starts; making short bounds; spasmodic.

The earth, I was told, moved up and down like the boiling of a pot. . . . This sort of *subsultive* motion is ever accounted the most dangerous *Bp. Berkeley*, Works (ed. 1784), I. 81.

**subsultorily**† (sub-sul′tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a subsultory or bounding manner; by leaps, starts, or twitches. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 326.

**subsultory**† (sub-sul′tō-ri), *a.* [As *subsult-ive* + *-ory*.] Same as *subsultive*. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

**subsultus** (sub-sul′tus), *n.*; pl. *subsultus*. [NL., < L. *subsilire*, pp. *subsultus*, leap up: see *subsultive*.] A twitching, jerky, or convulsive movement.—**Subsultus clonus.** Same as *subsultus tendinum*.—**Subsultus tendinum**, a twitching of the tendons, observed in many cases of low fevers, etc.: it is a grave symptom.

**subsume** (sub-sūm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subsumed*, ppr. *subsuming*. [< NL. **subsumere*, < L. *sub*, under, + *sumere*, take: see *assume*.] In *logic*, to state (a case) under a general rule; instance (an object or objects) as belonging to a class under consideration. Especially, when the major proposition of a syllogism is first stated, the minor proposition is said to be *subsumed* under it. Modern writers often use the word in the sense of stating that the object of the verb belongs under a class, even though that class be not already mentioned.

St. Paul, who cannot name that word "sinners" but must straight *subsume* in a parenthesis "of whom I am the chief." *Hammond*, Works, IV. viii.

Its business [that of the understanding] is to judge or *subsume* different conceptions or perceptions under more general conceptions that connect them together. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 292.

**subsumption** (sub-sump′shon), *n.* [< NL. *subsumptio(n-)*, < **subsumere*, pp. **subsumptus*, subsume: see *subsume*.] 1. The act of subsuming; the act of mentioning as an instance of a rule or an example of a class; the act of including under something more general (and, in the strict use of the word, something already considered), as a particular under a universal, or a species under a genus.

The first act of consciousness was a *subsumption* of that of which we were conscious under this notion. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. That which is subsumed; the minor premise of a syllogism, when stated after the major premise.

Thus, if one were to say, "No man is wise in all things," and another to respond, "But you are a man," this proposition is a *subsumption* under the former. *Fleming*, Vocab. Philos.

**Subsumption of the libel**, in *Scots law*, a narrative of the alleged criminal act, which must specify the manner, place, and time of the crime libeled, the person injured, etc.

**subsumptive** (sub-sump′tiv), *a.* [< *subsumpt-ion* + *-ive*.] Of or relating to a subsumption; of the nature of a subsumption.

**subsurface** (sub′sėr″fās), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Being or occurring below the surface.

**II.** *n.* A three-dimensional continuum in a space of five dimensions.

**subsynovial** (sub-si-nō′vi-al), *a.* Situated or occurring within a synovial membrane.—**Subsynovial cysts**, cysts caused by distention of the synovial follicles which open into joints, due to obstruction of their ducts.

**subtack** (sub′tak), *n.* In *Scots law*, an underlease; a lease, as of a farm or a tenement, granted by the principal tenant or leaseholder.

**subtangent** (sub′tan″jent), *n.* In *analytical geom.*, the part of the axis of abscissas of a curve cut off between the tangent and the ordinate.—**Polar subtangent**, that part of the line through the origin of polar coordinates perpendicular to the radius vector which is cut off between the tangent and the radius vector.

**subtartarean**† (sub-tär-tā′rē-an), *a.* Being or living under Tartarus.

The sable *subtartarean* pow'rs. *Pope*, Iliad, xiv. 314.

**subtectacle**† (sub-tek′ta-kl), *n.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *tectus*, pp. of *tegere*, cover (see *tect*, *thatch*), + *-acle*.] A tabernacle; a covering.

This is true Faith's intire *subtectacle*. *Davies*, Holy Roode, p. 20. (*Davies.*)

**subtectal** (sub-tek′tal), *n.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *tectum*, roof, < *tegere*, pp. *tectus*, cover: see *tect*, *thatch*.] In *ichth.*, a bone of the skull, generally underlying the roof of the cranium behind the orbit, and variously homologized with the orbitosphenoid and with the alisphenoid of higher vertebrates: also used attributively

**subtegulaneous** (sub-teg-ū-lā′nē-us), *a.* [< L. *subtegulaneus*, under the roof, indoor, < *sub*, under, + *tegula*, a tile, a tiled roof: see *tile*.] Under the eaves or roof; within doors. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**subtegumental** (sub-teg-ū-men′tal), *a.* Situated beneath the integument; subcutaneous.

**subtemperate** (sub-tem′pėr-āt), *a.* Colder than the average climate of the temperate zone: noting the temperature and also other physical conditions of parts of the north temperate zone toward the arctic circle.

**subtemporal** (sub-tem′pō-ral), *a.* Situated beneath a temporal gyrus of the brain.

**subtenancy** (sub′ten″an-si), *n.* An under-tenancy; the holding of a subtenant.

**subtenant** (sub′ten″ant), *n.* A tenant under a tenant; one who rents land or houses from a tenant.

**subtend** (sub-tend′), *v. t.* [< Sp. Pg. *subtender* = It. *suttendere*, < L. *subtendere*, stretch underneath, < *sub*, under, + *tendere*, stretch.] 1. To extend under or be opposite to: a geometrical term: as, the side of a triangle which *subtends* the right angle.

In our sweeping arc from Æschylus to the present time, fifty years *subtend* scarcely any space. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 9.

2. In *bot.*, to embrace in its axil, as a leaf, bract, etc.: as, in many *Compositæ* the florets are *subtended* by bracts called chaff.

**subtense** (sub-tens′), *n.* [< L. *subtensus*, *subtentus*, pp. of *subtendere*, stretch across: see *subtend*.] In *geom.*, a line subtending or stretching across; the chord of an arc; a line opposite to an angle spoken of.

**subtentacular** (sub-ten-tak′ū-lär), *a.* Situated beneath the tentacles or tentacular canal of a crinoid. *Hurley*, Anat. Invert., p. 502.

**subtepid** (sub-tep′id), *a.* Slightly tepid; moderately warm.

**subter-.** [L. *subter*, also *supter*, adv. and prep., below, beneath, in comp. also secretly; with compar. suffix, < *sub*, under, below: see *sub-*.] A prefix in English words, meaning 'under,' 'below,' 'less than': opposed to *super-*.

**subterbrutish** (sub″tėr-brō′tish), *a.* So brutish as to be lower than a brute. [Rare.]

O *subter-brutish!* vile! most vile! *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 8.

**subterete** (sub-tē-rēt′), *a.* Somewhat terete.

**subterfluent** (sub-tėr′flö-ent), *a.* [< L. *subterfluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *subterfluere*, flow beneath, < *subter*, beneath, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] Running under or beneath. *Imp. Dict.*

**subterfluous** (sub-tėr′flö-us), *a.* [< L. as if **subterfluus*, < *subterfluere*, flow beneath: see *subterfluent*.] Same as *subterfluent*.

**subterfuge** (sub′tėr-fūj), *n.* [< F. *subterfuge* = Sp. Pg. *subterfugio* = It. *sutterfugio*, < LL. *subterfugium*, a subterfuge, < L. *subterfugere*, flee by stealth, escape, avoid, < *subter*, secretly, + *fugire*, flee.] That to which a person resorts for escape or concealment; a shift; an evasion; artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument.

By forgery, by *subterfuge* of law. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 670.

We may observe how a persecuting spirit in the times drives the greatest men to take refuge in the meanest arts of *subterfuge*. *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Authors, II. 276.

=**Syn.** *Shift*, etc. (see *evasion*), excuse, trick, quirk, shuffle, pretense, pretext, mask, blind.

**subterminal** (sub-tėr′mi-nal), *a.* Nearly terminal; situated near but not at the end. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 186.

**subternatural** (sub-tėr-nat′ū-ral), *a.* Below what is natural; less than natural; subnatural.

If we assume health as the mean representing the normal poise of all the mental faculties, we must be content to call hypochondria *subternatural*, because the tone of the instrument is lowered. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 87.

**subterposition** (sub″tėr-pō-zish′on), *n.* The state of lying or being situated under something else; specifically, in *geol.*, the order in which strata are situated one below another.

**subterrane** (sub′te-rān), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *subterrain*, *souterrain*, F. *souterrain* = Sp. *subterráneo* = Pg. *subterraneo* = It. *sotterraneo*, < L. *subterraneus*, underground, < *sub*, under, + *terra*, earth, ground: see *terrane*.] **I.** *a.* Underground; subterranean.

A *subterrane* tunnel. *Annals of Phila. and Penn.*, I. 412.

**II.** *n.* A cave or room under ground. [Poetical and rare.]

**subterraneal**† (sub-te-rā′nē-al), *a.* [< *subterrane* + *-al*.] Same as *subterranean*. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, xi.

**subterranean** (sub-te-rā′nē-an), *a.* [< *subterrane* + *-an*.] Situated or occurring below the surface of the earth or under ground.

His taste in cookery, formed in *subterranean* ordinaries and à la mode beefshops, was far from delicate. *Macaulay*, Samuel Johnson. (*Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 721.)

**Subterranean forest**, a submarine, submerged, or buried forest. See *submarine forest* and *forest-bed group* both under *forest*, and *submerged forest*, under *submerge*.

**subterraneity**† (sub″te-rā-nē′i-ti), *n.* [< *subterrane* + *-ity*.] A place under ground. [Rare.]

We commonly consider *subterraneities* not in contemplations sufficiently respective unto the creation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1

**subterraneous** (sub-te-rā′nē-us), *a.* [< L. *subterraneus*, underground: see *subterrane*.] Same as *subterranean*.

**subterraneously** (sub-te-rā′nē-us-li), *adv.* In a subterraneous manner; under the surface of the earth; hence, secretly; imperceptibly.

Preston, intent on carrying all his points, skilfully commenced with the smaller ones. He winded the duke circuitously—he worked at him *subterraneously*. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., IV. 368

**subterrany**† (sub′te-rā-ni), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *subterraneus*, underground: see *subterrane*.] **I.** *a.* Subterranean.

They [metals] are wholly *subterrany*; whereas plant are part above earth, and part under earth. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 603

**II.** *n.* That which lies under ground.

We see that in *subterranies* there are, as the fathers of their tribes, brimstone and mercury. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 354

**subterrene** (sub-te-rēn′), *a.* [< LL. *subterrenus* underground, < L. *sub*, under, + *terra*, earth ground: see *terrene*.] Subterranean.

For the earth is full of *subterrene* fires, which have evaporated stones, and raised most of these mountains *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 238

**subterrestrial** (sub-te-res′tri-al), *a.* [< L. *sub* under, + *terra*, earth, ground, > *terrestris*, of the earth: see *terrestrial*.] Subterranean.

The most reputable way of entring into this *subterrestrial* country is to come in at the fore-door. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 209. (*Davies.*

**Subtetramera** (sub-te-tram′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. neut. pl. of **subtetramerus*: see *subtetramerous*.

A division of coleopterous insects, having the tarsi four-jointed with the third joint diminutive and concealed: synonymous with *Cryptotetramera* and *Pseudotrimera*.

**subtetramerous** (sub-te-tram'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. **subtetramerus*, < L. *sub*, under, + NL. *tetramerus*, four-parted: see *tetramerous*.] Four-jointed, as an insect's tarsus, but with the third joint very small and concealed under the second; of or pertaining to the *Subtetramera*; pseudotrimerous.

**subthoracic** (sub-thō-ras'ik), *a.* 1. Situated under or below the thorax.—2. Not quite thoracic in position: as, the *subthoracic* ventral fins of a fish.

**subtil,** *a.* An obsolete or archaic form of *subtile* or *subtle*.

**subtile** (sut'il or sub'til), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *subtil, subtyle;* an altered form, to suit the L., of the earlier *sotil, sutil*, etc.; = F. *subtil* = Sp. *sutil* = Pg. *subtil* = It. *sottile*, < L. *subtilis*, fine, thin, slender, delicate, perhaps < *sub*, under, + *tela*, a web, fabric: see *tela, toil*[2].] 1. Tenuous; thin; extremely fine; rare; rarefied: as, *subtile* vapor; *subtile* odors or effluvia; a *subtile* powder; a *subtile* medium. Also *subtle*.

He forges the *subtile* and delicate air into wise and melodious words. *Emerson*, Nature, p. 49.

2. Delicately constituted, made, or formed; delicately constructed; thin; slender; fine; delicate; refined; dainty. Also *subtle*.

The remenaunt was wel kevered to my pay,
Ryght with a *subtyl* covercheif of Valence,
Ther nas no thikkere clothe of defens.
*Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 272.

Gadere that awey with a *sotil* spone or ellis a fethere.
*Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 9.

When he [the beare] resortethe to the hyllocke where the antes lye hid as in theyr fortresse, he putteth his toonge to one of the ryftes whorof we haue spoken, being as *subtyle* as the edge of a swoorde, and there with continuall lyckynge maketh the place moyst.
*R. Eden*, tr. of Gonzalus Oviedus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 222).

Venustas, in a silver robe, with a thin, *subtile* veil over her hair and it. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Beauty.

The more frequently and narrowly we look into them [works of nature], the more occasion we shall have to admire their fine and *subtile* texture, their beauty, and use, and excellent contrivance. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xii.

The virtue acquires its *subtile* charm because considered as an outgrowth of the beautiful, beneficent, and bounteous nature in which it has its root. *Whipple*, Starr King.

3†. Sharp, penetrating; piercing.

The Monasterie is moist and y^e soyle colde, the aire *subtile*, scarce of bread, euil wines, crude waters.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 45.

Pass we the slow Disease, and *subtil* Pain,
Which our weak Frame is destin'd to sustain.
*Prior*, Solomon, iii.

4. Same as *subtle*, 3.

The Develes ben so *subtyle* to make a thing to seme otherwise than it is, for to disceyve mankynde.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 283.

The seyd Walter by hese *sotill* and ungoodly enformacion caused the seyd Duke to be hevy lord to the seyd William. *Paston Letters*, I. 16.

Now the serpent was more *subtil* than any beast of the field which the Lord God had made. Gen. iii. 1.

The *subtile* persuasions of Ulisses.
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 25.

Wherevnto this *subtile* Savage . . . replyed.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 195.

A most *subtile* wench! how she hath baited him with a viol yonder for a song! *B. Jonson*, Poetaster iv 1.

But yet I shall remember you of what I told you before, that he [the carp] is a very *subtile* fish, and hard to be caught. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 145.

5. Same as *subtle*, 4

And [he] made that by *subtyll* conduytes water to be hydde, and to come downe in maner of Rayne.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 162.

With *soutil* pencel depeynted was this storie,
In redoutynge of Mars and of his glorie.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1191.

6. Same as *subtle*, 5.

*Subtille* and sage was he manyfold,
All trouth and verite by hym was vnfold.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5989.

A *subtile* observer would perceive how truly he [Shelley] represents his own time. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 411.

7. Same as *subtle*, 7.

She . . . made her *subtil* werkmen make a shryne
Of alle the rubies and the stones fyne
In al Egipte that she coude espye.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 672.

**subtile**† (sut'il or sub'til), *v.* [< ME. *sotilen*, < OF. *soutilier, subtilier*, < ML. *subtilare*, make thin, contrive cunningly, < L. *subtilis*, thin, subtle: see *subtile, a.*] I. *trans.* To contrive or practise cunningly.

Alle thise sciences I my-self *sotiled* and ordeyned,
And founded hem formest folke to deceyue.
*Piers Plowman* (B), x. 214.

II. *intrans.* 1. To scheme or plan cunningly.

Eche man *sotileth* a sleight synne forto hyde,
And colloureth it for a kunnynge and a clene lyuynge.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 454.

2. To tamper; meddle.

It is no science for sothe forto *sotyle* inne.
*Piers Plowman* (B), x. 183.

**subtilely** (sut'il-li or sub'til-li), *adv.* [Formerly also *subtilly, subtilley;* < *subtile* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *subtly*.] 1. In a subtile manner; thinly; finely.

A dram thereof [glass] *subtilley* powdered in butter or paste. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

2. Artfully; skilfully; subtly.

At night she stal awey ful prively
With her face ywimpled *subtilly*.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 797.

Putte it into a uessel of glas clepid amphora, the which *sotely* seele. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 11.

In avoydyng of the payement of the seid vij. c. marc, the seide Sir Robert Wyngfeld *sotylly* hath outlaywed the seide John Lyston in Notyngham shir, be the vertue of qwch outlagare all maner of chattell to the seide John Lyston apperteynyng arn acruwyd on to the Kyng.
*Paston Letters*, I. 41.

A Sot, that has spent £2000 in Microscopes, to find out the Nature of Eals in Vinegar, Mites in a Cheese, and the Mine of Plums, which he has *subtilly* found out to be living Creatures. *Shadwell*, The Virtuoso, i. 1.

**subtileness** (sut'il-nes or sub'til-nes), *n.* [< *subtile* + *-ness*. Cf. *subtleness*.] The character or state of being subtile, in any sense.

**subtiliate**† (sub-til'i-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *subtilis*, fine, slender, subtile, + *-ate*[2].] To make subtile; make thin or rare; rarefy.

Matter, however *subtiliated*, is matter still.
*Boyle*, Works, III. 39.

**subtiliation**† (sub-til-i-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *subtiliate* + *-ion*.] The act of making thin, rare, or subtile.

By *subtiliation* and rarefaction the oil contained in grapes, if distilled before it be fermented, becomes spirit of wine. *Boyle*, Works, III. 39.

**subtilisation, subtilise,** etc. See *subtilization*, etc.

**subtilism** (sut'i-lizm or sub'ti-lizm), *n.* [< *subtile* + *-ism*.] The quality of being subtile, discriminating, or shrewd.

The high orthodox *subtilism* of Duns Scotus.
*Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 3.

**subtility** (su- or sub-til'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *subtilities* (-tiz). [Formerly also *subtillity;* < F. *subtilité* = Sp. *sutilidad* = Pg. *subtilidade* = It. *sottilità*, < L. *subtilita(t-)s*, fineness, slenderness, acuteness, < *subtilis*, fine, slender, subtile: see *subtile*.] 1. Subtileness or subtleness; the quality of being subtile or subtle. Also *subtlety*. [Rare.]

Without any of that speculative *subtility* or ambidexterity of argumentation. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy.

2. A fine-drawn distinction; a nicety. Also *subtlety*.

I being very inquisitive to know of the *subtilities* of those countreyes [China and Tartary], and especially in matter of learning and of their vulgar Poesie.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 75.

Their tutors commonly spend much time in teaching them the *subtilities* of logic.
*Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 42.

**subtilization** (sut'i- or sub'ti-li-zā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *subtilisation* = Sp. *sutilizacion* = Pg. *subtilização;* as *subtilize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of making subtile, fine, or thin.—2. In *chem.*, the operation of making so volatile as to rise in steam or vapor.—3. Nicety in drawing distinctions, etc.

Also spelled *subtilisation*.

**subtilize** (sut'i-līz or sub'ti-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *subtilized*, ppr. *subtilizing*. [= F. *subtiliser* = Sp. *sutilizar* = Pg. *subtilizar* = It. *sottilizzare;* as *subtile* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To make thin or fine; make less gross or coarse; refine or etherealize, as matter; spin out finely, as an argument.

They spent their whole lives in agitating and *subtilizing* questions of faith. *Warburton*, Works, IX. viii.

By long brooding over our recollections we *subtilize* them into something akin to imaginary stuff.
*Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, xii.

What has been said above, however, in regard to a possible *subtilized* theory applies a fortiori to the coarser theory of Absolute and Relative Time.
*Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 66.

II. *intrans.* To refine; elaborate or spin out, as in argument; make very nice distinctions; split hairs.

In doubtfull Cases he can *subtilize*,
And wyliest pleaders hearts anatomize.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

And **Rask**, one of the most eminent of modern philologists, has *subtilized* so far upon them [intonations] that few of his own countrymen, even, have sufficient acuteness of ear to follow him.
*G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiii.

Seneca, however, in one of his letters (ep. lxxv.), *subtilizes* a good deal on this point [that the affections are of the nature of a disease]. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 196.

Also spelled *subtilise*.

**subtiliser** (sut'i- or sub'ti-li-zėr), *n.* [< *subtilize* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which subtilizes; one who makes very nice distinctions; a hair-splitter.

A *subtiliser*, and inventor of unheard-of distinctions.
*Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 118. (*Davies.*)

**subtilty** (sut'il-ti or sub'til-ti), *n.*; pl. *subtilties* (-tiz). [A form of *subtlety*, partly conformed in mod. use to *subtility:* see *subtlety, subtility*.] 1. The state or character of being subtile; thinness; fineness; tenuity: as, the *subtilty* of air or light; the *subtilty* of a spider's web. Also *subtlety*.

Moderation must be observed, to prevent this fine light from burning, by its too great *subtilty* and dryness.
*Bacon*, Physical Fables, vi., Expl.

2. The practice of making fine-drawn distinctions; extreme niceness or refinement of discrimination; intricacy; complexity. Also *subtlety*.

Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much *subtilty* in nice divisions. *Locke.*

The *subtilty* of nature, in the moral as in the physical world, triumphs over the *subtilty* of syllogism.
*Macaulay*, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

*Subtilty* of motives, refinements of feeling, delicacies of susceptibility, were rarely appreciated [by the Romans].
*Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 286.

3. Same as *subtlety*, 4.

The Sarazines countrefeten it be *sotyltee* of Craft for to disceyven the Cristene Men, as I have seen fulle many a tyme. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 51.

Put thou thy mayster to no payne
By fraude nor fayned *subtiltie*.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

But had of his owne perswaded her by his great *subtiltie*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 25.

His *subtilty* hath chose this doubling line.
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 5.

Indeed, man is naturally more prone to *subtilty* than open valor, owing to his physical weakness in comparison with other animals. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 350.

He [Washington] had no *subtilty* of character, no cunning; he hated duplicity, lying, and liars.
*Theo. Parker*, Historic Americans, p. 130.

4. Same as *subtlety*, 5.

Loading him with trifling *subtilties*, which, at a proper age, he must be at some pains to forget.
*Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 6.

It is only an elevated mind that, having mastered the *subtilties* of the law, is willing to reform them.
*Sumner*, Orations, I. 162.

5. Skill; skilfulness.

For eld, that in my spirit dulleth me,
Hath of endyting al the *soteltee* [var. *subtilitee*]
Wel ny bereft out of my remembraunce.
*Chaucer*, Complaint of Venus, l. 77.

6†. A delicacy; a carefully contrived dainty.

A bake mete . . . with a *sotelte:* an anteloppe . . . on a sele that saith with scriptour, "beith all gladd & mery that sitteth at this messe."
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 376.

7†. An intricate or curious device, symbol, or emblem.

But Grekes have an other *subtiltee:*
Of see quyete up taketh thai maryne
Water purest, oon yere thai lete it fyne,
Wherof thai sayen so maade is the nature
Of bitternesse or salt that it is sure.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 197.

A *subtiltie*, a kyng settyng in a chayre with many lordes about hym, and certayne knyghtes with other people standyng at the bar.
*Leland*, Inthron. of Abp. Warham. (*Richardson.*)

**subtitle** (sub'tī"tl), *n.* 1. A secondary or subordinate title of a book, usually explanatory.

In this first volume of Mr. Van Campen's monograph (the Dutch in the Arctic Seas, Volume I.: A Dutch Arctic Expedition and Route; being a Survey of the North Polar Question, etc.) it is the *sub-title* rather than the title that indicates the chief importance of his work.
*N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 346.

2. The repetition of the leading words in the full title at the head of the first page of text.

Table and contents, xii, followed by *subtitle* to whist.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 143.

**subtle** (sut'l), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *suttle;* < ME. *sotil, sotyl, soutil, subtil, subtyl*, < OF. *sotil, soutil, subtil* = Sp. *sutil* = Pg. *subtil* = It. *sottile*, < L. *subtilis*, fine, thin, slender, delicate: see *subtile*, a more mod. form of the same word. The *b* in *subtle* and its older forms *subtil*, etc., was silent, as in *debt, doubt*, etc., being, as in those words, inserted in simulation of the orig. L. form. The form *subtil*, used in the authorized version of the Bible, has been retained in the revised version.] 1. Same as *subtile*, 1.

See, the day begins to break,
And the light shoots like a streak
Of *subtle* fire.
*Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

We'll rob the sea, and from the *subtle* air
Fetch her inhabitants to supply our fare.
*Dekker and Ford*, Sun's Darling, v. 1.

**2.** Same as *subtile*, 2.

Can I do him all the mischief imaginable, and that easily, safely, and successfully, and so applaud myself in my power, my wit, and my *subtle* contrivances?
*South*, Sermons, III. iii.

Besides functional truth, there is always a *subtle* and highly ornamental play of lines and surfaces in these fanciful creatures [grotesques in medieval sculpture].
*C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 266.

**3.** Sly; insinuating; artful; cunning; crafty; deceitful; treacherous: as, a *subtle* adversary; a *subtle* scheme. Also *subtile*.

Play thou the *subtle* spider; weave fine nets
To ensnare her very life.
*Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, i. 1.

The Cuthi, saith he, were the *subtlest* beggars of all men in the world. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 151.

The serpent, *subtlest* beast of all the field.
*Milton*, P. L., vii. 495.

**4.** Cunningly devised; artfully contrived or handled; ingenious; clever: as, a *subtle* stratagem. Also *subtile*.

There is nowhere a more *subtle* machinery than that of the British Cabinet. . . . These things may be pretty safely asserted: that it is not a thing made to order, but a growth; and that no subject of equal importance has been so little studied. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 161.

**5.** Characterized by acuteness and penetration of mind; sagacious; discerning; discriminating; shrewd; quick-witted: as, a *subtle* understanding; *subtle* penetration or insight. Also *subtile*.

She is too *subtle* for thee; and her smoothness,
Her very silence and her patience,
Speak to the people, and they pity her.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 3. 79.

Scott . . . evinces no very *subtle* perception of the spiritual mysteries of the universe.
*Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 321.

The brave impetuous heart yields everywhere
To the *subtle*, contriving head.
*M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna.

The name of the *Subtle* Doctor, we are told, was the thirty-sixth on the list, and the entry recording his death ran as follows:— D. P. Fr. Joannes Scotus, sacræ theologiæ professor, Doctor Subtilis nominatus, quondam lector Coloniæ, qui obiit Anno 1308. vi. Idus Novembris.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 452.

**6†.** Made carefully level; smooth; even.

Like to a bowl upon a *subtle* ground,
I have tumbled past the throw.
*Shak.*, Cor., v. 2. 20.

The *subtlest* bowling-ground in all Tartary.
*B. Jonson*, Chloridia.

**7.** Ingenious; skilful; clever; handy: as, a *subtle* operator. Also *subtile*.—**Syn. 3.** *Cunning, Artful, Sly*, etc. (see *cunning*[1]), designing, acute, keen, Jesuitical.—**5.** *Sagacious, Sage, Knowing*, etc. (see *astute*), deep, profound.

**subtleness** (sut'l-nes), *n.* [< *subtle* + *-ness*. Cf. *subtileness*.] The quality of being subtle, in any sense.

**subtlety** (sut'l-ti), *n.*; pl. *subtleties* (-tiz). [Cf. *subtilty*; < ME. *sotilte, sotylte, sotelte, sutilte*, < OF. *soutilete, soutillete*, later *subtilité* (> E. *subtility*), < L. *subtilita(t-)s*, fineness, slenderness, acuteness: see *subtility*, and cf. *subtle*, *subtile*.] **1.** Same as *subtilty*, 1.

Naught ties the soul, her *subtlety* is such.
*Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, x.

**2.** Acuteness of intellect; delicacy of discrimination or penetration; intellectual activity; subtility.

Although it may seem that the ability to deceive is a mark of *subtlety* or power, yet the will testifies without doubt of malice and weakness.
*Descartes*, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), iv.

United with much humour fine *subtlety* of apprehension. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 15.

**3.** Same as *subtilty*, 2.—**4.** Slyness; artifice; cunning; craft; stratagem; craftiness; artfulness; wiliness. Also *subtilty*.

For, in the wily snake
Whatever sleights, none would suspicious mark,
As from his wit and native *subtlety*
Proceeding. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 93.

**5.** That which is subtle or subtile. Also *subtilty*. (*a*) That which is fine-drawn or intricate.

My father delighted in *subtleties* of this kind, and listened with infinite attention.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 29.

(*b*) That which is intellectually acute or nicely discriminating.

The delicate and infinite *subtleties* of change and growth discernible in the spirit and the speech of the greatest among poets. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 7.

(*c*) That which is of false appearance; a deception; an illusion. [Rare.]

Unlearned in the world's false *subtleties*.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, cxxxviii.

**6†.** Same as *subtilty*, 6.

At the end of the dinner they have certain *subtleties*, custards, sweet and delicate things.
*Latimer*, Misc. Selections.

**subtle-witted** (sut'l-wit"ed), *a.* Sharp-witted; crafty.

Shall we think the *subtle-witted* French,
Conjurers and sorcerers, . . . have contrived his end?
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 25.

**subtly** (sut'li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *suttly*; < ME. *sotyly*; < *subtle* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *subtilely*.] In a subtle manner; with subtlety. (*a*) Ingeniously; cleverly; delicately; nicely.

I know how *suttly* greatest Clarks
Presume to argue in their learned Works.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

In the nice bee what sense so *subtly* true
From poisonous herbs extract the healing dew?
*Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 219.

Substance and expression *subtly* interblended. *J. Caird.*

(*b*) Slyly; artfully; cunningly.

Thou seest
How *subtly* to detain thee I devise.
*Milton*, P. L., viii. 207.

(*c*) Deceitfully; delusively.

Thou proud dream,
That play'st so *subtly* with a king's repose.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 275.

**subtonic** (sub'ton"ik), *n.* In *music*, the next tone below the upper tonic of a scale; the leading-tone or seventh, as E in the scale of F. Also called *subsemitone*.

**subtorrid** (sub-tor'id), *a.* Subtropical.

**subtract** (sub-trakt'), *v. t.* [Formerly, and still in illiterate use, erroneously *substract* (so earlier *substraction* for *subtraction*), after the F. forms, and by confusion with *abstract, extract*; < L. *subtractus*, pp. of *subtrahere* (> It. *sottrarre* = Sp. *substraer, sustraer* = Pg. *subtrahir* = F. *soustraire* = G. *subtrahiren* = Sw. *subtrahera* = Dan. *subtrahere*), draw away from under, take away by stealth, carry off, < *sub*, under, + *trahere*, draw, drag: see *tract*. Cf. *abstract, extract, protract, retract*, etc.] To withdraw or take away, as a part from a whole; deduct.

All material products consumed by any one, while he produces nothing, are so much *subtracted*, for the time, from the material products which society would otherwise have possessed. *J. S. Mill*, Polit. Econ., I. iii. § 4.

=**Syn.** *Subtract, Deduct.* See *deduct*.

**subtracter** (sub-trak'tėr), *n.* [< *subtract* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who subtracts.—2. A subtrahend.

**subtraction** (sub-trak'shon), *n.* [Formerly, and still in illiterate use, *substraction* (= D. *substraktie*), < OF. *substraction, soustraction*, F. *soustraction* = Sp. *sustraccion* = Pg. *subtracção* = It. *sottrazione* = G. *subtraction* = Sw. Dan. *subtraktion*, < L. *subtractio(n-)*, a drawing back, taking away, < *subtrahere*, pp. *subtractus*, draw away, take away: see *subtract*.] 1. The act or operation of subtracting, or taking a part from a whole.

The colour of a coloured object, as seen by transmitted light, is produced by *subtraction* of the light absorbed from the light incident upon the object.
*A. Daniell* Prin. of Physics, p. 450.

2. Specifically, in *arith.* and *alg.*, the taking of one number or quantity from another; the operation of finding the difference between two numbers.

*Subtraction* diminisheth a grosse sum by withdrawing of other from it, so that *subtraction* or rebation is nothing else but an arte to withdraw and abate one sum from another, that the remainer may appeare. *Recorde*, Ground of Artes.

3. In *law*, a withdrawing or neglecting, as when a person who owes any suit, duty, custom, or service to another withdraws it or neglects to perform it.—4. Detraction. [Rare.]

Of Shakspere he [Emerson] talked much, and always without a word of *subtraction*. *The Century*, XXXIX. 624.

**subtractive** (sub-trak'tiv), *a.* [= Pg. *subtractivo*; as *subtract* + *-ive*.] 1. Tending to subtract; having power to subtract.—2. In *math.*, having the minus sign (—).

**subtrahend** (sub'tra-hend), *n.* [< NL. *subtrahendum*, neut. of L. *subtrahendus*, that must be subtracted, fut. pass. part. of *subtrahere*: see *subtract*.] In *math.*, the number to be taken from another (which is called the *minuend*) in the operation of subtraction.

**subtranslucent** (sub-tråns-lū'sent), *a.* Imperfectly translucent.

**subtransparent** (sub-tråns-pār'ent), *a.* Imperfectly transparent.

**subtransverse** (sub-tråns-vėrs'), *a.* In *entom.*, somewhat broader than long: specifying coxæ which tend to depart from the globose to the transverse form.

**subtreasury** (sub-trez'ū-ri), *n.* A branch of the United States treasury, established for convenience of receipt of public moneys under th independent treasury system, and placed i charge of an assistant treasurer of the Unite States. There are nine subtreasuries, situated in Ne York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Ch cago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

**subtriangular** (sub-trī-ang'gū-lėr), *a.* Some what triangular; three-sided with uneven side or with the angles rounded off. *Darwin*, Ferti of Orchids by Insects, p. 104.

**subtriangulate** (sub-trī-ang'gū-lāt), *a.* In *er tom.*, subtriangular.

**subtribal** (sub'trī-bal), *a.* [< *subtribe* + *-al*. Of the classificatory grade of or characterizin a subtribe.

**subtribe** (sub'trīb), *n.* A division of a tribe specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a section or div sion of a tribe: a classificatory group of n fixed grade. See *tribe*.

**subtriedral** (sub-trī-ē'dral), *a.* Same as *subtr hedral*. *Owen*.

**subtrifid** (sub-trī'fid), *a.* Slightly trifid.

**subtrigonal** (sub-trig'ō-nal), *a.* Nearly or som what trigonal. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XXIX. 449.

**subtrigonate** (sub-trig'ō-nāt), *a.* Same as *sui trigonal*.

**subtrihedral** (sub-trī-hē'dral), *a.* Somewha prismatic; somewhat like a three-sided pyr mid: as, the *subtrihedral* crown of a tooth Also *subtriedral*.

**subtriple** (sub-trip'l), *a.* Containing a third one of three parts: as, 3 is *subtriple* of 9; ha ing the ratio 1 : 3.

**subtriplicate** (sub-trip'li-kāt), *a.* In the rati of the cube roots: thus, $\sqrt[3]{a}$ to $\sqrt[3]{b}$ is the *su triplicate* ratio of *a* to *b*.

**subtrist** (sub-trist'), *a.* [< L. *subtristis*, som what sad, < *sub*, under, + *tristis*, sad: see *trist* Somewhat sad or saddened. [Rare.]

But hey! you look *subtrist* and melancholic.
*Scott*, Abbot, xxi

**subtrochanteric** (sub-trō-kan-ter'ik), *a.* Si uated below the trochanter.

**subtropic** (sub-trop'ik), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Sam as *subtropical*.

**II.** *n.* A subtropical region.

There are but two counties [of Florida] in the *sub-tropi* — Dade and Monroe. Of these Dade has the most equab climate. *The Times* (Phila.), May 8, 188

**subtropical** (sub-trop'i-kal), *a.* Of a climate other physical character between tropical an temperate; approaching the tropical or torri zone in temperature: noting a region on th confines of either tropic, or its plants, animal and other natural productions: as, *subtropic* America; a *subtropical* fauna or flora.

**subtrude** (sub-tröd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *su truded*, ppr. *subtruding*. [< L. *sub*, under, *trudere*, thrust, press on, drive. Cf. *intrude, e trude, protrude*, etc.] To insert or place unde [Rare.]

**subtutor** (sub'tū"tor), *n.* An under-tutor.

**subtympanitic** (sub-tim-pa-nit'ik), *a.* A proaching tympanitic quality.

**subtype** (sub'tīp), *n.* In *biol.*, a more speci type included in a more general one.

**subtypical** (sub-tip'i-kal), *a.* Not quite typics or true to the type; somewhat aberrant: notin a condition or relation between typical an aberrant. Compare *attypical, etypical*.

**subucula** (sū-buk'ū-lä), *n.* [L. *subucula*, a man undergarment, a shirt, < *sub*, under, + **uer* used also in *exuere*, put off: see *exuviæ*.] Among the ancient Romans, a man's unde tunic.—2. In the Anglo-Saxon Church, an inn tunic worn under the alb. It seems to ha served the purpose of a cassock. *Rock*, Chur of our Fathers, i. 460.

**Subularia** (sū-bū-la'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæu 1737), named from the leaves; < L. *subula*, a awl.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of th order *Cruciferæ* and tribe *Camelineæ*. It is cha acterized by its growing immersed under water, and by its awl-shaped leaves, and its short ovate-globose turgid silicle, with about four seeds. The original species, *S. aquatica*, is a native of fresh-water lakes of Europe, Siberia, and North America, occurring within the United States in lakes of Maine and New Hampshire, and at Yellowstone lake and Mono Pass, California. A species in Abyssinia is also reported. See *awlwort*.

Subulate Leaves of Juniper (*Juniperus communis*).

**subulate** (sū'bū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *subulatus*, < L.

*subula*, an awl, < *suere*, sew: see *sew*[1].] Awl-shaped; subuliform; in *bot.*, *zoöl.*, etc., slender, more or less cylindrical, and tapering to a point. See *awl-shaped*, 2.

**subulated** (sū'bū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *subulate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *subulate*.

**subulicorn** (sū'bū-li-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *subulicornis*, < L. *subula*, an awl, + *cornu*, horn.] I. *a.* Having subulate antennæ, as an insect; of or pertaining to the *Subulicornia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Subulicornia*.

**Subulicornia** (sū'bū-li-kôr'ni-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, in the form *Subulicornes*), < L. *subula*, an awl, + *cornu*, horn.] In Latreille's classification of insects, a division of *Neuroptera* containing the *Odonata* of Fabricius, and the *Ephemeræ* or *Agnathi*, or the dragon-flies and May-flies.

**subuliform** (sū'bū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *subula*, an awl, + *forma*, form.] Subulate in form; awl-shaped.

**Subulipalpi**† (sū'bū-li-pal'pī), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *subula*, an awl, + *palpus*, in mod. sense of 'palp.'] In Latreille's system, a group of caraboid beetles, distinguished from the *Grandipalpi* by the subulate form of the outer palp. It corresponds to the *Bembidiidæ*.

**subumbonal** (sub-um'bō-nal), *a.* Situated under the umbones of a bivalve shell.

**subumbral** (sub-um'bral), *a.* In *Hydrozoa*, same as *subumbrellar*.

**subumbrella** (sub-um-brel'ą), *n.*; pl. *subumbrellæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + NL. *umbrella*.] The internal ventral or oral disk of a hydrozoan, as a jellyfish; the muscular layer beneath the umbrella or swimming-bell of a hydromedusan, continuous with the velum. If such an acaleph is likened to a woman's parasol, lined, then the lining is the subumbrella, the covering being the umbrella. Compare cut under *Discophora*.

**subumbrellar** (sub-um-brel'ąr), *a.* [< *subumbrella* + *-ar*[3].] Of, or having characters of, a subumbrella.

**subuncinate** (sub-un'si-nāt), *a.* Imperfectly uncinate or hooked.

**subundation**† (sub-un-dā'shon), *n.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *undare*, overflow: see *ound*, *inundation*.] A flood; a deluge. *Huloet*.

**subungual, subunguial** (sub-ung'gwal, -gwi-al), *a.* Situated under the nail, claw, or hoof.

**Subungulata** (sub-ung-gū-lā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *subungulatus*: see *subungulate*.] 1. The *Ungulata polydactyla*, or polydactyl hoofed quadrupeds, including the existing *Hyracoidea* and *Proboscidea*, with the fossil *Amblypoda*, having a primitive or archetypical carpus, with the os magnum of the distal row of carpal bones articulating mainly with the lunare, or with the cuneiform, but not with the scaphoid. See *Ungulata*.—2†. In Illiger's classification (1811), a family of rodents whose claws are somewhat hoof-like, as the paca, agouti, guinea-pig, and capibara. See *Caviidæ*.

**subungulate** (sub-ung'gū-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *subungulatus*, < L. *sub*, under, + LL. *ungulatus*, ungulate, < L. *ungula*, a hoof.] I. *a.* Hoofed, but with several digits, and thus not typically ungulate; having the characters of the *Subungulata*, 1. See *ungulate*, and compare *solidungulate*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Subungulata*, 1, as the elephant or the hyrax.

**suburb** (sub'ėrb), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *suburb*, *suburbe*, < OF. *suburbe*, usually in pl. *suburbes*, = Sp. Pg. *suburbio*, < L. *suburbium*, an outlying part of a city, a suburb, < *sub*, under, near, + *urbs*, city: see *urban*.] I. *n.* 1. An outlying part of a city or town; a part outside of the city boundaries but adjoining them: often used in the plural to signify loosely some part near a city: as, a garden situated in the *suburbs* of London. The form *suburbs* was formerly often used as a singular.

> "In the *suburbes* of a toun," quod he,
> "Lurking in hernes and in lanes blynde."
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 104.

From which Northward is the Market-place and St. Nicolas's Church, from whence for a good way shoots out a *Suburbs* to the North-east, . . . and each *Suburbs* has its particular Church.
*Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, III. 213. (*Davies*.)

A small part only spreads itself on to Bua, where it begins to climb the hills. . . . This outlying part, which contains two churches, may pass as a *suburb*, a Peraia.
*E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 179.

2. The confines; the outskirts.

> The *suburb* of their straw-built citadel.
> *Milton*, P. L., l. 778.

> This life of mortal breath
> Is but a *suburb* of the life elysian,
> Whose portal we call Death.
> *Longfellow*, Resignation.

II.† *a.* Suburban; suited to the suburbs, or to the less well regulated parts of a city.

Now, if I can but hold him up to his height, as it is happily begun, it will do well for a *suburb* humour; we may hap have a match with the city, and play him for forty pound. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 2.

A low humour, not tinctured with urbanity; fitted to the tastes of the inferior people who usually reside in the suburbs.
*Whalley*, Note at "humour" in the above passage.

Some great man sure that 's asham'd of his kindred; perhaps some *Suburbe* Justice, that sits o' the skirts o' the City, and lives by 't. *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, ii. 3.

**suburban** (sub-ėr'ban), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *suburbano*; < L. *suburbanus*, situated near the city (of Rome), < *sub*, under, + *urbs*, city. Cf. *suburb*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to, inhabiting, or being in the suburbs of a city.

> The old ballad of King Christian
> Shouted from *suburban* taverns.
> *Longfellow*, To an Old Danish Song-book.

II. *n.* One who dwells in the suburbs of a city.

**suburbanism** (sub-ėr'ban-izm), *n.* [< *suburban* + *-ism*.] The character or state of being suburban. *Mrs. Humphry Ward*, Robert Elsmere, II. xi.

**suburbed** (sub'ėrbd), *a.* [< *suburb* + *-ed*[2].] Having a suburb. [Rare.]

Bottreaux Castle, . . . *suburbed* with a poore market town. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 120.

**suburbial**† (sub-ėr'bi-al), *a.* [< L. *suburbium*, suburb (see *suburb*), + *-al*.] Same as *suburban*. *T. Warton*, Hen. IV., i. 2., note.

**suburbian**† (sub-ėr'bi-an), *a.* [< OF. *suburbien*, < ML. **suburbianus*, < L. *suburbium*, suburb: see *suburb*. Cf. *suburban*.] Same as *suburban*. *Dryden*, Mac Flecknoe, l. 83.

> Take me e're a shop *subvrbian*
> That selles such ware.
> *Tymes' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

**suburbican**† (sub-ėr'bi-kan), *a.* [For *suburbicarian*.] Same as *suburban*. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 27. (*Davies*.)

**suburbicarian** (sub-ėr-bi-kā'ri-an), *a.* [< LL. *suburbicarius*, situated near the city (of Rome), < L. *sub*, under, near, + *urbs*, city. Cf. *suburb*, *suburban*.] Being near the city: an epithet applied to the provinces of Italy which composed the ancient diocese of Rome. The name *suburbicarian churches* is by some restricted to those that are within a hundred miles of Rome, or, as at a later period, the districts in central and southern Italy and the Italian islands, since this circuit was under the authority of the prefect of the city. Certain Roman Catholic scholars, however, consider it to have included and still to include all the churches of the Western Church.

The Pope having stretched his authority beyond the bounds of his *suburbicarian* precincts.
*Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy.

**suburbicary** (sub-ėr'bi-kā-ri), *a.* [< LL. *suburbicarius*: see *suburbicarian*.] Same as *suburbicarian*.

**subursine** (sub-ėr'sin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Somewhat ursine; bear-like to some extent; representing the arctoid series of carnivores subtypically; procyoniform or racoon-like.

II. *n.* A subursine carnivore; one of several small animals of the arctoid or ursine series, as the racoon, the coati, and the panda.

**subvaginal** (sub-vaj'i-nal), *a.* Placed within or on the inner side of a vaginal or sheathing membrane.

**subvarietal** (sub-vą-rī'e-tal), *a.* Varying slightly; having the character of a subvariety.

**subvariety** (sub-vą-rī'e-ti), *n.*; pl. *subvarieties* (-tiz). A subordinate variety; the further and minor modification of a variety; a strain differing little from one more comprehensive, as among domestic animals or cultivated plants.

**subvene** (sub-vēn'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *subvened*, ppr. *subvening*. [< F. *subvenir* = Sp. *subvenir*, relieve, supply, < L. *subvenire*, come to aid, relieve, succor, < *sub*, under, + *venire*, come: see *come*. Cf. *convene*, etc.] To come under, as a support or stay; arrive or happen, especially so as to prevent or obviate something.

A future state must needs *subvene*, to prevent the whole edifice from falling into ruin.
*Warburton*, Bolingbroke's Philosophy, iv.

**subventaneous**† (sub-ven-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *ventus*, wind, + *-aneous*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or caused by wind; windy. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

**subvention** (sub-ven'shon), *n.* [< F. *subvention* = Sp. *subvencion*, < LL. *subventio(n-)*, a rendering of aid, assistance, < L. *subvenire*, relieve, subvene: see *subvene*.] 1. The act of coming under.

The *subvention* of a cloud which raised him from the ground. *Stackhouse*.

2. The act of coming to the relief of some one; something granted in aid; support; subsidy. For specific use, see under *subsidy*.

The largesses to the Roman people, and the *subventions* to the provinces in aid of sufferers from earthquakes.
*C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 131.

=Syn. 2. *Subsidy*, *Subvention*. See *subsidy*.

**subvention** (sub-ven'shon), *v. t.* [< *subvention*, *n.*] To give aid to; assist pecuniarily.

The Revue Européenne (1859) was at first *subventioned*, like the Revue Contemporaine. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 540.

**subventitious** (sub-ven-tish'us), *a.* [< *subvent-ion* + *-itious*.] Affording subvention or relief; aiding; supporting. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 33.

**subvermiform** (sub-vėr'mi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *vermis*, a worm, + *forma*, form.] Shaped somewhat like a worm.

**subverset**† (sub-vėrs'), *v. t.* [< L. *subversus*, pp. of *subvertere*, subvert: see *subvert*.] To subvert. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xii. 42.

**subversed** (sub'vėrst), *a.* Same as *suversed*.

**subversion** (sub-vėr'shon), *n.* [= F. *subversion* = Sp. *subversion*, *suversion* = Pg. *subversão* = It. *suvversione*, < L. *subversio(n-)*, an overthrow, ruin, destruction, < *subvertere*, overturn, subvert: see *subvert*.] 1. The act of subverting or overthrowing, or the state of being overthrown; entire overthrow; utter ruin; destruction.

*Subversion* of thy harmless life.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 208.

The *subversion* [by a storm] of woods and timber.
*Evelyn*.

Nothing can be so gratifying and satisfactory to a rightly disposed mind as the *subversion* of imposture by the force of ridicule. *Landor*, Lucian and Timotheus.

2. The cause of overthrow or destruction.

It may be truly affirm'd he [the Pope] was the *subversion* and fall of that Monarchy, which was the hoisting of him.
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

=Syn. 1. Overturning, downfall, demolition. See *subvert*.

**subversionary** (sub-vėr'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *subversion* + *-ary*.] Destructive; subversive.

**subversive** (sub-vėr'siv), *a.* [= F. *subversif* = Sp. *subversivo*, *suversivo* = Pg. *subversivo*; as *subverse* + *-ive*.] Tending to subvert; having a tendency to overthrow and ruin: with *of*.

Utterly *subversive of* liberty.
*A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, II. iii. 25.

From mere superstition may arise a systematized polytheism, which in every stage of growth or decay is *subversive of* all high religious aims.
*Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 28.

**subvert** (sub-vėrt'), *v. t.* [< F. *subvertir* = Sp. *subvertir* = Pg. *subverter* = It. *sovvertere*, *sovvertire*, < L. *subvertere*, overturn, upset, overthrow, < *sub*, under, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *evert*, *invert*, *pervert*, etc.] To overthrow; overturn; ruin utterly; destroy.

Wo worth these gilts! they *subvert* justice every where.
*Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Those bookes tend not so moch to corrupt honest liuing as they do to *subuert* true Religion.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 79.

Razeth your cities and *subverts* your towns.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 65.

The tempest of wind being south-west, which *subverted*, besides huge trees, many houses.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 17, 1662.

This would *subvert* the principles of all knowledge.
*Locke*.

In Rome the oligarchy was too powerful to be *subverted* by force. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

=Syn. *Overthrow*, *Invert*, etc. See *overturn*.

**subvertebral** (sub-vėr'tē-bral), *a.* Placed under a vertebra; lying under the vertebral or spinal column; subspinal or hypaxial.—**Subvertebral aorta**, the aorta; especially, one of the primitive aortæ, as distinguished from the definitive aorta. See *aorta*.—**Subvertebral chevron-bone** or **wedge-bone**. See *wedge-bone*, and cut under *chevron-bone*.

**subverted, subvertent** (sub-vėr'ted, -tent), *a.* In *her.*, same as *reversed*.

**subverter** (sub-vėr'tėr), *n.* [< *subvert* + *-er*[1].] One who subverts; an overthrower. *Waterland*, On Occasional Reflections, i., App.

**subvertible** (sub-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [< *subvert* + *-ible*.] Capable of being subverted.

**subvertical** (sub-vėr'ti-kal), *a.* Almost vertical or perpendicular.

**subverticillate** (sub-vėr'ti-sil-āt), *a.* Imperfectly verticillate; forming or disposed in an incomplete or irregular whorl or verticil.

**subvesicular** (sub-vē-sik'ū-lăr), *a.* Somewhat vesicular; imperfectly vesicular.

**subvirate** (sub'vi-rāt), *n.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *viratus*, manly, < *vir*, man: see *virile*.] One having an imperfectly developed manhood. [Rare.]

Even these poor New England Brahmins of ours, *subvirates* of an organizable base as they often are, count as full men if their courage is big enough for the uniform which hangs so loosely about their slender figures.
*O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 9.

**subvirile** (sub-vir'il), *a.* Deficient in virility. *Roger North*, Examen, III. vii. § 62.

**subvitreous** (sub-vit'rē-us), *a.* More or less imperfectly vitreous; vitreous in part.

**sub voce** (sub vō'sē). [L.: *sub*, under; *voce*, abl. of *vox*, voice, a word: see *voice*.] Under a word specified: a common dictionary reference. Abbreviated *s. v.*

**subway** (sub'wā), *n.* An underground way; an underground passage for traffic, or to contain gas- and water-mains, telegraph-wires, etc.

**subworker** (sub'wėr'kėr), *n.* A subordinate worker or helper. *South.*

**subzonal** (sub-zō'năl), *a.* 1. Somewhat zonal or zonary, as the placenta of some mammals.—2. Lying below a zone, belt, or girdle: noting a membrane between the zona radiata and the umbilical vesicle of a mammalian embryo.

**subzone** (sub'zōn), *n.* A subdivision of a zone. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 403.

**suc-.** See *sub-*.

**succade** (su-kād'), *n.* [Also *sucket* (as if < *suck*[1] + *-et*); appar. < L. *succus*, *sucus*, juice, liquor, + *-ade*[1].] A sweetmeat; green fruits and citron, candied and preserved in syrup. *Defoe.*—**Succade gourd.** See *squash*[2].

**succatusht**, *n.* Same as *succotash*. *J. F. Cooper.*

**succedaneous** (suk-sē-dā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *succedaneus*, *succidaneus*, that follows after or fills the place of something, < *succedere*, follow after, succeed: see *succeed*.] Pertaining to or acting as a succedaneum; supplying the place of something else; being or employed as a substitute.—**Succedaneous end**, an end sought in default of the principal end.

**succedaneum** (suk-sē-dā'nē-um), *n.*; pl. *succedanea* (-ă). [NL., neut. of *succedaneus*: see *succedaneous*.] One who or that which supplies the place of another; that which is used for something else; a substitute.

I would have a gentleman know how to make these medicines himself, and afterwards prepare them with his own hands, it being the manner of apothecaries so frequently to put in the *succedanea* that no man is sure to find with them medicines made with the true drugs which ought to enter into the composition when it is exotic or rare. *Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 44.

Prudence . . . is a happy *succedaneum* to genius.
*Goldsmith*, Voltaire.

**Caput succedaneum.** See *caput*.

**succedent**† (suk-sē'dent), *n.* [< ME. *succedent*, < L. *succeden(t-)s*, ppr. of *succedere*, follow after: see *succeed*.] 1. A follower; a succeeder.

So maketh to crafte nature a *succedent*.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

2. That which follows or results.

Such is the mutability of the inconstant Vulgar, desirous of new things but never contented, despising the time being, extolling that of their forefathers, and ready to act any mischief to try by alteration the *succedent*.
*E. Fannant* (?), Hist. of Edw. II., p. 143.

3. In *astrol.*, a house about to succeed or follow the angular houses. The succedent houses are the second, fifth, eighth, and eleventh. *Skeat.*

The lord of the assendont, sey they, . . . is fortunate whan he . . . is in a *succedent*, whereas he is in his dignite and conforted with frendly aspectys of planetes and wel receyved. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 4.

**succeed** (suk-sēd'), *v.* [< OF. *succeder*, F. *succéder* = Sp. *suceder* = Pg. *succeder* = It. *succidere*, *soccidere*, succeed, < L. *succedere*, go below, go under, go from under, mount, also go near, come near, approach, follow after, follow, succeed, go well, prosper, < *sub*, under, + *cedere*, go: see *cede*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To follow; come after; be subsequent or consequent to.

The curse of heaven and men *succeed* their evils!
*Shak.*, Pericles, i. 4. 104.

Those destructive effects . . . *succeeded* the curse.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 4.

Hypocrisy in one age is generally *succeeded* by atheism in another. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 119.

2. To take the place of; be heir or successor to.

Not Amurath an Amurath *succeeds*,
But Harry Harry. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 48.

3. To fall heir to; inherit. [Rare.]

Else let my brother die,
If not a feodary, but only he
Owe and *succeed* thy weakness.
*Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4. 128.

4†. To prosper; give success to.

God was pleased so far to *succeed* their . . . endeavours that a stop was put to the fury of the fire.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To follow; be subsequent; come after; come next; come in the place of another or of that which has preceded.

Enjoy, till I return,
Short pleasures; for long woes are to *succeed*.
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 535.

The pure law
Of mild equality and peace *succeeds*
To faiths which long have held the world in awe.
*Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, iv. 15.

The *succeeding* Legend has long been an established favourite with all of us. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 70.

2. To become heir; take the place of one who has died; specifically, to ascend a throne after the removal or death of the occupant.

No woman shall *succeed* in Salique land.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 39.

Rodolph *succeeded* in the See of Canterbury, but not till five Years after the Death of Anselm.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 41.

3. To come down by order of succession; descend; devolve.

A ring the county wears
That downward hath *succeeded* in his house,
From son to son, some four or five descents.
*Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 7. 23.

4. To arrive at a happy issue; be successful in any endeavor; meet with success; obtain the object desired; accomplish what is attempted or intended.

'Tis almost impossible for poets to *succeed* without ambition. *Dryden.*

The surest way not to fail is to determine to *succeed*.
*Sheridan.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

5. To terminate according to desire; turn out successfully; have the desired result: as, his plan *succeeded* admirably.—6†. To descend.

Or will you to the cooler cave *succeed*?
*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, v.

7†. To approach by following. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iv. 8.—**Syn. 1.** *Follow, Succeed, Ensue.* See *follow*.—4 and 5. To prosper, flourish, thrive.

**succeedant** (suk-sē'dant), *a.* [< F. *succédant*, < L. *succeden(t-)s*, following: see *succedent*.] In *her.*, following; especially, following one another: noting several bearings of the same sort, especially beasts or birds.

**succeeder** (suk-sē'dėr), *n.* [< *succeed* + *-er*[1].] One who succeeds; one who follows or comes in the place of another; a successor. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 5. 30.

**succeeding** (suk-sē'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *succeed*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who succeeds.—2†. Consequence; result.

*Laf.* Is it not a language I speak?
*Par.* A most harsh one, and not to be understood without bloody *succeeding*. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3. 199.

**succent** (suk-sent'), *v. t.* [< L. *succentus*, pp. of *succinere*, *succanere*, sing to, accompany, agree, < *sub*, under, + *canere*, sing: see *chant*.] To sing the close or second part of. See the quotation. [Rare.]

One voice sang the first part of a verse (as we say, incepted it), and the rest of the congregation all together *succented* it—that is, sang the close of it.
*Dict. of Christ. Antiq.*, p. 1744.

**succentor** (suk-sen'tor), *n.* [< LL. *succentor*, an accompanier in singing, a promoter, < L. *succinere*, *succanere*, sing to, accompany, agree: see *succent*.] 1. In *music*: (*a*) One who sings a lower or bass part. (*b*) A precentor's deputy; a subchanter charged with the performance of the precentor's duties in his absence or under his direction. Also *subcantor*, *subchanter*.—2†. An inciter.

The prompter and *succentor* of these cruell enterludes.
*Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

**succenturiate**†, *v. t.* [< L. *succenturiatus*, pp. of *succenturiare*, receive into a century, substitute, < *sub*, under, + *centuria*, a century: see *century*.] To fill up the number of (a band of soldiers). *Bailey*, 1731.

**succenturiate** (suk-sen-tū'ri-āt), *a.* [< L. *succenturiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Secondary or subsidiary to; substituted for, or as it were taking the place of: applied in anatomy to the adrenals or suprarenal capsules, formerly called *renes succenturiati*.

**success** (suk-ses'), *n.* [= OF. *succes*, *succez*, F. *succès* = Sp. *suceso* = Pg. *successo* = It. *successo*, < L. *successus*, an advance, a succession, a happy issue, success, < *succedere*, pp. *successus*, follow, go well, succeed: see *succeed*.] 1†. Succession; order of sequence. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 394.

Then all the sonnes of these five brethren raynd
By dew *successe*. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 45.

2. The termination of any affair, whether happy or (now rarely) unhappy; issue; result; consequence.

Go bid the priests do present sacrifice,
And bring me their opinions of *success*.
*Shak.*, J. C., ii. 2. 5.

In Italy the Spaniard hath also had ill *successes* at Piombino and Porto-longone. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 43.

3. A favorable or prosperous termination of anything attempted; a termination which answers the purpose intended; prosperous issue; often, specifically, the gaining of money, position, or other advantage.

Or teach with more *success* her son
The vices of the time to shun.
*Waller*, Epitaph on Sir George Speke.

The good humour of a man elated by *success* often displays itself towards enemies. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

They follow *success*, and not skill. Therefore, as soon as the *success* stops and the admirable man blunders, they quit him; . . . and they transfer the repute of judgment to the next prosperous person who has not yet blundered.
*Emerson*, Fortune of the Republic.

*Success* in its vulgar sense, the gaining of money and position. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xi.

4. A successful undertaking or attempt; what is done with a favorable result: as, political or military *successes*.

Could any Soul have imagined that this Isle [Great Britain] would have produc'd such Monsters as to rejoice at the Turks good *Successes* against Christians?
*Howell*, Letters, ii. 62

5. One who or that which succeeds, especially in a way that is public or notorious: as, the speech was a *success;* he is a social *success*. [Colloq.]

**successantly**†, *adv.* In succession. *Shak.*, Tit And., iv. 4. 113.

**successary**†, *n.* [< *success* + *-ary*.] Succession [Rare.]

The glory
Of my peculiar honours, not deriv'd
From *successary*, but purchas'd with my bloud.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, i. 2

**successful** (suk-ses'fûl), *a.* [< *success* + *-ful*.] Having or resulting in success; obtaining or terminating in the accomplishment of what is wished or intended; often, specifically, having succeeded in obtaining riches, high position, or other objects of ambition; prosperous; fortunate.

And welcome, nephews, from *successful* wars.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 1. 172

But, besides the tempting profits of an author's night which . . . could hardly average less than from three to four hundred pounds, there was nothing to make the town half so fond of a man . . . as a *successful* play.
*J. Forster*, Life and Adventures of Oliver Goldsmith, p. 377

=**Syn.** *Prosperous*, etc. (see *fortunate*); effectual.

**successfully** (suk-ses'fûl-i), *adv.* In a successful manner; with a favorable termination of what is attempted; prosperously; favorably.

**successfulness** (suk-ses'fûl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being successful; prosperous conclusion; favorable event; success.

**succession** (suk-sesh'ọn), *n.* [< F. *succession* = Sp. *sucesion* = Pg. *successão* = It. *successione*, < L. *successio(n-)*, a following after, a coming into another's place, succession, success, < *succedere*, pp. *successus*, follow after, succeed: see *succeed*.] 1. A following of things in order of consecution; also, a series of things following one another, either in time or in place.

Another idea . . . is . . . constantly offered us by what passes in our own minds; and that is the idea of *succession*. For if we look immediately into ourselves, and reflect on what is observable there, we shall find our ideas always . . . passing in train, one going and another coming without intermission.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, II. vii. 9

The *succession* of his ideas was now rapid.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 5

The leaves of "evergreens" . . . are not cast off until the appearance of a new *succession*.
*W. B. Carpenter*, in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 418

The *succession* of certain strong emotions passed through yesterday is easier to recall than the emotions themselves.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 105

2. The act or right of succeeding to the place, proper dignity, functions, or rights of another; the act or right of succeeding or coming to an inheritance; the act or right of entering upon an office, rank, etc., held by another: as, he holds the property by the title of *succession;* also, the line of persons so succeeding.

Slander lives upon *succession*,
For ever housed where it gets possession.
*Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 1. 105

Especially—(*a*) The act of succeeding under established custom or law to the dignity and rights of a sovereign; also, a line of sovereigns thus following one another.

King Richard being dead, the Right of *Succession* remained in Arthur, Son of Geoffery Plantagenet.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 6

These 2 Kings they have at present are not any way related in their Descent or Families, nor could I learn how long their Government has continued in the present form; but it appears to have been for some *successions*.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 67.

This hereditary right should be kept so sacred as never to break the *succession*.
*Swift*, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

Although their [the Beauforts'] legitimation by pope and parliament was complete, they were excluded from the *succession* by Henry IV. so far as he had power to do it.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 347.

(*b*) *Eccles.*, the act of succeeding to clerical office or receiving transmitted authority through ordination; a series of persons so succeeding. See *apostolic succession*, under *apostolic*.

We can justify that [mission] of our fathers by an uninterrupted *succession* from Christ himself: a *succession* which hath already continued longer than the Aaronical priesthood, and will, we doubt not, still continue till the church militant and time itself shall be no more.
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xviii.

**3.** An order or series of descendants; lineage; successors collectively; heirs.

Cassibolan, . . . for him
And his *succession*, granted Rome a tribute,
Yearly three thousand pounds.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 1. 8.

**4.** In *biol.*, descent with modification in unbroken evolutionary series; the sequence of organic forms thus developed; the fact or the result of evolution or development along any line of descent or during any period of time.—**5†.** A person succeeding to rank, office, or the like. *Milton.*—**6.** In *music*, same as *progression* (of parts) or as *sequence*, 5.—**7.** In *psychol.*, suggestion; association. *Sir W. Hamilton.*—**Apostolic succession.** See *apostolic*.—**Arms of succession,** in *her.* See *arm*², 7 (*d*).—**Conjunct succession.** Same as *conjunct motion* (which see, under *conjunct*).—**Law of succession,** the law regulating inheritance. (See *descent* and *distribution*.) In civil law succession is either *singular* or *universal*. It is the former when it passes one or more separate rights, the latter when all the rights as an aggregate are considered to pass.—**Lucrative succession.** See *lucrative*.—**Right of succession,** the right to succeed; the right to take by succession.—**Succession Act, Succession to the Crown Act.** See *Limitation of the Crown Act*, under *limitation*.—**Succession bath,** a bath in which cold and hot water are alternately applied.—**Succession Duty Act,** an English statute of 1853 (16 and 17 Vict., c. 51) which imposed a tax upon property transmitted by will or operation of law. A class of somewhat similar statutes is known as *collateral-inheritance tax laws*.—**Succession of crops,** in *agri.*, the rotation of crops. See *rotation*.—**Succession tax,** in *law*, a tax on property passing by succession; a tax on the devolution of property by inheritance or will. A collateral-inheritance tax is a succession tax on the devolution of property on others than direct descendants or progenitors. A legacy tax is a succession tax on devolution in some or all cases by will.—**Teeth of succession.** See *tooth*.—**Title by succession.** (*a*) Title acquired by inheritance, etc. (*b*) More specifically, the continuity of title in a corporation notwithstanding successive changes of membership.—**Wars of succession,** wars undertaken for the purpose of settling a disputed succession to a throne. The most notable are those of the Spanish Succession (1701–13), of the Austrian Succession (1741–8), and of the Bavarian Succession (1778–9)

**successional** (suk-sesh'ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *succession* + *-al*.] Relating to succession; implying succession; existing in succession; consecutive: as, "*successional* tooth," *Owen*, Anat. of Vertebrates, § 70.

**successionally** (suk-sesh'ọn-ạl-i), *adv.* In a successional manner; by way of succession.

**successionist** (suk-sesh'ọn-ist), *n.* [< *succession* + *-ist*.] One who insists on the validity and necessity of a given succession of persons or events; especially, one who adheres to the doctrine of apostolic succession.

**successive** (suk-ses'iv), *a.* [= F. *successif* = Sp. *sucesivo* = Pg. It. *successivo*, < ML. *successivus*, successive, < L. *succedere*, pp. *successus*, succeed: see *succeed*, *success*.] **1.** Following in order or uninterrupted course, either in time or in place, as a series of persons or things; consecutive.

Send the *successive* ills through ages down. *Prior.*

**2†.** Inherited by succession; having or giving the right of succeeding to an inheritance; hereditary.

And countrymen, my loving followers,
Plead my *successive* title with your swords.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 1. 4.

This function is *successiue*, and by tradition they teach their eldest sonnes the mysterie of this iniquitie.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 752.

**Successive indorsements.** See *indorsement*, 3 (*a*).

**successively** (suk-ses'iv-li), *adv.* **1.** In succession; in a series or uninterrupted order, one following another.

These wet and dry Seasons do as *successively* follow each other as Winter and Summer do with us.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 2.

**2.** By order of succession and inheritance.

But as *successively* from blood to blood,
Your right of birth, your empery, your own.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7. 135.

**3†.** Successfully; fully; completely; entirely. *Fairfax.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**successiveness** (suk-ses'iv-nes), *n.* The state of being successive. *Bailey.*

**successless** (suk-ses'les), *a.* [< *success* + *-less*.] Without success.

*Successless* wars, and poverty behind.
*Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., ii. 587.

**successlessly** (suk-ses'les-li), *adv.* In a successless manner; without success. *Imp. Dict.*

**successlessness** (suk-ses'les-nes), *n.* The state of being successless; want of success. *Imp. Dict.*

**successor** (suk-ses'ọr), *n.* [< F. *successeur* = Sp. *sucesor* = Pg. *successor* = It. *successore*, < L. *successor*, a follower, one who succeeds, < *succedere*, follow after, succeed: see *succeed*.] One who or that which succeeds or follows; one who takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part or character: correlative to *predecessor*.

I here declare you rightful *successor*,
And heir immediate to my crown.
*Dryden*, Secret Love, v. 1.

The splendid literature of the classic period in Greece and Rome had no *successors*, but only the feeblest of imitators. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 329.

**Singular successor.** See *singular*.

**successorship** (suk-ses'ọr-ship), *n.* [< *successor* + *-ship*.] The state or office of a successor; the position of being in the line of succession.

**successory** (suk-ses'ọ-ri), *a.* [< LL. *successorius*, of or belonging to succession, < *successor*, one who succeeds: see *successor*.] Of or pertaining to succession.

**succi,** *n.* Plural of *succus*.

**succiduous** (suk-sid'ụ-us), *a.* [< L. *succiduus*, sinking down, failing, < *succidere*, sink down, < *sub*, under, + *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*. Cf. *deciduous*.] Ready to fall; falling. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**succiferous** (suk-sif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *succus*, *sucus*, juice, + *-i-* + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹: see *-ferous*.] Producing or conveying sap. *Imp. Dict.*

**succin** (suk'sin), *n.* [< L. *succinum*, *sucinum*, amber (usually called *electrum*).] Amber.

**succinate** (suk'si-nāt), *n.* [< *succin(ic)* + *-ate*¹.] A salt of succinic acid.

**succinated** (suk'si-nā-ted), *a.* [< *succin(ic)* + *-ate*¹ + *-ed*².] Combined with or containing succinic acid.

**succinct** (suk-singkt'), *a.* [= F. *succinct* = Sp. *sucinto* = Pg. It. *succinto*, < L. *succinctus*, pp. of *succingere*, gird below or from below, tuck up, < *sub*, under, + *cingere*, gird: see *cincture*.] **1.** Drawn up, or held up, by or as by a girdle or band; passed through the girdle, as a loose garment the folds of which are so retained; hence, unimpeded. [Rare.]

His habit fit for speed *succinct*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 643.

Over her broad brow in many a round, . . .
*Succinct*, as toil prescribes, the hair was wound
In lustrous coils, a natural diadem.
*Lowell*, Ode for Fourth of July, 1876, i. 1.

**2.** Compressed into a small compass, especially into few words; characterized by verbal brevity; short; brief; concise; terse: as, a *succinct* account of the proceedings of the council.

Hee [man] is stiled a little and *succinct* world within himselfe. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 83.

A strict and *succinct* style is that where you can take away nothing without losse, and that losse to be manifest.
*B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

A tale should be judicious, clear, *succinct*,
The language plain, and incidents well link'd.
*Cowper*, Conversation, l. 235.

**3.** In *entom.*, girdled, as a lepidopterous pupa; having the character of those chrysalids which are supported by a silken thread around the middle. See cut *b* under *Papilionidæ*.—**Syn. 2.** *Condensed*, *Laconic*, etc. See *concise*.

**succinctly** (suk-singkt'li), *adv.* In a succinct manner; briefly; concisely; tersely: as, the facts were *succinctly* stated.

**succinctness** (suk-singkt'nes), *n.* The state or character of being succinct; brevity; conciseness; terseness: as, the *succinctness* of a narration.

**succinctorium** (suk-singk-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *succinctoria* (-ạ). [LL., < L. *succinctus*, pp. of *succingere*, gird: see *succinct*.] A vestment worn on solemn occasions by the Pope, similar in shape to a maniple, and hanging on his left side from a cincture or girdle (also called *succinctorium* or *subcingulum*) answering to the lower of the two girdles formerly worn by bishops with a similar pendent ornament, sometimes on both sides. It has been variously explained as originally a towel or cloth, and connected by some with the gremial or the Greek epigonation, or as a purse, at first a pair of purses. It has embroidered upon it an Agnus Dei bearing a banner. Also *subcinctorium*.

**succinctory** (suk-singk'tọ-ri), *n.*; pl. *succinctories* (-riz). [< LL. *succinctorium*: see *succinctorium*.] Same as *succinctorium*.

**Succinea** (suk-sin'ẹ̄-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Drapiez), < L. *succineus*, *sucineus*, of amber, < *succinum*, *sucinum*, amber: see *succin*.] The typical genus of *Succineidæ*; the amber-snails. Also *Succinæa*, *Succinia*.

**Succineidæ** (suk-si-nē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Succinea* + *-idæ*.] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Succinea*. The shell is more or less developed, spiral, thin, and transparent; the mantle is more or less included; the jaw is surmounted by an accessory quadrangular plate; and the teeth are differentiated into three kinds.

**succinic** (suk-sin'ik), *a.* [< *succin* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to amber; obtained from amber.—**Succinic acid,** $C_4H_6O_4$, a dibasic acid crystallizing in white monoclinic tables having a faint acid taste and quite soluble in water. It is obtained by the dry distillation of amber, by the fermentation of calcium malate, and in small amount is a product of a variety of fermentations. It was formerly employed in medicine, under the name of *salt of amber*. Also called *acid of amber*.

**succinite** (suk'si-nīt), *n.* [< *succin* + *-ite*².] **1.** An amber-colored variety of lime-garnet.—**2.** A name given to amber.

**succinous** (suk'si-nus), *a.* [< L. *succinus*, *sucinus*, of amber: see *succin*.] Pertaining to or resembling amber.

**succirubra-bark** (suk-si-rō'brụ-bärk), *n.* [< NL. *succirubra*, specific name, fem. of **succirubber*, < L. *succus*, *sucus*, juice, + *ruber*, red: see *red*.] The bark of *Cinchona succirubra*; red cinchona.

**succise** (suk-sīs'), *a.* In *bot.*, appearing as if cut or broken off at the lower end. *A. Gray.*

**succision†** (suk-sizh'ọn), *n.* [< LL. *succisio(n-)*, a cutting off or away, < L. *succidere*, pp. *succisus*, cut off, cut from below, < *sub*, under, + *cædere*, cut.] The act of cutting off or down.

In the *succision* of trees. *Bacon.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**succivorous** (suk-siv'ọ-rus), *a.* [< L. *succus*, *sucus*, juice, + *vorare*, devour.] Feeding upon the juices of plants, as an insect.

**succlamation†** (suk-lā-mā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *succlamatio(n-)*, a crying out, < *succlamare*, cry out, exclaim after or in reply, < *sub*, under, after, + *clamare*, cry out: see *claim*.] A shouting after; a calling after, as to deter.

Why may we not also, by some such *succlamations* as these, call off young men to the better side?
*Plutarch's Morals* (trans.), iii. 412.

**succor, succour** (suk'ọr), *v. t.* [< ME. *socouren*, *sokouren*, *soucouren*, *socoren*, *sucuren*, < OF. *sucurre*, *soscorre*, *soscorrer*, *soscorrir*, later *secourir*, F. *secourir* = Pr. *socorre*, *secorre*, *secorrer* = Sp. *socorrer* = Pg. *soccorrer* = It. *soccorrere*, < L. *succurrere*, *subcurrere*, run under, run to the aid of, aid, help, succor, < *sub*, under, + *currere*, run: see *current*.] To help or relieve when in difficulty, want, or distress; assist and deliver from suffering.

And anon the Cristene men kneleden to the grounde, and made hire preyeres to God, to *sokoure* hem.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 260.

He is able to *succour* them that are tempted. Heb. ii. 18.

Bethink thee, mayest thou not be born
To raise the crushed and *succor* the forlorn?
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 106.

**succor, succour** (suk'ọr), *n.* [< ME. *socour*, *socours*, *socurs*, *sucurs*, < OF. *sucurs*, *secours*, *soucors*, F. *secours* = Pr. *socors*, *sucors* = Sp. *socorro* = Pg. *soccorro* = It. *soccorso*, < ML. *succursus*, help, succor, < L. *succurrere*, help, succor: see *succor*, *v.*] **1.** Aid; help; assistance.

Thus, alas! withouten his *socours*,
Twenty tyme yswowned hath she thanne.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1341.

My noble father, . . .
Flying for *succour* to his servant.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 109.

She . . . knew them all, had studied their wants, had again and again felt in what way they might best be succored, could the means of *succor* only be found.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xiv.

**2.** The person or thing that brings relief; especially, troops serving as an aid or assistance.

Than com the *socours* on bothe sides, and ther be-gan the bataile a-bowte Gawein fell and longe lastinge.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 198.

The levied *succours* that should lend him aid.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 23.

Take up the bodies; mourn in heart, my friends;
You have lost two noble *succours*; follow me.
*Fletcher*, Double Marriage, v. 2.

**succorable, succourable** (suk'ọr-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *secourable;* as *succor* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being succored or relieved; admitting of succor.—2†. Affording succor or relief; helpful; helping.

The goodness of God, which is very *succourable*, serveth for feet and wings to his servants that are wrongfully traduced. *Cleaver*, The Book of Proverbs, p. 434. (*Latham.*)

**succorer, succourer** (suk'ọr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *socorour;* < *succor* + *-er*[1].] One who succors, or affords assistance or relief; a helper; a deliverer.

*Socorourris* of the said fraternite.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 335.

She hath been a *succourer* of many, and of myself also.
Rom. xvi. 2.

**succoress†** (suk'ọr-es), *n.* [< *succor* + *-ess*.] A female helper.

Of trauayl of Troians, O Queene, thee *succerres* only.
*Stanihurst*, Æneid, i.

**succorless, succourless** (suk'ọr-les), *a.* [< *succor* + *-less*.] Destitute of succor, help, or relief. *Drayton*, Queen Isabella to Rich. II.

**succory** (suk'ọ-ri), *n.* [A corruption of *cichory*, now *chicory:* see *chicory*.] The chicory, *Cichorium Intybus*. See *chicory*.—**Blue succory**, the blue cupidone. See *Catananche*.—**Gum succory**, an Old World composite plant, *Chondrilla juncea*, with straggling branches and small yellow heads, the leaves small except the radical. A narcotic gum is said to be obtained from it on the island of Lemnos. The plant is abundantly naturalized in Maryland and Virginia.—**Lamb's-succory**, a low stemless composite herb, *Arnoseris pusilla*, found in central and northern Europe. The scapes bear single small yellow heads.—**Poisonous succory**, *Hyoseris* (*Aposeris*) *fœtida*: **Swine's-succory**, the hog-succory or the lamb's-succory. Also called *dwarf nipplewort*.—**Wild succory**, the common or wild chicory. (See also *hog-succory*.)

**succose** (suk'ōs), *a.* [< L. *succus*, *sucus*, juice, + *-ose*.] Full of juice.

**succotash** (suk'ọ-tash), *n.* [Also *succatash*, *suckatash*, *succatish;* < Amer. Ind. (Narragansett *msickquatash*).] A dish consisting of Indian corn (maize) and beans, variously prepared. The early settlers in New England and Virginia found it a favorite dish among the Indians. In winter it was and still is in some parts of New England prepared from hulled corn and dried beans, but it usually consists of green corn and beans, with or without a piece of salt pork or other meat.

According to him [Roger Williams, Key, pp. 208, 221], the Indian *msickquatash* was boiled corn whole.
*Trans. Amer. Antiq. Soc.*, IV. 188, note.

The wise Huron is welcome; . . . he is come to eat his *succatash* with his brothers of the lakes.
*J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxxviii.

By and by, the old woman poured the contents of the pot into a wooden trough, and disclosed a smoking mess of the Indian dish denominated *succotash* — to wit, a soup of corn and beans, with a generous allowance of salt pork.
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 157.

**succour, succourable,** etc. See *succor*, etc.

**succub** (suk'ub), *n.* [< F. *succube*, < L. *succuba:* see *succuba*.] Same as *succuba*.

**succuba** (suk'ū-bä), *n.*; pl. *succubæ* (-bē). [< L. *succuba, subcuba*, m. and f., one who has sexual connection with another, a strumpet, < *succumbere* (cf. *succubare*), lie under: see *succumb*.] A female demon fabled to have sexual connection with men in their sleep.

We'll call him Cacodemon, with his black gib there, his *succuba*, his devil's seed, his spawn of Phlegethon, that, o' my conscience, was bred o' the spume of Cocytus.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, v. 2.

**succubate** (suk'ū-bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *succubated*, ppr. *succubating*. [< L. *succubatus*, pp. of *succubare*, lie under: see *succuba*.] To have carnal knowledge of (a man), as a succuba.

**succubine** (suk'ū-bin), *a.* [< *succuba* + *-ine*[1].] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a succuba.

Oh happy the slip from his *Succubine* grip
That saved the Lord Abbot.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 254.

**succubous** (suk'ū-bus), *a.* [< L. *succumbere*, lie under (see *succuba*), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the anterior margin of one leaf passing beneath the posterior margin of that succeeding it: opposed to *incubous:* noting the foliage of certain of the *Jungermanniaceæ*.

**succubus** (suk'ū-bus), *n.*; pl. *succubi* (-bī). [< ML. *succubus*, a masc. form of L. *succuba*, regarded as fem. only: see *succuba*. Cf. *incubus*.] A demon fabled to have sexual intercourse with human beings in their sleep.

So Men (they say), by Hell's Delusions led,
Have ta'en a *Succubus* to their Bed.
*Cowley*, The Mistress, Not Fair.

The witches' circle intact, charms undisturbed
That raised the spirit and *succubus*.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 236.

**succula** (suk'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *succulæ* (-lē). [Prop. *sucula;* L. *sucula*, a winch, windlass, capstan.] A bare axis or cylinder with staves on it to move it round, but no drum.

**succulence** (suk'ū-lens), *n.* [< *succulen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] The character of being succulent; juiciness: as, the *succulence* of a peach.

**succulency** (suk'ū-len-si), *n.* [As *succulence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *succulence*.

**succulent** (suk'ū-lent), *a.* [= F. *succulent* = Sp. *suculento* = Pg. *succulento* = It. *succulento*, L. *succulentus, suculentus*, full of juice, sappy, < *succus*, prop. *sucus*, juice, < *sugere*, suck: see *suck*[1]. Cf. *suck*[2].] 1. Full of juice; specifically, in *bot.*, juicy; thick and fleshy: noting plants that have the stems or leaves thick or fleshy and juicy, as in the houseleek and live-for-ever, the orders *Cactaceæ*, *Crassulaceæ*, etc.

As the leaves are not *succulent*, little more juice is pressed out of them than they have imbibed.
*Cook*, First Voyage, i. 18.

Hence—2. Figuratively, affording mental sustenance; not dry.

It occurred to her that when she had known about them [glimpses of Lingon heraldry] a good while they would cease to be *succulent* themes of converse or meditation, and Mrs. Transome, having known them all along, might have felt a vacuum in spite of them.
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xl.

**succulently** (suk'ū-lent-li), *adv.* In a succulent manner; juicily.

**succulous** (suk'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *succul*(*ent*) + *-ous*.] Succulent. *Imp. Dict.*

**succumb** (su-kum'), *v. i.* [= F. *succomber* = Sp. *sucumbir* = Pg. *succumbir* = It. *succombere*, < L. *succumbere*, lie under, sink down, submit, yield, succumb, < *sub*, under, + *cubare*, lie down.] To sink or give way under pressure or superior force; be defeated; yield; submit; hence, to die.

He, too, had finally *succumbed*, had been led captive in Cæsar's triumph.
*Sir E. Creasy*, Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, v.

In general, every evil to which we do not *succumb* is a benefactor.
*Emerson*, Compensation

**succumbent†** (su-kum'bent), *a.* [< *succumben*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *succumbere*, submit, yield: see *succumb*.] Yielding; submissive.

Queen Morphandra . . . useth to make nature herself not only *succumbent* and passive to her desires, but actually subservient and pliable to her transmutations and changes. *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 2. (*Davies.*)

**succumbentes** (suk-um-ben'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of ppr. of *succumbere*, submit, fall down: see *succumb*.] The class of penitents also known as *kneelers*.

The *succumbentes* were passing the silver gates on their way out. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 210.

**succursal** (su-kėr'sal), *a.* [< F. *succursale*, an establishment that contributes to the success of another, a subsidiary branch, < ML. *succursus*, aid, help, succor: see *succor*.] Serving as a subsidiary church, or chapel of ease (which see, under *chapel*).

Not a city was without its cathedral, surrounded by its *succursal* churches, its monasteries and convents.
*Milman*, Hist. Latin Christianity, VI. 564.

**succus** (suk'us), *n.*; pl. *succi* (-sī). [NL., < L. *succus*, prop. *sucus*, juice, moisture: see *suck*[2], *succulent*.] 1. In *anat.* and *physiol.* juice; one of certain fluid secretions of the body specified by a qualifying term.—2. In *med.*, the extracted juice of different plants: as, *succus liquoritiæ*, Spanish licorice.—**Succus entericus**, intestinal juice, the secretion of the small glands of the intestinal walls. It seems to have more or less feeble amylolytic and proteolytic properties.—**Succus gastricus**, gastric juice.—**Succus pancreaticus**, pancreatic juice.

**succuss** (su-kus'), *v. t.* [< L. *succussus*, pp. of *succutere*, fling up, shake up, < *sub*, under, + *quatire*, shake, disturb: see *quash*. Cf. *concuss, discuss, percuss*.] To shake suddenly for any purpose, as to elicit a splashing sound in pneumothorax.

**succussation** (suk-u-sā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *succussare*, pp. *succussatus*, shake or jerk up and down, freq. < *succutere*, pp. *succussus*, fling up: see *succuss*.] 1. A trot or trotting. [Rare.]

Lifting one foot before and the cross foot behind, which is *succussation* or trotting. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.

2. A shaking; succussion.

By a more frequent and a more convulsive elevation and depression of the diaphragm, and the *succussations* of the intercostal and abdominal muscles in laughter, to drive the gall and other bitter juices from the gall-bladder . . . down into their duodenums.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 22.

**succussion** (su-kush'ọn), *n.* [= F. *succussion*, < L. *succussio*(*n-*), a shaking, < *succutere*, shake up: see *succuss*.] 1. The act of shaking.—2. A shaking; a violent shock.

If the trunk is the principal seat of lesion, as . . . from violent *succussion*.
*J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 111

3. A method in physical diagnosis which consists in grasping the thorax between both hands and shaking it quickly to elicit sounds, and thus to detect the presence of liquid, etc., in the pleural sacs.—**Succussion sound**, a splashing sound developed by sudden movements of the body, as in pneumohydrothorax or pneumopyothorax.

**succussive** (su-kus'iv), *a.* [< L. *succussus*, shaking, jolting, < *succutere*, shake up: see *succuss*.] Characterized by a shaking motion, especially an up-and-down movement.

**such** (such), *a.* and *pron.* [Early mod. E. also *soch, soche;* dial. *sich, sech*, Sc. *sic, sick, sik* etc.; < ME. *such, suche, soche, siche*, also unassibilated *sik, sike*, contracted, with loss of *w*, from *swich, swech, swuch, swych, swyche*, itself contracted, with loss of *l*, from *swilch*, an assibilated form of *swilc, swulk, swylk*, < AS. *swylc, swile, swelc* = OS. *sulik* = OFries. *sullik, sellech, selik, selk, salk, sulch, sek, suk* = MD. *solick, solck, sulck*, D. *zulk* = MLG. *solik, sollik, sollek, solk*, LG. *sölk, sulk, suk* = OHG. *sulīh, solīh, solh*, MHG. *sulich, solich, solch*, G. *solch* = Icel. *slīkr* (> ME. *slike*) = OSw. *salik*, Sw. *slik* = Norw. *slik* = Dan. *slig* = Goth. *swaleiks* such; < AS., etc., *swā*, so, + *-līc*, an adj. formative connected with *gelīc*, like, *līc*, form, body: see *so*[1] and *like*[1], *-ly*[1], and cf. *which*. Sc. *whil*, and *thilk*, of similar formation with *such*, and *each*, which contains the same terminal element.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of that kind; of the like kind or degree; like; similar. *Such* always implies from its sense a comparison with another thing, either unexpressed, as being involved in the context (as, we have never before seen *such* a sight (sc. as this is); we cannot approve *such* proceedings (sc. as these are); *such* men (sc. as he is) are dangerous), or expressed, *such* being then followed by *as* or *that* before the thing which is the subject of comparison (as, we have never had *such* a time *as* the present; give your children *such* precepts *as* ten to make them wiser and better; the play is not *such the* I can recommend it). *As* in such constructions often becomes by ellipsis the apparent subject of the verb of the second clause: as, *such* persons *as* are concerned in this matter. It is to be noted that, as with other pronominal adjectives, the indefinite article *a* or *an* never immediately precedes *such*, but is placed between it and the noun to which it refers, or *such* comes after the noun preceded by the article: as, *such a* man; *such an* honor; I never saw a man *such* as he.

Clerkus that knowen this sholde kenne lordes,
What Dauid seide of *suche* men *as* the sauter telleth.
*Piers Plowman* (C), viii. 9

I am *suche* a fole *that* I love a-nother better than myself, and haue hir lerned so moche, where thourgh I am thus be-closed. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 69

For truly, *such as* the noblemen be, *such* will the people be. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough

The variety of the curious objects which it exhibitet to the spectator is *such that* a man shall much wrong to speake a little of it. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 21

True fortitude glories not in the feats of war as the are *such*, but as they serve to end War soonest by a victorious Peace. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v

There is no place in Europe so much frequented by strangers, whether they are *such as* come out of curiosity, *such* who are obliged to attend the court of Rome on several occasions.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 420

Trade brings men to look each other in the face, and gives the parties the knowledge that these enemies over sea or over the mountain are *such* men *as* we, who laugh and grieve, who love and fear as we do. *Emerson*, War

When *such* is followed by an attributive adjective before the noun, it assumes a quasi-adverbial appearance, as equivalent to *so:* as, *such* terrible deeds; *such* reckless men; *such* different views; but it is still properly adjective, as when with the indefinite article: as, *such a* terrible deed; *such a* reckless man.

*Such* terrible impression made the dream.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4. 6

In Middle English *such* appears in another quasi adverbial use, preceding a numeral, in the sense of 'as much' or 'as many': as, *such seven*, 'seven such'—that is, 'seven times as many.'

This toun is ful of ladyes al aboute,
And to my doom, fayrer than *swiche* twelve
As ever she was, shal I fynden in some route.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 40

The length is *suche* ten as the deepnesse.
*Pilgrimage of the Manhode*, p. 235. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

*Such* without the correlative clause with *as* is often used emphatically, noting a high degree or a very good or very bad kind, the correlative clause being either obvious, as, he did not expect to come to *such* honor (sc. as he attained), or quite lost from view, as, *such* a time! he *such* a liar!

How have I lost a father! *such* a father!
*Such* a one, Decius! I am miserable
Beyond expression.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, i.

2. The same as previously mentioned or specified; not other or different.

A fayr syȝt to Mannes ye
To see *such* a cheualrye.
*Arthur* (ed. Furnivall), l. 30

*Soche* was the a-vision that I saugh in my slepe.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 682.

In China they have a holy kind of Liquor made of *such* sort of Flowers for ratifying and binding of Bargains.
*Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

In another garden to the east is *such* another mosque, called by the Mahometans Zalousa, who pretend also that some holy person is buried there.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 86.

For *such* is fate, nor canst thou turn its course
With all thy rage, with all thy rebel force.
*Pope*, Iliad, viii. 595.

*Such* was the transformation of the baronage of early England into the nobility of later times.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 299.

3. Of that class: especially in the phrase *as such*, 'in that particular character.'

Of onest merth sche cowde rith mosche,
Too daunce and synge and othre *suche*.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 50.

In it he melted lead for bullets
To shoot at foes and sometimes pullets,
To whom he bore so fell a grutch,
He ne'er gave quarter t' any *such*.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 858.

Witty men are apt to imagine they are agreeable *as such*.
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 386.

4. Some; certain: used to indicate or suggest a person or thing originally specified by a name or designation for which the speaker, for reasons of brevity, of convenience or reserve, or from forgetfulness, prefers to substitute, or must substitute, a general phrase: often repeated, *such or such*, or *such and such* (even with a single subject, but in this case implying repetition of action or selection of instances).

Newes then was brought unto the king
That there was *sicke* a won as hee.
*Johnie Armstrang* (Child's Ballads, VI. 251).

She complayneth of him that, not contented to take the wheate, the bacon, the butter, the oyle, the cheese, to giue vnto *such and such* out of yᵉ doores, but also steleth from her, to giue vnto his minion, that which she spinneth at the rock. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 310.

I have appointed my servants to *such and such* a place.
1 Sam. xxi. 2.

When in rush'd one, and tells him *such* a knight
Is new arriv'd. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iii.

In the mean time, those [conditions in life] of husband, wife, parent, child, master, servant, citizen of *such or such* a city, natural-born subject of *such or such* a country, may answer the purpose of examples.
*Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 11.

From the earliest times we hear of the king of *such and such* a province, the arch-king of all Ireland, the kings of Orkney and Man, even kings of Dublin.
*The Century*, XL. 295.

**As such.** See def. 3.—**Never such.** See *never*.—**Such like.** See *like*², *a.*

**II.** *pron.* 1. Such a person or thing; more commonly with a plural reference, such persons or things: by ellipsis of the noun.

*Such* as sit in darkness and in the shadow of death.
Ps. cvii. 10.

2. The same.

I bring you smiles of pity, not affection;
For *such* she sent.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, i. 1.

**Suchospondylia** (sū″kō-spon-dil′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σοῦχος*, the crocodile, + *σπονδύλη*, a vertebra: see *spondyl.*] One of the major groups into which *Reptilia* (except *Pleurospondylia*) are divisible, characterized by having upon the anterior dorsal vertebræ long and divided transverse processes, the divisions of these with which the tubercles of the ribs articulate being longer than those with which the heads of the ribs articulate. The group contains the existing order *Crocodilia*, and the fossil orders *Dicynodontia*, *Ornithoscelida*, and *Pterosauria*, which are collectively thus distinguished on the one hand from *Herpetospondylia* and on the other from *Perospondylia*. See these words, and *Pleurospondylia*.

**suchospondylian** (sū″kō-spon-dil′i-an), *a.* [< *Suchospondylia* + *-an.*] Having a crocodilian conformation of the vertebræ with regard to the articulation of the ribs, in consequence of the occurrence of long divided transprocesses of the vertebræ; pertaining to the *Suchospondylia*, or having their characters.

**suchospondylous** (sū-kō-spon′di-lus), *a.* [As *Suchospondylia* + *-ous.*] Same as *suchospondylian*.

**suck**¹ (suk), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *souke;* < ME. *souken, sowken, suken* (pret. *sec, soc, sook, sok*), < AS. *sūcan* (pret. *sēác*, pp. *socen*), also *sūgan* = MD. *suyghen*, D. *zuigen* = MLG. *sūgen* = OHG. *sūgan*, MHG. *sūgen*, G. *saugen* = Icel. *sjūga*, *sūga* = Sw. *suga* = Dan. *suge*, suck (Goth. not recorded): Teut. root in two forms, √ *suk* and √ *sug;* = W. *sugno*, suck, = Gael. *sug*, suck, = OIr. *sugim*, Ir. *sughaim*, suck, = L. *sūgere* (pp. *suctus*) (LL. **suctiare*, > It. *succiare* = OF. *succer, sucer*), suck (cf. L. *sucus, succus*, juice: see *succulent, suction*); = Lett. *sugu*, suck, = OBulg. *sŭsati*, suck. Hence ult. *soak* (of which the ME. form *soken* was more or less confused with the ME. forms of *suck*), *suckle, suckling, honeysuckle*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw into the mouth by action of the lips and tongue which produces a partial vacuum.

The milk thou *suck'dst* from her did turn to marble.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3. 144.

The Bee and the Spider *suck* Honey and Poison out of one Flower. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 4.

2. To draw something from with the mouth; specifically, to draw milk from.

A certain woman . . . lifted up her voice, and said unto him, Blessed is the womb that bare thee, and the paps which thou hast *sucked*. Luke xi. 27.

Did a child *suck* every day a new nurse, I make account it would be no more affrighted with the change of faces at six months old than at sixty. *Locke*, Education, § 115.

Some [bees] watch the food, some in the meadows ply,
Taste every bud, and *suck* each blossom dry.
*Addison*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

3. To draw in or imbibe by any process; inhale; absorb: usually with *in, out, away*, etc.: as, to *suck in* air; a sponge *sucks in* water.

Wise Dara's province, year by year,
Like a great sponge, *sucked* wealth and plenty *up*.
*Lowell*, Dara.

4. To draw or drain.

Old ocean too *suck'd* through the porous globe.
*Thomson*, Autumn, l. 770.

5. To draw in, as a whirlpool; swallow up; ingulf.

As waters are by whirlpools *sucked* and drawn. *Dryden.*

Thus far no suspicion has been suffered to reach the disciple that he is now rapidly approaching to a torrent that will *suck* him into a new faith.
*De Quincey*, Essenes, iii.

6†. To draw in or obtain by fraudulent devices; soak.

For ther is no theef withoute a lowke,
That helpeth hym to wasten, and to *souke*
Of that he brybe kan or borwe may.
*Chaucer*, Cook's Tale, l. 52.

**To suck in.** (*a*) To draw into the mouth; imbibe; absorb. (*b*) To cheat; deceive; take in. [Slang.]—**To suck the monkey.** See *monkey*.—**To suck up,** to draw into the mouth; draw up by any sucking action.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To draw fluid into the mouth; draw by producing a vacuum, as with a tube.

Where the bee *sucks*, there *suck* I.
*Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 88.

2. To draw milk from a teat: said of the young of a mammal.—3. To draw air when the water is low or the valve imperfect: said of a pump.

This pump never *sucks;* these screws are never loose.
*Emerson*, Farming.

**suck**¹ (suk), *n.* [< *suck*¹, *v.* Cf. *suck*², *n.*] 1. Suction by the mouth or in any way; the act of sucking; a sucking force.

Powerful whirlpools, *sucks* and eddies.
*Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 611.

2. Nourishment drawn from the breast.

They moreover drawe unto themselves, togither with theyr *sucke*, even the nature and disposition of theyr nurses. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

I have given *suck*, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 54.

3. A small draught. [Colloq.]

*Well.* No bouse? nor no tobacco?
*Tap.* Not a *suck*, sir;
Nor the remainder of a single can.
*Massinger*, New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 1.

4. Rum or liquor of some kind. *Tuft's Glossary.*—5. Same as *sucket*, 1.

**suck**²† (suk), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *suc* = Sp. *suco* = Pg. *succo* = It. *succo, sugo*, < L. *succus*, prop. *sūcus*, juice, moisture, < *sugere*, pp. *suctus*, suck: see *suck*¹, *v.*, and cf. *suck*¹, *n.*, with which *suck*² is confused.] Juice; succulence.

The force whereof pearceth the *sucke* and marie [marrow] within my bones.
*Palace of Pleasure*, ii. 8 5 b. (*Nares.*)

**suckatash**†, *n.* Same as *succotash*.

**sucken** (suk′n), *n.* [Also *suckin;* a var. of *soken.*] In *Scots law*, the district attached to a mill, or the whole lands astricted to a mill, the tenants of which are bound to bring their grain to the mill to be ground. See *thirlage*. *Jamieson.* [Lowland Scotch.]

**suckener** (suk′nėr), *n.* [< *sucken* + *-er*¹.] A tenant bound to bring his grain to a certain mill to be ground. See *sucken*.

**suckeny**†, *n.* [ME. *sukiny, sukkenye*, < OF. *souquenie, sosquenie, souskanie*, a surtout (> F. dim. *souquenille, chiquenille*), < ML. *soscania*, < MGr. *σουκανία*, a surtout; origin unknown.] A loose frock worn over their other clothes by carters, etc.

She hadde on a *sukkenye*,
That not of hempe ne heerdis was.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1238.

**sucker** (suk′ėr), *n.* [< *suck*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which sucks; a suckling.

The entry of doubts is as so many *suckers* or spunges to draw use of knowledge.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Specifically—(*a*) A sucking pig: a commercial term.

For *suckers* the demand was not very brisk.
*Standard*, Sept. 3, 1882. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

(*b*) A new-born or very young whale. (*c*) In *ornith.*, a bird which sucks or is supposed to do so: only in composition. See *goatsucker, honey-sucker.* (*d*) In *ichth.*, one of numerous fishes which suck in some way or are supposed to do so, having a conformation of the protrusive lips which suggests a sucker, or a sucker-like organ on any part of the body by means of which the fish adheres to foreign objects. (1) Any North American cyprinoid of the family *Catostomidæ*, as a carp-sucker, chub-sucker, hog-sucker, etc. There are about 60 species, of some 12 or 14 genera, almost confined to the fresh waters of North America, though one or two are Asiatic; they are little esteemed for food, the flesh being insipid and full of small bones. Leading generic forms besides *Catostomus* are *Tetiobus* and *Bubalichthys*, the buffalo-fishes; *Carpiodes*, the carp-suckers, as *C. cyprinus*, the quillback or skimback; *Cycleptus*, as *C. elongatus*, the black-horse, or gourd-seed sucker; *Pantosteus*, the hard-headed suckers; *Erimyzon*, the chub-suckers, as *E. sucetta*, the sweet sucker; *Minytrema*, the spotted suckers; *Moxostoma*, some of whose many species are called *mullet, chub-mullet, jump-rocks, red-horse*, etc.; and *Quassilabia*, or harelipped suckers. (See the distinctive names, with various cuts.) The typical genus *Catostomus* is an extensive one, including some of the commonest species, as *C. commersoni*, the white or brook sucker, 18 inches long, widely distributed from Labrador to Montana and southward to Florida; its section *Hypentelium* contains *H. nigricans*, the hog-sucker, hog-molly, or stone-lugger, etc. (2) Any fish of the genus *Lepadogaster*. The Cornish sucker is *L. gouani;* the Connemara sucker, *L. candollei;* the bimaculated or network sucker, *L. bimaculatus*. See cut under *Lepadogaster*. [Eng.] (3) A snail-fish or sea-snail; one of several different members of the family *Liparididæ*, as the unctuous sucker, *Liparis vulgaris*. See cuts under *snail-fish*. (4) The lump-sucker or lump-fish. See cut under *Cyclopterus*. (5) The sucking-fish or remora. See cut under *Echeneis*. (6) A cyclostomous fish, as the glutinous hag, *Myxine glutinosa*. See cut under *hag*¹, 3. (7) A Californian food-fish, the sciænoid *Menticirrus undulatus*.

2. A suctorial part or organ; a formation of parts by means of which an animal sucks, imbibes, or adheres by atmospheric pressure, as if sucking; a sucking-tube or sucking-disk. (*a*) The fin of a fish formed into a suctorial disk, as that of the remora. See cuts under *Echeneis* and *Rhombochirus*. (*b*) The mouth of a myzont or cyclostomous fish. (*c*) The haustellate or siphonal mouth-parts of an insect or siphonostomous crustacean; a sucking-tube, especially of a flea. See cut under *chrysalis*. (*d*) One of the cup-shaped sucking-disks or cupules on the lower surface of the expanded tarsi, found in certain aquatic beetles. They are either affixed directly to the joint, or the smaller ones are elevated on stems, and resemble wine-glasses in shape. (*e*) An adhesive pad of an insect's foot, as a fly's, by means of which it walks on walls and ceilings; a pulvillus. See cut under *house-fly*. (*f*) A sucking-disk or acetabulum of the arms of a cephalopod, as an octopus; one of the acetabuliferous arms of such an animal. See cut under *cuttle-fish*. (*g*) An adhesive or suctorial facet on the head or tail of various parasitic worms, as tapeworms or leeches; a bothrium. See cuts under *Bucephalus, leech*, and *cestoid*. (*h*) The disk-like suctorial mouth of a leech. (*i*) One of the ambulacral pedicels or tube-feet of echinoderms, as starfishes; a sucker-foot or sucker-tube.

3. The piston of a suction-pump.

Pretty store of oil must be poured into the cylinder, . . . that the *sucker* may slip up and down in it the more smoothly and freely. *Boyle*, Works, I. 6.

4. A pipe or tube through which anything is drawn.—5. In *bot.*: (*a*) A shoot rising from a subterranean creeping stem. Plants which emit suckers freely, as the raspberry and rose, are readily propagated by division. (*b*) A sprout from the root near or at a distance from the trunk, as in the pear and white poplar, or an adventitious shoot from the body or a branch of a tree.

Here, therefore, is our safest course, to make a retrenchment of all those excrescences of affections which like the wild and irregular *sucker*, draw away nourishment from the trunk. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 103.

(*c*) Same as *haustorium*. Compare *propagulum* (*a*).—6. A small piece of leather to the center of which a string is attached, used by children as a toy. When rendered flexible by wetting and pressed firmly down on a smooth object, as a stone, the adhesion of the two surfaces, due to atmospheric pressure, is so firm that a stone of considerable weight may be lifted by the string.

7. A parasite; a sponger; in recent use, also, a stupid person; a dolt. [Colloq.]

This *sucker* thinks nane wise
But him that can to immense riches rise.
*Allan Ramsay*, The General Mistake.

A person readily deceived . . . the . . . *Suckers*, . . . who, despite . . . oft-repeated warnings, . . . swallowed the hook so clumsily baited with "Bohemian Oats."
*New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, Jan. 11, 1887.

8. A cant name for an inhabitant of Illinois. [U. S.]—9. Same as *sucket*, 1. [Scotch.]

**sucker** (suk'ėr), *v.* [< *sucker, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strip off suckers or shoots from; deprive of suckers; specifically, to remove superfluous shoots from the root and at the axils of the leaves of (tobacco).

How the Indians ordered their tobacco I am not certain, . . . but I am informed they used to let it all run to seed, only *succoring* the leaves to keep the sprouts from growing upon and starving them; and when it was ripe they pulled off the leaves, cured them in the sun, and laid them up for use. *Beverley*, Virginia, II. ¶ 20.

**2.** To provide with suckers: as, the *suckered* arms of a cuttlefish. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 5.

**II.** *intrans.* To send out suckers or shoots.

Its most marked characteristics, however, are its tendencies to *sucker* immoderately. *Scribner's Mag.*, March, 1880, p. 762.

**suckerel** (suk'ėr-el), *n.* [< *sucker*[1] + *-erel*, on model of *pickerel*.] A catostomoid fish of the Mississippi valley, *Cycleptus elongatus;* the Missouri or gourd-seed sucker, or black-horse, a singular catostomoid of large size (1½ to 2½ feet long), and of very dark or blackish coloration. See cut under *Cycleptus*.

**sucker-fish** (suk'ėr-fish), *n.* The sucking-fish or remora. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XIX. 325.

**sucker-foot** (suk'ėr-fůt), *n.* **1.** One of the suctorial tube-feet, or sucker-tubes, of an echinoderm; an ambulacral pedicel capable of acting as a sucker.—**2.** In *entom.*, a proleg.

**sucker-mouthed** (suk'ėr-moutht), *a.* Having a mouth like that of the catostomoid fishes called *suckers:* as, the *sucker-mouthed* buffalo, a fish, *Ictiobus bubalus*.

**sucker-rod** (suk'ėr-rod), *n.* A rod which connects the brake and the bucket of a pump. *E. H. Knight.*

**sucker-tube** (suk'ėr-tūb), *n.* One of the sucker-feet of an echinoderm.

**sucket** (suk'et), *n.* [Partly an accom. form of *succade*, partly < *suck*[1] + *-et*. Cf. equiv. *suck*[1], 5, *sucker*, 9.] **1.** A dried sweetmeat or sugar-plum; hence, a delicacy of any kind.

Windam, all rageinge, brake vppe Pinteados Caben, broke open his chestes, spoyled suche prouisyon of coulde stilled waters and *suckettes* as he hade prouided for his health, and lefte hym nothynge. *R. Eden*, First Books on America (ed. Arber, p. 377).

But, monsieur,
Here are *suckets*, and sweet dishes.
*Fletcher*, Sea Voyage, v. 2.

**2.** A sucking rabbit. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or provincial in both uses.]

**suckfish** (suk'fish), *n.* **1.** The sucking-fish or remora.—**2.** A crustacean parasite of the sperm-whale: so called by whalemen. Lobtailing is said to be done by the whale to rid itself of these troublesome creatures. *C. M. Scammon.*

**suckin** (suk'in), *n.* See *sucken*.

**suck-in** (suk'in), *n.* [< *suck in:* see *suck*[1].] A take-in; a fraud. [Slang.]

**sucking** (suk'ing), *p. a.* [< ME. *souking;* ppr. of *suck*[1], *v.*] **1.** Drawing or deriving nourishment from the mother's breast; not yet weaned; very young.

There were three *sucking* pigs serv'd up in a dish. *Massinger*, City Madam, ii. 1.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, very young and inexperienced; undergoing training; in the early stage of a career; in leading-strings; "vealy."

My enemies are but *sucking* critics, who would fain be nibbling ere their teeth are come. *Dryden*, All for Love, Pref.

The very curates . . . she . . . looked upon as *sucking* saints. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xiv.

**3†.** Draining; exhausting.

Accidia ys a *souking* sore.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 117.

**Sucking center**, a nervous center believed to exist in the medulla, with afferent fibers from the fifth and glossopharyngeal nerves—the efferent fibers being in the facial, hypoglossus, third division of the fifth, and branches of the cervical plexus, which supply the depressors of the lower jaw.—**Sucking dove**, a sucker or dupe; a simpleton; a cony; a gull.

**sucking-bottle** (suk'ing-bot″l), *n.* A nursing-bottle.

**sucking-disk** (suk'ing-disk), *n.* A sucker; a discoidal sucking-organ, as an acetabulum: applied to any flat or concave expansive surface which functions as a sucker.

**sucking-fish** (suk'ing-fish), *n.* **1.** A fish of the family *Echeneididæ;* a remora.—**2.** The lamprey. [Local, Eng.]

**sucking-pump** (suk'ing-pump), *n.* Same as *suction-pump*.

**sucking-stomach** (suk'ing-stum″ak), *n.* The haustellate or suctorial stomach of various insects and some crustaceans, which sucks up the juices of plants on which they feed or of the host on which they are parasites.

**suckiny†**, *n.* Same as *suckeny*.

**suckle** (suk'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suckled*, ppr. *suckling*. [Freq. of *suck*[1]. Cf. *suckling*.] **I.** *trans.* To give suck to; nurse at the breast.

She was a wight, if ever such wight were, . . .
To *suckle* fools and chronicle small beer.
*Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 161.

**II.** *intrans.* To suck; nurse.

**suckle†** (suk'l), *n.* [< *suckle, v.*] A teat.

Two paps, which are not only *suckles*, but stilts to creep a shoare upon. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 26.

**suckler** (suk'lėr), *n.* [< *suckle* + *-er*[1].] An animal which suckles its young; any mammal; also, a young one not yet weaned; a suckling.

*Sucklers*, or even weaned calves. *The Field*, Jan. 16, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**sucklers** (suk'lėrz), *n.* [Pl. of *suckler*.] The red clover, *Trifolium pratense;* also, the white clover, *T. repens:* so called because the flowers are sucked for honey. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

**suckling** (suk'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sokling, sokeling, sokelynge* (= MD. *suygelinck, sooghelinck*, D. *zuigeling* = MHG. *sügelinc*, G. *säugling*), a suckling, < *soken, souken*, suck, + *-ling*[1]. Cf. *suckle*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A suckler; a young animal not yet weaned.

Babes and *sucklings*. Ps. viii. 2.

The tend'rest Kid
And fattest of my Flock, a *Suckling* yet,
That ne'er had Nourishment but from the Teat.
*Congreve*, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.

**2.** (*a*) The white clover, *Trifolium repens;* (*b*) the red clover, *T. pratense;* (*c*) the honeysuckle, *Lonicera Periclymenum:* so called because their flower-tubes are sucked for honey. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Lamb's suckling**, the white clover, and the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.—**Yellow suckling**, an agricultural name for the small yellow clover, *Trifolium minus*.

**II.** *a.* Sucking, as a young mammal; not yet weaned; hence, figuratively, young and inexperienced.

O breast whereat some *suckling* sorrow clings.
*Swinburne*, Laus Veneris.

**suckstone** (suk'stōn), *n.* [< *suck*[1], *v.*, + obj. *stone*.] The suckfish, *Echeneis remora*.

A little fishe called a *suckstone*, that staieth a ship under saile, remora. *Withals*, Dict., 1608.

**sucre**[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *sugar*.

**sucre**[2] (sö'kre), *n.* A silver coin of Ecuador, of the weight of 25 grams and the fineness of .900. *Rep. of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, pp. 230, 412, 413.

**sucrose** (sū'krōs), *n.* [< F. *sucre* (see *sugar*) + *-ose*.] A general name for the sugars identical in composition and in general properties with cane-sugar, having the formula $(C_{12}H_{22}O_{11})n$: same as *saccharose*.

**suction** (suk'shon), *n.* [< OF. *suction*, F. *succion* = Sp. *succion*, < L. as if **suctio(n-)*, < *sugere*, pp. *suctus*, suck: see *suck*.] The process or condition of sucking; the removal of air or gas from any interior space producing a diminution of pressure which induces an inrush of gas or liquid to restore the equilibrium. If the process is maintained, a continuous current is produced. See *suction-pump* and *pump*[1]. Also used attributively.—**Suction curette of Teale**, an instrument employed for the removal of a soft cataract from the eye.

**suction-anemometer** (suk'shon-an-e-mom″e-tėr), *n.* An anemometer in which a diminution of pressure caused by the wind is used as a measure of its velocity. Two different forms have been proposed, corresponding to two distinct ways in which a moving fluid produces a diminution of pressure. This, the so-called *suction*, is produced in the one by the wind blowing through a horizontal tube having a contracted section, and in the other by the wind blowing across the mouth of a vertical tube.

**suction-box** (suk'shon-boks), *n.* In *paper-making*, a chamber in which there is a partial vacuum, placed below the web of pulp to assist in removing the water from it.

**suction-chamber** (suk'shon-chām″bėr), *n.* The barrel or chamber of a pump into which the liquid is delivered from the suction-pipe.

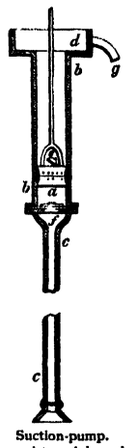
**suction-fan** (suk'shon-fan), *n.* In *milling*, a fan for withdrawing by suction chaff and refuse from grain, or steam and hot air from meal as it comes from the burs. *E. H. Knight.*

**suction-pipe** (suk'shon-pīp), *n.* **1.** The pipe leading from the bottom of a pump-barrel or -cylinder to the well, cistern, or reservoir from which the water or other liquid is to be drawn up. See *pump*[1].—**2.** An air-tight pipe running from beneath a water-wheel to the level of the tail-race. It is said to render the whole fall available. *E. H. Knight.*

**suction-plate** (suk'shon-plāt), *n.* A form of dental plate for supporting an upper set of artificial teeth, held in position by atmospheric pressure induced by a vacuum between the plate and the roof of the mouth.

**suction-primer** (suk'shon-prī″mėr), *n.* A small force-pump fitted to a steam-pump, and used to fill the pump and drive out the air before admitting steam to the main pump.

**suction-pump** (suk'shon-pump), *n.* A pump having a barrel placed above the level of the water to be drawn, a suction-pipe extending from the barrel down into the water to be raised, an inlet-valve opening inward or toward the piston, and an outlet-valve in the piston. When the piston is raised, the air in the barrel below the piston expands, its tension is correspondingly diminished, and the pressure of the external air upon the surface of the liquid outside forces it up into the suction-tube. See *pump*[1].



Suction-pump.
*a*, piston; *b*, barrel; *c*, *c*, suction-pipe; *d*, pump-back or pump-box; *e*, valve in piston; *f*, valve which admits water into the barrel; *g*, spout, pump-dale, or dale.

**suction-valve** (suk'shon-valv), *n.* **1.** In a suction-pump, the valve in the bottom of the barrel, below the piston.—**2.** In a steam-engine, a valve through which the rise of the plunger causes the water from the hot-well to flow into the feed-pump.

**Suctoria** (suk-tō'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *suctorius:* see *suctorious*.] Suctorial animals: applied to various zoölogical groups in which the mouth is suctorial, haustellate, siphonostomous, or otherwise fitted for sucking. Specifically—(*a*†) In *ichth.*, the cyclostomous fishes, or myzonts; the lampreys and hags, having the mouth formed into a sucker; in Cuvier's system, the second family of *Chondropterygii branchiis fixis*, later called *Cyclostomata*, or *Cyclostomi*, and *Myzontes*, and now known as the class *Marsipobranchii*. Also *Suctorii*. See cut under *lamprey*. (*b*†) In *Vermes:* (1) The suctorial or discophorous annelids; the leeches: now called *Hirudinea*. See cut under *leech*. (2) A branch of the phylum *Platyhelmia*, composed of the three classes *Trematoidea*, *Cestoidea*, and *Hirudinea:* an artificial group contrasted with a branch *Ciliata*. *E. R. Lankester.* (*c*†) In *entom.*, the suctorial aptorous insects: so called by De Geer; in Latreille's system, the fourth order of insects, also called by him *Siphonaptera*, and now known as *Aphaniptera;* the fleas. (*d*) In *Crustacea*, the *Rhizocephala* or *Centrogonida*. (*e*) In *Protozoa*, the suctorial, acinetiform, or tentaculiferous infusorians; in the classification of Claparède and Lachmann (1858–60), the third order of *Infusoria*, consisting of a family *Acinetina*, with 8 genera: called by Kent *Tentaculifera suctoria*. See *Tentaculifera*.

**suctorial** (suk-tō'ri-ąl), *a.* [< *suctori-ous* + *-al*.] **1.** Adapted for sucking; functioning as a sucker or sucking-organ of any kind; sucking; haustellate: as, the *suctorial* mouth of a lamprey; the *suctorial* tongue (antlia) of a butterfly or moth; the *suctorial* proboscis of a flea; the *suctorial* disk of a sucking-fish, an octopod, a leech; the *suctorial* facets of a trematoid worm; the *suctorial* tentacles of an infusorian.—**2.** Capable of sucking; fitted for imbibing fluid or for adhering by means of suckers; provided with a sucking-organ, whether for imbibing or for adhering; of or pertaining to the *Suctoria*, in any sense: as, a *suctorial* bird, fish, worm, insect, crustacean, or animalcule.—**Suctorial fishes**, the cyclostomous fishes, or lampreys and hags: same as *Suctoria* (*a*). The lancelets have been called *fringed-mouthed suctorial fishes*.

**suctorian** (suk-tō'ri-ąn), *n.* [< *suctori-ous* + *-an*.] A suctorial animal; a member of the *Suctoria*, in any sense; especially, a cyclostomous fish.

**suctorious** (suk-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< NL. *suctorius*, < L. *suctorius*, < *sugere*, pp. *suctus*, suck: see *suck*[1].] Same as *suctorial*.—**Suctorious mandibles**, in *entom.*, mandibles which are tubular, having an orifice through which liquid food passes to the mouth, as in the larvæ of certain aquatic beetles and in the young ant-lion.

**sud** (sud), *n.* [A var. of *sod*, or from the same ult. source: see *sod*, *seethe*. Cf. *suds*.] **1.** The drift-sand left in meadows by the overflowing of rivers. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A young scallop of the first year, from July to November.

**sud** (sud), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sudded*, ppr. *sudding*. [< *sud, n.*] To cover with drift-sand by flood. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sudamina** (sū-dam'i-nį), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sudare*, sweat: see *sudation*.] In *pathol.*, vesicles resembling millet-seeds in form and magnitude, appearing on the skin in various fevers.

In *sudamina alba* the epithelium is macerated and the vesicular contents milky; in *sudamina crystallina* the vesicles are clear; and in *sudamina rubra* they have a reddish base.

**sudaminal** (sū-dam'i-nal), *a.* [< *sudamina* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of sudamina.

**Sudanese** (sö-da-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sudan* (see def.) + *-ese.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sudan, or Soudan, a region in Africa lying south of Sahara, and sometimes extended to include the valley of the middle Nile and the region eastward to the Red Sea.

**II.** *n. sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or the inhabitants of Sudan.

Also *Soudanese.*

**sudarium** (sū-dā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sudaria* (-ä). [L.: see *sudary.*] A handkerchief.

The most intrepid veteran of us all dares no more than wipe his face with his cambric *sudarium.*
*Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iii.

Specifically—(*a*) The legendary sweat-cloth; the handkerchief of St. Veronica, according to tradition miraculously impressed with the mask of Christ; also, the napkin about Christ's head (John xx. 7). (*b*) In general, any miraculous portrait of Christ. See *vernicle.* (*c*) Same as *maniple*, 4. (*d*) The orarium or vexillum of a pastoral staff.

**sudary** (sū'da-ri), *n.*; pl. *sudaries* (-riz). [< ME. *sudarye*, < L. *sudarium*, a cloth for wiping off perspiration, a handkerchief, < *sudare*, sweat: see *sudation.*] Same as *sudarium.*

He shewed me the clothe in ye whiche I wrapped his body and also the *sudarye* that I bounde his hede withall. *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

Here a monk fumbled at the sick man's mouth
With some undoubted relic — a *sudary*
Of the Virgin. *Browning*, Paracelsus, iii.

**sudation** (sū-dā'shon), *n.* [< L. *sudatio(n-)*, a sweating, perspiration, < *sudare*, pp. *sudatus*, sweat: see *sweat.*] A sweating.

**sudatorium** (sū-da-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sudatoria* (-ä). [L., < *sudare*, pp. *sudatus*, sweat.] A hot-air bath for producing perspiration.

**sudatory** (sū'da-tō-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *sudatorius*, pertaining to or serving for sweating, < *sudare*, pp. *sudatus*, sweat.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *sudatories* (-riz). That which is sudorific; a sweat-bath; a sudatorium; a diaphoretic.

Neere to this cave are the natural stoves of St. Germain, of the nature of *sudatories*, in certaine chambers partition'd with stone for the sick to sweate in.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

**II.** *a.* 1. Sweating or perspiring.—2. Promoting or inducing perspiration; sudorific; diaphoretic.—**Sudatory fever**, sweating-sickness.

**sudd** (sud), *n.* [< Ar. *sudd*, *sodd*, a barrier, obstacle.] An impenetrable mass of floating water-plants interlaced with trunks of trees and decayed vegetable matter, forming floating islands in the White Nile.

It is in this part of the White Nile that, from time to time, forms the *sudd*, that vegetable barrier which completely closes the river to navigation.
*Scribner's Mag.*, VI. 520.

**sudden** (sud'n), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *suddain*, *soudaine*, *sodeine*, < ME. *sodain*, *sodein*, *sodeyn*, *soden*, *sodene*, < OF. *sodain*, *sodeyne*, *sudain*, *soubdain*, *soudain*, F. *soudain* = Pr. *sobtan*, *subtan*, *subitan* = Sp. *subitáneo* = Pg. *subitaneo* = It. *subitaneo*, *subitano*, sudden, < L. *subitaneus*, ML. also *subitanius*, sudden, < *subitus*, sudden, lit. that which has come stealthily, orig. pp. of *subire*, come or go stealthily, < *sub*, under, + *ire*, go: see *itcr*[1]. Cf. *subitaneous.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Happening without notice, instantly and unexpectedly; immediate; instant.

To glad, ne to sory, but kepe thee euene bitwene
For los, or lucre, or ony case *sodene.*
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

From lightning and tempest; from plague, pestilence, and famine; from battle and murder, and from *sudden* death, Good Lord, deliver us!
*Book of Common Prayer*, Litany.

For when they shall say, Peace and safety, then *sudden* destruction cometh upon them. 1 Thes. v. 3.

2. Found or hit upon unexpectedly.

Up sprung a *suddain* Grove, where every Tree
Impeopled was with Birds of softest throats.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iv. 88.

A *sudden* road! a long and ample way.
*Pope*, Iliad, xv. 409.

A *sudden* little river crossed my path,
As unexpected as a serpent comes.
*Browning*, Childe Roland.

3. Hastily made, put in use, employed, prepared, etc.; quick; rapid.

Never was such a *sudden* scholar made.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1. 32.

These pious flourishes and colours, examin'd thoroughly, are like the Apples of Asphaltis, appearing goodly to the *sudden* eye, but look well upon them, or at least but touch them, and they turne into Cinders.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxiv.

Nothing is more certain than that great poets are not *sudden* prodigies, but slow results.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 284.

4. Hasty; violent; rash; precipitate; passionate.

The wordes of this *sodeyn* Diomede.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 1024.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful,
*Sudden*, malicious, smacking of every sin
That has a name. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 59.

How, child of wrath and anger! the loud lie?
For what, my *sudden* boy?
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 1.

5. In *zoöl.*, abrupt; sharply defined from neighboring parts: as, a *sudden* antennal club; a *sudden* truncation.—**Syn. 1.** Unexpected, unanticipated, unlooked-for, abrupt.

**II.** *n.* That which is sudden; a surprise; an unexpected occurrence. [Obsolete except in the phrases below.]

I would wish parents to mark heedfully the witty excuses of their children, especially at *suddains* and surprizals. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 84.

**All of (on) a sudden, at the sudden†, on a (the) sudden, of a sudden, of the sudden†**, sooner than was expected; without the usual preparatives; all at once and without notice; hastily; unexpectedly; suddenly.

Before we had gone far, we saw *all of a sudden* about fifty Arab horse coming towards us; immediately every one had his fire arms ready.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 145.

In the warre wee haue seene many Capteines loste for no other cause but for that, when they shoulde haue done a thing *at the soudaine*, they haue sit downe with great leysure to take counsell.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 70.

How art thou lost! how *on a sudden* lost.
*Milton*, P. L., ix. 900.

When you have a mind to leave your master and are too bashful to break the matter, for fear of offending him, the best way is to grow rude and saucy *of a sudden.*
*Swift*, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

Why may not I be a favourite *on the sudden?* I see nothing against it. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, i. 3.

*O' the sudden*, as good gifts are wont befall.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 158.

**On such a sudden†**, so suddenly.

Is it possible, *on such a sudden*, you should fall into so strong a liking with old Sir Rowland's youngest son?
*Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 3. 27.

**Upon all suddens†**, for all unexpected occurrences; for all emergencies.

Be circumspect and carefull to haue your ships in readinesse, and in good order alwaies, and *vpon all suddens.*
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 454.

**sudden** (sud'n), *adv.* [< *sudden*, *a.*] Suddenly; unexpectedly.

**suddenly** (sud'n-li), *adv.* [< ME. *sodeynly*, *sodeynliche*; < *sudden* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a sudden or unexpected manner; unexpectedly; hastily; without preparation or premeditation; quickly; immediately.—2. In *zoöl.*, sharply; abruptly; squarely: as, a part *suddenly* truncate.

**suddenness** (sud'n-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sudden, in any sense; a coming or happening without previous notice.

**suddenty** (sud'n-ti), *n.* [< OF. *soudiainete*, F. *soudaineté*, < ML. **subitaneita(t-)s*, suddenness, < L. *subitaneus*, sudden: see *sudden.*] Suddenness. [Scotch.]—**On (of) a suddenty**, on a sudden; without premeditation.

My father's tongue was loosed *of a suddenty.*
*Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

**sudder** (sud'ėr), *a.* [< Hind. *sadr*, < Ar. *sadr*, chief.] Chief: in Bengal specifically noting several important departments of government: as, the *sudder* court or *sudder* adawlet; the *sudder* board (of revenue); the *sudder* station, or the chief station of a district, where the civil officials reside.

An Indian lawyer expresses this by saying that the three older High Courts were formed by the fusion of the Supreme and *Sudder* Courts, words which have the same meaning, but which indicate very different tribunals.
*Maine*, Village Communities, p. 36.

**sud-oil** (sud'oil), *n.* In *soap-making*, oil or fat recovered from soapy waters or suds. The addition to such waters of an acid in sufficient quantity to neutralize the alkali frees the oily matters, which then separate from the water and are so regained.

**sudor** (sū'dor), *n.* [L., < *sudare*, sweat: see *sweat.*] Sweat or perspiration; the insensible vapor or sensible water which issues from the sudoriferous pores of the skin; diaphoresis.—**Sudor anglicus**, the English sweating-sickness.—**Sudor cruentus**, hemathidrosis.

**sudoral** (sū'dō-ral), *a.* [< *sudor* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to sudor or sweat.

**sudoriferous** (sū-dō-rif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *sudorifère* = Sp. *sudorífero* = Pg. It. *sudorifero*, < L. *sudorifer*, sweat-producing, < *sudor* (*sudoris*), sweat, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or producing sweat; sudoriparous.—**Sudoriferous gland.** Same as *sweat-gland.*

**sudorific** (sū-dō-rif'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sudorifique* = Sp. *sudorífico* = Pg. It. *sudorifico*, < L. *sudor*, sweat, + *facere*, make, do.] **I.** *a.* Causing, inducing, or promoting sweat; sudatory; diaphoretic.

A decoction of *sudorific* herbs. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 706.

Did you ever . . . burst out into *sudorific* exudation like a cold thaw? *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 117.

**II.** *n.* Something which promotes sweating; a diaphoretic.

**sudoriparous** (sū-dō-rip'a-rus), *a.* [< L. *sudor*, sweat, + *parere*, bring forth, produce.] Secreting sweat; producing perspiration.—**Sudoriparous gland.** Same as *sweat-gland.*

**sudorous†** (sū'dō-rus), *a.* [< LL. *sudorus*, sweaty, < L. *sudor*, sweat: see *sudor.*] Sweaty; sticky or clammy like sweat; consisting of or caused by sweat. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 21.

**Sudra** (sö'drų), *n.* [Also *Soodra* (and *Sooder*); < Hind. *sudra*, < Skt. *çūdra.*] The lowest of the four principal castes into which Hindu society was anciently divided, composed of the non-Aryan aborigines of India, reduced to subjection or servitude by their Aryan conquerors.

The Brahmin still dodges the shadow of the *Soodra*, and the *Soodra* spits upon the footprint of the Pariah.
*J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 289.

**suds** (sudz), *n. pl.* [Prop. pl. of *sud*, var. of *sod*, lit. 'a bubbling or boiling': see *sud*, *sod*, *seethe.*] 1. Water impregnated with soap, forming a frothy mass; a lixivium of soap and water.

Alas! my miserable master, what *suds* art thou wash'd into! *Marston*, The Fawne, iv. 1.

Why, thy best shirt is in t' *suds*, and no time for t' starch and iron it. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xvii.

2. The foam or spray churned up by a wounded whale; white water. [Slang.]

An officer of a boat never follows the wake of a right whale, for the moment the boat strikes the *suds* it is maintained that the whale is immediately made acquainted with the fact through some unknown agency.
*Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 261.

**In the suds**, in turmoil or difficulty; in distress. [Colloq.]

Hist, hist, I will be rul'd;
I will, i' faith; I will go presently:
Will you forsake me now, and leave me *i' the suds?*
*Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 3.

**sue**[1] (sū), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sued*, ppr. *suing.* [Early mod. E. also *sew*; < ME. *suen*, *suwen*, *sewen*, *seuwen*, < OF. *suir*, *sewir*, *sevir*, also *sevre*, *sure*, *suivre*, F. *suivre* = Pr. *segre*, *seguir* = Sp. Pg. *seguir* = It. *seguire*, follow, < LL. **sequere*, follow, for L. *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*, and cf. *ensue*, *pursue*, *suit*, *suite*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To follow; follow after; pursue; chase; follow in attendance; attend.

Maistre, I shal *sue* thee, whidir euer thou shalt go.
*Wyclif*, Mat. viii. 19.

For yit was ther no man that hadde him *sewed.*
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 517.

I shal *suwe* thi wille. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 21.

2†. To follow up; follow out; continue.

But while I, *suing* this so good successe,
Laid siege to Orliaunce on the river's side.
*Mir. for Mags.*, p. 316. (*Nares.*)

He meanes no more to *sew*
His former quest, so full of toile and paine.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ix. 2.

3. To follow with entreaty; seek to persuade; entreat.

I *mywdde* hys Grace [Henry VIII.] to signe the Popis lettre. And he comaundydde me to brynge the same unto hym at evynsonge tyme.
*Richard Pace*, Ellis's Hist. Letters, 3d ser., I. 277.

4. To seek after; try to win; seek the favor of; seek in marriage; woo.

I was belov'd of many a gentle Knight,
And *sude* and sought with all the service dew.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. viii. 20.

They would *sue* me, and woo me, and flatter me.
*Tennyson*, The Mermaid.

5. To seek justice or right from by legal process; institute process in law against; prosecute in a civil action for the recovery of a real or supposed right: as, to *sue* one for debt; to *sue* one for damages in trespass. [Used sometimes of the object of the action instead of the defendant.]

The executors of bishops are *sued* if their mansion-house be suffered to go to decay. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

It is written, our men's goods and estates in Spain are confiscated, and our men *sued*, some to be imprisoned, others to be enjoined, on pain of death, to depart.
*Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 69.

**To sue livery†, to sue out livery**, to take proceedings on arriving at age, to recover lands which the king had held as guardian in chivalry during the plaintiff's minority; hence, metaphorically, to declare one's self of age.

I am denied to *sue* my *livery* here.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 3. 129.

Our little Cupid hath *sued livery*,
And is no more in his minority.
*Donne*, Eclogue (1613).

It concern'd them first to *sue out* thir *Liveris* from the unjust wardship of his encroaching Prerogative.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

**To sue out**, to petition for and take out; apply for and obtain: as, to *sue out* a writ in chancery; to *sue out* a pardon for a criminal.

Thou art my husband, no divorce in heaven
Has been *su'd out* between us.
*Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, v. 3.

And now he would go to London at once, and *sue out* his pardon. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxviii.

**II.** *intrans.* **1†.** To follow; come after, either as a consequence or in pursuit.

With Ercules and other mo of his aune men,
He *sues* furth on the solle to Chethes the kyng.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 821.

Wetith wel that we . . . haue grauntyd . . . to the citezens of the forsayd cite the fraunches that ben *suying* to haue to hem and to her eyers and successours for euer.
*Charter of London* (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chron., p. 28.

The kynge dide do make this dragon in all the haste he myght, like to the dragon that *sewde* in the ayre.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 57.

**2.** To make entreaty; entreat; petition; plead: usually with *for*.

And as men here devoutly wolde writen holy Seyntes Lyfes and here Myracles, and *sewen for* here Canonizaciouns, righte so don thei there, for hem that sleen hem self wilfully, and for love of here Ydole.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 176.

The Kings of Poland and Sweden have *sued* to be their Protector. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 3.

By adverse destiny constrain'd to *sue*
*For* counsel and redress, he *sues* to you. *Pope*.

Much less shall mercy *sue*
In vain that thou let innocence survive.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 108.

**3.** To pay court, or pay one's addresses as a suitor or lover; play the lover; woo, or be a wooer.

But, foolish boy, what bootes thy service bace
To her to whom the hevens doe serve and *sew*?
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. v. 47.

*Well.* Has she no suitors? . . .
*All.* Such as *sue* and send,
And send and *sue* again, but to no purpose.
*Massinger*, New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 1.

**4.** To prosecute; make legal claim; seek for something in law: as, to *sue* for damages.

Their fast, on the 17 of the fourth Moneth, . . and from thence to the ninth day of the moneth following, are holden vnluckie dayes, in which schoole masters may not beat their schollers, nor any man will *sue* at the law.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 211.

**5†.** To issue; flow.

Being rough-cast with odious sores to cover
The deadly juice that from his brain doth *sue*.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 167.

**To sue, labor, and travel**, in *Eng. marine insurance*, to make due exertions and use necessary and proper means: used with reference to the preservation of insured property from loss or to its recovery. What is called the *suing and laboring clause* in a policy usually provides that "in any case of loss or misfortune, it shall be lawful to the assured . . . to *sue, labour, and travel* for, in, and about the defence, safeguard, and recovery of" what is insured.

These two words [*sue* and *labor*], the meaning of which is different, and not merely a redundant parallelism, take in the acts of the owner or assured, whether in asserting and following the rights of interests in danger, or working and expending money for the benefit of those interests. . . . In this clause two things are noticeable: that *suing* (which in this place is understood 'doing work,' and not simply 'suing at law'), *labouring*, and *travelling* are made lawful to certain persons acting in lieu of the insured, and that to such expenses of *suing*, etc., the underwriters agree to contribute their share.
*Hopkins*, Law of Gen. Av., pp. 386, 390.

**sue²†.** An old spelling of *sew*¹, *sew*³, 2.

**suède** (swād), *a.* and *n.* [F., 'Swede.'] Of undressed kid: said of gloves; also, undressed kid. [Trade use.]

**suent, suently.** See *suant*¹, *suantly*.

**suer** (sū'ėr), *n.* [< *sue*¹ + *-er*¹.] **1†.** One who follows. —**2.** A suitor.

**suerte†**, *n.* An old spelling of *surety*.

**suet** (sū'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sewet;* < ME. *suet, swete,* < OF. *seu, suis, suif,* F. *suif* = Pr. *seu, sef* = Sp. Pg. *sebo* = It. *sevo,* < L. *sebum, sevum,* tallow, suet, grease; prob. akin to *sapo*, soap: see *sebaceous, soap*.] The fatty tissue about the loins and kidneys of certain animals, as the ox, the sheep, the goat, and the hart, harder and less fusible than that from other parts of the same animals. That of the ox and sheep is chiefly used, and when melted out of its connective tissue forms tallow. Mutton suet is used as an ingredient in cerates, plasters, and ointments; beef suet, and also mutton suet, are used in cookery. The corresponding flaky fat of hogs furnishes leaf-lard.

**suety** (sū'et-i), *a.* [< *suet* + *-y*¹.] Consisting of suet or resembling it: as, a *suety* substance. *Imp. Dict.*

**suf-.** See *sub-*.

**suff¹** (suf), *n.* See *sough*¹, *surf*¹.

**suff²** (suf), *n.* See *sough*².

**suffect** (su-fekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *suffectus*, pp. of *sufficere*, put into, afford, furnish, be sufficient: see *suffice*.] To substitute. [Rare.]

The question was of *suffecting* Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, a married man, in the room of Eugenius.
*Bp. Hall*, Honour of Married Clergy, i. § 24.

**suffect** (su-fekt'), *a.* [< L. *suffectus*, pp. of *sufficere*, put into: see *suffect*, *v.*] Substituted; put in place of another. [Rare.]

The date of the *suffect* consulship of Silius the younger is not known. *Athenæum*, Oct. 28, 1882, p. 569.

**suffer** (suf'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *suffren, soffren,* < OF. *souffrir, soffrir, sueffrir, sueffrer*, F. *souffrir* = Sp. *sufrir* = Pg. *soffrer* = It. *sofferire, soffrire,* < L. *sufferre*, carry or put under, hold up, bear, support, undergo, endure, suffer, < *sub*, under, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To endure; support bravely or unflinchingly; sustain; bear up under.

If she be riche and of heigh parage,
Thanne seistow it is a tormentrie
To *soffren* hire [a wife's] pride and hire malencolie.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 252.

Our spirit and strength entire,
Strongly to *suffer* and support our pains.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 147.

**2.** To be affected by; undergo; be acted on or influenced by; sustain; pass through.

Nothing of him that doth fade
But doth *suffer* a sea-change
Into something rich and strange.
*Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 400.

When all that seems shall *suffer* shock.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxxxi.

**3.** To feel or bear (what is painful, disagreeable, or distressing); submit to with distress or grief; undergo: as, to *suffer* acute bodily pain; to *suffer* grief of mind.

At the day of Doom 4 Aungeles, with 4 Trompes, schulle blowen and reyson alle men that hadden *suffred* Dethe sithe that the World was formed, from Dethe to Lyve. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 114.

A man of great wrath shall *suffer* punishment.
Prov. xix. 19.

It is said all martyrdoms looked mean when they were *suffered*. *Emerson*, Experience.

Each had *suffer'd* some exceeding wrong.
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

**4.** To refrain from hindering; allow; permit; tolerate.

I prayed Pieres to pulle adown an apple, and he wolde,
And *suffre* me to assaye what sauoure it hadde.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xvi. 74.

*Suffer* the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not. Mark x. 14.

Heaven will not *suffer* honest men to perish.
*Fletcher (and Massinger?)*, Lovers' Progress, ii. 4.

My Lord Sandwich . . . *suffers* his beard to grow on his upper lip more than usual. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 347.

They live only as pardoned men; and how pitiful is the condition of being only *suffered*.
*Steele*, Spectator, No 438.

**5†.** To tolerate abstention from.

Master More . . . by no meanes would admit of any diuision, nor *suffer* his men from finishing their fortifications. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 130.

=**Syn. 2.** To feel, bear, experience, go through.—**4.** *Allow, Permit, Consent to*, etc. See *allow*¹.

**II.** *intrans.* **1†.** To have endurance; bear evils bravely.

Now looke that atempree be thy brydel,
And for the beste ay *suffre* to the tide.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 954.

**2.** To feel or undergo pain of body or mind; bear what is distressing or inconvenient.

If I be false,
Send me to *suffer* in those punishments
You speak of, kill me!
*Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iii. 1.

Raw meat, unless in very small bits, and large pieces of albumen, &c., . . . injure the leaves, which seem to *suffer*, like animals, from a surfeit.
*Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 130.

**3.** To be injured; sustain loss or damage.

The kingdom's honour *suffers* in this cruelty.
*Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, ii. 1.

Thus the English prosper every where, and the French *suffer*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 122.

**4.** To undergo punishment; especially, to be put to death.

The father was first condemned to *suffer* upon a day appointed, and the son afterwards the day following.
*Clarendon*.

**5.** To allow; permit.

Remayning as diuers languages and dialects will *suffer*, almost the same. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 437.

Still dost thou *suffer*, heaven! will no flame,
No heat of sin, make thy just wrath to boil!
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 5.

**6†.** To wait; hold out.

Marganors hem seide, and badde hem *suffre* and a-bide while thei myght for to socour theire peple.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 165.

**sufferable** (suf'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *suffrable,* < OF. **souffrable,* < *souffrir*, suffer: see *suffer* and *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being suffered, endured, tolerated, or permitted; allowable.

It shal be more *suffrable* to the loond of men of Sodom and of Gommor in the dai of iugement than to thilke citee. *Wyclif*, Mat. x. 15.

Ye have a great loss;
But bear it patiently: yet, to say truth,
In justice 'tis not *sufferable*.
*Fletcher*, Valentinian, iv. 4.

I believe it 's very *sufferable;* the pain is not so exquisite but that you may bear it a little longer.
*Steele*, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

**2†.** Capable of suffering or enduring with patience; tolerant; patient.

It is fair to have a wyf in pees:
One of us two moste bowen, doutelees;
And sith a man is more resonable
Than womman is, ye moste been *suffrable*.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 442.

The people are thus inclined, religious, franke, amorous, ireful, *sufferable* of infinit paines.
*Stanihurst*, Ireland, viii. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

**sufferableness** (suf'ėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sufferable or endurable; tolerableness.

**sufferably** (suf'ėr-a-bli), *adv.* In a sufferable manner; tolerably. *Addison*, tr. of Claudian, in Anc. Medals, ii.

**sufferance** (suf'ėr-ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sufferaunce;* < ME. *suffrance, soverans,* < OF. *soufrance*, F. *souffrance* = Pr. *sufrensa, sufransa* = It. *sofferenza,* < L. *sufferentia*, endurance, toleration, < *sufferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sufferre*, endure, suffer: see *suffer*.] **1.** The state of suffering; the bearing of pain or other evil; endurance; suffering; misery.

He must not only die the death,
But thy unkindness shall the death draw out
To lingering *sufferance*. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4. 167.

*Sufferance*
Of former trials hath too strongly arm'd me.
*Ford*, Fancies, iv. 1.

All praise be to my Maker given!
Long *sufferance* is one path to heaven.
*Scott*, Rokeby, iv. 24.

**2†.** Damage; loss; injury.

A grievous wreck and *sufferance*
On most part of their fleet.
*Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 23.

**3.** Submission under difficult or oppressive circumstances; patient endurance; patience.

Therfore hath this wise worthy knyght,
To lyve in ese, *suffrance* hire bihight.
*Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 60.

Still have I borne it with a patient shrug,
For *sufferance* is the badge of all our tribe.
*Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 111.

Sir, I have learn'd a prisoner's *sufferance*,
And will obey.
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

**4.** Consent by not forbidding or hindering; toleration; allowance; permission; leave.

And, sers, syn he so is be *souerans* of goddis,
Vs may falle here by fortune a fulfaire gifte,
That shuld lelly be laght, as me leue thinke.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3154.

Either dispysest thou the riches of his goodnesse, pacyence, and long *sufferance*? *Bible of* 1551, Rom. ii 4.

Whose freedom is by *suff'rance*, and at will
Of a superior, he is never free.
*Cowper*, Task, v. 363.

**5.** In *customs*, a permission granted for the shipment of certain goods.—**Bill of sufferance.** See *bill*³.—**Estate by sufferance** or **at sufferance**, in *law*, the interest in land recognized by the law in a person who came into possession by lawful right but is keeping it after the title has ceased, without positive leave of the owner. Such person is called a *tenant at sufferance*.—**On sufferance**, by passive allowance, permission, or consent; without being actively interfered with or prevented; without being positively forbidden: often with a sense of blame or disparagement.—**Sufferance wharf**, a wharf on which goods may be landed before any duty is paid. Such wharves are appointed by the commissioners of the customs.

**sufferant†** (suf'ėr-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *suffraunt,* < OF. *soufrant*, F. *souffrant* = Sp. *sufriente* = It. *sofferente,* < L. *sufferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sufferre*, endure, suffer: see *suffer*.] **I.** *a.* Tolerant; enduring; patient.

Pure *suffraunt* was her wit.
*Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 1010.

And thou a god so *sufferant* and remisse
*Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson (1874), VI. 157).

**II.** *n.* One who is patient and enduring.

Forthi, sle with reson al this hete,
Men seyn the *suffraunt* overcomth, parde.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1584.

**sufferer** (suf'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *suffer* + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who suffers; a person who endures or un-

dergoes pain, either of body or of mind; one sustaining evil of any kind.

Thro' Waters and thro' Flames I'll go,
*Suff'rer* and Solace of thy Woe.
*Prior*, To a Young Gentleman in Love.

2. One who permits or allows.

What care I though of weakness men tax me?
I'd rather *sufferer* than doer be.
*Donne*, To Ben Jonson.

**suffering** (suf'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *suffer*, *v.*] The bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; also, pain endured; distress, loss, or injury incurred.

In front of the pile is the *suffering* of St. Laurence painted a fresca on the wall. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 12, 1644.

To each his *suff'rings;* all are men,
Condemn'd alike to groan.
*Gray*, Ode on Prospect of Eton College.

**Meeting for Sufferings**, in the Society of Friends, an organization, established in 1675, to investigate and relieve the sufferings of those who were distrained for tithes, etc. It acts for the Yearly Meeting ad interim. The name is still retained in England and Ireland, but in all the American yearly meetings except that of Philadelphia the body is now called the *Representative Meeting*.

Seventh Month 21st.—To Westminster meeting-house at twelve o'clock; about fifty Friends of the *Meeting for Sufferings* met, and afterwards proceeded to James's Palace to present the address to the Queen Victoria.
*William Allen*, Journal, 1837.

**suffete** (suf'ēt), *n.* [Also *sufet;* < L. *sufes*, *suffes* (*sufet-*, *suffet-*), a suffete; < Punic; cf. Heb. *shōphēt*, judge, ruler.] One of the chief officials of the executive department of the government in ancient Carthage.

The Roman Senate encroached on the consuls, though it was neither a legislature nor representative; the Carthaginian Councils encroached on the *Suffetes;* the Venetian Councils encroached on the Doge.
*J. Bryce*, American Commonwealth, I. 223.

**suffice** (su-fīs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sufficed*, ppr. *sufficing*. [Early mod. E. also *suffise;* < ME. *sufficen*, *suffisen*, < OF. *suffis-*, stem of ppr. of *suffire*, *souffire*, F. *suffire*, be sufficient, < L. *sufficere*, put under or into, substitute for, substitute, supply, intr. be sufficient, suffice, < *sub*, under, + *facere*, make, do.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To be sufficient for.

The leed condite conteyneth this mesure:
XII C pounde of metal shal *suffise*
A thousand feet in lengthe of pipes sure.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 178.

**2.** To satisfy; content; be equal to the wants or demands of.

Parentes . . . being *suffised* that their children can onely speke latine proprely, or make verses with out mater or sentence, they from thens forth do suffre them to liue in idelnes. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 13.

Let it *suffice* thee; speak no more unto me of this matter. Deut. iii. 26.

By farre they'd rather eat
At their owne howses, wher their carnall sence
May be *suffic'd*. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Then Jove ask'd Juno: "If at length she had *suffic'd* her spleen,
Achilles being won to arms?" *Chapman*, Iliad, xviii. 316.

**3†.** To afford in sufficient amount; supply adequately.

When they came ther the[y] sawe a faire cite,
As full a pepill as it cowde *suffice*.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1150.

The pow'r appeas'd, with winds *suffic'd* the sail.
*Dryden*, Iliad, i. 653.

**II.** *intrans.* To be enough or sufficient; be equal to the end proposed; be adequate.

What neded it thanne a newe lawe to bigynne,
Sith the fyrst *sufficeth* to sauncioun and to blisse?
*Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 31.

*Suffise* that I have done my dew in place.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 56.

My designs
Are not yet ripe; *suffice* it that ere long
I shall employ your loves.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iii. 1.

No matter for the sword, her word *sufficed*
To spike the coward through and through.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 312.

**sufficence†** (su-fish'ens), *n.* [= F. *suffisance* = Sp. *suficiencia* = Pg. *sufficiencia* = It. *sofficienzia*, < LL. *sufficientia*, sufficience, sufficiency, < L. *sufficere*, be sufficient, suffice: see *suffice*. Cf. *suffisance*, the older form.] Same as *sufficiency*.

**sufficiency** (su-fish'en-si), *n.* [As *sufficience* (see *-cy*).] **1.** The state or character of being sufficient; adequacy.

Some of ye cheefe of ye company, perceiveing ye mariners to feare ye *sufficiencie* of ye shipo, as appeared by their mutterings, they entred into serious consultation with ye mr. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 75.

His *sufficiency* is such that he bestows and possesses, his plenty being unexhausted. *Boyle*.

We know the satisfactoriness of justice, the *sufficiency* of truth. *Emerson*, Success.

**2.** Qualification for any purpose; ability; capacity; efficiency.

Hee [Sir Humphrey Gilbert] hath worthely beene constituted a coronell and generall in places requisite, and hath with *sufficiencie* discharged the same, both in this Realme and in forreigne Nations.
*Gascoigne*, in Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), [Forewords, p. ix.

A substitute of most allowed *sufficiency*.
*Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 224.

We shall find two differing kinds of *sufficiency* in managing of business. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

**3.** Adequate substance or means; enough; abundance; competence; especially, supply equal to wants; ample stock or fund.

An elegant *sufficiency*, content,
Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books.
*Thomson*, Spring, l. 1159.

He [Philip] had money in *sufficiency*, his own horses and equipage, and free quarters in his father's house.
*Thackeray*, Philip, v.

**4.** Conceit; self-confidence; self-sufficiency.

*Sufficiency* is a compound of vanity and ignorance.
*Sir W. Temple*.

**sufficient** (su-fish'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *suffisant* = Sp. *suficiente* = Pg. *sufficiente* = It. *sofficiente*, < L. *sufficien(t-)s*, ppr. of *sufficere*, be sufficient, suffice: see *suffice*. Cf. *suffisant*, the older form.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Sufficing; equal to the end proposed; as much as is or may be necessary; adequate; enough.

I sawe it in at a back dore, and as it is sayd the same stable or vought is *sufficient* to receyue a M. horses.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 44.

*Sufficient* unto the day is the evil thereof. Mat. vi. 34.

My grace is *sufficient* for thee. 2 Cor. xii. 9.

**2.** Possessing adequate talents or accomplishments; of competent power or ability; qualified; fit; competent; capable.

Also, ther schul be foure *suffisaunt* men for to kepe the catel wel and suffisauntly. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

Who is *sufficient* for these things? 2 Cor. ii. 16.

Pray you, let Cassio be received again. . . .
You'll never meet a more *sufficient* man.
*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4. 91.

Nay, they are esteemed the more learned, and *sufficient* for this, by the many.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, To the Reader.

**3†.** Having a competence; well-to-do.

His [John Selden's] father . . . was a *sufficient* plebeian, and delighted much in music.
*Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. 179.

He [George Fox] descended of honest and *sufficient* parents, who endeavoured to bring him up, as they did the rest of their children, in the way and worship of the nation.
*Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

**4.** Self-sufficient; self-satisfied; content.

Thou art the most *sufficient* (I'll say for thee),
Not to believe a thing. *Beau. and Fl.*

**Sufficient condition, evidence, reason.** See the nouns.

**=Syn. 1.** Ample, abundant, satisfactory, full.—**1** and **2.** *Competent*, *Enough*, etc. See *adequate*.

**II.** *n.* That which is sufficient; enough; a sufficiency.

One man's *sufficient* is more available than ten thousands multitude. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, p. 452. (*Davies.*)

**sufficiently** (su-fish'ent-li), *adv.* [< *sufficient* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *suffisantly*, the older form.] **1.** To a sufficient degree; to a degree that answers the purpose or gives satisfaction; adequately.

He left them *sufficiently* provided, and conceived they would have been well governed.
*N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 105.

**2.** To a considerable degree: as, he went away *sufficiently* discontented. [Colloq.]

**sufficingly** (su-fī'sing-li), *adv.* In a sufficing manner; so as to satisfy.

**sufficingness** (su-fī'sing-nes), *n.* The quality of sufficing. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 323.

**suffisance†** (suf'i-zans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *suffisaunce;* < ME. *suffisaunce*, < OF. *suffisance*, *suffisaunce*, < LL. *sufficientia*, sufficience: see *sufficience*.] Sufficiency; satisfaction.

No man is wrecched but himself hit wene,
And he that hath himself hath *suffisaunce*.
*Chaucer*, Fortune, l. 26.

Be payed with litelle, content with *suffisance*.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 27.

**suffisant†**, *a.* [ME. *suffisant*, *suffisaunt*, < OF. *suffisant*, *suffisaunt*, < L. *sufficien(t-)s*, sufficient: see *sufficient*.] Sufficient; capable; able.

He was lyk a knyght,
And *suffisaunt* of persone and of might.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1067.

**suffisantly†**, *adv.* [ME. *suffisantly;* < *suffisant* + *-ly*[2].] Sufficiently. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Astrolabe.

**suffix** (su-fiks'), *v. t.* [< L. *suffixus*, *subfixus*, pp. of *suffigere*, *subfigere*, fasten below, fasten or fix on, < *sub*, under, below, + *figere*, fasten, fix: see *fix*, *v.*] To attach at the end: specifically used of adding or annexing a letter or syllable, a suffix.

**suffix** (suf'iks), *n.* [= F. *suffixe* = Sp. *sufijo* = Pg. *suffixo* = It. *soffisso* = G. *suffix*, < NL. *suffixum*, a suffix, neut. of L. *suffixus*, *subfixus*, pp. of *suffigere*, *subfigere*, fasten or fix on: see *suffix*, *v.* Cf. *affix*, *prefix*, *postfix*.] **1.** In *gram.*, a letter or syllable added or annexed to the end of a word or to a verbal root or stem; a formative element, consisting of one or more letters, added to a primitive word to make a derivative; a postfix; a terminal formative, as the *-th* of *length*, the *-d* of *loved*, the *-ly* of *godly*, the *-ly* of *badly*, etc.—**2.** In *math.*, an index written after and under a letter, as $x_0$, $x_1$, $x_2$, $x_3$.

**suffixal** (suf'ik-sal), *a.* [< *suffix* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a suffix; of the nature of a suffix. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 272; *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IV. 29.

**suffixion** (su-fik'shon), *n.* [< *suffix* + *-ion*.] The act of suffixing, or the state of being suffixed.

**sufflaminate†** (su-flam'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *sufflaminatus*, pp. of *sufflaminare*, hold back by a clog, check, < *sufflāmen*, a clog, brake, shoe, drag-chain to check the motion of a wheel; perhaps for **sufflacmen*, < *sub*, under, + *flac-* in *flaccus*, **flācus*, hanging down; or for **suffragmen*, < *sub*, under, + *frag-* in *frangere*, pp. *fractus*, break (cf. *brake* as related to *break*): see *suffrage*.] To retard the motion of, as a carriage by preventing one or more of its wheels from revolving; stop; impede.

God could anywhere *sufflaminate* and subvert the beginnings of wicked designs.
*Barrow*, Sermon on the Gunpowder Plot

**sufflate** (su-flāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sufflated*, ppr. *sufflating*. [< L. *sufflatus*, pp. of *sufflare*, *subflare* (> It. *soffiare* = Sp. *soplar* = Pg. *soprar* = F. *souffler*), blow up from below, inflate, < *sub*, under, + *flare*, blow: see *blow*[1], *flatus*.] To blow up; inflate; also, to inspire. [Rare.]

An inflam'd zeal-burning mind
*Sufflated* by the Holy Wind.
*T. Ward*, England's Reformation, iii

**sufflation** (su-flā'shon), *n.* [< L. *sufflatio(n-)*, a blowing or puffing up, < *sufflare*, blow up: see *sufflate*.] The act of blowing up or inflating. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**suffluе** (su-flö'), *n.* In *her.*, a clarion.

**suffocate** (suf'ō-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suffocated*, ppr. *suffocating*. [< L. *suffocatus*, pp. of *suffocare* (> It. *soffogare*, *soffocare* = Pg. *suffocar* = Sp. *sufocar* = F. *suffoquer*), choke, stifle, < *sub*, under, + *faux* (*fauc-*), the upper part of the throat, the pharynx: see *fauces*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To kill by preventing the access of air to the blood through the lungs or analogous organs, as gills.

Either his [Judas's] grief *suffocated* him, or his guilt made him hang himself; for the words will signifie either *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi

**2.** To impede respiration in; compress so as to prevent respiration.

And let not hemp his wind-pipe *suffocate*.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6. 4

**3.** To stifle; smother; extinguish: as, to *suffocate* fire or live coals.

So intense and ardent was the fire of his mind that it not only was not *suffocated* beneath the weight of fuel but penetrated the whole superincumbent mass with its own heat and radiance. *Macaulay*

**=Syn. 1.** *Stifle*, *Strangle*, etc. See *smother*.

**II.** *intrans.* To become choked, stifled, or smothered: as, we are *suffocating* in this close room.

**suffocate†** (suf'ō-kāt), *a.* [< L. *suffocatus*, pp. see the verb.] Suffocated; choked.

This chaos, when degree is *suffocate*,
Follows the choking. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 12

**suffocating** (suf'ō-kā-ting), *p. a.* Choking; stifling.

The *suffocating* sense of woe. *Byron*, Prometheus

**suffocatingly** (suf'ō-kā-ting-li), *adv.* In a suffocating manner; so as to suffocate.

**suffocation** (suf-ō-kā'shon), *n.* [< F. *suffocation* = Sp. *sufocacion* = Pg. *suffocação* = It. *soffocazione*, < L. *suffocatio(n-)*, a choking, stifling, < *suffocare*, choke, stifle: see *suffocate*.] **1.** The act of suffocating, choking, or stifling.

Death by asphyxia is a common mode of accomplishing homicide, as by *suffocation*, hanging, strangulation.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 78

**2.** The condition of being suffocated, choked or stifled.

It was a miracle to 'scape *suffocation*.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5. 11

**suffocative** (suf'ō-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *suffocate* + *-ive*.] Tending or able to choke or stifle. *Arbuthnot*, Air.

**suffossion**† (su-fosh'ọn), *n.* [< L. *suffossio(n-)*, a digging under, an undermining, < *suffodire*, pp. *suffossus*, pierce underneath, bore through, < *sub*, under, + *fodire*, dig: see *fodient*, *fossil*.] A digging under; an undermining.

Those *suffossions* of walls, those powder-trains.
*Bp. Hall*, St. Paul's Combat.

**suffragan** (suf'rạ-gạn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *suffragan*, < OF. **suffragan*, var. of *suffragant*, in part prob. < ML. *suffraganeus*, *suffraganius*, assisting, applied esp. to a bishop, < L. *suffragari*, assist: see *suffragant*.] **I.** *a.* Assisting; assistant; of or pertaining to a suffragan: as, a *suffragan* bishop; a *suffragan* see. In ecclesiastical usage every bishop of a province is said to be *suffragan* relatively to the archbishop. See *suffragan bishop*, under *bishop*.

The election of archbishops had . . . been a continual subject of dispute between the *suffragan* bishops and the Augustine monks. *Goldsmith*, Hist. Eng., xiv.

**II.** *n.* **1.** An auxiliary bishop, especially one with no right of ordinary jurisdiction; in the *Ch. of Eng.*, a bishop who has been consecrated to assist the ordinary bishop of a see in a particular part of his diocese, like the ancient chorepiscopus (which see).

In the time of the Christians it was the seat of a *suffragan:* now hardly a village. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 157.

**2.** A title of every ordinary bishop with respect to the archbishop or metropolitan who is his superior. = **Syn.** *Coadjutor*, *Suffragan*. See *coadjutor*.

**suffraganship** (suf'rạ-gạn-ship), *n.* [< *suffragan* + *-ship*.] The position of suffragan.

**suffragant**† (suf'rạ-gạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *suffragant* = Pr. *suffraguant* = It. *suffragante*, < L. *suffragan(t-)s*, ppr. of *suffragari*, vote for, support with one's vote, support, assist: see *suffragate*, *suffrage*, *v.* Cf. *suffragan*.] **I.** *a.* Assisting.

Heavenly doctrine ought to be chief ruler and principal head everywhere, and not *suffragant* and subsidiary.
*Florio*, tr. of Montaigne (1613), p. 175. (*Latham*.)

**II.** *n.* **1.** An assistant; a favorer; one who concurs with another.

More friends and *suffragants* to the virtues and modesty of sober women than enemies to their beauty.
*Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 118.

**2.** A suffragan bishop; a suffragan. *Cotgrave*.

**suffragate**† (suf'rạ-gāt), *v. i.* [< L. *suffragatus*, pp. of *suffragari* (> It. *suffragare* = Pg. *sufragar* = Sp. *sufragar*), vote for, support with one's vote, support, assist: see *suffrage*, *v.*] To act as suffragant, aid, or subsidiary; be assistant.

Our poets hither for adoption come,
As nations sued to be made free of Rome;
Not in the *suffragating* tribes to stand,
But in your utmost, last, provincial band.
*Dryden*, Prol. to University of Oxford (1681 ?), l. 31.

It cannot choose but *suffragate* to the reasonableness and convenience thereof, being so discovered.
*Sir M. Hale*, Origin of Mankind, p. 291.

**suffragator**† (suf'rạ-gā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *suffragator*, < *suffragari*, support by one's vote: see *suffragate*.] One who assists or favors.

The synod in the Low Countries is held at Dort; the most of their *suffragators* are already assembled.
*Bp. of Chester to Abp. Ussher*, p. 67.

**suffrage** (suf'rāj), *n.* [< F. *suffrage* = Sp. *sufragio* = Pg. It. *suffragio*, < L. *suffragium*, a voting-tablet, a ballot, a vote, the right of voting, a decision, judgment, esp. a favorable decision, approbation; prob. connected with *sufrago*, hock-bone, also a shoot or spray, and orig., it is conjectured, a broken piece, as a potsherd, used in voting (cf. *ostracism*, a kind of voting so called from the use of shells or potsherds); < *suffringere* (pp. *suffractus*), break below, break up, < *sub*, under, + *frangere* (√ *frag*), break: see *fraction*, *break*. Cf. *naufrage*, *saxifrage*.] **1.** A vote or voice given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a person to occupy an office or trust; the formal expression of an opinion on some doubtful question; consent; assent; approval.

There doe they give their *suffrages* and voyces for the election of the Magistrates. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 253.

We bow to beg your *suffrage* and kind ear.
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, Prol.

I know, if it were put to the question of theirs and mine, the worse would find more *suffrages*.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, To the Reader.

**2.** The political right or act of voting; the exercise of the voting power in political affairs; especially, the right, under a representative government, of participating, directly or indirectly, in the choice of public officers and in the adoption or rejection of fundamental laws: usually with the definite article.

*The suffrage* was not yet regarded as a right incident to manhood, and could be extended only according to the judgment of those who were found in possession of it.
*Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 118.

**3.** Testimony; attestation; witness.

Every miracle is the *suffrage* of Heaven to the truth of a doctrine. *South*.

**4.** *Eccles.*, an intercessory prayer or petition.

The *suffrages* of all the saints. *Longfellow*.

In *liturgics:* (*a*) Short petitions, especially those in the litany, the lesser litany or preces at morning and evening prayer, etc.

And then shall be said the litany; save only that after this place: That, . . . etc., the proper *suffrage* shall be, etc. *Book of Common Prayer*, Consecr. of Bishops.

(*b*) The prayers of the people in response to and as distinguished from the versicles or prayers said in litanies by the clergyman.

**5**†. Aid; assistance; relief.

Charms for every disease, and sovereign *suffrages* for every sore. *W. Patten* (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 71).

**Female suffrage**, the political right of women to vote. It is granted by the Constitutions of the States of Wyoming and Utah; and several other States of the Union allow women to vote on certain local matters, as is also the case in Great Britain. **Household suffrage.** See *household*.— **Manhood suffrage**, a popular phrase denoting suffrage granted to all male citizens who are of age, and are not physically or morally incapacitated for its exercise; universal suffrage.— **Universal suffrage**, a loose phrase, commonly meaning suffrage (of adult males) restricted only by non-citizenship, minority, criminal character, or bankruptcy; manhood suffrage.

**suffrage** (suf'rāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *suffraged*, ppr. *suffraging*. [< OF. **suffrager*, < L. *suffragari*, LL. also *suffragare*, vote for, support with one's vote, support, favor, assist, < *suffragium*, a vote: see *suffrage*, *n.* Cf. *suffragant*, *suffragan*.] To vote for; elect. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii. [Rare.]

**suffragines**, *n.* Plural of *suffrago*.

**suffraginous**† (su-fraj'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *suffraginosus*, diseased in the hock, < *suffrago* (*-in-*), hock: see *suffrago*.] Of or pertaining to the suffrago, especially of the horse.

The hough or *suffraginous* flexure behinde.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 1.

**suffragist** (suf'rā-jist), *n.* [< *suffrage* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who possesses or exercises the right of suffrage; a voter.— **2.** One holding certain opinions concerning the right of suffrage, as about its extension: as, a woman-*suffragist*.

One ardent *suffragist*, already referred to, reasoning by analogy from lower to higher, proves the worthlessness of man by the fact that the female spider devours her male consort. *Atlantic Monthly*, LXV. 312.

**suffrago** (su-frā'gō), *n.*; pl. *suffragines* (-fraj'i-nēz). [L.: see *suffrage*.] **1.** The hock, or so-called knee, of a horse's hind leg, whose convexity is backward, and which corresponds to the human heel; the tibiotarsal articulation. See cuts under *hock* and *Perissodactyla*.— **2.** In *ornith.*, the heel proper, sometimes called the knee; the mediotarsal articulation, whose convexity is backward, at the top of the shank, where the feathers of most birds stop.

**suffrutescent** (suf-rö-tes'ẹnt), *a.* [< *sub-* + *frutescent*.] In *bot.*, only slightly or obscurely woody; a little woody at the base.

**suffrutex** (suf'rö-teks), *n.* [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + *frutex*, a shrub, a bush: see *frutex*.] **1.** In *bot.*, an undershrub, or very small shrub; a low plant with decidedly woody stems, as the trailing arbutus, American wintergreen, etc.— **2.** A plant with a permanent woody base, but with a herbaceous annual growth above, as the garden-sage, thyme, etc. [Rare, Eng.]

**suffruticose** (su-frö'ti-kōs), *a.* [< *suffrutex* (*-ic-*) + *-ose;* or < *sub-* + *fruticose*.] In *bot.*, having the character of a suffrutex; small with woody stems, or having the stems woody at the base and herbaceous above; somewhat shrubby: noting a plant or a stem.

**suffruticous** (su-frö'ti-kus), *a.* Same as *suffruticose*.

**suffruticulose** (suf-rö-tik'ụ-lōs), *a.* [< *sub-* + *fruticulose*.] In *bot.*, slightly fruticulose, as some lichens.

**suffulted** (su-ful'ted), *a.* In *entom.*, gradually changing to another color.— **Suffulted pupil**, the central spot of an ocellus when it is formed by two colors shading off into each other.

**suffumigate** (su-fū'mi-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suffumigated*, ppr. *suffumigating*. [< L. *suffumigatus*, pp. of *suffumigare*, *subfumigare* (> It. *suffumigare*, *suffumicare*), smoke from below, < *sub*, under, + *fumigare*, smoke: see *fumigate*.] To apply fumes or smoke to, as to the body in medical treatment.

**suffumigation** (su-fū-mi-gā'shọn), *n.* [Also *subfumigation;* < ME. *subfumygacioun*, < OF. (and F.) *suffumigation* = Sp. *sufumigacion* = Pg. *suffumigação* = It. *suffumicazione*, < LL. *suffumigatio(n-)*, *subfumigatio(n-)*, a smoking from below: see *suffumigate*.] **1.** The act of fumigating, literally from below; fumigation.

Take your meate in the hotte time of Summer in cold places, but in the Winter let there bee a bright fire, and take it in hotte places, your parlors or Chambers being first purged and ayred with *suffumigations*.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

**2.** The act of burning perfumes: one of the ceremonies in incantation.

Sorceresses
That usen exorsisacioune
And eke *subfumygacioune*.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1264.

A simple *suffumigation*, . . . accompanied by availing ourselves of the suitable planetary hour.
*Scott*, Antiquary, xxii.

**3.** A fume; especially, a preparation used in fumigating.

As the *suffumigations* of the oppressed stomach surge up and cause the headache.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 204.

Another piebald knave
Of the same brotherhood (he loved them ever)
Was actively preparing 'neath his nose
Such a *suffumigation* as, once fired,
Had stunk the patient dead ere he could groan.
*Browning*, Paracelsus.

**suffumige**† (su-fū'mij), *n.* [< ML. *suffumigium*, < L. *suffumigare*, smoke from below: see *suffumigate*.] A medicinal fume.

**suffuse** (su-fūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *suffused*, ppr. *suffusing*. [< L. *suffusus*, pp. of *suffundere*, pour below or underneath, or upon, overspread, < *sub*, under, + *fundere*, pour out, spread out: see *fuse*[1].] To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture; fill or cover, as with something fluid: as, eyes *suffused* with tears.

When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies. *Pope*.

Hers was a face *suffused* with the fine essence of beauty.
*T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xv.

Alpine meadows soft-*suffused*
With rain.
*M. Arnold*, Stanzas from the Grande Chartreuse.

**suffusion** (su-fū'zhọn), *n.* [= F. *suffusion* = Sp. *sufusion* = Pg. *suffusão* = It. *suffusione*, < L. *suffusio(n-)*, a pouring out or over, a spreading: see *suffuse*.] **1.** The act or operation of suffusing or overspreading, as with a fluid or a color; also, the state of being suffused or overspread.

To those that have the jaundice or like *suffusion* of eyes, objects appear of that color. *Ray*.

**2.** That which is suffused or spread over, as an extravasation of blood.

So thick a drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim *suffusion* veil'd. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 26.

**3.** In *entom.*, a peculiar variegation, observed especially in *Lepidoptera*, in which the colors appear to be blended or run together. It is most common in northern or alpine forms of species which are found with normal colors in warmer regions.

**suffusive** (su-fū'siv), *a.* [< *suffuse* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to suffusion; overspreading. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xvi.

**sufi, sofi** (sö'fi, sō'fi), *n.* [Also *soofee*, *sophy*, etc.; = F. *sofi*, *soufi;* = Hind. *sufī*, < Ar. *sūfī*, a Moslem mystic; either lit. 'wise,' < Gr. σοφός, wise (see *sophist*); or, according to some, < *sūf*, wool, the sufis (dervishes, fakirs) being obliged to wear garments of wool, and not of silk.] A Mohammedan mystic who believes (1) that God alone exists, and that all visible and invisible beings are mere emanations from him; (2) that, as God is the real author of all acts of mankind, man is not a free agent, and there can be no real difference between good and evil; (3) that, as the soul existed before the body, and is confined within the latter as in a cage, death should be the chief object of desire, for only then does the soul return to the bosom of the divinity; and (4) that religions are matters of indifference, though some are more advantageous than others (as, for instance, Mohammedanism), and that sufism is the only true philosophy.

If Pharaoh's Title had befall'n to thee [Solomon],
If the Medes Myter bowed at thy knee,
Wert thou a *Sophy;* yet with Vertues luster
Thou oughtst (at least) thy Greatnes to illuster.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

The principal occupation of the *Sūfi* whilst in the body is meditation on the . . . unity of God, the remembrance of God's names, . . . and the progressive advancement in the . . . journey of life, so as to attain unification with God. *Hughes*, Dict. of Islam, p. 609.

**sufic** (sö'fik), *a.* [< *sufi* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to sufism.

There are frequent *Sufic* allegories, just as in the Makhzan. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 522.

**sufism, sofism** (sö'fizm, sō'fizm), *n.* [Also *sufiism*; < *sufi* + *-ism*.] The mystical system of the sufis.

The system of philosophy professed by Persian poets and dervishes, and in accordance with which the poems of Háfiz are allegorically interpreted, is called *Sufism*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 868.

**sufistic** (sö-fis'tik), *a.* [Also *sufiistic*; < *sufi* + *-ist* + *-ic*.] Same as *sufic*.

The point of view indicated by the *Sufistic* system of philosophy. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 868.

**sug** (sug), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An unidentified parasite of the trout, probably an epizoic crustacean. Also called *trout-louse*.

Many of them [trout] have sticking on them *Sugs*, or Trout-lice, which is a kind of Worm, in shape like a Clove, or Pin with a big head, and sticks close to him and sucks his moisture. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 91.

**sug-.** See *sub-*.

**Sugantia** (sū-gan'shi-ạ), *n. pl.* A variant of *Sugentia*.

**sugar** (shûg'ạr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *suger*; < ME. *suger*, *sugor*, *sugre*, *sucre*, < OF. *sucre*, F. *sucre* = Pr. *sucre* = Sp. *azucar* = Pg. *assucar* (with Ar. article *al*) = It. *zucchero* = D. *suiker* = MLG. *sucker* = OHG. *zucura*, MHG. *zuker*, *zucker*, G. *zucker* = Icel. *sykr* = Sw. *socker* = Dan. *sukker* = OBulg. *sakarŭ* = Serv. *chakara*, *zakara*, *chukar* = Bohem. *cukr* = Little Russ. *cukor*, *cukur* = Russ. *sakharŭ* = Pol. *cukier* = Hung. *zukur* (Slavic, etc., partly after G.), < ML. *succarum*, *succarium*, *sucarium*, also *zuccarium*, *zuccara*, *zucara*, also *suctura*, etc., altered forms, in part appar. simulating L. *succus*, *sucus*, juice (see *suck*[2]), of *saccharum*, L. *saccharon*, < Gr. *σάκχαρ*, *σάκχαρον*, < Ar. *sakkar*, *sokkar*, *sukkar*, with the article *as-sokkar*, < Pers. *shakar* = Hind. *shakkar*, < Prakrit *sakkara*, sugar, < Skt. *çarkarā*, candied sugar, orig. grit, gravel; cf. Skt. *karkara*, hard, L. *calculus*, a pebble (see *calculus*).]

1. The general name of certain chemical compounds belonging to the group of carbohydrates. They are soluble in water, have a more or less sweet taste, and are directly or indirectly fermentable. According to their chemical nature they are divided into two classes, the *saccharoses* and *glucoses*. See *saccharose* and *glucose*.

2. A sweet crystalline substance, prepared chiefly from the expressed juice of the sugar-cane, *Saccharum officinarum*, and of the sugar-beet, but obtained also from a great variety of other plants, as maple, maize, sorghum, birch, and parsnip. The process of manufacturing cane-sugar generally begins with extracting the juice of the canes, either by passing them between the rollers of a rolling-mill (see *sugar-mill*), or by the use of raspers or "defibrators" reducing the canes to pulp and expressing the juice by subjecting the pulp to the action of powerful presses. Maceration of the canes in steam or water, as a preparation for extraction of the juice, is also practised to some extent. Another method, now coming extensively into use, is that of diffusion, in which the canes or beets are cut in small pieces, and the sugar is extracted by repeated washings with hot water. (Compare *diffusion apparatus* (under *diffusion*), and *osmose*.) The extraction of the juice by the crushing and expressing action of rollers in sugar-mills is, however, still more extensively practised than any other method. The juice is received in a shallow trough placed beneath the rollers, and defecated by adding to it while heated below the boiling-point either milk of lime, lime-water, bisulphite of lime, lime followed by sulphur dioxid, sulphur dioxid followed by lime, alkaline earths, sulphur compounds, or chlorine compounds, milk of lime being more generally used than any of the other substances named. (Compare *defecator*.) The saccharine liquor is concentrated by boiling, which expels the water; lime-water is added to neutralize the acid that is usually present; the grosser impurities rise to the surface, and are separated in the form of scum. When duly concentrated the syrup is run off into shallow wooden coolers, where it concretes; it is then put into hogsheads with holes in the bottom, through which the molasses drains off into cisterns below, leaving the sugar in the state known in commerce by the name of *raw sugar*, or *muscovado*. Sometimes the molasses is immediately separated from the sugar by centrifugal force. The raw sugar is further purified by solution in water and filtration, first through cotton bags, then through layers of animal charcoal, boiling down under diminished pressure, and crystallization. Thus clarified, it takes the names of *lump-sugar*, *loaf-sugar*, *refined sugar*, etc., according to the different degrees of purification and the form in which it is placed on the market. The manufacture of sugar from beet-root is carried on to a very considerable extent in France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Russia, etc. The sugar is mostly extracted from the roots by diffusion, and the subsequent defecation and concentration are carried out in a manner entirely analogous to that described for these operations in the manufacture of cane-sugar. In the United States and in Canada great quantities of sugar are obtained from the sap of the sugar-maple, *Acer saccharinum*. (See cut under *Acer*.) The Gulf States and the West Indies are the principal sources whence the supplies of cane-sugar are derived; the sugar used on the continent of Europe is chiefly obtained from the beet. Sugar was only vaguely known to the Greeks and Romans; it seems to have been introduced into Europe during the time of the crusades. The cane was grown about the middle of the twelfth century in Cyprus, whence, some time later, it was transplanted into Madeira, and about the beginning of the sixteenth century it was thence carried to the New World. For the chemical properties of pure cane-sugar, see *saccharose*, 3.

This Manna is clept Bred of Aungeles; and it is a white thing, that is fulle swete and righte delicyous, and more swete than Hony or *Sugre*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 152.

When shall we have any good *sugar* come over? The wars in Barbary make *sugar* at such an excessive rate, you pay sweetly now, I warrant, sir, do you not?
*Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

3. Something that resembles sugar in any of its properties.—4. Figuratively, sweet, honeyed, or soothing words; flattery employed to disguise something distasteful.—**Bastard, beet-root, black, centrifugal sugar.** See the qualifying words.—**Brown sugar**, common dark muscovado sugar.—**Coffee-crushed sugar**, a commercial name for crushed sugar in which the lumps are of convenient size for table use in sweetening coffee and tea.—**Confectioners' sugar**, a highly refined sugar pulverized to an impalpable powder, used by confectioners for various purposes.—**Crushed sugar**, a commercial name for loaf-sugar broken into irregular lumps.—**Cut sugar**, a commercial name for loaf-sugar cut into prismatic form, generally cubes.—**Diabetic sugar.** See *diabetic*.—**Ergot-sugar**, a sugar obtained from ergot. Its crystals are transparent rhombic prisms. It is soluble in both water and alcohol, and the solution is capable of undergoing alcoholic fermentation.—**Gelatin sugar.** Same as *glycocoll*.—**Granulated sugar.** (*a*) A sugar which, by stirring during the crystallization of the concentrated syrup, is formed into small disintegrated crystals or grains, instead of compacting into a crystalline cake or mass as in loaf-sugar. (*b*) The coarse grains or dust of refined sugar formed during the operations of crushing or cutting loaf-sugar, and separated from the lumps by screening.—**Inverted sugar.** Same as *invert-sugar*.—**Liquid sugar**, a name sometimes given to uncrystallizable glucose; this substance, however, is capable of solidifying into an amorphous mass.—**Malado sugar**, sugar conglomerated into a sticky mass, the crystalline form of the sugar being masked by the presence of a quantity of highly concentrated invert-sugar which cements the crystals together: distinguished from *muscovado sugar*, in which the sugar has a distinctly crystalline form—the small crystals, however, being more or less colored by invert-sugar and adhering impurities.—**Maple sugar.** See *maple*[1].—**Pulverized sugar**, a commercial name for refined sugar ground to a fineness intermediate between that of granulated sugar and confectioners' sugar.—**Rotatory power of sugar.** See *rotatory polarization*, under *rotatory*.—**Starch-sugar.** Same as *dextrose*.—**Sugar of acorns**, quercite.—**Sugar of Barbary**†, the finest sugar, which was formerly supposed to be brought from Barbary, before the trade of the West Indies was fully established. (*Nares*.)

Ah sweet, honey, *Barbary sugar*, sweet master.
*Marston*, What you Will, ii. 3.

**Sugar of lead.** See *lead*[2].—**Sugar of milk**, lactose.

**sugar** (shûg'ạr), *v.* [< ME. *sugren*, < OF. *sucrer*, sugar; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To season, cover, sprinkle, mix, or impregnate with sugar.—2. Figuratively, to cover as with sugar; sweeten; disguise so as to render acceptable what is otherwise distasteful.

We are oft to blame in this—
'Tis too much proved—that with devotion's visage
And pious action we do *sugar* o'er
The devil himself. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 48.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To sweeten something, as tea, with sugar. [Rare.]

He *sugared*, and creamed, and drank, and spoke not.
*Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, xxxvi. (*Davies*.)

2. To make (maple) sugar. [U. S. and Canada.]—**To sugar off**, in *maple-sugar manuf.*, to pour the syrup into molds to granulate, when sufficiently boiled down. The sugaring off is the last process, and is usually attended with some sort of frolic in the sugar-camp. [U. S. and Canada.]

**sugar-apple** (shûg'ạr-ap″l), *n.* See *Rollinia*.

**sugar-baker**† (shûg'ạr-bā″kėr), *n.* One who refines sugar.

You know her mother was a Welsh milliner, and her father a *sugar-baker* at Bristol.
*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

**sugar-bean** (shûg'ạr-bēn), *n.* A variety of *Phaseolus lunatus* (see *bean*), cultivated particularly in Jamaica. The species is probably a native of tropical America, but is widely diffused in cultivation.

**sugar-beet** (shûg'ạr-bēt), *n.* See *beet*[1].

**sugarberry** (shûg'ạr-ber″i), *n.*; pl. *sugarberries* (-iz). Same as *hackberry*, 2.

**sugar-bird** (shûg'ạr-bėrd), *n.* 1. Any bird of the family *Cœrebidæ*, as the Bahaman honey-creeper, *Certhiola bahamensis*: so called from its habit of sucking the sweets of flowers. See cut under *Cœrebinæ*.—2. A honey-eater or honey-sucker; one of various tenuirostral birds of the Old World which suck the sweets of flowers. See *Nectariniidæ*, *Meliphagidæ*.—3. A translation of the Indian name of the American evening grosbeak or hawfinch, *Coccothraustes* or *Hesperiphona vespertina*, which is specially fond of maple sugar. [Local, U. S.]

**sugar-bush** (shûg'ạr-bûsh), *n.* 1. Same as *sugar-orchard*.—2. See *Protea*.

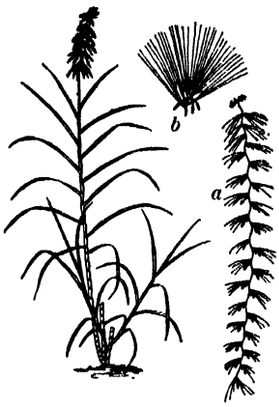
**sugar-camp** (shûg'ạr-kamp), *n.* A place in or near a maple forest or orchard where the sap from the trees is collected and manufactured into sugar. [U. S. and Canada.]

**sugar-candian**† (shûg'ạr-kan'di-ạn), *n.* Sugar-candy.

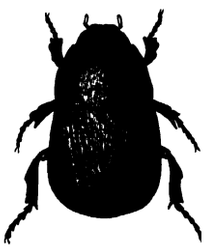
If nor a dram of treacle sovereign,
Or aqua-vitæ, or *sugar-candian*,
Nor kitchin cordials can it remedy,
Certes his time is come.
*Bp. Hall*, Satires, II. iv. 80.

**sugar-candy** (shûg'ạr-kan'di), *n.* Sugar clarified and concreted or crystallized. Compare *candy*[1].

**sugar-cane** (shûg'ạr-kān), *n.* A saccharine grass, *Saccharum officinarum*, the original source of manufactured sugar, and still the source of most of the supply. The sugar-cane is a stout perennial with the habit of Indian corn and sorghum, growing from 6 to 20 feet high; the leaves are broad and flat, 3 feet or more long; the joints of the stalk are about 3 inches long near the foot, becoming longer upwardly, at length producing a very long joint called the "arrow," which bears a large panicle. Sugar-cane is propagated almost wholly by cuttings, the power to perfect seed being nearly lost through cultivation. Seedlings, however, have recently been observed in Barbados. The first growth from the cuttings is called *plant-cane*. The succeeding years the root sends up ratoons, which form the crop for one, two, or sometimes more years, its value decreasing from exhaustion of the soil. The cane requires a rich moist soil, preferring the vicinity of the sea. The plant is not known in a wild state, but is supposed to have originated in southern Asia, perhaps in Cochin-China or Bengal. Its cultivation in those regions began very early, and now extends throughout the tropics, the stalk being chewed where not otherwise used. It is grown in the United States in several southern States, but only in Louisiana in sufficient amount for the export of sugar.—**Africa sugar-cane**, an African variety of the common sorghum, called *imphee*.—**Chinese sugar-cane.** Same as *sorghum*, 1.—**Sugar-cane beetle**, a scarabæid beetle, *Ligyrus rugiceps*, which damages sugar-cane in Louisiana by boring into the canes in the early spring and gnawing off the buds. It also damages sorghum and corn in the southern United States.—**Sugar-cane borer**, the larva of a crambid moth, *Chilo saccharalis*, which bores sugar-cane in the southern United States, the West Indies, and elsewhere.



Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*). *a*, part of the inflorescence; *b*, a spikelet.


Sugar-cane Beetle (*Ligyrus rugiceps*), nearly twice natural size.

**sugar-coated** (shûg'ạr-kō″tod), *a.* Coated with sugar: as, a *sugar-coated* pill; hence, made palatable, in any sense.

**sugared** (shûg'ạrd), *p. a.* Sweet; alluring; honeyed: formerly much used in poetry to express anything unusually attractive: as, *sugared* conceits.

This messinger comnyng and gentile was,
Off hys mouth issued *sugred* swete langage.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 602.

A *sugared* kiss
In sport I suckt, while she asleep did lie.
*Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 538).

**sugar-grass** (shûg'ạr-gras), *n.* 1. The common sorghum, particularly its Chinese variety.—2. The grass *Pollinia Cumingii*, var. *fulva*. [Australia.]

**sugar-gum** (shûg'ạr-gum), *n.* An Australian gum-tree, *Eucalyptus corynocalyx*, which grows 120 feet high, and affords a durable timber used for railroad-ties, posts, etc. The foliage is sweetish, and, unlike that of most eucalypti, attracts cattle and sheep.

**sugar-house** (shûg'ạr-hous), *n.* A manufacturing establishment in which saccharine juices are extracted from cane, etc., and treated to make raw sugar. In some such establishments the process of refining is carried further; but they are more properly called *refineries*.—**Sugar-house molasses**, very dark and concentrated low-grade molasses containing much caramel, formerly largely produced at sugar-houses (whence the name), but now, under improved methods of manufacture, much reduced in quantity, and little used except in the manufacture of some proprietary medicines and in some chemical industries.

**sugar-huckleberry** (shûg'ạr-huk″l-ber-i), *n.* See *huckleberry*.

**sugariness** (shûg'ăr-i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sugary or sweet.

A . . . flavor, not wholly unpleasing, nor unwholesome, to palates cloyed with the *sugariness* of tamed and cultivated fruit. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

**sugaring** (shûg'ăr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sugar*, *v.*] 1. The act of sweetening with sugar.—2. The sugar used for sweetening.—3. The process of making sugar.

**sugar-kettle** (shûg'ăr-ket″l), *n.* A kettle used for boiling down saccharine juice.

**sugarless** (shûg'ăr-les), *a.* [< *sugar* + *-less*.] Free from sugar.

**sugar-loaf** (shûg'ăr-lōf), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sugorloff*, **sugrelof*; < *sugar* + *loaf*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A conical mass of refined sugar. Hence—2. A hat of a conical shape.

I pray yow that ye woll vouchesaff to send me an other *sugor loff*, for my old is do; and also that ye well do make a gyrdill for your dowgter, for she hath nede therof. *Paston Letters*, I. 236.

3. A high conical hill: a common local name.

**II.** *a.* Having the form of a sugar-loaf; having a high conical form: as, a *sugar-loaf* hat. —**Sugar-loaf tool**, in *seal-engraving*, a tool with an end of soft iron shaped like a sugar-loaf, used to smooth the surfaces of shields.

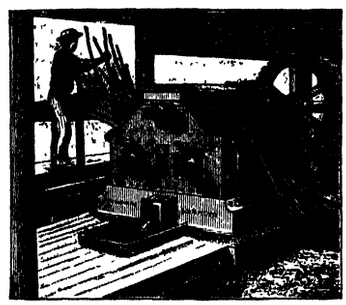
**sugar-louse** (shûg'ăr-lous), *n.* 1. Same as *sugar-mite*.—2. A springtail, *Lepisma saccharina*. See cut under *silverfish*.

**sugar-maple** (shûg'ăr-mā″pl), *n.* See *maple*[1] and *Acer* (with cut).

**sugar-meat** (shûg'ăr-mēt), *n.* Same as *sweetmeat*.

Then . . . came another "most sumptuous banquet of *sugar-meates* for the men-at-arms and the ladies," after which, it being now midnight, the Lord of Leicester bade the whole company good rest. *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 17.

**sugar-mill** (shûg'ăr-mil), *n.* A machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar-cane. It consists usually of three parallel heavy rollers, placed horizontally one above and between the other two. The canes are made to pass between the rollers, by which means they are crushed, and the juice is expressed from them.



Sugar-mill at work.

**sugar-millet** (shûg'ăr-mil″et), *n.* The common sorghum.

**sugar-mite** (shûg'ăr-mīt), *n.* A mite of the family *Tyroglyphidæ*, *Tyroglyphus* or *Glyciphagus sacchari*, or some other species of the restricted genus *Glyciphagus*, infesting sugar. These mites abound in some samples of unrefined sugar, and are supposed to cause grocers' itch. Also *sugar-louse*.

**sugar-mold** (shûg'ăr-mōld), *n.* A conical mold in which sugar-loaves are formed in the process of refining.

**sugar-nippers** (shûg'ăr-nip″ėrz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* 1. A tool for cutting loaf-sugar into small lumps. It is made like shears with a spring-back, but the blades are edged and are directly opposite each other. 2. Same as *sugar-tongs*.

**sugar-orchard** (shûg'ăr-ôr″chėrd), *n.* A collection or small plantation of sugar-maples. Also called *sugar-bush*. [American.]

**sugar-packer** (shûg'ăr-pak″ėr), *n.* A machine for packing sugar into barrels.

**sugar-pan** (shûg'ăr-pan), *n.* An open or closed vessel for concentrating syrups of sugar. See also *vacuum-pan*.—**Sugar-pan lifter**, a form of crane especially designed for lifting sugar-pans from the furnaces.

**sugar-pea** (shûg'ăr-pē), *n.* See *pea*[1], 1.

**sugar-pine** (shûg'ăr-pīn), *n.* See *pine*[1].

**sugar-plate**† (shûg'ăr-plāt), *n.* Sweetmeats. *Puttenham.*

**sugar-planter** (shûg'ăr-plan″tėr), *n.* One who owns or manages land devoted to the cultivation of the sugar-cane.

**sugar-plum** (shûg'ăr-plum), *n.* A sweetmeat made of boiled sugar and various flavoring and coloring ingredients into a round shape, or into the shape of flattened balls or disks; a bonbon; hence, something particularly pleasing, as a bit of flattery.

If the child must have grapes or *sugar-plums* when he has a mind to them. *Locke*, Education, § 86.

"His Grace is very condescending," said Mrs. Glass, her zeal for inquiry slaked for the present by the dexterous administration of this *sugar plum*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxviii.

**sugar-press** (shûg'ăr-pres), *n.* A press for extracting the juice of sugar-cane or effecting the drainage of molasses from sugar.

In the Ilande of Hispana or Hispaniola were erected 28 *suger presses*, to presse ye sugre which groweth plentifully in certaine canes or redes of the same countrey. *R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 40).

**sugar-refiner** (shûg'ăr-rē-fī″nėr), *n.* One who refines sugar.

**sugar-refinery** (shûg'ăr-rē-fī″nėr-i), *n.* An establishment where sugar is refined; a sugar-house in which sugar is not only made from the raw syrup, but is also refined.

**sugar-refining** (shûg'ăr-rē-fī″ning), *n.* The act or process of refining sugar.

**sugar-sop**† (shûg'ăr-sop), *n.* A sugar-plum.

Dandle her upon my knee, and give her *sugar-sops*. *Fletcher*, Monsieur Thomas, ii. 2.

Half our gettings
Must run in *sugar-sops* and nurses' wages now. *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

**sugar-squirrel** (shûg'ăr-skwur″el), *n.* The sciurine petaurist, *Belideus sciureus*, or another member of the same genus. See *Belideus*. These little marsupials closely resemble true flying-squirrels (as of the genus *Sciuropterus*, figured under *flying-squirrel*), but are near relatives of the opossum-mice, figured under *Acrobates*.

**sugar-syrup** (shûg'ăr-sir″up), *n.* 1. The raw juice or sap of sugar-producing plants, roots, or trees.—2. In the manufacture and refining of sugar, a more or less concentrated solution of sugar.

**sugar-teat** (shûg'ăr-tēt), *n.* Sugar tied up in a rag of linen of the shape and size of a woman's nipple, and moistened: given to an infant to quiet it.

**sugar-tongs** (shûg'ăr-tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* An implement having two arms, each furnished at the end with a flat or spoon-shaped plate or a cluster of claws, for use in lifting small lumps of sugar. It is usually made with a flexible back like that of shears for sheep. Also called *sugar-nippers*.

Or would our thrum-capp'd ancestors find fault
For want of *sugar-tongs*, or spoons for salt?
*W. King*, Art of Cookery, l. 70.

**sugar-tree** (shûg'ăr-trē), *n.* 1. Any tree from which sugar-syrup or sugary sap can be obtained; particularly, the sugar-maple. See *maple*[1].—2. An Australian shrub or small tree, *Myoporum platycarpum*.

**sugar-vinegar** (shûg'ăr-vin″ē-gėr), *n.* Vinegar made of the waste juice of sugar-cane.

**sugary**[1] (shûg'ăr-i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sugrie*; < *sugar* + *-y*[1].] 1. Resembling sugar in appearance or properties; containing or composed of sugar; sweet; sometimes, excessively or offensively sweet.—2. Fond of sugar or of sweet things: as, *sugary* palates.—3. Sweet in a figurative sense; honeyed; alluring; sometimes, deceitful.

And with the *sugrie* sweete thereof allure
Chast Ladies eares to fantasies impure. *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 820.

Walsingham bewailed the implicit confidence which the Queen placed in the *sugary* words of Alexander [Duke of Parma]. *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 329.

**sugary**[2] (shûg'ą-ri), *n.*; pl. *sugaries* (-riz). [For **sugarery*, < *sugar* + *-ery*.] An establishment where sugar is made; a sugar-house. [Rare.]

The primitive mode of arranging the *sugary*. *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 272.

**sugent** (sū'jent), *a.* [< L. *sugen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sugere*, suck: see *suck*[1].] Sucking; imbibing; suctorial; fitted for or habitually sucking: as, a *sugent* process; a *sugent* animal.

**Sugentia** (sū-jen'shi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Brandt): see *sugent*.] A suborder or an order of myriapods; the sugent or suctorial millepeds, having the opening of the sexual organs in the anterior part of the body; the families *Polyzoniidæ* and *Siphonophoridæ*. Also *Siphonizantia*.

**sugescent** (sū-jes'ent), *a.* [< L. *sugere*, suck, + *-escent*.] Fitted for sucking or imbibing; sugent; suctorial; haustellate. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xviii.

**suggest** (su-jest'), *v.* [< L. *suggestus*, pp. of *suggerere* (> It. *suggerire* = Sp. *sugerir* = Pg. *suggerir* = F. *suggérer*), carry or bring under, furnish, supply, produce, excite, advise, suggest, < *sub*, under, + *gerere*, bear, carry: see *gerent*. Cf. *congest*, *digest*, *ingest*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To place before another's mind problematically; hint; intimate; insinuate; introduce to another's mind by the prompting of an indirect or mediate association.

Nature her selfe *suggesteth* the figure in this or that forme: but arte aydeth the iudgement of his vse and application. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 249.

Fie, fie, Master Ford! are you not ashamed? What spirit, what devil *suggests* this imagination? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3. 230.

Virgil . . . loves to *suggest* a truth indirectly, and, without giving us a full and open view of it, to let us see just so much as will naturally lead the imagination into all the parts that lie concealed. *Addison*, On Virgil's Georgics.

Sunderland, therefore, with exquisite cunning, *suggested* to his master the propriety of asking the only proof of obedience which it was quite certain that Rochester never would give. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To act, as an idea, so as to call up (another idea) by virtue either of an association or of a natural connection between the ideas.

The sight of part of a large building *suggests* the idea of the rest instantaneously. *Hartley*, Observations on Man, I. ii. 10.

We all know that a certain kind of sound *suggests* immediately to the mind a coach passing in the street, and not only produces the imagination, but the belief, that a coach is passing. *Reid*, Inquiry into the Human Mind, II. vii.

3†. To seduce; tempt; tempt away (from).

There 's my purse; I give thee not this to *suggest* thee from thy master thou talkest of; serve him still. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5. 47.

I, Dametas, chief governor of all the royal cattle, and also of Pamela, whom thy master most perniciously hath *suggested* out of my dominion, do defy thee in a mortal affray. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

=**Syn.** 1. *Intimate*, *Insinuate*, etc. See *hint*[1].—2. To indicate, prompt, advise, remind of.

**II.** *intrans.* To make suggestions; be tempting: present thoughts or motives with indirectness or with diffidence to the mind.

O sweet *suggesting* Love, if thou hast sinn'd,
Teach me, thy tempted subject, to excuse it. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 5. 7.

But ill for him who . . .
. . . ever weaker grows thro' acted crime,
Or seeming-genial venial fault,
Recurring and *suggesting* still! *Tennyson*, Will.

**suggestable** (su-jes'tą-bl), *a.* [< *suggest* + *-able*.] Same as *suggestible*.

**suggestedness** (su-jes'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being suggested. *Bentham*, Judicial Evidence, II. iv.

**suggester** (su-jes'tėr), *n.* [< *suggest* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which suggests. Also *suggestor*.

Some suborn'd *suggester* of these treasons. *Fletcher* (*and others*), Bloody Brother, iii. 1.

**suggestibility** (su-jes-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *suggestible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] 1. Capability of being suggested.—2. A conforming social impulse, leading a person to believe what is emphatically asserted and to do what is imperatively commanded; credenciveness and submissiveness; susceptibility to hypnotic suggestion.

A republic needs independent citizens, quick in comprehension, but slow in judgment, and tenacious in that which they have recognized as right. Every honest thinker must endeavor to counteract the *suggestibility* of the masses by the proper education of our people. *Carus*, Soul of Man, V. 10.

*Suggestibility.* The patient believes everything which his hypnotizer tells him, and does everything which the latter commands. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., II. 602.

**suggestible** (su-jes'ti-bl), *a.* [< *suggest* + *-ible*.] 1. Capable of being suggested.—2. Having great suggestibility; credencive and submissive.

Professor Ricket tried on her some experiments of suggestion in the waking state, and found her somewhat *suggestible*. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, Dec., 1890, p. 441.

**suggestio falsi** (su-jes'ti-ō fal'sī). [L.: *suggestio*, a suggestion; *falsi*, gen. of *falsum*, falsehood, fraud: see *suggestion* and *false*, *n.*] An affirmative misrepresentation, whether by words, conduct, or artifice, as distinguished from a mere suppression of the truth; an indirect lie.

**suggestion** (su-jes'chon), *n.* [< F. *suggestion* = Sp. *sugestion* = Pg. *suggestão* = It. *suggestione*, < L. *suggestio(n-)*, an addition, an intimation, < *suggerere*, pp. *suggestus*, supply, suggest: see *suggest*.] 1. The act of placing before the mind problematically; also, the idea so produced; the insinuation of an idea by indirect association; hint; intimation; prompting; also,

especially, an incitement to an animal, brutal, or diabolical act.

For all the rest,
They'll take *suggestion* as a cat laps milk.
*Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 288.

He knew that by his preaching evident and certain good was done; but that there was any evil in his way of doing it, or likely to arise from it, was a thought which, if it had arisen in his own mind, he would immediately have ascribed to the *suggestion* of Satan.
*Southey*, Bunyan, p. 48.

**2.** The action of an idea in bringing another idea to mind, either through the force of association or by virtue of the natural connection of the ideas.

The other part of the invention, which I term *suggestion*, doth assign and direct us to certain markes or places which may excite our mind to return and produce such knowledge as it hath formerly collected, to the end we may make use thereof.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Let it not be supposed that the terms suggest and *suggestion* are, in their psychological relation, of recent, or even modern, application; for, so applied, they are old — the oldest we possess. In this relative signification, *suggero*, the verb, ascends to Cicero; and *suggestio*, the noun, is a household expression of Tertullian and St. Augustine. Among the earlier modern philosophers, and in this precise application, they were, of course, familiar words — as is shewn, among five hundred others, by the writings of Hermolaus Barbarus, the elder Scaliger, Melanchthon, Simonius, Campanella, to say nothing of the Schoolmen, etc. They were no strangers to Hobbes and Locke; and so far is Berkeley from having first employed them in this relation, as Mr. Stewart seems to suppose, Berkeley only did not continue what he found established and in common use. *Hamilton*, Reid's Works, note D**.

[But the above is somewhat exaggerated. *Suggestion* was hardly in common use in this sense before Berkeley.]

It is by *suggestion*, not cumulation, that profound impressions are made upon the imagination.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 185.

**3.** Specifically, in hypnotism, the insinuation of a belief or impulse into the mind of the subject by any means, as by words or gestures, usually by emphatic declaration; also, the impulse of trust and submission which leads to the effectiveness of such incitement; also, the idea so suggested. *Verbal suggestion* is the usual method. Another is known as *suggestion by attitude*, as when, for instance, a person placed in the attitude of prayer is caused to pray.

*Suggestion* appears to be entirely a phenomenon of unconscious memory. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 514.

**4†.** Indirect or hidden action.

This cardinall [Wolsey] . . . by craftie *suggestion* gat into his hands innumerable treasure.
*Holinshed*, Chron., III. 922.

**5.** In *law*, information without oath. (*a*) An information drawn in writing, showing cause to have a prohibition. (*b*) A statement or representation of some matter of fact entered upon the record of a suit at the instance of a party thereto, made by attorney or counsel without further evidence, usually called *suggestion upon the record*: a mode of proceeding allowed in some cases as to undisputed facts incidentally involved, such as the death of one of several plaintiffs, where the survivors are entitled to continue the action. —**Negative suggestion**, that form of hypnotic suggestion which results in lessened or suppressed activity, as abrogation of will-power, anæsthesia of any kind, or inability to think, talk, act, etc. —**Post-hypnotic suggestion**, an impression made on a hypnotized person, persisting unrecognized for some time after the hypnotic condition is passed, and taking effect at the intended time. —**Principle of suggestion**, association of ideas. See *association*. —**Relative suggestion**, judgment. —**Spontaneous suggestion**. See *spontaneous*. =**Syn. 1.** *Intimation*, *Insinuation*, etc. See *hint*[1], *v. t.*

**suggestionism** (su-jes'chon-izm), *n.* The doctrine that hypnotic persons are merely persons too trustful and submissive, and that the so-called hypnotic trance is merely a state in which these characters have been stimulated and distrust lulled.

**suggestionist** (su-jes'chon-ist), *n.* A person who accepts the theory of suggestionism.

**suggestive** (su-jes'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *suggestif* = Pg. It. *suggestivo*; as *suggest* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Containing a suggestion or hint; suggesting what does not appear on the surface; also, full of suggestion; stimulating reflection.

He [Bacon] is, throughout, and especially in his Essays, one of the most *suggestive* authors that ever wrote.
*Whately*, Pref. to Bacon's Essays.

"The king [of Uganda] habitually bears a couple of spears": a duplication of weapons again *suggestive*, like the two swords, of a trophy [one presumably being taken from an enemy]. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 409.

**2.** Of the nature of, or pertaining to, hypnotic suggestion.

Hypnotic or *suggestive* therapeutics.
*Bjornström*, Hypnotism, p. 91.

**II.** *n.* Something intended to suggest ideas to the mind.

**suggestively** (su-jes'tiv-li), *adv.* In a suggestive manner; by way of suggestion; so as to suggest, or stimulate reflection.

**suggestiveness** (su-jes'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being suggestive. *New Princeton Rev.*, Nov., 1886, p. 364.

**suggestment** (su-jest'ment), *n.* [< *suggest* + *-ment.*] Suggestion. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

**suggestor** (su-jes'tor), *n.* Same as *suggester*.

**suggestress** (su-jes'tres), *n.* [< *suggester* + *-ess.*] A female who suggests. *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

**suggestum** (su-jes'tum), *n.*; pl. *suggesta* (-tạ), as E. *suggestums* (-tumz). [L., < *suggerere*, pp. *suggestus*, carry or bring under: see *suggest.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a platform, stage, or tribune; a raised seat; a dais.

The ancient *Suggestums*, as I have often observed on medals, as well as on Constantine's arch, were made of wood, like a little kind of stage, for the heads of the nails are sometimes represented that are supposed to have fastened the boards together. We often see on them the emperor, and two or three general officers, sometimes sitting and sometimes standing, as they made speeches or distributed a congiary to the soldiers or people.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 402).

**suggil†** (suj'il), *v. t.* [< OF. *sugiller*, < L. *suggillare*, also *sugillare*, beat black and blue, hence insult, revile.] **1.** To beat black and blue.

Tho' we with blacks and blues are *suggilld*,
Or, as the vulgar say, are cudgelld.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 1039.

**2.** To defame; sully; blacken.

Openly impugned or secretly *suggilled*. *Strype.*

**suggillate†** (suj'i-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *suggillatus*, pp. of *suggillare*, beat black and blue: see *suggil.*] Same as *suggil*, 1. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

**suggillation†** (suj-i-lā'shon), *n.* [< F. *sugillation* = Sp. *sugilacion* = Pg. *sugillação*, < L. *sugillatio(n-)*, *suggillatio(n-)*, a black-and-blue mark, a spot from a bruise, an affront: see *suggillate.*] A livid or black-and-blue mark; a blow; a bruise; ecchymosis: also applied to the spots which occur in disease and in incipient putrefaction.

**sugh**, *n.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *sough*[2].

**sugi** (sö'gē), *n.* [Jap.] A coniferous tree, *Cryptomeria Japonica*, the Japan cedar. It is the largest tree of Japan, growing 120 feet high, with a long straight stem; the wood is compact, very white, soft, and easily worked, much used in house-building. It is found also in northern China, and is locally planted as a timber-tree, but requires moist forest valleys for success.

**suicidal** (sū'i-sī-dal), *a.* [< *suicide* + *-al.*] Partaking or being of the nature of the crime of suicide; suggestive of suicide; leading to suicide: as, *suicidal* mania; hence, figuratively, destructive of one's aims or interests; self-destructive: as, a *suicidal* business policy.

I am in the Downs. It's this unbearably dull, *suicidal* room — and old Boguey down-stairs, I suppose.
*Dickens*, Bleak House, xxxii.

At the root of all *suicidal* tendencies lies an estimate of moral obligation and of the sacredness of human life entirely at variance with that introduced or sanctioned by the Gospel. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 180.

**suicidally** (sū'i-sī-dal-i), *adv.* In a suicidal manner.

**suicide**[1] (sū'i-sīd), *n.* [= F. *suicide* = Sp. Pg. It. *suicida*, < NL. **suicida*, < L. *sui*, of oneself, + *-cīda*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] One who commits suicide; at *common law*, one who, being of the years of discretion and of sound mind, destroys himself.

If fate forbears us, fancy strikes the blow;
We make misfortune, *suicides* in woe.
*Young*, Love of Fame, v.

**suicide**[2] (sū'i-sīd), *n.* [= F. *suicide* = Sp. Pg. It. *suicidio*, < NL. **suicidium*, suicide, < L. *sui*, of oneself, + *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] **1.** The act of designedly destroying one's own life. To constitute suicide at common law, the person must be of years of discretion and of sound mind. The word is by some writers used to include the act of one who, in maliciously attempting to kill another, occasions his own death, as where a man shoots at another and the gun bursts and kills himself. *H. Stephen.*

The argument which Plutarch and other writers derived from human dignity was that true courage is shown in the manful endurance of suffering, while *suicide*, being an act of flight, is an act of cowardice, and therefore unworthy of man. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 46.

**2.** Figuratively, destruction of one's own interests or aims.

In countries pretending to civilisation there should be no war, much less intestine war, which may be justly called political *suicide*. *V. Knox*, Works, V. 125.

**suicide**[2] (sū'i-sīd), *v. i.* [< *suicide*[2], *n.*] To be guilty of suicide. [Slang.]

The wills which had been made by persons who *suicided* while under accusation were valid.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 197.

**suicidism** (sū'i-sizm), *n.* [< L. *sui*, of oneself, + *-o-ism:* see *egoism.*] Selfishness; egotism; egoism: the opposite of *altruism*. [Rare.]

But his *suicisme* was so grosse that any of Ahab's relations (whom he made run out of all they had) might read it. *R. Whitlock*, Zootomia, p. 383. (*Nares.*)

**Suidæ** (sū'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sus* + *-idæ.*] The swine; the suiform or suilline quadrupeds, a family of setiferous artiodactyl (or even-toed) non-ruminant ungulate mammals, typified by the genus *Sus*. The family formerly contained all the swine, and corresponded to the three modern families — the *Dicotylidæ* or peccaries, the *Phacochœridæ* or wart-hogs, and the *Suidæ* proper. In these last the palatomaxillary axis is scarcely deflected, or nearly parallel with the occipitosphenoid axis; the basisphenoid is normal, without sinuses; the orbits are directed outward and forward; the malar bones are elongated, and expanded downward; and the dentition is normal, with 44 teeth. The restricted family contains, besides the genus *Sus*, the Indian *Porcula*, the African *Potamochœrus* or river-hogs, and the Malayan *Babirussa*. See cuts under *babirussa*, *boar*, *pecoary*, *Phacochœrus*, and *Potamochœrus*.

**suiform** (sū'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sus*, swine, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or character of the *Suidæ*; related to the swine; of or pertaining to the *Suiformia*.

**Suiformia** (sū-i-fôr'mi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *suiform.*] The suiform setiferous animals, the swine proper, represented by the *Suidæ* and *Phacochœridæ*, as distinguished from the *Dicotyliformia* or *Dicotylidæ*. *Gill.*

**sui generis** (sū'ī jen'e-ris). [L.: *sui*, gen. of *suus*, his, her, its, their; *generis*, gen. of *genus* kind: see *genus.*] Of his, her, its, or their own or peculiar kind; singular.

**sui juris** (sū'ī jö'ris). [L.: *sui*, gen. of *suus* his, her, its, their; *juris*, gen. of *jus*, right, justice, duty: see *jus*[2].] **1.** In *Rom. law*, the status of any one who was not subject to the patria potestas. *S. E. Baldwin.* —**2.** In modern legal usage, of full age and capacity, and legally capable of managing one's own affairs as distinguished from infants, lunatics, and women under common-law disqualifications or coverture.

**suillage†**, *n.* Same as *sullage*.

**suilline** (sū'i-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *suillus*, pertaining to swine, < *sus*, a hog, swine: see *Sus.*] **I.** *a.* Swinish; pig-like; suiform; pertaining to the swine: as, a *suilline* artiodactyl.

**II.** *n.* A swine.

**Suinæ** (sū-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Suidæ*, when the family name is used in a broad sense: same as *Suidæ* proper.

**suine** (sū'in), *n.* A preparation from beef-suet and lard; a mixture of oleomargarin with lard refined cottonseed-oil, or other fatty substances, used as a substitute for butter.

**suing**[1] (sū'ing), *n.* [Also *sewing*; < ME. *sewyn* verbal n. of *sue*[1], *v.*] **1†.** Regular succession, order, or gradation; proportion.

Men may seo on an appul-treo, meny tyme and oft
Of o kynne apples aren nat yliche grete,
Ne of *sewynge* smale ne of o swetnesse swete.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xix

**2.** The act or process of making or paying suit; wooing. —**3.** The act or process of prosecuting judicially; bringing suit.

**suing**[1]† (sū'ing), *p. a.* [< ME. *sewynge*; ppr. of *sue*[1], *v.*] **1.** Following; ensuing.

The nyght *sewynge*, this white Knyght cam to the Lynages. *Mandeville*, Travels, p.

**2.** Conformable; in proportion.

I knew on her noon other lak
That al her limmes nere [were not] pure *sewing*.
*Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l.

**suing**[2]†, *n.* Same as *sewing*[2].

The percolation, or *suing* of the verjuyce through wood. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.,

**suingly†** (sū'ing-li), *adv.* [< ME. *sewyng* *suing*[1], *p. a.*, + *-ly*[2].] In due order; afterward; later.

Now schalle I seye zou *sewyngly* of Contrees and that ben bezonde the Contrees that I have spoken of. *Mandeville*, Travels, I

**suint** (swint), *n.* [F.: see *sandiver.*] The natural grease of wool, consisting of insoluble soapy matter combined with a soluble salt containing from 15 to 33 per cent. of potash, which may be extracted commercially from the washings.

**suiriri** (swi-rē'ri), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American tyrannine bird of the genus *Muscicola*, as *F. icterophrys*; a watercap. See under *Fluvicola*.

**suist** (sū'ist), *n.* [< L. *sui*, of himself, herself, itself, + *-ist.*] One who selfishly seeks his own gratification; a self-seeker; an egotist. [R.]

In short, a *suist* and selfe-projector (so far as known) is one the world would not care how soon he were gone; and when gone, one that Heaven will never receive: for thither I am sure he cometh not that would (like him) go thither alone. *R. Whitlock*, Zootomia, p. 383. (*Nares.*)

**suit** (sūt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *suite, sute;* < ME. *sute, seute, suite, soyte,* < OF. *suite, suitte, suete, seute, siute,* a following, pursuit, chase, action, series, suit, = Sp. *seguida,* f., *seguido,* m., = Pg. *seguito, sequito,* m., = It. *seguita,* f., *seguito,* m., a following, suit, etc., < ML. *secuta, sequuta, *sequita,* a following, suit, etc., < L. *sequi,* pp. *secutus,* follow, pursue: see *sue*[1]. Cf. *suite* (swēt), the same word, from mod. F.] **1†.** A following; the act of pursuing, as game; pursuit.

Tho the *seute* sesed after the swete bestes.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2615.

**2†.** Series; succession; regular order.

There is a toy which I have heard, and I would not have it given over, but waited upon a little. They say it is observed in the Low Countries (I know not in what part) that every five and thirty years the same kind and *suite* of years and weathers comes about again.
*Bacon*, Vicissitudes of Things (ed. 1887), p. 566.

**3.** The act of suing; a seeking for something by solicitation or petition; an address of entreaty; petition; prayer.

They made wonderful earnest and importunate *suit* unto me, that I would teach and instruct them in that tongue and learning [the Greek].
*Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Especially —(*a*) A petition made to a person of exalted station, as a prince or prelate.

And hauing a *suite* to the king, [he] met by chaunce with one Philino, a louer of wine and a merry companion in Court. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 112.

That swift-wing'd advocate, that did commence
Our welcome *suits* before the King of kings.
*Quarles*, Emblems, i. 15.

(*b*) Solicitation for a woman's hand in marriage; courtship; proposal of marriage.

Since many a wooer doth commence his *suit*
To her he thinks not worthy.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3. 52.

*Jer.* Oh, here comes Isaac! I hope he has prospered in his *suit*.
*Ferd.* Doubtless that agreeable figure of his must have helped his *suit* surprisingly. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 3.

**4.** In *law.* (*a*) A proceeding in a court of justice for the enforcement or protection of a right or claim, or for the redress of a wrong; prosecution of a right or claim before any tribunal: as, a civil *suit;* a criminal *suit;* a *suit* in chancery. *Suit* is a very general term, more comprehensive than *action,* and includes both actions at law and bills in chancery. It usually includes special proceedings, such as mandamus.

Our lawyers, like Demosthenes, are mute,
And will not speak, though in a rightfull *sute,*
Vnlesse a golden kei vnlocke their tongue.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

In England the several *suits* or remedial instruments of justice are . . . distinguished into three kinds: actions personal, real, and mixed. *Blackstone*, Com., III. viii.

(*b*) The witnesses or followers of the plaintiff in an action at law.—**5.** In *feudal law,* a following or attendance. (*a*) Attendance by a tenant on his lord, especially at his court. (*b*) Attendance for the purpose of performing service. (*c*) The offspring, retinue, chattels, and appurtenances of a villein.

**6.** A company of attendants or followers; train; retinue. Now commonly *suite.*

So come in sodanly a senatour of Rome,
Wyth sextene knyghtes in a *soyte* sewande hym one.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 81.

Had there not come in Tydeus and Telenor, with fortie or fiftie in their *suit,* to the defence.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

**7.** A number of things composing a sequence or succession; a number of things of a like kind that follow in a series and are intended to be used together; a set or suite; specifically, one of the four sets or classes, known as spades, clubs, hearts, and diamonds, into which playing-cards are divided.

Leaving the ancient game of England (Trumpe), where every coate and *sute* are sorted in their degree, [they] are running to Ruffe. *Martins Months Minde* (1589), Epistle [to the Reader. (*Nares.*)

I have chosen one from each of the different *suits,* namely, the King of Columbines, the Queen of Rabbits, the Knave of Pinks, and the Ace of Roses; which answered to the spades, the clubs, the diamonds, and the hearts of the moderns. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 432.

The cards don't cheat, . . . and there is nothing so flattering in the world as a good *suite* of trumps.
*Thackeray*, Virginians, xxx.

**8.** A number of different objects intended to be used together, especially when made of similar materials and corresponding in general character and purpose: thus, a number of different garments designed to be worn together form a *suit* of clothes; a number of sails of different sizes and fitting different spars form a *suit* of sails.

Al his halles
I wold do peynte with pure golde,
And tapite hem ful many folde
Of oo *sute.* *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 261.

Braue in our *sutes* of chaunge, seuen double folde.
*Udall*, Roister Doister, ii. 3.

Some four *suits* of peach-coloured satin.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3. 11.

From Ten to Twelve. In Conference with my Mantua Maker. Sorted a *Suit* of Ribbonds.
*Lady's Diary*, in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. 91.

Three horses and three goodly *suits* of arms.
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

**Administration suit,** in *Eng. law,* an action of an equitable nature, to have administration of the estate of a decedent in case of alleged insolvency.—**A suit of hair, teeth,** or **whiskers,** a full complement; a full set of its kind. [Local and colloq., U. S.]

*Suit of hair,* for head of hair. *Chautauquan*, VIII. 430.

The face of this gentleman was strikingly marked by a *suit of* enormous black *whiskers* that flowed together and united under his chin. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

**Discontinuance of a suit.** See *discontinuance.*—**Fresh suit,** in *law.* See *fresh.*—**Long suit,** in the game of whist, a suit of four cards or more.—**Next, petitory, skeleton suit.** See the adjectives.—**Out of suits,** no longer in service and attendance; no longer on friendly terms.

Wear this for me, one *out of suits* with fortune,
That could give more, but that her hand lacks means.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2. 258.

**Short suit,** in the game of whist, a suit of three cards or less.—**Suit and service,** in the feudal system, the attendance upon the court of the lord, and the homage and services rendered by the vassal, in consideration of his tenure and the protection afforded by the lord.

His [Lord Egmont's] scheme was to divide the Island into fifty baronies; each baron was to erect a castle with a moat and drawbridge in genuine mediæval fashion, he was to maintain a certain number of men-at-arms, and do *suit and service* to the Lord Paramount.
*W. F. Rae*, Newfoundland to Manitoba, iv.

**Suit at law.** See def. 4.

Dr. Warburton, in his notes on Shakspeare, observes that a court solicitation was called simply a suit, and a process a *suit at law.*
*J. Nott*, Note in Dekker's Gull's Hornbook, p. 114.

**Suit covenant,** in *Eng. feudal law,* a covenant to attend and serve at a lord's court; the covenant of the vassal to render suit to his lord's retinue.—**Suit for contribution.** See *contribution.*—**Suit of court,** in the feudal system, a tenant's obligation to render suit and service (which see, above).—**To follow suit.** See *follow.*—**Syn. 3.** *Request, Petition,* etc. See *prayer*[1].

**suit** (sūt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *suite, sute;* < *suit, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To adapt; accommodate; fit; make suitable.

*Suit* the action to the word, the word to the action.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 19.

I must *suit* myself with another page.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

**2.** To be fitted or adapted to; be suitable or appropriate to; befit; answer the requirements of.

Such furniture as *suits*
The greatness of his person.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 99.

These institutions are neither designed for nor *suited* to a nation of ignorant paupers.
*Daniel Webster*, Speech, Buffalo, June, 1833.

Perhaps
She could not fix the glass to *suit* her eye.
*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

**3.** To be agreeable to; fall in with the views, wishes, or convenience of: as, a style of living to *suit* one's tastes.

Nor need they blush to buy Heads ready dress'd,
And chuse, at publick Shops, what *sutes* 'em best.
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

None but members of their own party would *suit* the majority in Parliament as ministers.
*W. Wilson*, State, § 685.

**4†.** To dress, as with a suit of clothes; clothe.

I'll disrobe me
Of these Italian weeds, and *suit* myself
As does a Briton peasant.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 1. 23.

No matter; think'st thou that I'le vent my bagges
To *suite* in Sattin him that Jets in ragges?
*Heywood*, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 19).

**To suit one's book.** See *book.*—**Syn. 2.** To comport with, tally with, correspond to, match, meet.—**3.** To please, gratify, content.

**II.** *intrans.* To correspond; agree; accord: generally followed by *with* or *to.*

They are good work-women, and can and will doe anything for profit that is to be done by the art of a woman, and which *sutes with* the fashion of these countreys.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 116.

The place itself was *suiting* to his care. *Dryden.*

And of his bondage hard and long . . .
It *suits* not *with* our tale to tell.
*Whittier*, The Exiles.

**suitability** (sū-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *suitable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being suitable; suitableness.

The passages relating to fish in The Week . . . are remarkable for a vivid truth of impression and a happy *suitability* of language not frequently surpassed.
*R. L. Stevenson*, Thoreau, iii.

**suitable** (sū'ta-bl), *a.* [< *suit* + *-able.*] Capable of suiting; conformable; fitting; appropriate; proper; becoming.

For his outward habit,
'Tis *suitable* to his present course of life.
*Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, i. 3.

Give o'er,
And think of some course *suitable* to thy rank,
And prosper in it.
*Massinger*, New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 1.

Nothing is more *suitable* to the Law of Nature than that Punishment be inflicted upon Tyrants.
*Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

**=Syn.** Fit, meet, appropriate, apt, pertinent, seemly, eligible, consonant, corresponding, congruous.

**suitableness** (sū'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being suitable, in any sense.

**suitably** (sū'ta-bli), *adv.* In a suitable manner; fitly; agreeably; appropriately.

**suit-broker†** (sūt'brō"kėr), *n.* One who made a trade of procuring favors for court petitioners. *Massinger.*

**suite** (sūt; in present use (defs. 2, 3, etc.), like mod. F., swēt), *n.* [In earlier use a form of *suit;* in recent use, < F. *suite,* a following, suit, suite: see *suit.*] **1†.** An obsolete form of *suit* (in various senses).—**2.** A company of attendants or followers; retinue; train: as, the *suite* of an ambassador.

Not being allowed to take more than 2,000 followers in the king's *suite,* they nevertheless had evidently entertained a scheme of arming a greater number.
*J. Gairdner*, Richard III., ii.

**3.** A number of things taken collectively and constituting a sequence or following in a series; a set; a collection of things of like kind and intended to be used together: as, a *suite* of rooms; a *suite* of furniture.

Through his red lips his laughter exposed a *suite* of fair white teeth. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

The careful examination of large *suites* of specimens revealed an unexpected amount of variability in species.
*Huxley*, Encyc. Brit., II. 49.

Two other courts, on whose sides are extended what may be called three complete *suites* of apartments, very similar to each other in arrangement, though varied in dimensions. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 173.

**4.** A sequel. [Rare.]

I had always intended to write an account of the "Conquest of Mexico," as a *suite* to my "Columbus," but left Spain without making the requisite researches.
*Irving*, to Prescott, in Ticknor's Prescott, p. 158.

**5.** In *music,* a set or series of instrumental dances, either in the same or in related keys, usually preceded by a prelude, and variously grouped so as to secure variety and contrast. Suites were the earliest form of instrumental work in detached movements, and continued in favor from the beginning of the seventeenth to the end of the eighteenth century, though sometimes known by other names. They included a great variety of dances, notably the allemande, courant, saraband, and gigue, together with the gavotte, passepied, branle, and minuet. The early suite was not fully distinguishable from the early sonata, and the developed suite finally gave place to the modern sonata, though the true sonata form as a method of construction did not belong to the suite. Suites are properly for a single instrument, like the harpsichord or clavichord, but are sometimes written for an orchestra. The suite form has lately been revived. Among modern writers of orchestral music in suite form are Lachner, Raff, Bizet, Dvořák, and Moszkowski.

**suitet,** *v.* See *suit.*

**suitert** (sū'tėr), *n.* Same as *suitor.*

**suithold** (sūt'bōld), *n.* [< *suit* + *hold.*] In *feudal law,* a tenure in consideration of certain services to the superior lord.

**suiting** (sū'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *suit, v.*] Cloth for making a suit of clothes: especially in the plural: as, fashionable *suitings.* [Trade cant.]

**suit-like†** (sūt'līk), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sutelike;* < *suit* + *like*[2].] Suitable.

Then she put her into mans apparel, and gave her all things *sute-like* to the same, and laid her upon a mattress all alone without light or candle.
*North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 40.

**suitly†,** *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *sutely;* < ME. *sutely, sutly;* < *suit* + *-ly*[2].] So as to match.

Item, ij. stripis of the same trappuris *sutly.*
*Paston Letters*, I. 477.

**suitor** (sū'tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *suiter, suter;* < ME. *sutere;* < *suit* + *-or*[1]; ult. < L. *secutor,* a follower, ML. a prosecutor, suitor, < *sequi,* follow: see *suit.*] **1.** In *law,* a party to a suit or litigation. The pronunciation sū'tor is sometimes made sho'tor, as if spelled *shooter* (whence the punning allusion in the quotation from Shakspere, below).

In following suites there is muche to be considered: what the *suter* is, to whome he maketh suite, and wherefore he maketh suite, and also in what time he sueth:

bycause to dispatche a thing out of time is to cut the pecooke by the knees.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 199.

*Boyet.* Who is the *suitor?* Who is the *suitor?* . . .
*Ros.* Why, she that bears the bow.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 1. 109.

To save *suitors* the vexation and expense of haling their adversaries always before the courts in London.
*W. Wilson*, State, § 731.

**2.** One who sues, petitions, solicits, or entreats; a petitioner.

Here I would be a *suitor* to your majesty, for I come now rather to be a *suitor* and petitioner than a preacher.
*Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

She hath been a *suitor* to me for her brother.
*Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 34.

Humility is in *suiters* a decent virtue. *Hooker.*

This mans Serraglio, which is neither great in receit nor beauty, yet answerable to his small dependency and infrequency of *suters*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 48.

**3.** One who sues for the hand of a woman in marriage; a wooer; one who courts a mistress.

I am glad I have found a way to woo yet; I was afraid once
I never should have made a civil *suitor*.
*Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

He passed again one whole year . . . under the wing and counsels of his mother, and then was forward to become a *suiter* to Sir Roger Ashton's daughter.
*Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 209.

**suitor** (sū'tor), *v. i.* [< *suitor*, *n.*] To play the suitor; woo; make love.

Counts a many, and Dukes a few,
A *suitoring* came to my father's Hall.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends.

**suitorcide** (sū'tor-sīd), *a.* [< *suitor* + L. *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] Suitor-killing; fatal to suitors. [Rare and humorous.]

Not a murmur against any abuse was permitted; to say a word against the *suitorcide* delays of the Court of Chancery . . . was bitterly and steadily resented.
*Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, ii.

**suitress** (sū'tres), *n.* [< *suitor* + *-ess.*] A female supplicant or suitor.

Beshrew me, but 'twere pity of his heart
That could refuse a boon to such a *suit'ress*.
*Rowe*, Jane Shore, iii. 1.

**suit-shape** (sūt'shāp), *n.* A fashion; a model. [Rare.]

This fashion-monger, each morn 'fore he rise,
Contemplates *suit-shapes*, and, once from out his bed,
He hath them straight full lively portrayed.
*Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, xi. 164.

**suity**† (sū'ti), *a.* Suitable; fitting.

In loue, in care, in diligence and dutie,
Be thou her sonne, sith this to sonnes is *sutie*.
*Davies*, Holy Roode, p. 18. (*Davies.*)

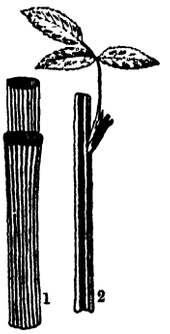
**suivez** (swē-vā'). [F.: 2d pers. pl. pres. impv. of *suivre*, follow: see *sue*[1].] In *music*, a direction to an accompanist to adapt his tempo and style closely to those of the soloist.

**sujee** (sō'jē), *n.* [Also *soojee*, *soujee*; < Hind. *sūjī.*] Fine flour made from the heart of the wheat, used in India to make bread for English tables. *Yule and Burnell.*

**Sula** (sū'lä), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < Icel. *sūla:* see *solan.*] A genus of gannets, conterminous with the family *Sulidæ*, or restricted to the white gannets, or solan-geese—the brown gannets, or boobies, being called *Dysporus*. *S. bassana* is the leading species. See cut under *gannet*.

**sulcate**† (sul'kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *sulcare*, furrow through, plow, < *sulcus*, a furrow: see *sulcus*, *sulk*[2].] To plow; furrow. *Blount.*

**sulcate** (sul'kāt), *a.* [< L. *sulcatus*, pp. of *sulcare:* see *sulcate*, *v.*] Furrowed; grooved; having long narrowed depressions, shallow fissures, or open channels; channeled or fluted; cleft, as the hoof of a ruminant; fissured, as the surface of the brain.



Sulcate Stems.
1. Stem of *Equisetum hiemale*. 2. Stem of *Rubus villosus*.

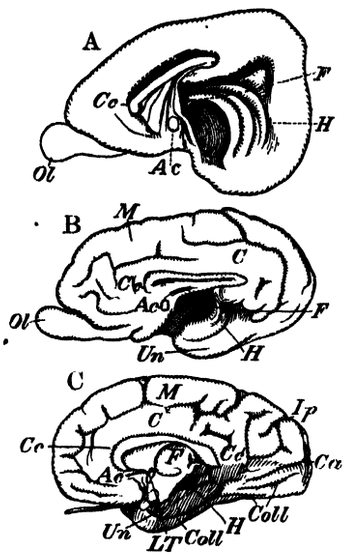
**sulcated** (sul'kā-ted), *a.* [< *sulcate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *sulcate*.

**sulcation** (sul-kā'shon), *n.* [< *sulcate* + *-ion.*] 1. A furrow, channel, or sulcus; also, a set of sulci collectively.—2. The state of being sulcated; also, the act, manner, or mode of grooving.

**sulci**, *n.* Plural of *sulcus*.

**sulciform** (sul'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sulcus*, a furrow, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or character of a sulcus; like a furrow or groove.

**sulcus** (sul'kus), *n.*; pl. *sulci* (-sī). [NL., < L. *sulcus*, a furrow, trench, ditch, wrinkle: see *sulk*[2].] A furrow or groove; a more or less linear or narrow and shallow depression; specifically, in *anat.*, a fissure between two gyri or convolutions of the surface of the brain: used with English or Latin context. See phrases under *fissure*, and cuts under *brain*, *cerebral*, and *gyrus*.



Sulci.
Brains of Rabbit (A), Pig (B), and Chimpanzee (C), showing some of the principal median sulci and gyri of the mammalian brain. *Ol*, olfactory lobe; *Cc*, corpus callosum; *Ac*, anterior commissure; *H*, hippocampal sulcus; *Un*, uncinate gyrus; *M*, marginal gyrus; *C*, callosal gyrus; *Ip*, internal perpendicular sulcus; *Ca*, calcarine sulcus; *Coll*, collateral sulcus; *F*, fornix; *LT*, lamina terminalis. (Compare other views of the same brains under *gyrus*.)

—**Auriculoventricular sulcus**, the transverse groove marking off the auricles from the ventricles of the heart. —**Calcarine sulcus**. See *calcarine*.—**Callosal sulcus**, the callosal fissure, between the callosal gyre, or gyrus fornicatus, and the corpus callosum.—**Callosomarginal sulcus**. See *callosomarginal* and *fissure*.—**Carotid sulcus**, the carotid groove on the sphenoid bone. See cut under *sphenoid*.—**Central sulcus**, the fissure or sulcus of Rolando. See *fissure*.—**Collateral sulcus**. See *collateral*.—**Crucial** or **cruciate sulcus** (or **fissure**), a remarkably constant sulcus of the cerebrum of carnivores and some other mammals, described by Cuvier in 1805, and first named (in French, as *sillon crucial*) by Leuret in 1839. In the cat this sulcus begins on the median aspect of the hemisphere, reaches and indents the margin, and thence extends laterally for a distance equal to or greater than its mesal part. It has many variant forms of its name, as *carnivoral crucial sulcus*, *sulcus cruciatus*, *fissura cruciata*, *sciurus cruciata*, etc., and different names (as *frontal fissure*, etc.) from varying views of its homology with any sulcus of the human brain. This question has been much discussed, but not conclusively settled. Two prevalent views are that the crucial sulcus is equivalent (1) to the callosomarginal sulcus of man, and (2) to the central or Rolandic sulcus of man. The question is of importance because some well-marked motor centers have been made out with reference to this sulcus in the lower animals.—**Fimbrial sulcus**, the sulcus choroideus; the shallow furrow on the optic thalamus corresponding to the margin of the fimbria.—**Frontal sulci**, the sulci which separate the frontal gyri: the *superior frontal sulcus* marks off the middle from the superior gyrus, and the *inferior frontal sulcus* divides the middle gyrus from the inferior.—**Gingivobuccal sulcus**, the space between the gums and the cheek.—**Gingivolingual sulcus**, the space between the tongue and the gums.—**Hippocampal sulcus**. See *hippocampal*.—**Intraparietal sulcus**, the sulcus dividing the superior from the inferior parietal lobule; the intraparietal fissure.—**Lateral, paracentral, parallel sulcus**. See the adjectives.—**Occipitotemporal sulcus**, the collateral sulcus.—**Orbital sulcus**, one of several sulci of the frontal lobe of the brain, in relation with the orbit of the eye, and separating the orbital gyri (which see, under *gyrus*).—**Paramedian dorsal sulcus**, the groove on the dorsal surface of the oblongata and upper part of the spinal cord marking the division between the funiculus gracilis and the funiculus cuneatus.—**Parapyramidal sulcus**, a slight groove on the ventral surface of the oblongata, running from the median fissure upward and outward, bounding the pyramid laterally.—**Parieto-occipital sulcus**. See *parieto-occipital fissure*, under *parieto-occipital*.—**Peduncular sulcus**, the great transverse fissure of the cerebellum.—**Postcentral sulcus**, the shallow postrolandic sulcus separating the ascending parietal convolution from the superior parietal convolution.—**Posterior sulcus of Reil**. See *posterior*.—**Precentral sulcus**. See *precentral*.—**Splenial sulcus**, the callosomarginal sulcus.—**Sulcus choroideus**, a shallow groove on the upper surface of the optic thalamus, running from the anterior tubercle backward and outward.—**Sulcus corporum quadrigeminorum longitudinalis**, the median longitudinal furrow on the upper surface of the corpora quadrigemina.—**Sulcus corporum quadrigeminorum transversus**, the transverse furrow separating the nates from the testes of the brain.—**Sulcus cruciatus**. See *crucial sulcus*.—**Sulcus habenæ**, a name proposed by Wilder in 1881 for a furrow along the dorsomesal angle of the optic thalamus, just back of the habena.—**Sulcus interoruralis mesalis**, **sulcus interoruralis lateralis**, small grooves just behind the postperforatus of the brain of the cat. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 489.—**Sulcus internus olivæ**, the upward extension of the sulcus lateralis ventralis of the spinal cord, passing along the olivary body on the median side. *Obersteiner.*—**Sulcus lateralis dorsalis**, the groove on the spinal cord, extending up into the oblongata, from which the dorsal roots of the spinal nerves emerge. Also called *posterolateral groove*.—**Sulcus limitans**, a name proposed by Wilder in 1881 for the usually obvious depression between the optic thalamus and the corpus striatum.—**Sulcus longitudinalis medianus ventriculi quarti vel sinus rhomboidalis**, the median furrow on the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain.—**Sulcus longitudinalis mesencephali**, the furrow on the external surface of the mesencephalon, between the crusta below and the superficial lemniscus and brachia of the corpora quadrigemina above.—**Sulcus occipitalis anterior**, a fissure extending the occipitoparietal fissure down over the convex surface of the cerebrum. The two fissures are continuous in certain apes, but not normally in man. Also called *sulcus occipitalis externus*.—**Sulcus occipitalis inferior**, a longitudinal fissure of the occipital lobe separating the second from the third occipital gyrus.—**Sulcus occipitalis superior**, a longitudinal fissure of the occipital lobe separating the first from the second occipital gyrus.—**Sulcus occipitalis transversus**, a transverse fissure seen on the upper and lateral surface of the occipital lobe, behind the parieto-occipital fissure. —**Sulcus oculomotorii**, a groove on the median side of the crus cerebri, from which the third nerve issues. It marks the boundary between the crusta and the tegmentum.—**Sulcus olfactorius**, the fissure on the orbital surface of the brain bounding the gyrus rectus on the outer side. Along it lies the tractus olfactorius.—**Sulcus orbitalis**, the triradiate or H-shaped sulcus on the orbital surface of the frontal lobe.—**Sulcus postolivaris**, the postolivary sulcus, a short furrow on the side of the oblongata just laterad of the olivary body.—**Sulcus spiralis**, the spiral groove along the border of the lamina spiralis, or spiral lamina, of the cochlea.—**Sulcus triradiatus**, a name proposed by Wilder in 1881 for the three-pointed depression which demarcates the corpora albicantia from each other and from the tuber cinereum.—**Supercallosal sulcus**, the callosomarginal sulcus.—**Sylvian sulcus**, the fissure of Sylvius. See *fissure*.—**Temporal sulci**, the fissures on the outer surface of the temporal lobe. The superior is also called the *parallel fissure*.—**Triradiate sulcus**. Same as *sulcus orbitalis*.—**Vertical sulcus**, the precentral sulcus.

**sulfer**†, **sulfur**†, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *sulphur*.

**Sulidæ** (sū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sula* + *-idæ.*] A family of totipalmate natatorial birds, represented by the genus *Sula*, of the order *Steganopodes*, related to the cormorants and pelicans; the gannets and boobies. They have the bill longer than the head, very stout at the base, tapering to the little decurved tip, cleft to beyond the eyes, with abortive nostrils in a nasal groove, and a small naked gular sac; long pointed wings; moderately long, stiff, wedge-shaped tail of twelve or fourteen feathers; stout serviceable feet beneath the center of equilibrium; and the general configuration somewhat like that of a goose. There are two carotids, a discoid oil-gland, small cæca, and large gall-bladder. The pneumaticity of the body is extreme, as in pelicans. See cut under *gannet*.

**Sulinæ** (sū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sula* + *-inæ.*] The *Sulidæ* as a subfamily of *Pelecanidæ*.

**sulk**[1]† (sulk), *a.* [Early mod. E. *sulke;* reduced from ME. **sulken*, **solken*, < AS. *solcen*, slothful, remiss (cf. equiv. *ā-solcen*, *be-solcen*), prop. pp. of **sealcan*, in comp. **ā-sealcan*, *ā-sealcan* (= OHG. *ar-selhan*), and *be-sealcan*, be slothful, grow languid; cf. Skt. √ *sarj*, send forth, let loose. Cf. *sulk*[1], *v.* and *n.*, *sulky.*] Languid slow; dull; of goods, hard to sell.

Never was thrifty trader more willing to put of a *sulk* commodity. *Heywood*, Challenge for Beauty, iii. 1

**sulk**[1] (sulk), *v. i.* [< *sulk*[1], *a.*, in part a back formation from *sulky.*] 1. To be sulky; indulge in a sullen or sulky mood; be morose or glum. [Colloq.]

Most people *sulk* in stage-coaches; I always talk. I have had some amusing journeys from this habit.
*Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vii

He was *sulking* with Jane Tregunter, was trying to persuade himself he did not care for her.
*Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xiv

Of course things are not always smooth between France and England; of course, occasionally, each side *sulks* against the other. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 460

**2.** To keep still when hooked: said of a fish.

**sulk**[1] (sulk), *n.* [< *sulk*[1], *v.*] A state of sulkiness; sullen fit or mood: often in the plural as, to be in a *sulk* or in the *sulks;* to have a fit of the *sulks*. [Colloq.]

I never had the advantage of seeing the Chancellor before in his *sulks*, though he was by no means unfrequent in them. *Greville*, Memoirs, Dec. 8, 1833

Rodbertus had lived for a quarter of a century in a political *sulk* against the Hohenzollerns.
*Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 88

**sulk**[2]† (sulk), *n.* [= OSp. *sulco*, Sp. Pg. *sulco* = It. *solco*, *solgo*, < L. *sulcus*, a furrow, trench, ditch, groove, track, wrinkle; cf. Gr. *ὀλκός*, furrow, track, < *ἕλκειν*, draw. Cf. *sullow*[1].] A furrow. [Rare.]

The surging *sulks* of the Sandiferous Seas.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Wanstead Play, p. 619. (*Davies*)

**sulk**[2]† (sulk), *v. t.* [< *sulk*[2], *n.*] To furrow; plow. [Rare.]

Soom synck too bottoms, *sulking* the surges asunder.
*Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 117. (*Davies.*)

**sulkily** (sul'ki-li), *adv.* In a sulky manner; sullenly; morosely.

**sulkiness** (sul'ki-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sulky; sullenness; moroseness.

**sulky** (sul'ki), *a.* [An extended form of *sulk*[1], *a.*, due in part to the noun *sulkiness*, now regarded as < *sulky* + *-ness*, but earlier *sulkeness*, < ME. **solkenesse*, < AS. *solcenes, solcennes:* see *sulk*[1], *a.*] 1. Silently resentful; dogged; morose; sullen; moody; disposed to keep aloof from society, or to repel the friendly advances of others.

It is surely better to be even weak than malignant or *sulky*. *V. Knox*, Essays (1777), No. 123.

During the time he was in the house he seemed *sulky* or rather stupid. *Haslam*, Insanity, X.

Corydon, offended with Phyllis, becomes, as far as she is concerned, a mere drivelling idiot, and a *sulky* one into the bargain. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xviii.

The true zeal and patience of a quarter of an hour are better than the *sulky* and inattentive labour of a whole day. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, ii.

2. Stunted, or of backward growth: noting a condition of a plant, sometimes resulting from insect injury.

The condition called *sulky* as applied to a tea-bush is unfortunately only too common on many estates.
*E. Ernest Green*, in Ceylon Independent, 1889.

=Syn. 1. *Morose, Splenetic*, etc. (see *sullen*); cross, spleenish, perverse, cross-grained, out of humor.

**sulky** (sul'ki), *n.*; pl. *sulkies* (-kiz). [So called because it obliges the rider to be alone; < *sulky, a.*] A light two-wheeled carriage for one person, drawn by one horse, commonly used for trials of speed between trotting-horses.

The country doctor . . .
Whose ancient *sulky* down the village lanes
Dragged, like a war-car, captive ills and pains.
*Whittier*, The Countess.

**sulky-cultivator, sulky-rake** (sul'ki-kul″ti-vā-tor, -rāk), *n.* A cultivator or a horse-rake having a seat for the driver. See cut under *rake*[1].

**sulky-harrow, sulky-scraper** (sul'ki-har″ō, -skrā″pėr), *n.* A harrow or scraper mounted on a wheeled carriage, and having a seat for the driver.

**sulky-plow** (sul'ki-plou), *n.* See *plow*.

**sull** (sul), *n.* A shorter form of *sullow*[1].

**sullage** (sul'āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sulledge, sulliage, sullage*, < OF. **souillage*, **soillage*, < *souiller*, soil: see *soil*[3]. Cf. *sulliage.*] 1†. That which defiles.

No tincture, *sullage*, or defilement. *South.*

2†. Drainage; sewage.

Naples is the pleasantest of Cities, if not the most beautyfull; the building all of free stone, the streets are broad and paved with brick, vaulted underneath for the conveyance of the *sulledge*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 202.

The streetes exceeding large, well paved, having many vaults and conveyances under them for the *sullage*, wch renders them very sweete and cleane.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 8, 1645.

3. In *founding*, the scoria which rises to the surface of the molten metal in the ladle, and is held back when pouring to prevent porous and rough casting.—4. Silt and mud deposited by water.

April 3, 1712. A grant unto Israel Pownoll of his new invented engine or machine for taking up ballast, *sullage*, sand, etc., of very great use in cleansing rivers, harbours, etc.
*Ashton*, Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne, II. 57.

**sullage-piece** (sul'āj-pēs), *n.* In *founding*, a deadhead. *E. H. Knight.*

**Sullan** (sul'an), *a.* [< L. *Sullanus*, < *Sulla*, improp. *Sylla*, Sulla (see def.).] Of or pertaining to Lucius Cornelius Sulla (138–78 B. C.), a Roman general and dictator.

In 70 B. C. Pompeius, in conjunction with Crassus, repealed the *Sullan* constitution. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 634.

**sullen** (sul'en), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sollein, solein, soleyn, solain*, < OF. *solain* (= Pr. *solan*), solitary, lonely; as a noun, a pittance for one person; < ML. as if **solanus*, < L. *solus*, alone: see *sole*[3].] I. *a.* 1†. Being alone; solitary; lonely; hence, single; unmarried.

Let ech of hem be *soleyn* al her lyve.
*Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 607.

That ofte, whan I shulde play,
It maketh me drawe out of the way
In *solein* place by my selve,
As doth a laborer to delve.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., vi.

2†. Being but one; unique; hence, rare; remarkable.

Trewely she was to min ye
The *soleyn* fenix of Arabye.
*Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 982.

Ye shall find this *solain* auenture
Full strang vnto sight of ech creature.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5431.

3. Remaining alone through ill humor; unsociable; silent and cross; sulky; morose; glum.

Still is he *sullen*, still he lours and frets.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 75.

Nor *sullen* discontent, nor anxious care,
E'en though brought thither, could inhabit there.
*Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 99.

Two doughty champions, flaming Jacobite
And *sullen* Hanoverian. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

As *sullen* as a beast new-caged. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

4. Gloomy; dismal; somber.

Why are thine eyes fix'd to the *sullen* earth?
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 5.

Those [natural properties] of the Sea to bee saltish and unpleasant, and the colour *sullen* and greenish.
*Dekker*, London Triumphing (Works, ed. Pearson, III. 241).

Now began
Night with her *sullen* wings to double-shade
The desert. *Milton*, P. R., i. 500.

The dull morn a *sullen* aspect wears. *Crabbe.*

5. Sad; sorrowful; melancholy.

Our solemn hymns to *sullen* dirges change.
*Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 5. 88.

6. Slow-moving; sluggish; dull: as, a *sullen* pace.

When death's cold, *sullen* stream
Shall o'er me roll.
*Ray Palmer*, My Faith Looks up to Thee.

7. Malignant; unpropitious; foreboding ill; baleful.

Such *sullen* planets at my birth did shine,
They threaten every fortune mixt with mine.
*Dryden.*

She meets again
The savage murderer's *sullen* gaze.
*Whittier*, Mogg Megone, i.

=Syn. 3. *Gloomy, Sullen, Sulky, Morose, Splenetic.* These words are arranged in the order of their intensity and of their degrees of activity toward others. *Gloomy* has the figurative suggestion of physical gloom or darkness: the *gloomy* man has little brightness in his mind, or he sees little light ahead. The *sullen* man is silent because he is sluggishly angry and somewhat bitter, and he repels friendly advances by silence and a lowering aspect rather than by words. The *sulky* person persists in being *sullen* beyond all reason and for mere whim: the young are often *sulky*. In the *morose* man there is an element of hate, and he meets advances with rudeness or cruel words: the young have rarely development of character enough to be *morose*. The *splenetic* man is *sulky* and peevish, with frequent outbursts of irritation venting itself upon persons or things. Any of these words may indicate either a temporary mood or a strong tendency of nature.

II. *n.* 1†. A solitary person; a recluse.

He sit nother with seynt Iohan, with Symon, ne with Iude, . . .
Bote as a *soleyn* by hym-self. *Piers Plowman* (C), xv. 145.

2. *pl.* Sullen feelings; sulks; sullenness. [Colloq.]

Let them die that age and *sullens* have.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 139.

If she be not sick of the *sullens*, I see not
The least infirmity in her.
*Massinger*, Emperor of the East, iii. 4.

Being ourself but lately recovered—we whisper it in confidence, reader—out of a long and desperate fit of the *sullens*. *Lamb*, Popular Fallacies, xvi.

3†. A meal for one person. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sullen**† (sul'en), *v. t.* [< *sullen, a.*] To make sullen, morose, or sulky.

In the body of the world, when members are *sullen'd*, and snarl one at another, down falls the frame of all.
*Feltham*, Resolves, I. 86.

**sullenly** (sul'en-li), *adv.* In a sullen manner; gloomily; with moroseness.

**sullenness** (sul'en-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being sullen.

The form which her anger assumed was *sullenness*.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

2†. Silence; reserve.

Her very Coyness warms;
And with a grateful *Sullenness* she charms.
*Congreve*, Paraphrase upon Horace, I. xix. 1.

=Syn. 1. See *sullen*.

**sullen-sick**† (sul'en-sik), *a.* Sick with sullenness.

On the denyall, Ahab falls *sullen-sick*.
*Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, II. vii. 7. (*Davies.*)

**sullery**† (sul'ę-ri), *n.* [< *sull* + *-ery.*] A plowland.

**sullevate**† (sul'ę-vāt), *v. t.* [Also *sollevate*; < L. *sublevatus*, pp. of *sublevare* (> It. *sollevare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *solevar* = F. *soulever*), lift up from beneath, support, assist, < *sub*, under, + *levare*, lift up, raise, < *levis*, light, not heavy: see *levity*. Cf. *elevate.*] To cause to rise in insurrection; excite, as to sedition.

I come to shew the Fruits of Connivance, or rather E couragement, from the Magistrates in the City, upon oth Occasions, to *sollevate* the Rabble.
*Roger North*, Examen, p. 11

**sulliage**† (sul'i-āj), *n.* [A var. of *sullage*, as < *sully* + *-age.*] Same as *sullage*.

Till we are in some degree refined from the dross an *sulliage* of our former lives' incursions.
*Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 24

**sullow**[1] (sul'ō), *n.* [Also *sull*; < ME. *solow suluh, solh*, < AS. *sulh*, rarely *sul* (gen. *sule*, dat. *syl*; in comp. *sulh-, sul-*), a plow. Cf. I *sulcus*, a furrow: see *sulcus, sulk*[2].] A plow *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sullow**[2]†, *v. t.* [A var. of *sully.*] To sully.

**sully** (sul'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sullied*, ppr. *sullying.* [Early mod. E. also *sullow*; < ME. *sulie* < AS. *sylian*, sully, defile, bemire (= OS. *sulia* = MD. *soluwen* = OHG. *bi-sulian*, G. *sühlen*, sull = Sw. *söla* = Dan. *söle* = Goth. *bi-sauljan*, b mire), < *sol* = OHG. *sol*, MHG. *sol, söl*, G. *suhle* Dan. *söl*, mire. The form *sully* is prob. due part to the OF. *sollier, souiller*, etc., soil, sull see *soil*[3], with which *sully* is often confused I. *trans.* 1. To soil; stain; tarnish; defile.

Over it perpetually burneth a number of lamps, wh have *sullyed* the roof like the inside of a chimney.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 1

And statues *sully'd* yet with sacrilegious smoke.
*Roscommon*, trans. of Horace's Sixth Ode (of bk. iii

One of the great charms of this temple [the gre Vaishnava temple at Seringham], when I visited it, was purity. Neither whitewash nor red nor yellow paint h then *sullied* it, and the time-stain on the warm-colour granite was all that relieved its monotony.
*J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 3

2. Figuratively, to stain or tarnish morally.

The over-daring Talbot
Hath *sullied* all his gloss of former honour
By this unheedful, desperate, wild adventure.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4.

A look and a word . . . seemed to flash upon me t conviction that the woman I loved was *sullied*.
*T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme,

3. To dim; darken.

Let there be no spots in these our feasts of charity; thing that may *sully* the brightness and damp the che fulness of this day's solemnity.
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xvi

Weakened our national strength, and *sullied* our glo abroad. *Bolingbroke*, Parties,

II. *intrans.* To be or become soiled or ta nished.

Silvering will *sully* and canker more than gilding.
*Baco*

**sully** (sul'i), *n.*; pl. *sullies* (-iz). [< *sully, v.* Soil; tarnish; spot.

A noble and triumphant merit breaks through lit spots and *sullies* on his reputation. *Spectat*

**sulphacid** (sulf'as″id), *n.* [< *sulph(ur)* + *acid* An acid in which sulphur takes the place oxygen; a sulpho-acid.

**sulphamate** (sul'fa-māt), *n.* See *sulphamic.*

**sulphamic** (sul-fam'ik), *a.* [< *sulph(ur)* + *a* (*monium*) + *-ic.*] Having sulphur and a monium as the characteristic constituents.

**Sulphamic acid**, an acid the ammonium salt of wh is produced by the action of dry ammonia on dry sulph trioxid. It may be regarded as sulphuric acid in wh one OH group is replaced by $NH_2$; thus, $SO_2\{^{OH}_{NH_2}$. is a monobasic acid, forming salts called *sulphamates;* these ammonium sulphamate, $SO_2\{^{ONH_4}_{NH_2}$, is one of t best-known.

**sulphamide** (sul'fa-mid or -mīd), *n.* [< *sulph(u* + *am(monia)* + *-ide*[2].] A compound which m be regarded as consisting of the group $SO_2$ co bined with two amido-groups, $NH_2$.

**sulpharsin** (sul'fär-sin), *n.* [< *sulph(ur)* + *sine.*] Cacodyl sulphid, $(CH_3)_2As_2S$, a colorle liquid having an intensely disagreeable sm and being highly inflammable.

**sulphate** (sul'fāt), *n.* [= F. *sulfate* = Sp. P *sulfato* = It. *solfato*, < NL. *sulphatum, sulfatu* as *sulph(ur)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of sulphuric ac The acid is dibasic, forming two classes of salts—*neut* sulphates, in which both hydrogen atoms of the acid replaced by basic radicals, and *acid* sulphates, in wh only one of the hydrogen atoms is so replaced. Most s phates are readily soluble in water, while a few, as calci strontium, and lead sulphates, are very sparingly solu and barium sulphate is insoluble in water and dilute ac The sulphates are widely and abundantly distributed nature Gypsum and anhydrite are calcium sulphat Epsom salts and Glauber salts, contained in all sea-wat are magnesium sulphate and sodium sulphate respecti ly. Barytes or heavy-spar, used on account of its high s cific gravity (4.3 to 4.7) as an adulterant and makeweig is barium sulphate. Anglesite, or lead sulphate, is an of lead. Many other sulphates occur in nature in smal quantity. Of the sulphates artificially prepared may mentioned sodium sulphate, or salt-cake (made from on an enormous scale as the first step in the manufact of sodium carbonate), and ammonium sulphate (made tensively from gas liquor, and used for preparing other monia salts and as a fertilizer). Zinc sulphate, or wh vitriol, is used in medicine as an astringent and a to

and in larger doses as an emetic. In overdoses it acts as an irritant poison. Copper sulphate, or blue vitriol, is made on an enormous scale, and is used in preparing pigments (Scheele's green, Paris green, etc.), in calico-printing, in electrometallurgy, and in horticulture, particularly by vineyardists, as a fungicide. It is used in medicine, chiefly as a feeble escharotic for exuberant granulations, and as a local stimulant. Aluminium sulphate, called *concentrated alum* or *sulphate of alumina*, is used as a mordant and makeweight and for preparing alums. Ferrous sulphate, or green vitriol, is used as a mordant and for the manufacture of inks, Prussian blue, etc. The alkaloids morphine, atropin, quinine, etc., are generally administered in the form of sulphates.—**Carbyl sulphate.** Same as *ethionic anhydrid* (which see, under *ethionic*).—**Ethyl sulphate.** See *sulphuric ether*, under *sulphuric*.—**Precipitated sulphate of iron.** See *precipitate*.—**Sulphate of indigo.** See *indigo*.

**sulphate** (sul'fāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sulphated*, ppr. *sulphating*. [< *sulphate*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To form a deposit of lead sulphate on, as a lead plate or plates of a secondary battery or a secondary cell.—2. To convert (red lead used as a coloring material, as on placards) into lead sulphate by means of dilute sulphuric acid.—**Sulphated oil.** See *castor-oil*.

**II.** *intrans.* To form a sulphate (especially a lead sulphate) deposit.

The sodium salt diminishes the chance of objectionable *sulphating* in the cell. *Philos. Mag.*, XXX. 162.

**sulphatic** (sul-fat'ik), *a.* [< *sulphate* + *-ic*.] Relating to, containing, or resembling a sulphate.

**sulphatite** (sul'fạ-tīt), *n.* [< *sulphate* + *-ite*2.] A name sometimes given to native sulphuric acid, present in certain mineral waters.

**sulpher**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sulphur*.

**sulphid, sulphide** (sul'fid, -fid or -fīd), *n.* [< *sulph*(*ur*) + *-id*1, *-ide*1.] A combination of sulphur with another more electropositive element, or with a body which can take the place of such an element. Also *sulphuret*, *hydrosulphid*, *hydrosulphuret*.—**Allyl, golden, hydrogen,** etc., **sulphid.** See the qualifying words.

**sulphindigotic** (sul-fin-di-got'ik), *a.* Same as *sulphoindigotic*.

**sulphion** (sul'fi-on), *n.* [< *sulph*(*ur*) + *-ion*.] A hypothetical body consisting of one equivalent of sulphur and four of oxygen: so called in reference to the binary theory of salts. *Graham.*

**sulphionide** (sul'fi-ọ-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *sulphion* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form, resemblance: see *-ide*1.] In the binary theory of salts, a compound of sulphion with a metal, or with a body representing a metal: as, *sulphionide* of sodium, otherwise called *sodium sulphate*. *Graham.*

**sulphite** (sul'fīt), *n.* [= F. *sulfite*; as *sulph*(*ur*) + *-ite*2.] A salt of sulphurous acid. The sulphites are recognized by giving off the suffocating smell of sulphurous acid when acted on by a stronger acid. A very close analogy exists between them and the carbonates.—**Sulphite pulp,** in *paper-manuf.*, pulp made from wood, straw, esparto, and other vegetable products, by the action of a solution of a sulphite of an alkaline earth, as lime, or of an alkali, as soda, that contains an excess of sulphurous acid.

**sulpho-acid** (sul'fō-as"id), *n.* [< *sulph*(*ur*) + *acid*.] In *chem.*, an acid which contains the group $SO_2.OH$ united to carbon. Also called *sulphonic acid*. The term has also been used for a class of acids in which sulphur is substituted for oxygen, now called *thio-acids*: as, *thiosulphuric acid*, $H_2S_2O_3$, which may be regarded as sulphuric acid in which one oxygen atom has been replaced by sulphur.

**sulphocyanate** (sul-fō-sī'ạ-nāt), *n.* [< *sulphocyan-ic* + *-ate*1.] A salt of sulphocyanic acid.

**sulphocyanic** (sul"fō-sī-an'ik), *a.* [< *sulphocyan*(*ogen*) + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or containing sulphur and cyanogen, or derived from sulphocyanogen.—**Sulphocyanic acid,** CNHS, an acid occurring in the seeds and blossoms of cruciferous plants, and in the saliva of man and the sheep. It is a colorless liquid of a pure acid taste, and smells somewhat like vinegar. It colors the salts of peroxid of iron blood-red. It yields salts called *sulphocyanates*, or sometimes *sulphocyanides*. Also called *rhodanic acid*.

**sulphocyanide** (sul'fō-sī-a-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *sulphocyan-ic* + *-ide*2.] Same as *sulphocyanate*.

**sulphocyanogen** (sul"fō-sī-an'ọ-jen), *n.* [< *sulph*(*ur*) + *cyanogen*.] A compound of sulphur and cyanogen, $(CN)_2S$, also called *sulphocyanic anhydrid*. It is obtained in the form of a deep-yellow amorphous powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether, but soluble in strong sulphuric acid.

**sulphohalite** (sul'fō-hā-līt), *n.* [< *sulph*(*ur*) + Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, + *-ite*2.] A mineral occurring in transparent rhombic dodecahedrons of a pale greenish-yellow color. It consists of the sulphate and chlorid of sodium in the ratio of 3 to 2. It is found at Borax Lake, in the northwest corner of San Bernardino county, California.

**sulphohydrate** (sul-fō-hī'drāt), *n.* [< *sulph*(*ur*) + *hydr*(*ogen*) + *-ate*2.] A compound consisting of any element or radical united with the radical SH, which contains one atom of sulphur and one of hydrogen: as, calcium *sulphohydrate*, $Ca(SH)_2$. Also *sulphydrate*.

**sulphoindigotic** (sul-fō-in-di-got'ik), *a.* [< *sulph*(*ur*) + *indigo* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, derived from, or containing sulphuric acid and indigo. Also *sulphindigotic*.—**Sulphoindigotic acid,** $C_8H_5NO.SO_3$, an acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid on indigo. When 1 part of pure indigo is added to 8 parts of sulphuric acid, the addition of water causes the deposition of a purple powder called *sulphopurpuric acid*, while a blue solution is obtained. The blue solution contains two acids, sulphoindigotic acid and hyposulphoindigotic acid.

**sulphonal** (sul'fō-nal), *n.* Diethyl sulphon-dimethyl-methane, $(CH_3)_2C.(C_2H_5SO_2)_2$, a hypnotic of considerable value.

**sulphonate** (sul'fō-nāt), *n.* [< *sulphon-ic* + *-ate*1.] A salt of sulphonic acid.

**sulphonation** (sul-fō-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *sulphonate* + *-ion*.] The act of introducing into a compound, by substitution, the acid radical $SO_2OH$.

**sulphonic** (sul-fon'ik), *a.* [< *sulph*(*ur*) + *-on-ic*.] Containing the acid radical $SO_2OH$.—**Sulphonic acid.** Same as *sulpho-acid*.

**sulphopurpuric** (sul"fō-pėr-pū'rik), *a.* [< *sulph*(*ur*) + *purpuric*.] Noting an acid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on indigo. See *sulphoindigotic acid*, under *sulphoindigotic*.

**sulpho-salt** (sul'fō-sâlt), *n.* [< *sulph*(*ur*) + *salt*1.] A salt of a sulpho-acid. Also *sulphur-salt*, *sulphosel*.

**sulphosel** (sul'fō-sel), *n.* [< *sulph*(*ur*) + F. *sel*, < L. *sal*, salt: see *salt*1.] Same as *sulpho-salt*.

**sulphovinate** (sul-fō-vī'nāt), *n.* [< *sulphovin-ic* + *-ate*1.] A salt of sulphovinic acid.

**sulphovinic** (sul-fō-vin'ik), *a.* [< *sulph*(*ur*) + L. *vinum*, wine, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, derived from, or containing sulphuric acid and alcohol, or spirit of wine.—**Sulphovinic acid,** $C_2H_5HSO_4$, ethyl hydrogen sulphate, or ethyl sulphuric acid, a colorless oily liquid with strong acid properties, prepared by the action of oil of vitriol on alcohol. It may be regarded as sulphuric acid in which one hydrogen atom has been replaced by the radical ethyl $C_2H_5$. It is a monobasic acid, and forms a series of crystallizable salts.

**sulphur** (sul'fėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *sulpher*, *sulfer*; < ME. *sulphur*, *soulfre* = D. *solfer*, OF. *soulfre*, *souffre*, *soufre*, later also *sulphur*, F. *soufre* = Pr. *solfre*, *sulpre*, *solpre* = Cat. *sofre* = OSp. *çufre*, *açufre*, Sp. *azufre* = Pg. *xofre*, *enxofre*, also *sulfur*, = It. *solfo* = G. *sulfur*, < L. *sulfur*, also *sulphur*, *sulpur*, sulphur; cf. late Skt. *çulvāri* (according to a favorite fancy, lit. 'hostile to copper,' < *çulva*, copper, + *-ari*, enemy), sulphur (prob. a borrowed word). The AS. name was *swefel* = D. *zwavel* = OHG. *sweval*, *swebal*, MHG. *swevel*, *swebel*, G. *schwefel* = Sw. *svafvel* (< D.) = Goth. *swibls*, sulphur; prob. not akin to the L. name.] **I.** *n.* 1. Chemical symbol, S; atomic weight, 32.06. An elementary substance which occurs in nature as a brittle crystalline solid, with resinous luster, almost tasteless, and emitting when rubbed or warmed a peculiar characteristic odor. It is a non-conductor of electricity. Its specific gravity is 2.05. It is insoluble in water, nearly so in alcohol and in ether, but quite soluble in carbon disulphid, petroleum, benzin, etc. It burns in the air with a blue flame, and is oxidized to sulphur dioxid or sulphurous acid. It melts at 238° F., and boils at 824° F., giving off a dense red vapor. Sulphur exists in two distinct crystalline forms, and also as an amorphous variety; these modifications are characterized by differences in specific gravity, in solubility in various liquids, and in many other respects. Between its melting-point and 280° F. it is most fluid, and when cast in wooden molds it forms the stick-sulphur or brimstone of commerce. Between 430° and 480° it becomes much less liquid, and can with difficulty be poured. If poured into water, it forms a ductile mass called *plastic sulphur*, which may be used for taking impressions of coins, etc. On standing it becomes hard and brittle. From 480° to its boiling-point it is liquid again. Sulphur occurs in great abundance and purity in the neighborhood of active and extinct volcanoes. As an article of commerce, most of it is brought from Sicily. It is also widely distributed in combination with other elements, chiefly in the form of sulphates and sulphids, and it is now extensively obtained from the native sulphids of iron and copper for use in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. It also occurs sparingly in animal and vegetable tissues. Sulphur combines with oxygen, hydrogen, chlorin, etc., to form important compounds, of great use in the arts. It is used in the pure state extensively in the manufacture of gunpowder and matches, and for vulcanizing rubber. Refined sulphur, prepared by sublimation from the crude substance, is used in medicine as a laxative, diaphoretic, and resolvent; it is also largely employed in skin-diseases, both internally and externally. From the sixteenth to the eighteenth century casts or copies of antique gems were frequently made by pouring into a mold melted sulphur colored with metallic oxids.

2†. The supposed substance of lightning.

To tear with thunder the wide cheeks o' the air,
And yet to charge thy *sulphur* with a bolt
That should but rive an oak. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3. 152.

3. In *zoöl.*, one of many different pieridine butterflies; a yellow pierian. These butterflies are of some shade of yellow, blanching to nearly white, or deepening to orange, and more or less marked with black. They represent several genera. *Colias philodice* of the United States is the clouded sulphur; *Callidryas eubule* is the cloudless sulphur. The former is one of the commonest of North American butterflies, often seen in flocks along roads, settling about mud-puddles and other moist spots. Its larva feeds upon clover. See cuts under *Colias*, *Pieris*, and *cabbage-butterfly*.—**Anisated sulphur balsam,** an electuary composed of oil of anise 5 parts, sulphur balsam 1 part.—**Barbados sulphur balsam,** a balsam composed of sulphur boiled with Barbados tar.—**Clouded, cloudless sulphur.** See def. 3.—**Crude sulphur,** the product of the distillation of native sulphur.—**Flowers of sulphur,** a yellow powder formed by condensing the vapor of sulphur.—**Liver of sulphur.** See *liver*2.—**Milk of sulphur,** a white impalpable powder made by dissolving sulphur in a solution of milk of lime and adding muriatic acid. Hydrogen sulphid is set free, and sulphur is precipitated.—**Precipitated sulphur.** See *precipitate*.—**Roll- or stick-sulphur,** sulphur refined and cast in wooden molds.—**Ruby sulphur.** Same as *realgar*.—**Soft sulphur,** an allotropic form of sulphur produced by heating ordinary sulphur to 390° F. and pouring it into water. It remains for some days soft and waxy, and then resumes a hard, brittle condition.—**Stones of sulphur**†, thunderbolts.

The gods throw *stones of sulphur* on me, if
That box I gave you was not thought by me
A precious thing. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 240.

**Sulphur balsam,** a balsam composed of 1 part of sulphur dissolved in 8 parts of olive- or linseed-oil.—**Sulphur-bath,** a bath to which a pound of the flowers of sulphur has been added: used in the treatment of skin-diseases.—**Sulphur group,** the elementary substances sulphur, selenium, and tellurium: all have a strong attraction for oxygen.—**Sulphur ointment.** See *ointment*.—**Vegetable sulphur.** Same as *lycopode*.

**II.** *a.* Of the color of brimstone, or stick-sulphur; of a very greenish, excessively luminous, and highly chromatic yellow: used in zoölogy in many obvious compounds: as, *sulphur*-bellied; *sulphur*-crested. A color-disk of two thirds bright chrome-yellow and one third emerald-green gives a somewhat dull sulphur-yellow.

**sulphur** (sul'fėr), *v. t.* [< *sulphur*, *n.*] To apply sulphur to; also, to fume with sulphur; sulphurate.

Immediately after or about the time they blossom, the vines are *sulphured*, to keep off the Oidium, which disease is still active in Portugal. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 608.

**sulphurate** (sul'fū-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sulfuratus*, *sulphuratus*, impregnated with sulphur, < *sulfur*, sulphur: see *sulphur*.] **I.** *a.* Mingled with sulphur; of the yellow color of sulphur.

A pale *sulphurate* colour.
*Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 189.

**II.** *n.* A sulphid: as, *sulphurate* of antimony, $Sb_2S_3$.

**sulphurate** (sul'fū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sulphurated*, ppr. *sulphurating*. [< *sulphur* + *-ate*2.] To impregnate or combine with sulphur; also, to subject to the action of sulphur.

**sulphuration** (sul-fū-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *sulfuratio*(*n-*), *sulphuratio*(*n-*), a vein of sulphur, < *sulfuratus*, *sulphuratus*, impregnated with sulphur: see *sulphurate*.] 1. The act of dressing or anointing with sulphur. *Bentley*, On Freethinking, § 50.—2. The act or process of impregnating, combining, or fumigating with sulphur; specifically, the subjection of a substance, such as straw-plait, silks, and woolens to the action of sulphur or its fumes for the purpose of bleaching; also, the state of being impregnated with sulphur. Also *sulphurization*, *sulphurisation*.

**sulphurator** (sul'fū-rā-tọr), *n.* [< *sulphurate* + *-or*1.] An apparatus for impregnating with sulphur or exposing to the action of the fume of sulphur, especially for fumigating or bleaching by means of burning sulphur.

**sulphur-bottom** (sul'fėr-bot"um), *n.* The sulphur-bellied whale of the Pacific, a rorqua *Balænoptera* (or *Sibbaldius*) *sulphurea*. Also *sulphur-whale*.

**sulphur-concrete** (sul'fėr-kon"krēt), *n.* A mixture of sulphur with pulverized stoneware and glass, melted and run into molds. At 2 F. it becomes exceedingly hard, remains solid in boiling water, and resists water and acids. It is used to cement stones, melting readily at about 248° F.

**sulphureity** (sul-fū-rē'i-ti), *n.* [< *sulphure-ous* + *-ity*.] The state of being sulphureous. *Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1. [Rare.]

**sulphureous** (sul-fū'rē-us), *a.* [< L. *sulfureus*, *sulphureus*, of or like sulphur, < *sulfur*, *sulphur*, sulphu see *sulphur*.] 1. Consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur or brimstone; impregnated with sulphur; sulphurous.

He belches poison forth, poison of the pit,
Brimstone, hellish and *sulphureous* poison.
*Randolph*, Muses' Looking-Glass, iv

The room was filled with a *sulphureous* smell.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 1

2. In *bot.*, sulphur-colored; of a pale brig yellow.

**sulphureously** (sul-fū'rē-us-li), *adv.* In a s phureous manner; especially, with the odor

sulphur, or with the stifling fumes or the heat of burning sulphur.

Aden is seated low, *sulphuriously* shaded by a high barren Mountaine, whose brazen front, scorching the miserable Towne, yeelds a perfect character of Turkish basenesse. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels (ed. 1638), p. 31.

**sulphureousness** (sul-fū′rē-us-nes), *n.* The state or property of being sulphureous.

**sulphuret** (sul′fū-ret), *n.* [< *sulphur* + *-et.*] Same as *sulphid.*

**sulphureted, sulphuretted** (sul′fū-ret-ed), *a.* Having sulphur in combination. Also *sulphydric.* —**Sulphureted bath**, a bath, used in the treatment of scabies and eczema, consisting of 3 ounces of potassium, calcium, or sodium sulphid in 40 gallons of water.—**Sulphureted hydrogen.** See *hydrogen.*

**sulphuric** (sul-fū′rik), *a.* [= F. *sulfurique* = Sp. *sulfúrico* = Pg. *sulphurico* = It. *solforico*, < NL. *sulfuricus, sulphuricus;* as *sulphur* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to or obtained from sulphur.—**Sulphuric acid**, $H_2SO_4$, oil of vitriol, a dense oily colorless fluid, having, when strongly concentrated, a specific gravity of about 1.8. It is exceedingly acid and corrosive, decomposing all animal and vegetable substances by the aid of heat. It has a very great affinity for water, and unites with it in every proportion, evolving at the same time great heat; it attracts moisture strongly from the atmosphere, becoming rapidly weaker if exposed. When the concentrated acid is heated, sulphur trioxid is given off, and at about 640° F. it boils and distils unchanged. The sulphuric acid of commerce is never pure, but may contain lead sulphate dissolved from the lead chambers during the process of manufacture, arsenic, and other impurities. It was formerly procured by the distillation of dried iron sulphate, called *green vitriol*, whence the corrosive liquid which came over in the distillation, having an oily consistence, was called *oil of vitriol.* It is now prepared in the United States and most other countries by burning sulphur, or frequently iron pyrites, in closed furnaces, and leading the fumes, mixed with oxids of nitrogen, into large leaden chambers, into which jets of steam are continuously sent. The oxids of nitrogen are produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon niter contained in pots, which are placed between the sulphur-ovens and the chambers. The sulphur dioxid takes away part of the oxygen from the oxids of nitrogen, which are again oxidized by the air in the chambers. The sulphur trioxid produced unites with the steam to form sulphuric acid. The acid produced in the chamber, called *chamber-acid*, which has a specific gravity of about 1.5 and contains 64 per cent. of $H_2SO_4$, is concentrated in leaden vessels until it reaches a specific gravity of 1.71 and contains 78 per cent. of $H_2SO_4$, when it is run into glass or sometimes into platinum vessels, where the concentration is continued. By concentrating sulphuric acid as far as possible and then cooling sufficiently, crystals of the true acid $H_2SO_4$ are obtained. The ordinary acid is a hydrate containing varying amounts of water. A form of sulphuric acid known as *Nordhausen acid*, or *fuming sulphuric acid*, is prepared by heating iron protosulphate or green vitriol in closed vessels; it is a solution of variable quantities of sulphur trioxid in sulphuric acid, or it may be regarded as pyrosulphuric acid, $H_2S_2O_7$. It is largely used in the manufacture of artificial alizarin. Sulphuric acid is a strong dibasic acid, and forms both acid and neutral salts. It is found uncombined in natural waters of certain volcanic districts. Its salts are universally distributed in nature, and are most extensively used in the arts. The free acid is more widely used than any other, and is the agent for releasing other acids from their salts and preparing them in a pure state. See *sulphate.*—**Sulphuric caustic**, strong sulphuric acid made into a paste with plaster of Paris, saffron, or lint. —**Sulphuric ether**, $(C_2H_5)_2O$, ethylic, vinic, or ordinary ether, a colorless mobile liquid, of a pleasant smell and pungent taste; specific gravity, 0.720. It is extremely volatile and highly inflammable; and its vapor, mixed with oxygen or atmospheric air, forms a very dangerous explosive mixture. It dissolves in ten parts of water, and is miscible with alcohol and the fatty and volatile oils in all proportions. It is employed in medicine as a stimulant and antispasmodic. The vapor of the ether when inhaled has at first an exhilarating intoxicating effect, which is soon followed by partial or complete insensibility. It is largely used as an anæsthetic in surgical operations, either alone or mixed with chloroform. It is prepared by distilling a mixture of alcohol and sulphuric acid; hence the name *sulphuric ether*, although sulphuric acid does not enter into its composition. True sulphuric ether, also known as *ethyl sulphate*, $(C_2H_5)_2SO_4$, is an oily liquid, of burning taste and ethereal odor, resembling that of peppermint, of specific gravity 1.120, and may be distilled without decomposition under diminished pressure at a temperature of about 406° F.—**Sulphuric oxid**, or *sulphur trioxid*, $SO_3$, a white crystalline body produced by the oxidation of sulphurous oxid (which see, under *sulphurous*). When this oxid is thrown into water, it combines rapidly with it to form sulphuric acid.

**sulphurine** (sul′fū-rin), *a.* [< *sulphur* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling sulphur; sulphureous. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

**sulphuring** (sul′fėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sulphur*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of exposing to fumes of burning sulphur or of sulphuric acid.—2. The process of converting a part of the oxygen of the air in a wine-cask into sulphurous acid, by introducing, just before the wine is racked into the cask, a burning rag impregnated with sulphur. It serves to hinder acetous fermentation.—3. The act or process of applying flowers of sulphur, as to vines or roses to combat or prevent mildew.

**sulphurization, sulphurisation** (sul″fū-ri-zā′shon), *n.* [< *sulphurize* + *-ation.*] Same as *sulphuration*, 2.

The higher the temperature employed, the lower is the degree of *sulphurization* of the products. *W. H. Greenwood*, Steel and Iron, p. 50.

**sulphurize** (sul′fū-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sulphurized*, ppr. *sulphurizing.* [< *sulphur* + *-ize.*] To sulphurate. Also spelled *sulphurise.*

Large commercial packages, as bales of goods and the like, cannot efficiently be *sulphurized* without loosening their covers and spreading out the contents. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 205.

**sulphur-ore** (sul′fėr-ōr), *n.* The commercial name of iron pyrites, from the fact that sulphur and sulphuric acid are obtained from it.

**sulphurous** (sul′fū-rus), *a.* [< F. *sulfureux* = Pr. *solpros* = Sp. *sulfuroso*, < L. *sulfurosus, sulphurosus*, full of sulphur, < *sulfur*, sulphur: see *sulphur.*] Full of or impregnated with sulphur; containing sulphur; of or pertaining to sulphur; like sulphur; like the suffocating fumes or the heat of burning sulphur.

There 's hell, there 's darkness, there 's the *sulphurous* pit! *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 130.

She has a *sulphurous* spirit, and will take
Light at a spark. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

Wee once more sail'd under the Æquator, . . . the wind . . . veering into E. N. E., so that the Monzoon affronted us, . . . at which time many of your company died, imputing the cause of their Calentures, Fluxes, Aches, . . . and the like to the *sulphurous* heat there. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels (ed. 1638), p. 30.

And the *sulphurous* rifts of passion and woe
Lie deep 'neath a silence pure & smooth. *Lowell*, Vision of Sir Launfal, i., Prel.

**Sulphurous oxid**, $SO_2$, a gas formed by the combustion of sulphur in air or dry oxygen. It is transparent and colorless, of a disagreeable taste, a pungent and suffocating odor, is fatal to life, and very injurious to vegetation. By the aid of pressure and cold it may be reduced to the liquid state. It extinguishes flame, and is not itself inflammable. It has bleaching properties, so that the fumes of burning sulphur are often used to whiten straw, and silk and cotton goods. It is also used as an antiseptic. This gas is also called *sulphur dioxid;* when led into water it forms *sulphurous acid*, $H_2SO_3$. This acid readily takes up oxygen, passing into sulphuric acid; it is dibasic, forming salts called *sulphites.* Sulphurous-acid gas is called in the trade *vapor of burning brimstone.*

**sulphur-rain** (sul′fėr-rān), *n.* See *rain*[1], 2 (*a*).

**sulphur-root** (sul′fėr-röt), *n.* Same as *sulphurwort.*

**sulphur-salt** (sul′fėr-sâlt), *n.* Same as *sulphosalt.*

**sulphur-spring** (sul′fėr-spring), *n.* A spring containing sulphurous compounds, or impregnated with sulphurous gases. Such springs are common in regions of dying-out or dormant volcanism. See *spring.*

**sulphur-waters** (sul′fėr-wâ″tėrz), *n. pl.* Waters impregnated with sulphureted hydrogen.

**sulphurweed** (sul′fėr-wēd), *n.* Same as *sulphurwort.*

**sulphur-whale** (sul′fėr-hwāl), *n.* Same as *sulphur-bottom.*

**sulphurwort** (sul′fėr-wėrt), *n.* An Old World umbelliferous herb, *Peucedanum officinale*, with large umbels of pale-yellow flowers. The root has a yellow resinous juice, and an odor comparable to that of sulphur. It contains peucedanin, and was formerly used in medicine; it is still somewhat used in veterinary practice. Also *sulphurweed* and *sulphur-root.*

**sulphury** (sul′fėr-i), *a.* [< *sulphur* + *-y*[1].] 1. Sulphurous.

*Sulphury* wrath
Having once enter'd into royal breasts,
Mark how it burns. *Lust's Dominion*, ii. 3.

I . . beheld a long sheet of blue water, its southern extremity vanishing in a hot, *sulphury* haze. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 77.

2. In *entom.*, tinged with sulphur-yellow: as, *sulphury* white.

**sulphur-yellow** (sul′fėr-yel″o), *n.* The yellow color of sulphur; a pale or light yellow. See *sulphur*, *a.*

**sulphuryl** (sul′fū-ril), *n.* The bivalent radical $SO_2$.

**sulphydrate** (sulf′hī′drāt), *n.* Same as *sulphohydrate.*—**Methyl sulphydrate.** Same as *methyl mercaptan* (which see, under *mercaptan*).

**sulphydric** (sulf′hī′drik), *a.* [< *sulph*(*ur*) + *hydr*(*ogen*) + *-ic.*] Same as *sulphureted.*

**Sulpician, Sulpitian** (sul-pish′ian), *n.* [< F. *Sulpicien*, the parish of St. Sulpice in Paris, where they were first organized; < L. *Sulpicius*, a Roman name.] One of a Roman Catholic order of priests established at Paris by the Abbé Olier, about 1645, for the purpose of training young men for the clerical office.

**sultan** (sul′tan), *n.* [A later form, after the mod. F. or It. or the orig. Ar., of early mod. E. *soldan, soldane, souldan*, < ME. *soldan, soudan, sowdan, sowdon, sawdon*, < OF. *souldan, soudan, sultan*, F. *sultan* = Pr. *sultan* = Sp. *soldan, sultan* = Pg. *soldão, sultão* = It. *sultano* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *sultan* = Russ. *sultanŭ*, < ML. *sultanus, soldanus* = MGr. σουλτάνος, σολδάνος, NGr. σουλτάνος, < Turk. *sultān* = Pers. Hind. *sultān*, < Ar. *sultān*, also written *soltān*, a prince, monarch, sultan, orig. dominion, = Chal. *sholtān*, dominion, < *sulta, solta*, dominion, power.] 1. A Mohammedan sovereign: as, the *Sultan* of Zanzibar or of Morocco; by way of eminence, the ruler of Turkey, who assumes the title of *Sultan of sultans;* in old use, any ruler.

*Sowdanes* and Sarezenes owt of sere landes. *Morte Arthur* (E. E. T. S.), l. 607.

Thise marchants stode in grace
Of him, that was the *sowdan* of Surrye. *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 79.

Whiche lordes be all Mamolukes and vnder the *soldan*. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 16.

It has been mentioned that Turkey, in *Sultan* Abdul Medjid's reign, consented to the reunion of Moldavia and Wallachia as a single dominion, practically independent of the Porte. *Creasy*, Hist. Ottoman Turks, xxv.

2. In *ornith.*, a purple or hyacinthine gallinule, or porphyrio; a bird of either of the genera *Porphyrio* and *Ionornis*, belonging to the rail family, *Rallidæ:* so called from their gorgeous coloration. The American sultan is *Ionornis martinica.* See the generic names, and *gallinule.* Also called *sultana.*—3. An ornamental variety of the domestic hen, of small size and pure-white plumage, and having the head heavily crested and bearded, beak white, legs blue, shanks feathered, and toes five.

A small white-crested variety, profusely feathered on the legs, was received some twenty years since (1864) from Turkey; they are now known as *Sultans.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 645.

4. Either of two garden-flowers, *Centaurea moschata*, the sweet sultan, with purple or white flowers, and *C. suaveolens*, the yellow sultan: both often classed as *Amberboa.* They are desirable old annuals, both, especially the former, sweet-scented. They are also called respectively *purple* (or *white*) *sweet-sultan* and *yellow sweet-sultan.*—**Sultan coffee.** See *coffee.*—**Sultan's parasol.** See *Sterculia.*

**sultana** (sul-tä′nä), *n.* [< It. *sultana* (= Sp. Pg. *sultana* = F. *sultane*), < ML. **sultana*, fem. of *sultanus*, sultan: see *sultan.*] 1. The mother, a wife, or a daughter of a sultan.—2. A mistress, especially of a king or prince.

Lady Kitty Crocodile . . . was a favorite *sultana* of several crowned heads abroad, and lastly married a most noble and illustrious duke. *S. Foote*, quoted in W. Cooke's Memoirs of Foote, I. 121.

While Charles flirted with his three *sultanas*, Hortensia's French page . . . warbled some amorous verses. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iv.

3. A peculiar form of necklace worn by women in the second half of the eighteenth century.—4. An obsolete musical instrument of the viol class, having several wire strings, tuned in pairs, like the zither.—5. In *ornith.*, same as *sultan*, 2.—6. A variety of raisin. See *raisin*, 2.

**sultana-bird** (sul-tä′nä-bėrd), *n.* Same as *sultan*, 2.

**sultanate** (sul′tan-āt), *n.* [< *sultan* + *-ate*[3]. Cf. Turk. *sultānāt*, sultanate.] The rule, dominion, or territory of a sultan.

The dominions of the *Sultanate* of Zanzibar. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 440.

**sultaness** (sul′tan-es), *n.* [Altered, after *sultan*, from earlier *soldaness*, < ME. *sowdanesse*, < OF. **soudanesse*, fem. of *soudan*, sultan: see *sultan* and *-ess.*] A sultana.

This olde *sowdanesse*, this cursed crone,
Hath with her frendes doon this cursed dede. *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 334.

**sultan-flower** (sul′tan-flou″ėr), *n.* Same as *sultan*, 4.

**sultanic** (sul-tan′ik), *a.* [< *sultan* + *-ic.*] Of or belonging to a sultan; imperial.

**sultanry** (sul′tan-ri), *n.* [< *sultan* + *-ry.*] The dominions of a sultan; a sultanate.

Neither should I make any great difficulty to affirm the same of the *sultanry* of the Mamalukes. *Bacon*, Holy War.

**sultanship** (sul′tan-ship), *n.* [< *sultan* + *-ship.*] The office or state of a sultan.

**sultrily** (sul′tri-li), *adv.* In a sultry manner; oppressively. *Browning*, Serenade at the Villa.

**sultriness** (sul′tri-nes), *n.* The state of being sultry; heat with a moist or close air.

**sultry** (sul′tri), *a.* [Contr. of *sweltry*, q. v.] 1. Giving forth great or oppressive heat.

Such as, born beneath the burning sky
And *sultry* sun, betwixt the tropics lie. *Dryden*, Æneid, vii. 809.

2. Very hot and moist; heated, close, stagnant, and heavy: as, a *sultry* atmosphere; a *sultry* night.

April passes and May steals by;
June leads in the *sultry* July. *Bryant*, The Song Sparrow.

**3.** Associated with oppressive heat.

What time the gray-fly winds her *sultry* horn.
*Milton*, Lycidas, l. 28.

The reapers at their *sultry* toil.
*Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

**sum**[1] (sum), *n.* [Early mod. E. *summe, somme,* < ME. *summe, somme,* < OF. *somme,* F. *somme* = Sp. *suma* = Pg *summa* = It. *somma* = D. G. Sw. *summa* = Dan. *sum,* < L. *summa,* the highest part, the top, summit, the chief point, the main thing, the principal matter, the substance, completion, issue, perfection, the whole, the amount, sum, fem. (sc. *pars*) of *summus,* highest, superl. of *superus,* superior, higher, < *super,* over, above: see *super-*. Cf. *supreme.*] **1.** The highest point; the top; summit; completion; full amount; total; maximum.

Thus have I told thee all my state, and brought
My story to the *sum* of earthly bliss.
*Milton*, P. L., viii. 522.

**2.** The whole; the principal points or thoughts when viewed together; the substance.

And in this moone is eke castracion
Of hyves ronke of hony fild, the *some*
Wherof is this significacion.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 162.

That is the *sum* of all, Leonato.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1. 147.

The *summe* of what I said was that a more free permission of writing at some times might be profitable.
*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**3.** The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars; the result of the process of addition: as, the *sum* of 5 and 7 is 12; the *sum* of $a$ and $b$ is $a + b$.

They semble in sortes, *summes* fulle huge,
Sowdanes and Sarezenes owt of sere landes.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 606.

You know how much the gross *sum* of deuce-ace amounts to.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2. 49.

An Induction is not the mere *sum* of the Facts which are colligated. The Facts are not only brought together, but seen in a new point of view.
*Whewell*, Philos. of Induct. Sciences, I. xxxix.

Public events had produced an immense *sum* of misery to private citizens.
*Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

Hence—**4.** The whole number or quantity.

The stretching of a span
Buckles in his *sum* of age.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 140.

**5.** A quantity of money or currency; an indefinite amount of money.

Than he fot hom of florens a full fuerse *soume*.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 12610.

I did send to you
For certain *sums* of gold, which you denied me.
*Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 70.

**6.** An arithmetical problem to be solved, or an example of a rule to be worked out; also, such a problem worked out and the various steps shown.

His most judicious remarks differ from the remarks of a really philosophical historian as a *sum* correctly cast up by a book-keeper from a general expression discovered by an algebraist
*Macaulay*, History.

**7.** In the calculus of finite differences, a function the result of operating upon another function with the sign of summation, and expressing the addition of all successive values of that function in which the variable differs from unit to unit from zero or other constant value to one less than the value indicated; also, a special value of such a function. Thus, the sum of $r^x$ is

$$\Sigma r^x = 1 + r + r^2 + r^3 + \cdots r^{x-1} = \frac{r^x - 1}{r - 1};$$

or, since the summation may commence at any other integral value of $x$, $\Sigma r^x = r^x/(r-1) + C$, where C is an arbitrary constant or periodic function having for its period a submultiple of unity.—**Algebraic sum.** See *algebraic.*—**A round sum, a good round sum,** a large amount of money.

Bethinke thee, Gresham, threescore thousand pounds,
*A good round sum:* let not the hope of gaine
Draw thee to losse.
*Heywood*, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. 1874, I. 252).

**Gaussian sum.** See *Gaussian.*—**Geometrical sum,** a sum of vectors; the vector whose origin is the origin of the first of the added vectors, and whose terminal is the terminal of the last of the added vectors when the terminal of each except the last is made the origin of the next.—**In sum,** in short; in brief.

*In sum,* she appeares a saint of an extraordinary sort, in so religious a life as is seldom met with in villages now-a-dales.
*Evelyn*, Diary, October 26, 1685.

**Logical sum,** the aggregate of a number of propositions, or that which is true if any one of the aggregants is true, and false only if all are false; also, the aggregate of terms, or that which includes all that any one of the aggregants includes, and excludes only what all exclude.—**Lump, penal,** etc., **sum.** See the qualifying words.—**Pyramidal sum,** the sum of a number of quantities, A, B, C, D, . . . having the form $A + 3B + 6C + 10D + \cdots$.—**Triangular sum,** the sum of several quantities, A, B, C, D, . . . having the form $A + 2B + 3C + 4D + \cdots$

**sum**[1] (sum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *summed,* ppr. *summing.* [Early mod. E. also *summe;* < OF. *sommer* = Sp. *sumar* = Pg. *summar* = It. *sommare,* < ML. *summare,* sum up, charge, exact, < L. *summa,* sum: see *sum*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To combine into a total or sum; add together; ascertain the totality of: often followed by *up.*

You cast the event of war, my noble lord,
And *summ'd* the account of chance, before you said,
"Let us make head."
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 167.

The sands that are vpon the shore to *summe,*
Or make the wither'd Floures grow fresh againe.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 559.

*Sum up* at night what thou hast done by day;
And in the morning, what thou hast to do.
*G. Herbert*, The Temple, The Church Porch.

**2.** To bring or collect into a small compass; condense in a few words: usually with *up:* as, to *sum up* evidence; to *sum up* arguments.

To *sum up* all the Rage of Fate
In the two things I dread and hate—
May'st thou be false, and I be great.
*Prior*, To a Young Gentleman in Love.

Since by its fruit a tree is judged,
Show me thy fruit, the latest act of thine!
For in the last is *summed* the first and all.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 178.

Faith in God, faith in man, faith in work—this is the short formula in which we may *sum up* the teaching of the founders of New England, a creed ample enough for this life and the next.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 229.

**3†.** In *falconry,* to have (the feathers) full grown and in full number.

With prosperous wing full *summ'd.*
*Milton*, P. R., i. 14.

Hence—**4†.** To supply with full clothing.

No more sense spoken, all things Goth and Vandal,
Till you be *summ'd* again, velvets and scarlets,
Anointed with gold lace.
*Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

**5.** In the calculus of finite differences, to find the general expression for the aggregate of: said of the result of adding successive values of a given function in each of which the variable is increased over the last by unity. See *sum, n.*, 7.—**To sum up evidence,** to recapitulate to the jury the facts and circumstances which have been adduced in evidence in the case before the court, giving at the same time an exposition of the law where it appears necessary: said of the presiding judge on a jury trial, or of counsel arguing for his client at the close of the evidence. See *summing-up,* under *summing.*

**II.** *intrans.* To make a recapitulation; offer a brief statement of the principal points or substance: usually with *up.*

The young lawyer *sums up* in the end.
*W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 316.

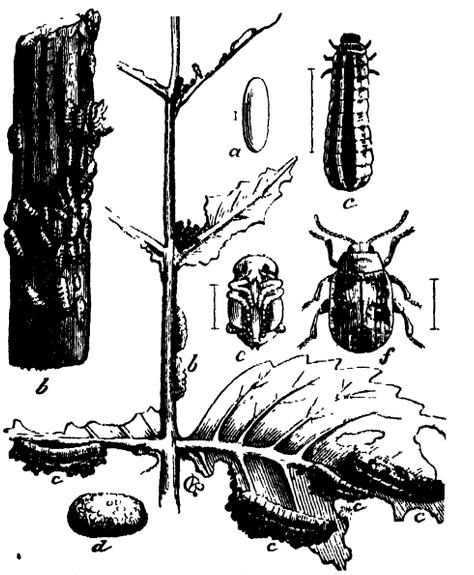
**sum**[2]**†,** *a.* An obsolete spelling of *some*[1].

**-sum.** See *-some.*

**sumac, sumach** (sū′mak), *n.* [Formerly also *shumac, shumack, shumach;* earlier *sumak, sumake, sumaque;* = D. *smak* = G. *sumak, sumach* = Sw. *sumack* = Dan. *sumak,* < OF. *sumac, sumach,* F. *sumac, sommac* = Sp. *zumaque* = Pg. *sumagre* = It. *sommaco,* < Ar. *summāq,* sumac. Cf. F. *sommail,* < Ar. *samāgil,* sumac.] **1.** One of numerous shrubs or small trees of the genus *Rhus.* See def. 2, and phrases below.—**2.** A product of the dried and ground leaves of certain shrubs or trees of the genus *Rhus* or of other genera, much used for tanning light-colored leathers and to some extent for dyeing. The leading source of this product is the tanners' or Sicilian sumac, *Rhus Coriaria,* of southern Europe, cultivated in Sicily and also in Tuscany. The Venetian sumac, smoke-tree, or wig-tree, *R. Cotinus,* is grown in Tyrol for the same purpose. (See *smoke-tree* and *scotino.*) In Spain various species supply a similar substance, and in Algeria the leaves of *R. pentaphylla,* five-leaved or Tezera sumac, are applied to the manufacture of morocco. In France a tree of another genus, *Coriaria myrtifolia,* myrtle-leaved sumac, furnishes a similar product. (See *Coriaria.*) In the United States, particularly in Virginia, the leaves of several wild sumacs are now gathered as tan-stock—namely, of the dwarf, the smooth, the stag-horn, and perhaps the Canadian sumac. These contain more tannin than the European, but, at least with careless gathering, they make an inferior leather.—**Canadian sumac,** a low straggling bush, *Rhus Canadensis* (*R. aromatica*), found from Canada southward. Its leaves when crushed are pleasantly scented; those of the western variety, *trilobata,* unpleasantly. Also called *fragrant sumac.*—**Chinese sumac.** See *Ailantus.*—**Coral-sumac,** the poisonwood, *Rhus Metopium:* so named from its scarlet berries. See *poisonwood,* 1.—**Curriers' sumac.** See *Coriaria.*—**Dwarf sumac,** *Rhus copallina,* of the eastern half of the United States, in the north a shrub, southward a small tree. It has dark shining leaves, with the common petiole winged between the leaflets. It yields tanning material (see def. 2), and its drupes are used like those of the smooth sumac. Also *black* or *mountain sumac.*—**Jamaica sumac.** Same as *coral-sumac.*—**Laurel sumac,** the Californian *Rhus laurina,* a large evergreen much-branched and very leafy shrub, exhaling an aromatic odor. This and *R. integrifolia,* forming dense smooth thickets along cliffs near the sea in the same region, and a few species elsewhere, have simple leaves.—**Poison sumac.** See *poison-sumac.*—**Scarlet sumac,** the smooth sumac, in allusion to its leaves in autumn.—**Sicilian sumac.** See def. 2.—**Smooth sumac,** a shrub, *Rhus glabra,* common in barren or rocky soil in the eastern half of the United States. The leaves are smooth, somewhat glaucous, whitened beneath. It bears a large panicle of small crimson drupes, which are pleasantly acid, and officinally recognized as astringent and refrigerant. A strong decoction or diluted fluid extract forms an effective gargle. Also *Pennsylvania, upland,* or *white sumac.*—**Stag-horn** or **stag's-horn sumac,** a shrub or small tree, *Rhus typhina,* of eastern North America. It is a picturesque species with irregular branches (suggesting the name), abundant long pinnate leaves, and in autumn pyramidal panicles of velvety crimson drupes. Its branchlets and leafstalks are densely velvety-hairy. Its wood is satiny, yellow streaked with green, occasionally used for inlaying. Its fruit is of a similar quality with that of *R. glabra,* both sometimes called *vinegar-tree.* Its bark and foliage are sometimes used for tanning and dyeing.—**Swamp-sumac.** Same as *poison-sumac.*—**Tanners'** or **tanning sumac,** specifically, *Rhus Coriaria,* a tree resembling the stag-horn sumac. The curriers' sumac is also so called.—**Varnish sumac,** the Japan lacquer- or varnish-tree. See *lacquer-tree.*—**Venetian, Venice,** or **Venus's sumac.** See def. 2.—**Virginian sumac,** a foreign name of the stag-horn sumac.—**West Indian sumac,** a small tree, *Brunellia comocladifolia* of the *Simarubaceæ,* resembling sumac.

Smooth Sumac (*Rhus glabra*).

**sumac-beetle** (sū′mak-bē″tl), *n.* A chrysomelid beetle of the United States, *Blepharida rhois,*



Jumping Sumac-beetle (*Blepharida rhois*).

*a*, egg; *b*, egg-masses covered with excrement; *c*, larva; *d*, cocoon; *e*, pupa; *f*, beetle. (Lines show natural sizes of *a*, *c* (separate figure), *e*, *f*; other figures natural size.)

which, both as larva and adult, feeds upon the foliage of sumac. The larva covers itself with its own excrement, like certain others of its family. Most fully called *jumping sumac-beetle.*

**sumach,** *n.* See *sumac.*

**sumack†, sumak†.** Obsolete forms of *sumac.*

**sumaget†,** *n.* See *summage.*

**sumatra** (sō-mä′trä), *n.* [So called from the island of *Sumatra.*] A sudden squall occurring in the narrow sea between the Malay peninsula and the island of Sumatra.

**Sumatra camphor.** Same as *Borneo camphor* (which see, under *camphor*).

**Sumatran** (sō-mä′tran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sumatra* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to Sumatra, a large island of the Malay archipelago lying west of Borneo and northwest of Java; or of or relating to its inhabitants.—**Sumatran broadbill,** *Corydon sumatranus,* a bird of the family *Eurylæmidæ.*—**Sumatran monkey,** *Semnopithecus melaphus,* of a yellowish-red color above, with blue face and black crest.—**Sumatran rhinoceros,** *Rhinoceros sumatrensis,* a hairy species with two short horns.

**II.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Sumatra

**Sumatra orange.** See *Murraya*.

**Sumatra pepper.** See *pepper*.

**sumbul** (sum'bul), *n.* [= F. *sumbul*, < Ar. Pers. Hind. *sumbul*, spikenard.] An East Indian name of the spikenard (*Nardostachys Jatamansi*), the valerian, and the musk-root (*Ferula Sumbul*), more especially of their roots. The musk-root is the commercial sumbul. See cut under *spikenard*.

Sumbul (*Ferula Sumbul*). *a*, flower.

**sumbul-root** (sum'bul-röt), *n.* The root of *Ferula Sumbul*. See *sumbul*.

**sum-calculus** (sum'kal″kū-lus), *n.* That part of the calculus of finite differences which treats of summation.

**Sumerian, Sumir, Sumirian** (sū-mē'ri-an, sū'mir, sū-mir'i-an), *n.* See *Accadian*.

**sumless** (sum'les), *a.* [< *sum*[1] + *-less*.] Not to be summed up or computed; of which the amount cannot be ascertained; incalculable; inestimable. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 165.

**summage**†, *n.* [Also *sumage*; < OF. *sommage*, a burden, drudgery, < *somme*, *somc*, *saume*, *same*, a load, burden, pack: see *seam*[2]. Cf. *summer*[2], *sumpter*.] A toll for carriage on horseback; also, a horse-load.

**summarily** (sum'a-ri-li), *adv.* In a summary manner; briefly; concisely; in a narrow compass, or in few words; in a short way or method; without delay; promptly; without hesitation or formality.

**summariness** (sum'a-ri-nes), *n.* The character of being summary.

**summarist** (sum'a-rist), *n.* [< *summar-y* + *-ist*.] One who summarizes; a writer or compiler of a summary.

**summarize** (sum'a-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *summarized*, ppr. *summarizing*. [< *summar-y* + *-ize*.] To make a summary or abstract of; reduce to or express in a summary; state or represent briefly. Also spelled *summarise*.

The distinctive catch-words which *summarize* his doctrine. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 44.

**summary** (sum'a-ri), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *sommaire* = Sp. *sumario* = Pg. *summario* = It. *sommario*, < L. **summarius*, of or pertaining to the sum or substance, < *summa*, the main thing, the substance, the whole: see *sum*[1]. II. *n.* = F. *sommaire* = Sp. *sumario* = Pg. *summario* = It. *sommario*, < L. *summarium*, an epitome, abstract, summary, neut. of **summarius*, adj.: see I.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Containing the sum or substance only; reduced to few words; short; brief; concise; compendious: as, a *summary* statement of arguments or objections. — **2.** Rapidly performed; quickly executed; effected by a short way or method; without hesitation, delay, or formality.

He cleared the table by the *summary* process of tilting everything upon it into the fireplace. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xiii.

This, it must be confessed, is rather a *summary* mode of settling a question of constitutional right. *D. Webster*, Speech, March 10, 1818.

**Summary conviction.** See *conviction*. — **Summary Jurisdiction Act.** See *jurisdiction*. — **Summary proceedings,** in *law*. See *proceeding*. = **Syn. 1.** *Succinct*, *Condensed*, etc. (see *concise*); synoptical, terse, pithy. — **2.** Prompt, rapid.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *summaries* (-riz). **1.** An abridged or condensed statement or account; an abstract, abridgment, or compendium containing the sum or substance of a fuller statement.

And have the *summary* of all our griefs,
When time shall serve, to show in articles.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen IV., iv. 1. 73.

There is one *summary*, or capital law, in which nature meets, subordinate to God. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, viii., Expl.

**2.** In *law*, a short application to a court or judge, without the formality of a full proceeding. *Wharton.* = **Syn. 1.** *Compendium*, *Abstract*, etc. See *abridgment*.

**summation** (su-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *sommation*, < ML. *summatio(n-)*, admonition, lit. 'a summing up,' < *summare*, sum up: see *sum*[1].] Addition; specifically, the process of finding the sum of a series, or the limit toward which the sum of an infinite series converges; any combination of particular quantities in a total.

Of this series no *summation* is possible to a finite intellect. *De Quincey*.

We must therefore suppose that in these ideational tracts, as well as elsewhere, activity may be awakened, in any particular locality, by the *summation* therein of a number of tensions, each incapable alone of provoking an actual discharge. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 568.

**Summation of series,** in *math*. See *series*. — **Summation of stimuli,** the phenomenon of the production of mental effects by iterated stimuli which a single one would not produce.

**summational** (su-mā'shon-al), *a.* [< *summation* + *-al*.] Produced or expressed by summation or addition: in contradistinction to somewhat similar results produced by other operations. — **Summational tone.** See *resultant tone*, under *resultant*.

**summative** (sum'a-tiv), *a.* [< *summat-ion* + *-ive*.] Additive; operating or acting by means of addition. [Rare.]

Inhibition, however, is not the destruction, but the storing-up, of energy; and is attended not by the discharge, but by the increased tension, of relatively large and strongly-acting motor cells, whose connections with each other are mainly *summative*. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 235.

**summer**[1] (sum'ėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sommer*; < ME. *somer*, *sumer*, < AS. *sumer*, *sumor* = OS. *sumar* = OFries. *somer*, *sumur* = MD. *somer*, D. *zomer* = MLG. *somer*, LG. *sommer* = OHG. *sumar*, MHG. *sumer*, G. *sommer* = Icel. *sumar* = Sw. *sommar* = Dan. *sommer* (Goth. not recorded), summer; akin to OIr. *sam*, Ir. *sam*, *samh*, summer, sun (OIr. *samrad*, *samradh*, summer), = OW. *ham*, W. *haf*, summer, = Armenian *am*, year (*amarn*, summer), = Skt. *samā*, year, = Zend *hama*, summer.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The warmest season of the year: in the United States reckoned as the months June, July, and August; in Great Britain as May, June, and July. See *season*.

In *Somer*, be alle the Contrees, fallen many Tempestes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 129.

**2.** A whole year as represented by the summer; a twelvemonth: as, a child of three *summers*.

Five *summers* have I spent in furthest Greece. *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1. 133.

**All-hallown summer**†. See *all-hallown*. — **Indian summer.** See *Indian*. — **Little summer of St. Luke,** or **St. Luke's summer,** a recurrence of mild weather lasting for ten days or a fortnight, usually beginning about the middle of October, the 18th of which month is St. Luke's day. — **St. Martin's summer,** a period of fine weather occurring about St Martin's day, November 11th; hence, prosperity after misfortune.

Expect *Saint Martin's summer*, halcyon days,
Since I have entered into these wars.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 131.

But suppose easterly winds have largely predominated in autumn, and south-westerly winds begin to prevail in the end of November or beginning of December, the weather is likely to continue exceptionally mild, with frequent storms of wind and rain, till about Christmas. This period occurs nearly every year, and its beginning is popularly known as *St. Martin's summer*. *Buchan*, Handy Book of Meteorol. (2d ed.), p. 331.

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to summer: as, *summer* heat; hence, sunny and warm.

Thyne oilcellar sette on the *somer* sydo. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

He was sitting in a *summer* parlour. Judges iii. 20.

**Summer bronchitis, summer catarrh.** Same as *hay-fever*. — **Summer cloud.** See *cloud*[1], 1 (*b*). — **Summer colts,** the quivering vaporous appearance of the air near the surface of the ground when heated in summer. [Prov. Eng.] — **Summer complaint,** diarrhœa occurring in the summer. [Colloq., U. S.] — **Summer cypress.** See *cypress*[1], 1 (*c*). — **Summer duck.** See *duck*[2]. — **Summer fever,** hay-fever. — **Summer finch.** See *finch*[1] and *Peucæa*. — **Summer grape, haw, lightning, rape.** See *grape*[1], 2, *haw*[2], 3, etc. — **Summer redbird,** the rose tanager, *Piranga æstiva*, which breeds in the United States throughout its summer range. It is 7 inches long, and 12 in extent. The male is rich-red, of a rosy or vermilion tint, different from the scarlet of the black-winged tanager. — **Summer savory.** See *savory*[2]. — **Summer snipe.** (*a*) The common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*. (*b*) The green sandpiper. (*c*) The dunlin or purre. [Eng. in all senses.] — **Summer snowflake.** See *snowflake*, 3. — **Summer squash.** See *squash*[2]. — **Summer teal,** the pied widgeon, or garganey, *Querquedula circia*. [Eng.] — **Summer warbler.** Same as *summer yellowbird*. — **Summer wheat.** See *wheat*. — **Summer yellowbird,** the summer warbler, *Dendroeca æstiva*, one of the golden warblers abounding in the United States in summer. See *warbler*.

**summer**[1] (sum'ėr), *v.* [< *summer*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To pass the summer or warm season.

The fowls shall *summer* upon them [mountains], and all the beasts of the earth shall winter upon them. Isa. xviii. 6.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To keep or carry through the summer. [Rare.]

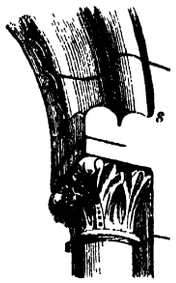
Maids, well *summered* and warm kept, are like flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind, though they have their eyes. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 335.

**2.** To feed during the summer, as cattle. [Scotch.]

**summer**[2] (sum'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sommer*; < ME. *somer*, < OF. *somier*, *sommier*, **sumier*, *sumer*, F. *sommier* = Pr. *saumier* = It. *somiere*, *somaro*, a pack-horse, also a beam, < ML. *sagmarius*, *sugmarius*, *samarius*, *saumarius*, *somarius*, *summarius*, a pack-horse, prop. adj., sc. *caballus*, < *sagma*, ML. also *sauma*, *salma*, a pack, burden, < Gr. σάγμα, a pack-saddle: see *seam*[2]. Cf. G. *saumer*, *säumer*, a pack-horse; and see *sumpter*, from the same ult. source. For the use of *summer*, 'pack-horse,' in the sense 'beam' (as bearing weight), cf. E. *horse*, *easel*, in similar uses.] **1**†. A pack-horse; a sumpter-horse.

The two squires drof be-fore hem a *somer* with two cofers and thei a-light a-noon vnder the pyne tre. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 636

The monke hath fifty two men,
And seven *somers* full stronge.
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 82).



**2.** In *building:* (*a*) A large timber or beam laid as a bearing-beam. See cuts under *beam*, 1. (*b*) A girder. (*c*) A brest-summer. (*d*) A large stone, the first that is laid upon a column or pilaster in the construction of an arch, or of several arches uniting upon one impost, as in the ribs of groined vaulting. (*e*) A stone laid upon a column to receive a haunch of a platband. (*f*) A lintel.



Summer of an Arch, 12th century. *s*, summer. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

**summer**[3] (sum'ėr), *n.* [< *sum*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who sums; one who casts up an account.

**summer-dried** (sum'ėr-drīd), *a.* Dried by the heat of the summer. [Rare.]

Like a *summer-dried* fountain. *Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 16

**summer-fallow** (sum'ėr-fal″ō), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Lying fallow during the summer.

**II.** *n.* Naked fallow; land lying bare of crop in summer, but frequently plowed, harrowed and rolled, so as to pulverize it and clean it of weeds.

**summer-fallow** (sum'ėr-fal″ō), *v. t.* [< *summer-fallow*, *a.*] To plow and let lie fallow; plow and work repeatedly in summer to prepare for wheat or other crop.

**summer-house** (sum'ėr-hous), *n.* **1.** A structure in a park or garden, sometimes elaborate but more often of the simplest character, generally little more than a roof supported on posts, and with the sides open or closed merely with a lattice for the support of vines, intended to provide a shady and cool place to sit in the open air, or for the enjoyment of a view or the like. Compare *kiosk* and *pavilion*.

In its centre was a grass-plat, surrounding a ruinous little structure, which showed just enough of its original design to indicate that it had once been a *summer-house*. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vi

Eighteenth-century *summer-houses* seem to have been of two types — those that closed a vista in the garden at the end of a long walk, and those that were placed in the corner of the bowling-green or court. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 175

**2.** A house for summer residence.

**summering**[1] (sum'ėr-ing), *n.* [< *summer*[1], *n.*, + *-ing*[1].] **1.** A kind of early apple. — **2**†. Rural merrymaking at midsummer; a summer holiday. *Nares*.

**summering**[2] (sum'ėr-ing), *n.* [< *summer*[2] + *-ing*[1].] In *arch.*, in conic vaulting, where the axis is horizontal, the two surfaces which, if produced, would intersect the axis of the cone. *Gwilt*.

**summer-lay**†, *v. t.* [ME. *somer-layen*; < *sum mer*[1] + *lay*[1].] To sow in summer (?).

Your fader had fro John Kendale the croppe of th seide x acres londe, sowen barly and peson, wherof acres were weel *somer layde* to the seid barly. *Paston Letters*, III. 402

**summer-like** (sum'ėr-lik), *a.* Resembling summer; summerly.

Grapes might at once have turned purple under its *summerlike* exposure. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii

**summerliness** (sum'ėr-li-nes), *n.* The state of being summerly, or of having a mild or summer-like temperature. *Fuller*, Worthies, Somersetshire, III. 85. [Rare.]

**summerly** (sum'ėr-li), *a.* [< ME. *somerlich*, < AS. *sumorlic*, < *sumor*, summer: see *summer* and *-ly*[1].] Like summer; characteristic of summer; warm and sunny.

As *summerly* as June and Strawberry Hill may sound, assure you I am writing to you by the fire-side. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 164

**summer-ripe** (sum'ėr-rīp), *a.* Quite or fully ripe. [Rare.]

It is an injury, or, in his word, a curse upon corn, when it is *summer-ripe*, not to be cut down with the sickle. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 228. (*Davies*.

**summer-room**† (sum'ėr-röm), *n.* A summer-house.

On the summit of this Hill his Lordship is building a *Summer-room.*
*Defoe,* Tour through Great Britain, i. 335. (*Davies.*)

**summersault,** *n.* See *somersault.*

**summersaut**†, *n.* Same as *somersault.*

**summer-seeming** (sum'ėr-sē″ming), *a.* Appearing like summer; full-blown; rank or luxuriant. *Shak.,* Macbeth, iv. 3. 86.

**summerset,** *n.* and *v.* See *somerset*[1].

**summer-shine** (sum'ėr-shīn), *n.* The summer color or dress of a bird or insect. [Rarė.]

A gay insect in his *summer-shine.*
*Thomson,* Winter, l. 644.

**summer-stir** (sum'ėr-stėr), *v. t.* To summer-fallow. [Eng.]

**summer-stone** (sum'ėr-stōn), *n.* Same as *skew-corbel* (which see, under *skew*[1]).

**summer-swelling** (sum'ėr-swel'ing), *a.* Growing up in summer.

Disdain to root the *summer-swelling* flower.
*Shak.,* T. G. of V., ii. 4. 162.

**summertide** (sum'ėr-tīd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *somertide, sumertid;* < *summer*[1] + *tide*[1].] **I.** *n.* Summer-time.

Most cheffest time was of *somertide*
That ther hys wacche gan so to prouide.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5522.

Lulled by the fountain in the *summer tide.*
*Wordsworth,* Hart-Leap Well, ii.

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to summer-time. *The Atlantic,* LXIV. 124.

**summer-time** (sum'ėr-tīm), *n.* [< ME. *somer-time;* < *summer*[1] + *time.*] The summer season; summer.

In *Somer tyme* him liketh wel to glade;
That when Virgilles [Pleiads] downe gooth gynneth fade.
*Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 184.

The genial *summer-time.* *Longfellow.*

**summer-tree** (sum'ėr-trē), *n.* 1. In *carp.,* a horizontal beam serving to support the ends of floor-joists, or resting on posts and supporting the wall of the stories above; a lintel. Also called *brest-summer.*—2. In *masonry,* the first stone laid over a column or beam. *E. H. Knight.*

**summerward, summerwards** (sum'ėr-wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *summer* + *-ward, -wards.*] Toward summer. *The Century,* XXXVIII. 774. [Rare.]

**summery** (sum'ėr-i), *a.* [< *summer* + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to summer; like summer; summer-like.

Gave the room the *summery* tone.
*The Atlantic,* LX. 262.

**summing** (sum'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sum*[1], *v.*] The act of one who sums, in any sense of the verb *sum;* specifically, the act or process of working out an arithmetical problem.

Mr. Tulliver . . . observed, indeed, that there were no maps, and not enough *summing.* . . . It was a puzzling business, this schooling.
*George Eliot,* Mill on the Floss, ii. 7.

**Summing up.** (*a*) A summary; a recapitulation; a compendious restatement.

Not a history, but exaggerative pictures of the Revolution, is Mazzini's *summing-up.* *The Century,* XXXI. 406.

(*b*) In *law:* (1) The address of the judge to the jury on a trial, after the close of the evidence and generally after arguments of counsel, usually recapitulating the essential points of the case and the evidence, and instructing them on the law. This is the English usage of the phrase, and corresponds to the *charge* or the American use of the word *instructions.* (2) The argument of counsel at the close of evidence on a trial either before a jury or before a judge or referee. This is the American usage of the phrase.

**summist** (sum'ist), *n.* [= Sp. *sumista,* < ML. *summista,* < L. *summa,* sum: see *sum*[1] and *-ist.*] One who forms an abridgment or summary; specifically, a medieval writer of a compendium (Latin *summa*), especially of theology, as St. Thomas Aquinas.

A book entitled "The Tax of the Apostolical Chamber or Chancery," whereby may be learned more sorts of wickedness than from all the *summists* and the summaries of all vices. *Bp. Bull,* Corruptions of Ch. of Rome.

Hugo [of St. Victor (1097–1141)], by the composition of his Summa Sententiarum, endeavoured to give a methodical or rational presentation of the content of faith, and was thus the first of the so-called *Summists.*
*Encyc. Brit.,* XXI. 425.

**summit** (sum'it), *n.* [< F. *sommet,* dim. of OF. *som,* top of a hill, < L. *summum,* the highest point, neut. of *summus,* highest: see *sum*[1]. The older word in E. is *summity.*] 1. The highest point; the top; the apex.

Fix'd on the *summit* of the highest mount.
*Shak.,* Hamlet, iii. 3. 18.

2. The highest point or degree; the utmost elevation; the maximum; the climax.

From the *summit* of power men no longer turn their eyes upward, but begin to look about them.
*Lowell,* Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 238.

3. In *math.:* (*a*) A point of a polyhedron where three or more surfaces (generally planes) meet. (*b*) A point at which a penultimate curve cuts two coincident parts of the same degenerate curve. Thus, if a double line be a degenerate conic, there are two points on it at which it is intersected by a true conic differing infinitely little from it; and these are called *summits.* =**Syn. 1** and **2.** Apex, vertex, acme, pinnacle, zenith.

**summitless** (sum'it-les), *a.* [< *summit* + *-less.*] Having no summit. *Sir H. Taylor.*

**summit-level** (sum'it-lev″el), *n.* The highest level; the highest of a series of elevations over which a canal, watercourse, railway, or the like is carried.

**summity**† (sum'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *summyte,* < OF. *sommite,* F. *sommité* = Sp. *sumidad* = Pg. *summidade* = It. *sommità,* < LL. *summita(t-)s,* height, top, < *summus:* see *sum*[1].] The highest point; the summit.

But see wel that the chief roote oon directe
Be hool translate unto his *summyte*
Withouten hurte and in no wise enfecte.
*Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 214.

On the North-east corner and *summity* of the hill are the ruines of huge arches sunk low in the earth.
*Sandys,* Travailes, p. 116.

To remove themselves and their effects down to the lower *summity.* *Swift,* Battle of the Books.

**summon** (sum'on), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *sommon;* < ME. *somonen, somonyen, somenen, sompnen,* < OF. *somoner, sumoner, semoner,* also *semonre, semondre, somoundre,* F. *semondre* = Pr. *semondre, somondre, somonre,* summon, < L. *summonere, submonere,* remind privily, < *sub,* under, privily, + *monere,* remind, warn: see *monish, admonish.* The ME. forms were partly confused with ME. *somnen, somnien,* < AS. *samnian,* gather together: see *sam.* Hence ult. *summons, sumner,* etc.] 1. To call, cite, or notify by authority to appear at a place specified, to attend in person to some public duty, or to assume a certain rank or dignity; especially, to command to appear in court: as, to *summon* a jury; to *summon* witnesses.

The by-gan Grace to go with Peers the Plouhman,
And consailede hym and Conscience the comune to *someny.*
*Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 214.

Some trumpet *summon* hither to the walls
These men of Angiers. *Shak.,* K. John, ii. 1. 198.

The parliament is regularly to be *summoned* by the king's writ or letter. *Blackstone,* Com., I. ii.

Thomas Fane married Mary, daughter of Henry, Lord Abergavenny, 1574, heir general of Abergavenny. She was *summoned* to the barony of Le Despenser (Dispensarius), 1604, and her son was created Earl of Westmorland.
*N. and Q.,* 7th ser., V. 391.

2. To call; send for; ask the presence or attendance of, literally or figuratively.

But the kynge leodogan ne cometh not, and all this chiualrie haue I yow *somowned,* and therfore I owe to haue guerdon. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 567.

To *summon* timely sleep, he doth not need
Aethyop's cold Rush, nor drowsie Poppy-seed.
*Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Lord Lonsdale had *summoned* the peers to-day to address the King not to send the troops abroad in the present conjuncture. *Walpole,* Letters, II. 28.

3. To call on to do some specified act; warn; especially, to call upon to surrender: as, to *summon* a fort.

Coal-black clouds that shadow heaven's light
Do *summon* us to part and bid good night.
*Shak.,* Venus and Adonis, l. 534.

*Summon* the town. *Shak.,* Cor., i. 4. 7.

The Bridge being thus gained, the Duke of Exeter was sent, and with him Windsor the Herald, to *summon* the Citizens to surrender the Town. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 173.

4. To arouse; excite into action or exertion; raise: with *up.*

Stiffen the sinews, *summon up* the blood.
*Shak.,* Hen. V., iii. 1. 7.

Do we remember how the great teacher of thanksgiving *summons up* every one of his faculties to assist him in it? *Bp. Atterbury,* Sermons, I. 1.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Invite, Convoke,* etc. (see *call*[1]), convene, assemble.

**summont** (sum'on), *n.* [< *summon, v.* Cf. *summons.*] An invitation, request, or order.

Esther durst not come into the presence till the sceptre had given her admission; a *summon* of that emboldens her. *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, III. 250.

**summonancet,** *n.* [ME. *somonaunce,* < OF. **somonance,* < *somoner,* summon: see *summon.*] A summons.

I have, quod he, a *somonaunce* of a bille.
*Chaucer,* Friar's Tale (Harl. MS.), l. 288.

**summoner** (sum'on-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *sumner;* < ME. *somonour, somenour, somnour, sompnour, somner,* < OF. **somonour, semoneor,* one who summons, < *somoner, semoner,* summon: see *summon.*] 1. One who summons, or cites by authority; especially, one employed to warn persons to appear in court; also, formerly, an apparitor.

A *somonour* is a rennere up and doun
With mandements for fornicacioun,
And is ybet at every townes ende.
*Chaucer,* Prol. to Friar's Tale, l. 19.

*Marc.* My lady comes. What may that be?
*Clau.* A *sumner,*
That cites her to appear.
*Fletcher,* Valentinian, ii. 2.

2†. In *early Eng. law,* a public prosecutor or complainant.

**summoning** (sum'on-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *summon, v.*] 1. The act or process of calling or citing; a summons.

Reluctantly and slow, the maid
The unwelcome *summoning* obey'd.
*Scott,* L. of the L., ii. 21.

2. See the quotation.

According to the authors just named [Livy and Dionysius], the whole body of free Romans, burgesses and non-burgesses, was divided into a certain number of classes (i. e., *summonings,* probably from calare), numbered according to the amount of fortune possessed by each citizen. *Encyc. Brit.,* VI. 195.

**summons** (sum'onz), *n.*; pl. *summonses* (-ez). [< ME. *somons, somouns,* < OF. **somounse, semonse,* F. *semonce* (= Pr. *somonsa, somosta, semosta*), a summons, admonition, orig. fem. of *semons,* pp. of *somoner, semondre,* summon: see *summon, v.*] 1. A call, especially by authority or the command of a superior, to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty; an invitation, request, or order to go to or appear at some place, or to do some other specified thing; a call with more or less earnestness or insistence.

Music, give them their *summons.*
*B. Jonson,* Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

As when the Master's *summons* came.
*Whittier,* Lucy Hooper.

That same day *summonses* were issued to fifty gentlemen to receive knighthood, in anticipation of the king's coronation. *J. Gairdner,* Rich. III., ii.

Then flew in a dove,
And brought a *summons* from the sea.
*Tennyson,* In Memoriam, cliii.

2. In *law,* a call by authority to appear in a court or before a judicial officer; also, the document by which such call is given; a citation to appear before a judge or magistrate. Specifically—(*a*) A writ calling on a defendant to cause an appearance to the action to be entered for him within a certain time after service, in default whereof the plaintiff may proceed to judgment and execution. (*b*) A notice of application to a judge at chambers, whether at law or in equity. (*c*) A citation summoning a person to appear before a police magistrate or bench of justices, or before a master or referee in a civil case. (*d*) In *Scots law,* a writ issuing from the Court of Session in the sovereign's name, or, if in a sheriff court, in the name of the sheriff, setting forth the grounds and conclusions of an action, and containing a warrant or mandate to messengers-at-arms or sheriff-officers to cite the defender to appear in court.

3. *Milit.,* a call to surrender.—**Omnibus summons,** a name sometimes given in present English practice to an order or process of the court calling the parties in for directions of an interlocutory nature: an expedient intended to supersede or merge in one application to the court the various incidental motions which under the former practice might be made successively.—**Original summons,** in modern English practice, a summon by which proceedings are commenced without a writ. A proceeding so commenced is, however, sometimes deemed an action.—**Privileged summonses.** See *privilege.*

**summons** (sum'onz), *v. t.* [< *summons, n.*] To serve with a summons; summon. [Colloq.]

I did not *summons* Lord Lansdown.
*Swift,* to Mrs. Johnson, March 22, 1711–12. (Seager [Supp. to Johnson.)

On behalf of "I'll *summons* you" it may be urged that it is not thereby intended to use the verb to summon, but the noun summons in its verb form, just as people all say, "I'll county court you."
*N. and Q.,* 7th ser., VII. 47

**summula** (sum'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *summulæ* (-lē). A small tractate giving a compend of a part of science. The *Summulæ Logicales* of Petrus Hispanus constituted the common medieval text-book of logic. It was written about the middle of the thirteenth century by the doctor who afterward became Pope John XXI. It is noticeable for the number of mnemonic verses it contains and for its original development of the *Parva Logicalia.*

**summulist** (sum'ū-list), *n.* A commentator on the *Summulæ Logicales* of Petrus Hispanus.

**summum bonum** (sum'um bō'num). [L.: *summum,* neut. of *summus,* highest (see *sum*[1]); *bonum,* neut. of *bonus,* good: see *bonus.*] The chief or highest good.

**sumner**† (sum'nėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *summoner.*

**Sumner's method.** In *nav.,* the method of finding a ship's position at sea by the projection

tion of one or more lines of equal altitude on a Mercator's chart: so called from the navigator who first published it, in 1843.

**sumoom** (su-mōm'), *n.* Same as *simoom*.

**sump** (sump), *n.* [< D. *somp* = MHG. G. *sumpf* (cf. OHG. *sunft*) = Dan. Sw. *sump*, a swamp: see *swamp*[1].] **1.** A puddle or pool of dirty water. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A pond of water reserved for salt-works.—**3.** In *mining:* (*a*) The bottom of a shaft in which water is allowed to collect, in order that it may be pumped or otherwise raised to the surface or to the level of the adit. Also called in England, in some mining districts, a *lodge*. (*b*) A shaft connecting one level with another, but not reaching the surface; a winze. [North. Eng.]—**4.** A round pit of stone, lined with clay, for receiving metal on its first fusion.

**sump-fuse** (sump'fūz), *n.* A fuse inclosed in a water-proof casing, for blasting under water, etc.

**sumph** (sumf), *n.* [Cf. D. *suf*, dull, doting, *suffen*, dote; Sw. *sofva* = Dan. *sove*, be sleepy, sleep (see *sweven*).] A dunce; a blockhead; a soft, dull fellow. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> A *Sumph* . . . is a chiel to whom Natur has denied ony considerable share o' understaunin', without hae'n chose to mak him altogether an indisputable idiot.
> *Hogg*, in Noctes Ambrosianæ, Nov., 1831.

**sumphish** (sum'fish), *a.* [< *sumph* + *-ish*[1].] Like a sumph; characteristic of a sumph; stupid. *Ramsay*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**sumphishness** (sum'fish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sumphish. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Life of Charlotte Brontë, II. 131. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**sumpit** (sum'pit), *n.* [Malay *sūmpit*.] A small poisoned dart or arrow, thrown by means of a sumpitan.

**sumpitan** (sum'pi-tan), *n.* [Malay *sūmpitān;* cf. *sumpit*.] The blow-gun of the Malays and the Dyaks of Borneo. Its effective range is necessarily very short, not exceeding fifty yards, and the arrow is so light that to render it efficient the head is always poisoned.

**sump-plank** (sump'plangk), *n.* One of the planks fixed as a temporary bottom or floor of a sump-shaft, covering the sump.

**sump-pump** (sump'pump), *n.* In *mining*, a pump placed in the sump of a mine, and raising water to the hogger-pump, or directly to the hogger-pipe or discharge-pipe at the mouth of the shaft. See *hogger-pipe*.

**sump-shaft** (sump'shaft), *n.* In *mining*, the shaft at the bottom of which is the sump, or place from which the water is pumped.

**sump-shot** (sump'shot), *n.* A shot or blast fired near the center of a shaft which is being sunk, to make a cavity or temporary sump in which the water will collect.

**sumpsimus** (sump'si-mus), *n.* [L., first pers. pl. perf. ind. act. of *sumere*, take: see *mumpsimus*.] A correct form replacing an erroneous one in familiar use; correctness regarded as pedantic. See *mumpsimus*.

> King Henry [VIII.], finding fault with the disagreement of Preachers, would often say: Some are too stiffe in their old Mumpsimus, and other too busie and curious in their new *Sumpsimus*. Happely borrowing these phrases from that which Master Pace his Secretary reporteth, in his book De Fructu Doctrinæ, of an old Priest in that age, which alwaies read, in his Portasse, Mumpsimus Domine, for *Sumpsimus;* whereof when he was admonished, he said that hee now had used Mumpsimus thirtie yeares, and would not leave his old Mumpsimus for their new *Sumpsimus*.
> *Camden*, Remains (ed. 1637), p. 273.

**sumpt**† (sumpt), *n.* [< L. *sumptus*, cost, expense, < *sumere*, pp. *sumptus*, take up, take, choose, select, apply, use, spend, < *sub*, under, + *emere*, buy, orig. take: see *emption*. Cf. *assume*, *consume*, etc. Hence *sumptuary*, *sumptuous*.] Sumptuousness; cost; expense. *Patten*, Exped. to Scotland, 1548. (*Davies*.)

**sumpter** (sump'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *sumpter*, < OF. *sommetier*, a pack-horse driver, < ML. **sagmatarius*, fuller form of *sagmarius*, a pack-horse driver, < *sagma* (*sagmat-*), a pack, burden: see *summer*[2].] **1**†. A pack-horse driver. *King Alisaunder*, l. 6023.—**2.** A pack-horse.

> It is great improvidence . . . for old men to heap up provisions, and load their *sumpters* still the more by how much their way is shorter.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 227.

**3.** By extension, a porter; a man that carries burdens. [Rare.]

> Persuade me rather to be slave and *sumpter*
> To this detested groom. *Shak.*, Lear, II. 4. 219.

**4.** A pack; a burden.

> And thy base issue shall carry *sumpters*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Cupid's Revenge, v. 2.

**sumpter-cloth** (sump'tėr-klôth), *n.* A horse-cloth spread over the saddle.

> Men do now esteeme to paint their armes in their houses, to graue them in our seales, to place them in their portals, & to weaue them in their *sumpter-clothes*, but none aduentureth to winne them in the field.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 69.

**sumpter-horse** (sump'tėr-hôrs), *n.* A pack-horse.

**sumpter-mule** (sump'tėr-mūl), *n.* A pack-mule.

**sumpter-pony** (sump'tėr-pō″ni), *n.* A pony used as a pack-horse.

> The *sumpter-pony*, which carried the slung water-proofs and what not. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, vi.

**sumpter-saddle**† (sump'tėr-sad″l), *n.* A pack-saddle. [Rare.]

**sumption** (sump'shon), *n.* [< L. *sumptio*(*n-*), *sumpsio*(*n-*), a taking, < *sumere*, pp. *sumptus*, take, take up: see *sumpt*.] **1.** The act of taking or assuming.

> The *sumption* of the mysteries does all in a capable subject. *Jer. Taylor*.

**2.** The major premise of a syllogism, or modus ponens (which see, under *modus*).

**sumptuary** (sump'tū-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *somptuaire*, < L. *sumptuarius*, relating to expense, < *sumptus*, cost, expense: see *sumpt*.] Relating to expense; regulating expense or expenditure.

> When Sunday came, it was indeed a day of finery, which all my *sumptuary* edicts could not restrain.
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iv.

**Sumptuary law.** See *law*[1].

**sumptuosity** (sump-tū-os'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *somptuosité*, < L. *sumptuosita*(*t-*)*s*, costliness, < *sumptuosus*, costly: see *sumptuous*.] Expensiveness; costliness.

> He added *sumptuosity*, invented jewels of gold and stone, and some engines for the war. *Sir W. Raleigh*.

**sumptuous** (sump'tū-us), *a.* [= F. *somptueux*, < L. *sumptuosus*, costly, expensive, < *sumptus*, cost, expense: see *sumpt*.] Costly; expensive; hence, splendid; magnificent: as, a *sumptuous* house or table; *sumptuous* apparel.

> The *sumpteous* house declares the princes state,
> But vaine excesse bewrayes a princes faults.
> *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 60.

> It [St. John Baptist's Day] is celebrated with very pompous and *sumptuous* solemnity. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 103.

= **Syn.** Gorgeous, superb, rich, lordly, princely.

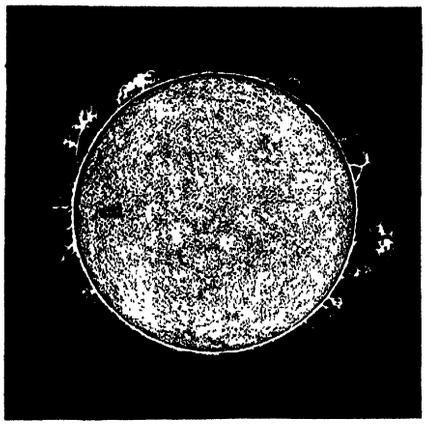
**sumptuously** (sump'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a sumptuous manner; expensively; splendidly; with great magnificence. *Gascoigne*.

**sumptuousness** (sump'tū-us-nes) *n.* The state of being sumptuous; costliness; expensiveness; splendor; magnificence. *Bailey*.

**sumpture**† (sump'tūr), *n.* [< ML. **sumptura*, *sumtura*, used in sense of 'wealth, property'; cf. L. *sumptus*, cost, expense, < *sumere*, pp. *sumptus*, take up, use, spend: see *sumpt*.] Sumptuousness; magnificence.

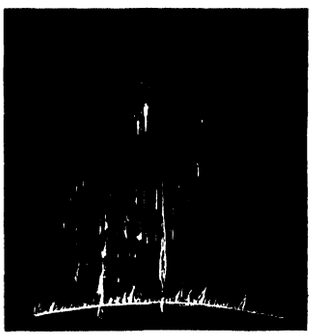
> Celebrating all
> Her train of servants, and collateral
> *Sumpture* of houses.
> *Chapman*, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Hermes, l. 127.

**sun**[1] (sun), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sunne*, *sonne;* < ME. *sunne*, *sonne*, *sone*, < AS. *sunne*, f., = OS. *sunna*, *sunne*, *sunno* = OFries. *sunne*, *sonna* = MD. *sonne*, D. *zon* = MLG. LG. *sunne* = OHG. *sunno*, m., *sunnā*, f., MHG. *sunne*, m. and f., G. *sonne*, f., = Icel. *sunna*, f. (only in poetry), = Goth. *sunno*, m., *sunna*, f., the sun; with a formative *-na* (*-nōn-*), from the same root as AS. *sōl* = Icel. *sōl* = Sw. Dan. *sol* = Goth. *sauil* = L. *sōl* (> It. *sole* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *sol;* cf. F. *soleil*, < L. **solicuus*, dim. of *sol*) = Lith. Lett. *saule* = Skt. *svar*, the sun, with formative *-l* or *-r;* both prob. < √ *su*, √ *saw*, be light.] **1.** The central body of the solar system, around which the earth and other planets revolve, retained in their orbits by its attraction, and supplied with energy by its radiance. Its mean distance from the earth is a little less than 93 millions of miles, its horizontal parallax being 8.″80 ± 0.″02. Its mean apparent diameter is 32′ 04″; its real diameter 866,500 miles, 109¼ times that of the earth. Its volume, or bulk, is therefore a little more than 1,300,000 times that of the earth. Its mass—that is, the quantity of matter in it—is 330,000 times as great as that of the earth, and is about 900 times as great as the united masses of all the planets. The force of gravity at the sun's surface is nearly 28 times as great as at the earth's surface. The sun's mean density (mass ÷ volume) is only one fourth that of the earth, or less than one and a half times that of water. By means of the spots its rotation can be determined. It is found that the sun's equator is inclined 7¼° to the plane of the ecliptic, with its ascending node in (celestial) longitude 73° 40′. The period of rotation appears to vary systematically in different latitudes, being about 25 days at the equator, while in solar latitude 40° it is fully 27. Beyond 45° there are no spots by which the rate of rotation can be determined. The cause of this peculiar variation in the rate of the sun's surface motion is still unexplained, and presents one of the most important problems of solar research. The sun's visible surface is called the *photosphere*, and is made up of minute irregularl



The Sun (after Wilcock).

rounded "granules," intensely brilliant, and apparentl floating in a darker medium. These are usually 400 or 50 miles in diameter, and so distributed in streaks and group as to make the surface, seen with a low-power telescope look much like rough drawing-paper. Near sun-spots, an sometimes elsewhere, the granules are often drawn ou into long filaments. (See *sun-spot*.) In the neighborhoo of the sun-spots, and to some extent upon all parts of th sun, faculæ (bright streaks which are due to an unusua crowding together and upheaval of the granules of the pho tosphere) are found. They are especially conspicuous nea the edge of the disk. At the time of a total eclipse cer tain scarlet cloud-like objects are usually observed pro jecting beyond the edge of the moon. These are the promi nences or protuberances, which in 1868 were proved b



An Eruptive Prominence

the spectroscope to consist mainly of hydrogen, always however, mixed with at least one other unidentified gase ous element (provisionally named *helium*), and often in terpenetrated with the vapors of magnesium, iron, and other metals. It was also immediately discovered by Janssen and Lockyer that these beautiful and vivacious objects can be observed at any time with the spectroscope, and that they are only extensions from an envelop of incandescent gases which overlies the photosphere like a sheet of scarlet flame, and is known as the *chromosphere*. Its thickness is very irregular, but averages abou 5,000 miles. The prominences are often from 50,000 to 100, 000 miles in height, and occasionally exceed 200,000; they are less permanent than the spots, and their changes and motions are correspondingly swift. They are not confined to limited zones of the sun's surface; those of the greates brilliance and activity are, however, usually connected with spots, or with the faculæ which attend the spots The corona—the most impressive feature of a total eclipse —is a great "glory" of irregular outline surrounding the sun, and composed of nebulous rays and streams which protrude from the solar surface, and extend sometimes to a distance of several millions of miles, especially in the plane of the sun's equator. The lower parts are intensely bright, but the other parts are faint and in definite. Its real nature, as a true solar appendage and no mere optical or atmospheric phenomenon, has been abundantly demonstrated by both the spectroscope and the camera. Its visual spectrum is characterized by a vivid bright line in the green (the so-called 1474 line, first observed in 1869) and by the faintly visible lines of hydrogen. Since then many other lines have been brought out by photography in the violet and ultra-violet parts of the spectrum. This proves that the corona consists largely of some unidentified gaseous element (provisionally known as *coronium*), mingled to some extent with hydrogen and metallic vapors, and probably impregnated with meteoric dust. The fact that the corona is observable only during the few moments of a total solar eclipse makes its study slow and difficult. Huggins has attempted to overcome the difficulty by means of photography, and, though without an absolute success so far, the results are not wholly discouraging. The spectroscope enables us to determine the presence in the sun of certain well-known terrestrial elements in the state of vapor. The solar spectrum is marked by numerous dark lines (known as *Fraunhofer's lines*), and between 1850 and 1860 their explanation was worked out as depending upon the selective absorption due to the transmission of the light from the photosphere through the overlying atmosphere of cooler gases and vapors Kirchhoff was the first (in 1859) to identify many of th

familiar elements whose vapors thus impress their signature upon the sunlight. According to the recent investigations of Rowland (not yet entirely completed), thirty-six of the chemical elements are already identified in the solar atmosphere, all of them metals, hydrogen excepted. Among them barium, calcium, carbon, chromium, cobalt, hydrogen, iron, magnesium, manganese, nickel, silicon, sodium, titanium, and vanadium are either specially conspicuous or theoretically important. The fact that some of the most abundant and important of the terrestrial elements fail to show themselves is, of course, striking, and probably significant. Chlorin, oxygen (probably), nitrogen, phosphorus, and sulphur are none of them apparent; it would, however, be illogical and unsafe to infer from their failure to manifest themselves that they are necessarily absent. A difference of opinion prevails as to the precise region of the solar atmosphere in which Fraunhofer's lines originate. Some hold that the absorption which produces them takes place almost entirely in a comparatively thin stratum known as the *reversing-layer*, just above the surface of the photosphere. Lockyer holds, on the other hand, that many of them originate at a high elevation, and even above the chromosphere. Photometric observations show that the brilliance of the solar surface far exceeds that of any artificial light: it is about 150 times as great as that of the lime-cylinder of the calcium-light, and from two to four times as great as that of the "crater" of the electric arc. It is to be noted that the brightness of the sun's disk falls off greatly near the edge, owing to the general absorption by the solar atmosphere. The solar constant is defined as the quantity of heat (in calories) received in a unit of time by an area of a square meter perpendicularly exposed to the sun's rays at the upper surface of the earth's atmosphere, when the earth is at its mean distance from the sun. This quantity can be determined, with some approach to accuracy (say within 10 or 15 per cent.), by observations with pyrheliometers and actinometers. The earliest determinations (by J. Herschel and Pouillet, in 1838) gave about 19 calories a minute; later and more elaborate observations give larger results. Langley's observations make it very probable that its value is not under 30. Assuming it, however, as 25, it appears that the amount of energy incident upon the earth's atmosphere in the sun's rays is nearly 2½ continuous horse-power per square meter when the sun is vertical; at the sea-level this is reduced about one third by the atmospheric absorption. The total amount of energy radiated by the sun's surface defies conception; it is fully 100,000 continuous horse-power or more than 1,100,000 calories a minute for every square meter, and according to Ericsson more than 400 times as great as that radiated by a surface of molten iron. It would melt in one minute a shell of ice 50 feet thick incasing the photosphere: to supply an equal amount by combustion would require the hourly burning of a layer of the best anthracite more than 20 feet thick – more than a ton for every square foot of surface. As to the temperature of the sun, our knowledge is comparatively vague. We have no means of determining with accuracy from our present laboratory data the temperature the photosphere must have in order to enable it to emit heat at the known rate. Various (and high) authorities set it all the way from about 2,500° C. to several millions of degrees. Experiments with burning-glasses, however, and observations upon the penetrating power of the solar rays, demonstrate that the temperature of the photosphere is certainly higher than that of any known terrestrial source, even the electric arc itself. The only theory yet proposed concerning the maintenance of the sun's heat which meets the case at all is that of Helmholtz, who finds the explanation in a slow contraction of the solar globe. A yearly shrinkage of about 250 feet (or 300 feet, if we accept Langley's value of the solar constant) in the sun's diameter would make good the whole annual expenditure of radiant energy, and maintain the temperature unchanged. If this is the true explanation, it follows, of course, that in time—probably in about eight or ten millions of years – the solar heat will begin to wane, and will at last be exhausted. It should be noted also that certain other causes—such, for instance, as the fall of meteors on the sun—contribute something to its heat-supply; but all of them combined will account for not more than a small percentage of the whole. The view now generally accepted of the constitution of the sun accords with this theory of the solar heat. The sun is believed to be, in the main, a mass of intensely heated gas and vapor, powerfully compressed by its own gravity. The central part is entirely gaseous, because its temperature, being from physical necessity higher than that of the inclosing photosphere, is far above the so-called "critical point" for every known element; no solidification, no liquefaction even, can therefore occur in the solar depths. But near the outer surface radiation to space is nearly free, the temperature is lowered to a point below the "critical point" of certain substances, and under the powerful pressure due to solar gravity condensation of the vapors begins, and thus a sheet of incandescent cloud is formed, which constitutes the photosphere. The chromosphere consists of the permanent gases and uncondensed vapors which overlie the cloud-sheet, while the corona still remains in great degree a mystery, as regards both the substances which compose it and the forces which produce and arrange its streamers. See also cut under *sun-spot*.

To fynde the degree in which the *sonne* is day by day after hir cours aboweo. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 1.

I'll say this for him,
There fights no braver soldier under *sun*, gentlemen.
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

To him that sitting on a hill
Sees the midsummer, midnight, Norway *sun*
Set into sunrise. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

Without solar fire we could have no atmospheric vapour, without vapour no clouds, without clouds no snow, and without snow no glaciers. Curious then as the conclusion may be, the cold ice of the Alps has its origin in the heat of the *sun*. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 7.

**2.** The sunshine; a sunny place; a place where the beams of the sun fall: as, to stand in the *sun* (that is, to stand where the direct rays of the sun fall).—**3.** Anything eminently splendid or luminous; that which is the chief source of light, honor, glory, or prosperity.

The *sun* of Rome is set! *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3. 63.

I will never consent to put out the *sun* of sovereignty to posterity. *Eikon Basilike.*

**4.** The luminary or orb which constitutes the center of any system of worlds: as, the fixed stars may be *suns* in their respective systems. —**5.** A revolution of the earth round the sun; a year.

Vile it were
For some three *suns* to store and hoard myself.
*Tennyson*, Ulysses.

**6.** The rising of the sun; sunrise; day.

Your vows are frosts,
Fast for a night and with the next *sun* gone.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iii. 2.

**7.** In *her.*, a bearing representing the sun, usually surrounded by rays. It is common to fill the disk with the features of a human face. When anything else is represented there, it is mentioned in the blazon: as, the *sun*, etc., charged in the center with an eye. See *sun in splendor*, below.

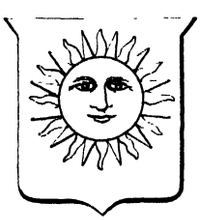
**8.** In *electric lighting*, a group of incandescent lamps arranged concentrically under a reflector at, near, or in the ceiling of a room or auditorium.

The interior of the copious reflectors contains a cluster of electrical lamps. In addition to these there are 12 *suns* in the ceiling. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVII. 285.

**Against the sun.** See *against*.—**Blue sun**, a colored appearance of the sun resulting from a peculiar selective absorption of its rays by foreign substances in the atmosphere. The phenomenon has been observed especially after great volcanic eruptions, notably after the Krakatoa eruption of 1883, when large quantities of foreign matter were projected into the atmosphere. The precise nature of the particles or gases producing the absorption is not known.—**Collar of suns and roses**, a collar granted by the English sovereigns of the house of York as an honorary distinction in rivalry of the Lancaster collar of SS. It is a broad band decorated with, alternately, the white rose of York and the sun adopted by Edward IV. as his personal cognizance.—**Fixed sun**, a kind of pyrotechnics consisting of a certain number of jets of fire arranged circularly like the spokes of a wheel.—**From sun to sun**, from sunrise to sunset.

Man's work 's *from sun to sun*,
Woman's work 's never done. *Old rime.*

**Green sun.** Same as *blue sun*.—**Line of the sun**, in *palmistry*. See *line*[2].—**Mean sun.** See *mean*[3].—**Midnight sun**, the sun as visible at midnight in arctic regions. —**Mock sun.** See *parhelion*.—**Nadir of the sun.** See *nadir*.—**Order of the Rising Sun**, an order of the empire of Japan, founded in 1875.—**Order of the Sun and Lion**, a Persian order, founded in 1808 by the shah, for military and civil service and for conferring honor on strangers, as ambassadors at the court of Persia. The badge is a species of star, of which the center is a medallion, upon which is represented the rising sun, and from which radiate six blades or bars with rounded points. The ribbon is red.—**Revolving sun**, a pyrotechnic device consisting of a wheel around the periphery of which are fixed rockets of various styles. *E. H. Knight.*—**Sun-and-planet wheels**, an ingenious contrivance adopted by Watt in the early history of the steam-engine, for converting the reciprocating motion of the beam into a rotatory motion. See cut under *planet-wheel*.—**Sun before** or **after clock**, the amount by which, at certain times of the year, an accurately adjusted sun-dial is faster or slower than a correct mean solar clock.—**Sun in splendor**, or **in his splendor**, in *her.*, the sun surrounded by rays which are generally as long as the diameter of the disk or even longer, and alternately straight and waved.—**Sun lamp.** See *lamp*[1].—**Sun of righteousness**, in *Scrip.*, one of the titles of Christ.—**The rising of the sun.** See *rising*.—**To have the sun in one's eyes**, to be intoxicated. *Dickens*, Old Curiosity Shop, ii. [Slang.]—**To shoot the sun.** See *shoot*.—**To take the sun** (*naut.*), to ascertain the latitude by observation of the sun.—**Under the sun**, in the world; on earth: a proverbial expression.


Sun in Splendor.

There is no new thing *under the sun*. Eccl. i. 9.

**With the sun**, in the direction of the apparent movement of the sun.

**sun**[1] (sun), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sunned*, ppr. *sunning*. [= D. *zonnen* = LG. *sunnen* = G. *sonnen*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To expose to the sun's rays; warm or dry in the sunshine; insolate: as, to *sun* cloth.

To *sun* thyself in open air.
*Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, iv. 37.

Spring parts the clouds with softest airs,
That she may *sun* thee.
*Wordsworth*, To the Daisy.

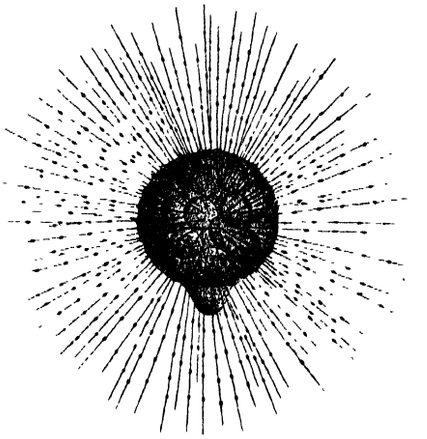
**II.** *intrans.* To become warm or dry in the sunshine.

The fields breathe sweet, the daisies kiss our feet,
Young lovers meet, old wives a-*sunning* sit.
*Nash*, Spring.

**sun**[2], *n.* See *sunn*.

**sun-angel** (sun'ān″jel), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Heliangelus*.

**sun-animalcule** (sun'an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* A heliozoan, or radiant filose protozoan of the group *Heliozoa*, such as *Actinophrys sol*, to which the name originally applied. These little bodies are amœbiform, but of comparatively persistent spherical figure, from all parts of the surface of which radiate fine filamentous pseudopodia with little tendency to move, or


Sun-animalcule (*Actinophrys sol*), magnified 250 times.

change in form, except when the animalcule is feeding. The protoplasm is vacuolated, and nucleated with one or several nuclei; a kind of test or shell may be developed or not. Some are stalked forms. They mostly inhabit fresh water, and are very attractive microscopic objects. There are various generic forms besides *Actinophrys*, as *Actinosphærium* and *Clathrulina*. See these technical names, *Heliozoa*, and cut under *Clathrulina*.

**sun-bath** (sun'bȧth), *n.* Exposure of the naked body to the direct rays of the sun, especially as a therapeutic measure.

**sunbeam** (sun'bēm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sunnebeam*; < ME. *sonnebeme*, < AS. *sunnebeám*, < *sunne*, sun, + *beám*, beam: see *sun*[1] and *beam*.] A ray of the sun.

Ther vnder sate a creature
As bright as any *sonne beme*.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 102.

The gay motes that people the *sunbeams*.
*Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 8.

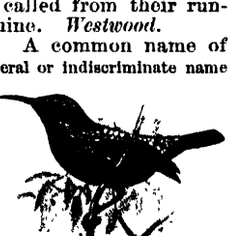
**sun-bear** (sun'bȧr), *n.* **1.** A bear of the genus *Helarctos;* the bruang, or Malay bear, *H. malayanus*, of small size and slender form, with a close black coat and a white mark on the throat. See cut under *bruang*.—**2.** The Tibetan bear, *Ursus thibetanus*. [A misnomer.]

**sun-beat, sun-beaten** (sun'bēt, sun'bē″tn), *a.* Smitten by the rays of the sun. [Rare.]

And wearies fruitful Nilus to convey
His *sun-beat* waters by so long a way.
*Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 239.

**sun-beetle** (sun'bē″tl), *n.* One of several metallic beetles of the genera *Amara*, *Pœcilus*, etc.; any cetonian: so called from their running about in the sunshine. *Westwood.*

**sunbird** (sun'bėrd), *n.* A common name of various birds. (*a*) A general or indiscriminate name of cinnyrimorphic birds, of the genera *Nectarinia*, *Cinnyris*, *Dicæum*, and related forms, of more than one family. See also cut under *Dicæum*. (*b*) An exact book-name of the honey-suckers, nectarbirds, or *Nectariniidæ*, mostly of glittering metallic iridescence, as *Cinnyris superba*, of western Africa, a characteristic example. See cut under *Drepanis*. (*c*) The sun-bittern. (*d*) A sun-grebe. See cuts under *Heliornis* and *Podica*. (*e*) An unidentified bird, probably any bird associated with sun-worship or similar religious rites. See the quotation, and compare *wakon-bird*.


Sunbird (*Cinnyris superba*).

When at midday the sunlight poured down upon the altar, . . . the *sun-birds*, the Tonatzuli, were let fly sunwards as messengers. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 289.

**sun-bittern** (sun'bit″ėrn), *n.* A South American bird, *Eurypyga helias:* so called from the brilliant ocellated plumage. Also named *peacock-bittern*, for the same reason. See cut under *Eurypyga*.

**sun-blink** (sun'blingk), *n.* A flash or glimpse of sunshine. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

**sunbonnet** (sun'bon″et), *n.* A light bonnet projecting in front so as to protect the face, and having a flounce or cape to protect the neck.

The pale and washed-out female who glares with . . . stolidity from the recesses of her telescopic *sun-bonnet*.
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 76

**sunbow** (sun'bō), *n.* An iris formed by the refraction of light on the spray of cataracts, or on any rising vapor.

The *sunbow's* rays still arch
The torrent with the many hues of heaven.
*Byron*, Manfred, ii. 2.

The future is gladdened by no *sun-bow* of anticipation.
*The Rover*, II. 68.

**sun-bright** (sun'brīt), *a.* Bright as the sun; like the sun in brightness: as, a *sun-bright* shield.

Now therefore would I have thee to my tutor . . .
How and which way I may bestow myself
To be regarded in her *sun-bright* eye.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 88.

Wise Ali's *sunbright* sayings pass
For proverbs in the market-place.
*Emerson*, Saadi.

**sun-broad** (sun'brâd), *a.* Broad as the sun; like the sun in breadth; great. [Rare.]

His *sunbroad* shield about his wrest he bond.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. ii. 21.

**sunburn** (sun'bėrn), *v.* [< *sun*[1] + *burn*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To discolor or scorch by the sun; tan: said especially of the skin or complexion.

Her delivery from *Sunburning* and Moonblasting.
*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**II.** *intrans.* To be discolored or tanned by the sun.

**sunburn, sunburning** (sun'bėrn, sun'bėr″ning), *n.* 1. A burning or scorching by the sun; especially, the tan occasioned by the exposure of the skin to the action of the sun's rays.—2. In *bot.*, same as *heliosis*.

**sunburned** (sun'bėrnd), *p. a.* 1. Same as *sunburnt*.—2. Dried by the heat of the sun: as, *sunburned* bricks.

**sun-burner** (sun'bėr″nėr), *n.* A combination of burners with powerful reflectors, used to light a place of public assembly, etc. It is often placed beneath an opening in the ceiling, so that the up-draft from the lights may serve to ventilate the room. Also *sun-light*.

**sunburnt** (sun'bėrnt), *p. a.* 1. Scorched by the sun's rays.

They *sun-burnt* Afric keep
Upon the lee-ward still.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 421.

2. Discolored by the heat or rays of the sun; tanned; darkened in hue: as, a *sunburnt* skin.

A chaste and pleasing wife, . . .
*Sun-burnt* and swarthy though she be.
*Dryden*, tr. of Horace, Epode ii.

**sunburst** (sun'bėrst), *n.* A strong outburst of sunlight; a resplendent beaming of the sun through rifted clouds; hence, in *pyrotechny*, an imitation of such an effect.

Strong *sun-bursts* between the clouds flashed across these pastoral pictures. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 428.

**sun-case** (sun'kās), *n.* In *pyrotechny*, a slow-burning piece giving out an intense white light: used in set-pieces for revolving suns, etc.

**sun-clad** (sun'klad), *a.* Clothed in radiance; bright. [Rare.]

The *sun-clad* power of chastity. *Milton*, Comus, l. 782.

**sun-crack** (sun'krak), *n.* In *geol.*, a crack formed in a rock by exposure to the sun's heat at the time the rock was consolidating.

**sun-cress** (sun'kres), *n.* A South African herb, *Heliophila pectinata*.

**sun-dance** (sun'dans), *n.* A barbarous religious ceremony practised in honor of the sun by certain tribes of the North American Indians, as the Sioux and Blackfeet. An essential feature is the self-torture of youths who are candidates for admission to the full standing of warriors; the candidates pass thongs through the flesh of their breasts, and strain against the thongs, which have been attached to a pole, until released by the tearing of the flesh. Dancing, charging at sunrise upon a "sun-pole," etc., are other features.

Ordinarily each tribe or reservation has its own celebration of the *sun-dance*.
*Schwatka*, The Century, XXXIX. 758.

**Sundanese** (sun-da-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sunda* (see def.) + *-n-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the Sunda Islands (including that chain of the East Indian archipelago which extends from the Malay peninsula to Papua), or the natives or inhabitants. See II.

**II.** *n.* One of a section of the Malay race inhabiting Malacca, the Sunda Islands, and the Philippines. *Imp. Dict.*

**Sundanesian** (sun-da-nē'ṡiạn), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < *Sundanese* + *-ian*.] Same as *Sundanese*.

**sundaree** (sun'da-rē), *n.* See *sundoree*.

**sundari** (sun'da-ri), *n.* [Also *soondree*, *soondrie*; < Beng. *sundari*, Hind. *sundri*.] A tree, *Heritiera Fomes* (*H. minor*), found on the coasts of Burma and Borneo, and very abundant in the delta of the Ganges, there, according to some, giving name to the wild tracts called the *Sundarbans*. It is a tree of moderate size, with a dark-colored hard, tough, and durable wood employed for piles, for boat-making, etc., and in Calcutta much used for fuel. The native name belongs also to the less useful *H. littoralis*, abundant on the tropical coasts of the Old World. Also *sundra-tree*, *sunder-tree*.

**sun-dart** (sun'därt), *n.* A ray of the sun. *Hemans.* [Rare.]

**sun-dawn** (sun'dân), *n.* The light of the dawning sun; hence, the beginning; the dawn. [Rare.]

Under that brake where *sundawn* feeds the stalks
Of withered fern with gold. *Browning*, Sordello, ii.

**Sunday** (sun'dā), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *Sonday*; < ME. *sunday*, *sonday*, *sunnedey*, *sonenday*, *sunnenday*, *sunnendei*, *sonnendai*, < AS. *sunnan dæg* = OS. *sunnūn dag* = OFries. *sunnandi*, *sunnandei*, *sonnendei* = MD. *sondag*, D. *zondag* = MLG. *sunnendach*, *sondach* = OHG. *sunnuntag*, MHG. *sunnentac*, *suntac*, G. *sonntag* = Icel. *sunnudagr* = Sw. Dan. *söndag* (the Scand. forms are borrowed, the Sw. Dan. simulating *sön*, son, i. e. 'the Son,' Christ), Sunday, lit. 'Sun's day' (tr. L. *dies solis*): AS. *sunnan*, gen. of *sunne*, sun; *dæg*, day: see *sun*[1] and *day*[1].] **I.** *n.* The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath; the Lord's Day. See *Sabbath*. The name *Sunday*, or 'day of the Sun,' belongs to the first day of the week on astrological grounds, and has long been so used, from far beyond the Christian era, and far outside of Christian countries. (See *week*.) The ordinary name of the day in Christian Greek and Latin and in the Romanic languages is *the Lord's Day* (Greek κυριακή, Latin *dominica*, French *dimanche*, etc.), while the Germanic languages, including English, call it *Sunday*. In the calendar of the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches the Sundays of the year form two series—one reckoned from Christmas, and one from Easter. The first series consists of four Sundays in Advent, one or two Sundays after Christmas, and the Sundays after Epiphany, from one to six in number, according to the date of Septuagesima. The second series consists of the remaining Sundays of the year namely, Septuagesima, Sexagesima, Quinquagesima, six Sundays in Lent, Easter Sunday, five Sundays after Easter, Sunday after Ascension, Pentecost or Whitsunday, and the Sundays after Pentecost (the first of which is Trinity Sunday), from twenty-three to twenty-eight in number, or the Sundays after Trinity (according to the usage of the Anglican Church), from twenty-two to twenty-seven in number, the last of these being always the Sunday next before Advent. On the Sundays after Pentecost or Trinity not provided with offices of their own are used the offices of the Sundays omitted after Epiphany. In the Greek Church the first Sunday of the ecclesiastical year is the Sunday of the Publican and Pharisee, which is that next before Septuagesima. Then follow the Sundays of the Prodigal Son, of Apocreos, of Tyrophagus, the six Sundays of Lent, Easter, (called *Pascha* or *Bright Sunday*), the five Sundays after Easter (called *of St. Thomas* or *Antipascha*, *of the Ointment-bearers*, *of the Paralytic*, *of the Samaritan Woman* or *Mid-Pentecost*, *of the Blind Man*), the Sunday after Ascension (called *of the Three Hundred and Eighteen Fathers of Nicæa*), Pentecost, and All Saints' Sunday, answering to Trinity Sunday. The Sundays after Pentecost are numbered continuously till the Sunday of the Publican and Pharisee is again reached. They are mostly named after the evangelist from whom the gospel for the day is taken. They are called *Sundays of St. Matthew* from Pentecost till the Exaltation of the Cross (September 14th), when two Sundays are called *Sunday before* and *after the Exaltation* respectively. After this follow the *Sundays of St. Luke*. The Sundays corresponding to the third and fourth in Advent are the Sunday of the Holy Forefathers and the Sunday before Christmas, and the Sundays next preceding and succeeding the Epiphany are called *Sunday before* and *after the Lights*. Some Sundays of St. Matthew, if omitted before the Exaltation, are transferred to the time after the Epiphany. The seventeenth or last Sunday of St. Matthew is called the *Sunday of the Canaanitish Woman*.

Father, and wife, and gentlemen, adieu;
I will to Venice; *Sunday* comes apace:
We will have rings and things and fine array;
And kiss me, Kate, we will be married o' *Sunday*.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 324.

**Alb Sunday.** Same as *Low Sunday*.—**Bragget Sunday.** Same as *Refreshment Sunday*.—**Cycle of Sundays.** Same as *solar cycle* (which see, under *cycle*[1]).—**Fisherman's Sunday.** See *fisherman*.—**God's Sunday**†. See *God*[1].—**Great Sunday, Great and Holy Sunday,** in the *Gr. Ch.*, Easter Sunday.—**Green Sunday,** in the *Armenian Church*, the second Sunday after Easter.—**Hosanna Sunday.** See *hosanna*.—**Hospital Sunday.** See *hospital*.—**Jerusalem Sunday.** Same as *Refreshment Sunday*.—**Lost Sunday**†, Septuagesima Sunday, which, having no peculiar name, was so called. *Hampson*, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, II. 250.—**Low Sunday.** See *low*[2].—**Mid-Lent Sunday, Mid-Pentecost Sunday.** See *Lent*[1], *Pentecost*.—**Month of Sundays,** an indefinitely long period. [Colloq.]

I haven't heard more fluent or passionate English this *month of Sundays*.
*Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxvii. (*Davies*.)

**Mothering Sunday.** Same as *Refreshment Sunday*.—**New Sunday.** Same as *Low Sunday*.—**Oculi Sunday.** See *oculus*.—**Orthodoxy, Passion, Quadragesima, Quinquagesima, Refreshment, Renewal, Rogation Sunday.** See the qualifying words.—**Refection Sunday, Rose Sunday.** Same as *Refreshment Sunday*.—**Sallow Sunday,** a Russian name for Palm Sunday.—**Second-first Sunday.** Same as *Low Sunday*.—**Simnel, Shew, Shrove Sunday.** See the qualifying words.—**Sunday best,** best clothes, as kept for use on Sundays and holidays. [Colloq. or humorous.]

At eleven o'clock Mrs. Gibson was off, all in her *Sunday-best* (to use the servant's expression, which she herself would so have contemned).
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Wives and Daughters, xlv.

**Sunday of St. Thomas.** Same as *Low Sunday*.—**Sunday of the Golden Rose.** Same as *Lætare Sunday*. See *Lætare*, and *golden rose* (under *golden*). (See also *Palm Sunday*, *Reminiscere Sunday*.)

**II.** *a.* Occurring upon, or belonging or pertaining to, the Lord's Day, or Christian Sabbath.

Old men and women, young men and maidens, all in their best *Sunday* "brawa."
*W. Black*, Daughter of Heth, iii.

**Sunday letter.** Same as *dominical letter* (which see, under *dominical*).—**Sunday saint,** one whose religion is confined to Sundays.—**Sunday salt,** a name given in saltworks to large crystals of salt: so called because such crystals form on the bottom of the pans in the boiling-house on Sunday, when work is stopped.

**Sundayism** (sun'dā-izm), *n.* [< *Sunday* + *-ism*.] Same as *Sabbatarianism*. [Rare.]

There are ten contributions in the Catholic World for September, the characteristic ones being "*Sundayism* in England," etc. *The American*, VI. 316.

**Sunday-school** (sun'dā-sköl), *n.* A school for religious instruction on Sunday, more particularly the instruction of children and youth. The modern Sunday-school grew out of a movement in England at the close of the eighteenth century for the secular instruction of the poor on Sunday, but its character has been generally changed into an institution for religious instruction, especially in and about the Bible; it embraces all classes in the community, and often adults as well as youth and children. Abbreviated *S. S.* Also called *Sabbath-school*.

**sun-dazzling** (sun'daz″ling), *a.* Dazzling like the sun; brilliant. [Rare.]

Your eyes *sun-dazzling* coruscancy.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (1630), p. 111. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**sunder**[1]† (sun'dėr), *adv.* [< ME. *sunder*, *sundir*, *sonder*, *sondir*, < AS. *sundor*, adv., apart, asunder (used esp. in the phrase *on sundor*, with adj. inflection *on sundran*, *on sundrum*, > ME. *on sunder*, *on sundren*, *on sonder*, *in sonder*, *o sunder*, *a sonder*, > E. *asunder*), = OS. *sundor*, *sundar*, adv., apart (*on sundron*, asunder), = OFries. *sundar*, *sonder* = MD. *sonder*, D. *zonder*, prep., without, = MLG. *sunder*, *sonder*, adv. apart, conj. but, adj. separate, LG. *sondern*, conj., but, = OHG. *suntar*, MHG. *sunder*, adv. apart, conj. but, MHG. also prep., without, G. *sonder*, prep., without, *sondern*, conj., but, = Icel. *sundr* = Sw. Dan. *sönder* = Goth. *sundrō*, adv., apart, separately; = Gr. *ἄτερ* (orig. **σατερ*, **σστερ*), prep., without, apart, from; with compar. suffix *-der* (*-dra*) (as in *under*, *hither* (AS. *hider*), etc.), from a base *sun-*, *so-*, not elsewhere found. L. *sine*, without, is not connected. Cf. *asunder*. Hence *sunder*[1], *v.*, *sundry*, *a.*] Apart; asunder: used only in the adverbial phrase *on sunder*, *in sunder*, now reduced to *asunder*, apart, in which, in the fuller form, *sunder* assumes the aspect of a noun.

Oure menge he marres that he may,
With his seggynges he settes tham *in sondre*,
With synne. *York Plays*, p. 323

Gnawing with my teeth my bonds *in sunder*,
I gain'd my freedom. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1. 249

**sunder**[1] (sun'dėr), *v.* [Also *sinder* (Sc.); < ME. *sundren*, < AS. *sundrian*, *syndrian* (= OHG. *suntarōn*, MHG. *sundern*, G. *sondern* = Icel. *sundra* = Sw. *söndra* = Dan. *sönd*r, put asunder), < *sundor*, apart, asunder: see *sunder*[1], *adv.*] **I.** *trans.* To part; separate; keep apart; divide; sever disunite in any manner, as by natural conditions (as of location), opening, rending, cutting, breaking, etc.

With an ugli noise noye for to here,
Hit *sundrit* there sailes & there sad ropis;
Cut of there cobles were caget to gedur.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3702

The sea that *sunders* him from thence.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 138

Which Alpes are *sundred* by the space of many miles the one from the other *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 50

As he sat
In hall at old Caerleon, the high doors
Were softly *sunder'd*, and thro' these a youth . . .
Past. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre

=**Syn.** To disjoin, disconnect, sever, dissever, dissociate

**II.** *intrans.* To part; be separated; quit each other; be severed.

Even as a splitted bark, so *sunder* we
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 411

**sunder**[2] (sun'dėr), *v. t.* [Var. of **sunner*, freq of *sun*[1], *v.*] To expose to or dry in the sun, as hay. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sunderance** (sun'dėr-ans), *n.* [< *sunder*[1], *v.*, + *-ance*.] The act or process of sundering; separation. [Rare.]

Any *sunderance* of sympathy with the Mother Country. *The American*, VIII. 343.

**sunderling**†, *adv.* [ME. *sunderling* (= MD. *sonderlingh* = MLG. *sunderlinges*, *sunderlingen*, adv., *sunderlink*, adj.), < *sunder*[1], *adv.*, + *-ling*[2].] Separately.

To uch one *sunderling* he ȝaf a dole. *Castell off Love*, p. 290.

**sunderment** (sun'dėr-ment), *n.* [< *sunder*[1] + *-ment*.] The state of being parted or separated; separation. [Rare.]

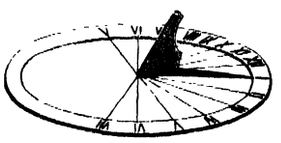
It was . . . apparent who must be the survivor in case of *sunderment*. *Miss Burney*, Diary, VII. 318. (*Davies.*)

**sunder-tree** (sun'dėr-trē), *n.* See *sundari*.

**sundew** (sun'dū), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Drosera*. The species are small bog-loving herbs with perennial root or rootstock, their leaves covered with glandular hairs secreting dewy drops The European and North American plants have the leaves in radical tufts, and the flowers racemed on a simple scape which nods at the summit so that the flower of the day is always uppermost. The best-known of these is *D. rotundifolia*, the round-leaved sundew of both continents, having small white flowers. (See cut under *Drosera*.) *D. filiformis*, the thread-leaved sundew, is a beautiful plant of wet sands near the Atlantic coast of the United States. Its slender leaves are very long, and its flowers are purple, very numerous, half an inch wide. Also *dew-plant*.

2. Any plant of the order *Droseraceæ*. *Lindley*. — **Sundew family**, the *Droseraceæ*.

**sun-dial** (sun'dī″al), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sunne-diall*; < *sun*[1] + *dial*.] An instrument for indicating the time of day by means of the position of a shadow on a dial or diagram. The shadow used is generally the edge of a gnomon, which edge must be parallel to the earth's axis, about which the sun revolves uniformly in consequence of the earth's diurnal rotation. If a series of imaginary planes through the edge (one in the meridian and the others inclined to one another by successive multiples of 15°) be cut by the plane of the dial, the intersecting lines will be in the positions of the hour-lines of the dial. The shadow of any given point upon the gnomon-edge will fall at different positions on the hour-line according to the declination of the sun, and this circumstance may be used to make the dial show mean instead of apparent time. But this is inconvenient, and seldom used. Portable sun-dials used often to be made so that their indications depended exclusively on the altitude of the sun; such dials require adjustment for the time of the year. See *dial*. — **To rectify a sun-dial**. See *rectify*.



Sun-dial.

Face of horizontal dial, shadow pointing to one o'clock.

**sun-dog** (sun'dog), *n.* A mock sun, or parhelion.

**sundoree** (sun'dō-rē), *n.* [Also *sundaree*, *sentoree*; Assamese.] A cyprinoid fish, *Semiplotus macclellandi*, of Assam. It has a long dorsal fin with twenty-seven or twenty-eight rays.

**sundown** (sun'doun), *n.* [< *sun*[1] + *down*[2].] 1. Sunset; sunsetting.

Sitting there birling . . . till *sun-down*, and then coming hame and crying for ale! *Scott*, Old Mortality, v.

2. A hat with a wide brim intended to protect the eyes. [U. S.]

Young faces of those days seemed as sweet and winning under wide-brimmed *sundowns* or old-time "pokes" as ever did those that have laughed beneath a "love of a bonnet" of a more de rigueur mode. *The Century*, XXXVI. 769.

**sundowner** (sun'dou″nėr), *n.* A man who makes a practice of arriving at some station at sundown, receiving rations for that night, and the next morning, when he is expected to work out the value of the rations, vanishing or pretending to be ill. [Slang, Australia.]

The only people [in Australia] who let themselves afford to have no specific object in life are the *sundowners*, as they are colonially called — the loafers who saunter from station to station in the interior, secure of a nightly ration and a bunk. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 74.

**sundra-tree** (sun'drä-trē), *n.* See *sundari*.

**sun-dried** (sun'drīd), *a.* Dried in the rays of the sun.

**sundries** (sun'driz), *n. pl.* Various small things, or miscellaneous matters, too minute or numerous to be individually specified: a comprehensive term used for brevity, especially in accounts.

Mr. Giles, Brittles, and the tinker were recruiting themselves, after the fatigues and terrors of the night, with tea and *sundries*. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxviii.

**sundrily**† (sun'dri-li), *adv.* [< ME. **sundrily*, *sundrely*; < *sundry* + *-ly*[2].] In sundry ways; variously.

Dyuers auctours of theyse namys of kynges, and contynuaunce of theyr reygnes, dyuersly and *sundrely* reporte and wryte. *Fabyan*, Chron., cxlvi.

**sundrops** (sun'drops), *n.* A hardy biennial or perennial plant, *Œnothera fruticosa*, of eastern North America, a shrubby herb from 1 to 3 feet high, often cultivated for its profuse bright-yellow flowers. Differently from the related evening primrose, its flowers open by day. See cut under *Œnothera*.

**sundry** (sun'dri), *a.* [Also dial. *sindry*; < ME. *sundry*, *sondry*, *sindry*, < AS. *syndrig*, separate (= OHG. *suntarīc*, MHG. *sunderīc* = Sw. *sönderig*, broken, tattered), < *sundor*, apart, separately: see *sunder*[1], *adv.*] 1†. Separate; distinct; diverse.

It was neuer better with the congregacion of God then whan euery church allmost had ye Byble of a *sondrye* translacion. *Coverdale*, Prol. to Trans. of Bible.

There were put about our neckes lacis of *sondry* colours to declare our personages. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 12.

2†. Individual; one for each.

At ilka tippit o' his horse mane
There hang a siller bell;
The wind was loud, the steed was proud,
And they gae a *sindry* knell.
*Young Waters* (Child's Ballads, III. 301).

3. Several; divers; more than one or two; various.

He was so neody, seith the bok in meny *sondry* places. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxiii. 42.

Wel nyne and twenty in a compainye,
Of *sondry* folk, by auenture i-falle.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 25.

Masking the business from the common eye
For *sundry* weighty reasons.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 126.

I doubt not but that you have heard of those fiery Meteors and Thunderbolts that have fallen upon *sundry* of our Churches, and done hurt. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 43.

**All and sundry**, all, both collectively and individually: as, be it known to *all and sundry* whom it may concern. — **Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill**, one of the regular appropriation bills passed by the United States Congress, providing for various expenses in the civil service.

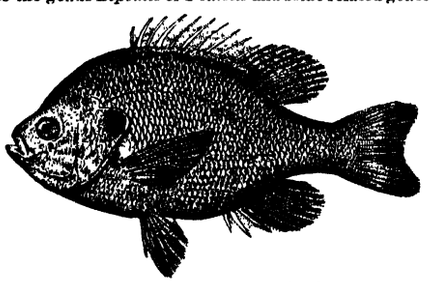
**sundry-man** (sun'dri-man), *n.* A dealer in sundries, or a variety of different articles.

**sun-fern** (sun'fėrn), *n.* The fern *Phegopteris polypodioides* (*Polypodium Phegopteris* of Linnæus). See *Phegopteris*.

**sun-fever** (sun'fē″vėr), *n.* 1. Same as *simple continued fever* (which see, under *fever*[1]). — 2. Same as *dengue*.

**sun-figure** (sun'fig″ūr), *n.* One of the stellate or radiate figures observed in the protoplasm of germinating ovum-cells during karyokinesis. *Jour. Micros. Sci.*, XXX. 163.

**sunfish** (sun'fish), *n.* [< *sun*[1] + *fish*[1].] 1. A common name of various fishes. (*a*) Any fish of the genus *Mola*, *Orthagoriscus*, or *Cephalus*, notable when adult for their singularly rounded figure and great size. See *Molidæ*, and cut under *Mola*. (*b*) The basking-shark, *Cetorhinus maximus*. See cut under *basking-shark*. (*c*) The opah or kingfish, *Lampris luna*. [Eng.] (*d*) The boarfish, *Capros aper*. [Local, Eng.] (*e*) One of the numerous small centrarchoid fishes of the United States, belonging to the genus *Lepomis* or *Pomotis* and some related genera,



Sunfish or Pumpkin-seed (*Lepomis gibbosus*).

having a long and sometimes spotted but mostly black opercular flap. They are known by many local names, as *bream*, *pond-fish*, *pond-perch*, *pumpkin-seed*, *coppernose*, *tobacco-box*, *sun-perch*, and *sunny*. They are among the most abundant of the fresh-water fishes of the United States east of the Rocky Mountain region, and about 25 species are known. In the breeding-season they consort in pairs, and prepare a nest by clearing a rounded area, generally near the banks, and watch over the eggs until they are hatched.

2. A jellyfish, especially one of the larger kinds, a foot or so in diameter. See cut under *Cyanea*.

**sunfish** (sun'fish), *v. i.* [< *sunfish*, *n.*] To act like a sunfish, specifically as in the quotation.

Sometimes he [the bronco] is a "plunging" bucker, who runs forward all the time while bucking; or he may buck steadily in one place, or *sunfish* — that is, bring first one shoulder down almost to the ground and then the other. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 854.

**sunflower** (sun'flou″ėr), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Helianthus*, so named from its showy golden radiate heads. The common or annual sunflower is *H. annuus*, a native of the western United States, much planted elsewhere for ornament, and for its oily seeds, which are valued as food for poultry and as a remedy for heaves in horses. (See also *sunflower-oil*, below.) It is naturally robust; but in cultivation it grows to a height of 10 or 12 feet; the disk of the head broadens from an inch or so to several inches, the leaves becoming more heart-shaped and often over a foot long. A favorite profusely flowering garden sunflower known as *H. multiflorus* is referred for origin to the same species. Other cultivated species are *H. orgyalis* of the great plains of Nebraska, etc., a smooth plant 10 feet high, with narrow graceful leaves, and *H. argophyllus* of Texas, with soft silky white foliage. *H. tuberosus* is the Jerusalem artichoke (which see, under *artichoke*). See *Helianthus*, and cut under *anthoclinium*.

Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*).

2. The rock-rose or sun-rose. See *Helianthemum*. — 3†. The marigold, *Calendula officinalis*, from its opening and closing with the ascent and descent of the sun. *Prior*. — 4. In *civil engin.*, a full-circle protractor arranged for vertical mounting on a tripod. It has two levels arranged at right angles with one another, adjusting devices, and an adjustable arm pivoted to the center of the protractor; the tripod mounting is effected by means of an open-ended tube to which the protractor is attached, the tube being passed vertically through the ball of the ball-and-socket joint of the tripod, and held therein by a set-screw. The instrument is used in measuring sectional areas of tunnels.

5. In writing-telegraphs and other electrical instruments and apparatus, a series of alternate conducting and insulating segmental pieces or tablets symmetrically arranged in circular form, each conducting piece being connected with a source of electricity and also with the ground. It is operated by a tracer (also having a ground connection) rotated over the series, and making a circuit in passing over any of the conducting segments and breaking it when passing over any of the insulating segments. — **Bastard** or **false sunflower**. See *Helenium*. — **Jungle-sunflower**, a shrubby South African composite, *Osteospermum moniliferum*, forming a bush 2 to 4 feet high, the rays bright-yellow, the achenia drupaceous and barely edible. A colonial name is *bush-tick berry*. — **Sunflower-oil**, **sunflower-seed oil**, a drying-oil expressed from the seeds of the common sunflower. — **Tickseed sunflower**. See *tickseed*.

**sun-fruit** (sun'frōt), *n.* See *Heliocarpus*.

**sung** (sung). A preterit and the past participle of *sing*.

**sun-gate-down**†, *n.* [< ME. *sunne gate downe*; < *sun*[1] + *gate*[2] + *down*[2].] Sundown; sunset. *Palsgrave*.

**sun-gem** (sun'jem), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Heliactin* (Boie, 1831). The type and only species is *H. cornutus* of Brazil, remarkable for the brilliant tuft on each side of the crown, and the peculiar shape and coloration of the tail. The four median rectrices are subequal to one another in length, and much longer than the rapidly shortened lateral feathers. The male has the

Sun gem (*Heliactin cornutus*).

upper parts, belly, and flanks bronzy-green, the throa velvety-black, the rest of the under parts white, most o the tail-feathers white edged with olive-brown, the crow shining greenish-blue, the tufts fiery-crimson; the femal is differently colored. The length is 4½ inches, of whic the tail is more than one half; the wing is 2 inches, th bill ¾ inch.

**sun-glass** (sun'glàs), *n.* A burning-glass.

**sun-glimpse** (sun'glimps), *n.* A glimpse of th sun; a moment's sunshine. *Scott*, Rokeby, iv. 17

**sun-glow** (sun'glō), *n.* 1. A diffused hazy coron of whitish or faintly colored light seen aroun the sun. It is an effect due to particles of foreign ma ter in the atmosphere. The most notable example of sun-glow is that known as Bishop's ring, which appeare after the eruption of Krakatoa in 1883, and remained vis ble for several years thereafter.

2. The glow or warm light of the sun.

The few last *sunglows* which give the fruits their swee ness. *The Academy*, No. 900, p. 7

**sun-god** (sun'god), *n.* The sun considered or personified as a deity. See *solar myth* (under *solar*[1]), and cut under *radiate.*

Although there can be little doubt that [the Egyptian] Ra was a *sun-god,* there can be as little that he is the Il or El of the Shemitic peoples, and that his worship represents that of the one God, the Creator.
*Dawson,* Origin of the World, p. 413.

**sun-gold** (sun'gōld), *n.* Same as *heliochrysin.*

**sun-grebe** (sun'grēb), *n.* A sort of sunbird; a finfoot, whether of Africa or South America, having pinnatiped feet, like a grebe's, but not nearly related to the grebes. See cuts under *Podica* and *Heliornis.*

**sun-hat** (sun'hat), *n.* A broad-brimmed hat worn to protect the head from the sun, and often having some means of ventilation.

**sun-hemp,** *n.* See *sunn.*

**sunk**[1] (sungk). A preterit and the past participle of *sink.*—**Sunk fence.** See *fence.*

**sunk**[2] (sungk), *n.* [Also *sonk;* prob. ult. < AS. *song,* a table, couch, = Sw. *säng* = Dan. *seng,* a bed, couch.] 1. A cushion of straw; a grassy seat.—2. A pack-saddle stuffed with straw. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

**sunken** (sung'kn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *sink, v.*] 1. Sunk, in any sense.

With *sunken* wreck and sumless treasuries.
*Shak.,* Hen. V., i. 2. 165.

The embers of the *sunken* sun. *Lowell,* To the Past.

2. Situated below the general surface; below the surface, as of the sea: as, a *sunken* rock.—**Sunken battery.** See *battery.*—**Sunken block,** in *geol.,* a mass of rock which occupies a position between two parallel or nearly parallel faults, and which is relatively lower than the masses on each side, having been either itself depressed by crust-movements, or made to appear as if such a depression had taken place by an uplift of both of the adjacent blocks.

**sunket** (sung'ket), *n.* [Also Sc. *suncate* (as if < *sun*[1] + *cate*); prob. a var. (conformed to *junket, juncate* ?) of *sucket, succade.*] A dainty. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

There 's thirty hearts there that wad hae wanted bread ere ye had wanted *sunkets.* *Scott,* Guy Mannering, viii.

**sunkie** (sung'ki), *n.* [Dim. of *sunk*[2].] A low stool. *Scott,* Guy Mannering, xxii. [Scotch.]

**sunless** (sun'les), *a.* [< *sun*[1] + *-less.*] Destitute of the sun or of its direct rays; dark; shadowed.

Down to a *sunless* sea. *Coleridge,* Kubla Khan.

**sunlessness** (sun'les-nes), *n.* The state of being sunless; shade.

**sunlight** (sun'līt), *n.* 1. The light of the sun.—2. Same as *sun-burner.* [In this sense usually written *sun-light.*]

**sunlighted** (sun'lī″ted), *a.* Lighted by the sun; sunlit. *Ruskin,* Elements of Drawing, i., note.

**sunlike** (sun'līk), *a.* Like the sun; resembling the sun in brilliancy. *Channing,* Perfect Life, p. 225.

**sunlit** (sun'lit), *a.* Lighted by the sun.

**sun-myth** (sun'mith), *n.* A solar myth. See under *solar*[1].

St. George, the favorite mediæval bearer of the great *Sun-myth.*
*E. B. Tylor,* Early Hist. Mankind (ed. 1870), p. 363.

**sunn** (sun), *n.* [More prop. *sun;* < Hind. Beng. *san,* < Skt. *sana.*] 1. A valuable East Indian fiber resembling hemp, obtained from the inner bark of *Crotalaria juncea.* It is made chiefly into ropes and cables, in India also into cordage, nets, sacking, etc. Finely dressed it can be made into a very durable canvas. A similar fiber, said to be equal to the best St. Petersburg hemp, is the Jubbulpore hemp, derived from a variety of the same plant sometimes distinguished as a species, *C. tenuifolia.* Also called *sunn-hemp.* Native names are *taag* and *janapum.*

Sunn (*Crotalaria juncea*).

2. The plant *Crotalaria juncea,* a stiff shrub from 5 to 8 or even 12 feet high, with slender wand-like rigid branches, yielding the sunn-hemp. Also *sun-plant.*

**Sunna, Sunnah** (sun'ä), *n.* [< Ar. *sunna, sunnat* (> Pers. Hind. *sunnat*), tradition, usage.] The traditionary part of the Moslem law, which was not, like the Koran, committed to writing by Mohammed, but preserved from his lips by his immediate disciples, or founded on the authority of his actions. The orthodox Mohammedans who receive the Sunna call themselves *Sunnites,* in distinction from the various sects comprehended under the name of *Shiahs.* See *Shiah.* Also *Sonna.*

**sunnaget,** *n.* [< *sun*[1] + *-age.*] Sunning; sunniness. [Rare.]

*Solaige* [F.], *sunnage* or sunniness. *Cotgrave.*

**Sunnee,** *n.* See *Sunni.*

**sunn-hemp,** *n.* Same as *sunn,* 1.

**Sunni, Sunnee** (sun'ē), *n.* [Also *Sunne, Soonee;* < Ar. *sunnī,* < *sunna,* tradition: see *Sunna.*] An orthodox Moslem; a Sunnite.

**sunniness** (sun'i-nes), *n.* The state of being sunny. *Landor,* Southey and Landor, ii.

**sunnish** (sun'ish), *a.* [< ME. *sonnish, sonnysh;* < *sun*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Of the color or brilliancy of the sun; golden and radiant.

Hire ownded here that *sonnysh* was of hewe.
*Chaucer,* Troilus, iv. 785.

**Sunnite** (sun'īt), *n.* [Also *Sonnite;* = F. *sunnite;* < *Sunna* + *-ite*[2].] One of the so-called orthodox Mohammedans who receive the Sunna as of equal importance with the Koran. See *Sunna* and *Shiah.*

**sunnud** (sun'ud), *n.* [< Hind. *sanad,* < Ar. *sanad,* a warrant, voucher.] In India, a patent, charter, or written authority.

**sunny**[1] (sun'i), *a.* [= D. *zonnig* = G. *sonnig:* as *sun*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Like the sun; shining or dazzling with light, luster, or splendor; radiant; bright.

Her *sunny* locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece.
*Shak.,* M. of V., i. 1. 169.

2. Proceeding from the sun: as, *sunny* beams.—3. Exposed to the rays of the sun; lighted up, brightened, or warmed by the direct rays of the sun: as, the *sunny* side of a hill or building.

Her blooming mountains and her *sunny* shores.
*Addison,* Letter from Italy to Lord Halifax.

4. Figuratively, bright; cheerful; cheery: as, a *sunny* disposition.—**Sunny side,** the bright or hopeful aspect or part of anything.

**sunny**[2] (sun'i), *n.*; pl. *sunnies* (-iz). [Dim. of *sun*(*fish*).] A familiar name of the common sunfish, or pumpkin-seed, *Pomotis* (*Eupomotis*) *gibbosus,* and related species. See cut under *sunfish.*

**sunny-sweet** (sun'i-swēt), *a.* Rendered sweet or pleasantly bright by the sun. *Tennyson,* The Daisy. [Rare.]

**sunny-warm** (sun'i-wârm), *a.* Warmed with sunshine; sunny and warm. *Tennyson,* Palace of Art. [Rare.]

**sun-opal** (sun'ō″pal), *n.* Same as *fire-opal.*

**sun-perch** (sun'pėrch), *n.* Same as *sunfish,* 1 (*c*).

**sun-picture** (sun'pik′tūr), *n.* A picture made by the agency of the sun's rays; a photograph.

**sun-plane** (sun'plān), *n.* A coopers' hand-plane with a short curved stock, used for leveling the ends of the staves of barrels. *E. H. Knight.*

**sun-plant**[1] (sun'plant), *n.* [< *sun*[1] + *plant*[1].] See *Portulaca.*

**sun-plant**[2] (sun'plant), *n.* [< *sun*[2], *sunn,* + *plant*[1].] Same as *sunn.*

**sun-proof** (sun'prōf), *a.* Impervious to the rays of the sun. *Marston,* Sophonisba, iv. 1. [Rare.]

**sun-ray** (sun'rā), *n.* A ray of the sun; a sunbeam.

**sunrise** (sun'rīz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sunne-rise, sonneryse,* < late ME. *sunne ryse;* < *sun*[1] + *rise*[1]. Cf. *sunrising, sunrist.*] 1. The rise or first appearance of the upper limb of the sun above the horizon in the morning; also, the atmospheric phenomena accompanying the rising of the sun; the time of such appearance, whether in fair or cloudy weather; morning.

*Sunne ryse,* or rysynge of the sunne (sunne ryst or rysing of the sunne . . .). Ortus. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 484.

2. The region or place where the sun rises; the east: as, to travel toward the *sunrise.*

**sunrising** (sun'rī″zing), *n.* [< ME. *sunnerysynge;* < *sun* + *rising.*] 1. The rising or first appearance of the sun above the horizon; sunrise.

Bid him bring his power
Before *sunrising.* *Shak.,* Rich. III., v. 3. 61

2. The place or quarter where the sun rises; the east.

Then ye shall return unto the land . . . which Moses . . . gave you on this side Jordan toward the *sunrising.*
Josh. i. 15.

The giants of Libanus mastered all nations, from the *sunrising* to the sunset. *Raleigh,* Hist. World.

**sunrist†,** *n.* [ME. *sunneryst;* < *sunne,* sun, + *rist,ryst,* < AS. **rist* (in *ēarist:* see *arist*), rising, < *rīsan,* rise: see *rise*[1].] Sunrise. See the quotation under *sunrise,* 1.

**sun-rose** (sun'rōz), *n.* The rock-rose, *Helianthemum.*

**sun-scald** (sun'skâld), *n.* Same as *pear-blight* (which see, under *blight*).

**sunset** (sun'set), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sonne sett;* < *sun*[1] + *set*[1]. Cf. *sunsetting.* Cf. Icel. *sōl-setr,* sunset and sunrise.] 1. The descent of the upper limb of the sun below the horizon in the evening; the atmospheric phenomena accompanying the setting of the sun; the time when the sun sets; evening.

The twilight of such day
As after *sunset* fadeth in the west.
*Shak.,* Sonnets, lxxiii.

The normal *sunset* consists chiefly of a series of bands of colour parallel to the horizon in the west—in the order, from below upwards, red, orange, yellow, green, blue—together with a purplish glow in the east over the earth's shadow, called the "counter-glow." *Nature,* XXXIX. 346.

Hence—2. Figuratively, the close or decline.

'Tis the *sunset* of life gives me mystical lore.
*Campbell,* Lochiel's Warning.

3. The region or quarter where the sun sets; the west. Compare *sunrising,* 2.

**sunset-shell** (sun'set-shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the genus *Psammobia:* so called from the radiation of the color-marks of the shell, suggesting the rays of the setting sun. *P. vespertina,* whose specific designation reflects the English

Sunset-shell (*Psammobia vespertina*).
*f,* foot; *bs,* branchial siphon; *es,* anal siphon.

name, and *P. ferroensis* are good examples. The genus is one of several leading forms of the family *Tellinidæ* (sometimes giving name to a family *Psammobiidæ*). The shell is sinupalliate, and more or less truncate posteriorly; the animal has very long separate siphons and a stout foot. Also called *setting-sun* (which see).

**sunsetting** (sun'set″ing), *n.* [< ME. *sonneset-tynge;* < *sun*[1] + *setting.*] Sunset.

*Sunne settynge.* . . . Occasus. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 484.

**sunshade** (sun'shād), *n.* [< *sun*[1] + *shade*[1]. Cf. AS. *sunscadu,* a shadow cast by the sun.] Something used as a protection from the rays of the sun. Specifically—(*a*) A parasol; in particular, a form fashionable about 1850 and later, the handle of which was hinged so that the opened top could be held in a vertical position between the face and the sun.

Forth . . . from the portal of the old house stepped Phœbe, putting up her small green *sunshade.*
*Hawthorne,* Seven Gables, xi.

(*b*) A hood or front-piece made of silk shirred upon whalebones, worn over the front of a bonnet as a protection from sun or wind. Such hoods were in fashion about 1850. Compare *ugly, n.*

I . . . asked her . . . to buy me a railway wrapper, and a *sunshade,* commonly called an ugly.
*Jean Ingelow,* Off the Skelligs, viii.

(*c*) A kind of awning projecting from the top of a shop window. (*d*) A dark or colored glass used upon a sextant or telescope to diminish the intensity of the light in observing the sun. (*e*) A tube projecting beyond the objective of a telescope to cut off strong light. (*f*) A shade hat. [Rare.]

**sunshine** (sun'shīn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **sunneschine, sunnesine* (cf. AS. *sunscen,* a mirror speculum) = MD. *sonneschijn,* D. *zonneschijn* = G. *sonnenschein* (cf. Icel. *sólskin,* Sw. *solsken,* Dan. *solskin*); < *sun*[1] + *shine*[1], *n.*] **I.** *n.* 1. The light of the sun, or the space on which it shines; the direct rays of the sun, or the place where they fall.

It malt at the *sunne-sine.*
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3337.

Ne'er yet did I behold so glorious Weather
As this *Sun-shine* and Rain together.
*Cowley,* The Mistress Weeping.

2. Figuratively, the state of being cheered by an influence acting like the rays of the sun; anything having a genial or beneficial influence; brightness; cheerfulness.

That man that sits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the *sunshine* of his favour.
*Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 12.

A sketch of my character, all written by that pen which had the power of turning every thing into *sunshine* and joy. *Lady Holland,* Sydney Smith, viii.

**To be in the sunshine,** to have taken too much drink; be drunk. *George Eliot,* Janet's Repentance, i. (*Davies.*) [Slang.]

**II.** *a.* 1. Sunny; sunshiny; hence, prosperous; untroubled.

Send him many years of *sunshine* days!
*Shak.,* Rich. II., iv. 1. 221.

2. Of or pertaining to the sunshine; of a fair-weather sort. [Rare.]

Summon thy *sunshine* bravery back,
O wretched sprite!
*Whittier,* My Soul and I.

**sunshine-recorder** (sun'shīn-rē-kôr'dėr), *n.* An instrument for registering the duration of sunshine. Two principal forms have come into use, one utilizing the heating effect, the other the actinic effect, of the sun's rays. The Campbell sunshine-recorder consists of a glass sphere which acts as a lens, with its focus on a curved strip of millboard. The sun's rays, focused by the sphere, burn a path on the millboard as the sun moves through the heavens. The length of the burnt line indicates the duration of sunshine, or, more strictly, the length of time that the sun shines with sufficient intensity to burn the millboard. The photographic sunshine-recorder consists of a dark chamber into which a ray of light is admitted through a pinhole. This ray falls on a strip of sensitized paper which is placed on the inside of a cylinder whose axis is perpendicular to the sun's rays. Under the diurnal motion of the sun, the ray travels across the paper, and leaves a sharp straight line of chemical action, while no other part of the paper is exposed to light. The axis of the cylinder has an adjustment for latitude In the latest form of the apparatus two cylinders are used, one for the morning and the other for the afternoon trace.

**sunshining**† (sun'shī″ning), *a.* Sunshiny. [Rare.]

As it fell out on a *sun-shining* day,
When Phœbus was in his prime.
*Robin Hood and the Bishop* (Child's Ballads, V. 298).

**sunshiny** (sun'shī″ni), *a.* [< *sunshine* + *-y*[1].] 1. Bright with the rays of the sun; having the sky unclouded in the daytime: as, *sunshiny* weather.

We have had nothing but *sunshiny* days, and daily walks from eight to twenty miles a day. *Lamb*, To Coleridge.

2. Bright like the sun.

The fruitfull-headed beast, amazd
At flashing beames of that *sunshiny* shield,
Became stark blind, and all his sences dazd,
That downe he tumbled. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 20.

3. Bright; cheerful; cheery.

Perhaps his solitary and pleasant labour among fruits and flowers had taught him a more *sunshiny* creed than those whose work is among the tares of fallen humanity.
*R. L. Stevenson*, An Old Scotch Gardener.

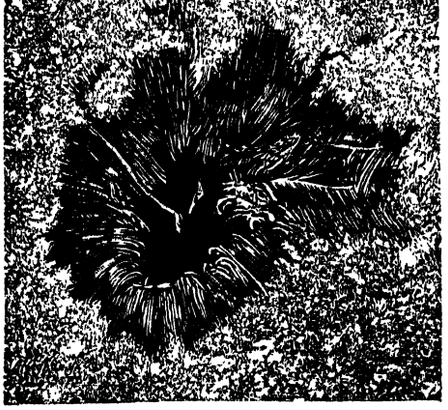
**sun-smitten** (sun'smit″n), *p. a.* Smitten or lighted by the rays of the sun. [Rare.]

I climb'd the roofs at break of day;
*Sun-smitten* Alps before me lay.
*Tennyson*, The Daisy.

**sun-snake** (sun'snāk), *n.* A figure resembling the letter S, or an S-curve, broken by a circle or other small figure in the middle: it is common as an ornament in the early art of northern Europe, and is supposed to have had a sacred signification.

**sun-southing** (sun'sou″ᵺing), *n.* The transit of the center of the sun over the meridian at apparent noon.

**sun-spot** (sun'spot), *n.* One of the dark patches, from 1,000 to 100,000 miles in diameter, which are often visible upon the photosphere. The central part, or umbra, appears nearly black, though the darkness is really only relative to the intense surrounding brightness. With proper appliances the umbra itself is seen to contain still darker circular holes, and to be overlaid by films of transparent cloud. It is ordinarily surrounded by a nearly concentric penumbra composed of converging filaments. Often, however, the penumbra is unsymmetrical with respect to the umbra, and sometimes it is entirely wanting. The spots often appear in groups, and frequently a large one breaks up into smaller ones. They are continually changing in form and dimensions, and sometimes have a distinct drift upon the sun's surface. They last from a few hours to many months. They are known to be shallow cavities in the photosphere, depressed several hundred miles below the general level, and owe their darkness mainly to the absorption of light due to the cooler vapors which fill them. Their cause and the precise theory of their formation are still uncertain, though it is more than probable that they are in some way connected with descending currents from the upper regions of the solar atmosphere. The spots are limited to the region within 45° of the sun's equator, and are most numerous in latitudes from 15° to 20°, being rather scarce on the equator itself. They exhibit a marked periodicity in number: at intervals of about eleven years they are abundant, while at intermediate times they almost vanish. The explanation of this periodicity is still unknown. Numerous attempts have been made to correlate it with various periodic phenomena upon the earth—with doubtful success, however, except that there is an unmistakable (though unexplained) connection between the spottedness of the sun's surface and the number and violence of our so-called magnetic storms and auroras.



Sun-spot of March 5th, 1873.

**sun-spurge** (sun'spėrj), *n.* See *spurge*[2].

**sun-squall** (sun'skwâl), *n.* A sea-nettle or jellyfish. One of the common species so called by New England fishermen is *Aurelia flavidula*.

**sun-star** (sun'stär), *n.* A starfish of many rays, as the British *Crossaster papposus*. See *Heliaster*, and cuts under *Brisinga* and *Solaster*.

**sunstead** (sun'sted), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sunnestead*, *sunsted*.] A solstice. *Cotgrave*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The summer-*sunnestead* falleth out alwaies [in Italie] to be just upon the foure and twentie day of June.
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 28.

**sunstone** (sun'stōn), *n.* [< *sun*[1] + *stone*.] A variety either of oligoclase or of orthoclase, or when green a microcline feldspar, showing red or golden-yellow colored reflections produced by included minute crystals of mica, göthite, or hematite. That which was originally brought from Aventura in Spain is a reddish-brown variety of quartz. Also called *aventurin*, *heliolite*. The name is also occasionally given to some kinds of cat's-eye.

**sun-stricken** (sun'strik″n), *p. a.* Stricken by the sun; affected by sunstroke.

Enoch's comrade, careless of himself, . . . fell
*Sun-stricken*. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

**sunstroke** (sun'strōk), *n.* Acute prostration from excessive heat of weather. Two forms may be distinguished—one of sudden collapse without pyrexia (heat-exhaustion), the other with very marked pyrexia (thermic fever: see *fever*[1]). The same effects may be produced by heat which is not of solar origin.

**sunstruck** (sun'struk), *a.* Overcome by the heat of the sun; affected with sunstroke.

**sunt** (sunt), *n.* [Ar. (?).] The wood of *Acacia Arabica*, of northern Africa and southwestern Asia. It is very durable if water-seasoned, and much used for wheels, well-curbs, implements, etc.

**sun-tree** (sun'trē), *n.* The Japanese tree-of-the-sun. See *Retinospora*.

**sun-trout** (sun'trout), *n.* The squeteague, a sciænoid fish, *Cynoscion regalis*.

**sun-try** (sun'trī), *v. t.* To try out, as oil, or try out oil from, as fish, by means of the sun's heat. Sharks' livers are often *sun-tried*. [Nantucket.]

**sun-up** (sun'up), *n.* [< *sun*[1] + *up*. Cf. *sundown*.] Sunrise. [Local, U. S.]

Such a horse as that might get over a good deal of ground atwixt *sun-up* and sun-down.
*J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, iv.

On dat day ole Brer Tarrypin, en his ole 'oman, en his th'ee chilluns, dey got up 'fo' *sun-up*.
*J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, xviii.

**sun-wake** (sun'wāk), *n.* The rays of the setting sun reflected on the water. According to sailors' tradition, a narrow wake is an indication of good weather on the following day, a broad wake a sign of bad weather.

**sunward, sunwards** (sun'wärd, -wärdz), *a.* and *adv.* [< *sun*[1] + *ward*.] To or toward the sun. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 6.

Which, launched upon its *sunward* track,
No voice on earth could summon back.
*T. B. Read*, Wagoner of the Alleghanies, p. 17.

**sun-wheel** (sun'hwēl), *n.* A character of wheel-like form, supposed to symbolize the sun: it has many varieties, among others the wheel-cross, and exhibits four, five, or more arms or spokes radiating from a circle, every arm terminating in a crescent.

**sunwise** (sun'wīz), *adv.* [< *sun*[1] + *-wise*.] In the direction of the sun's apparent motion; in the direction of the movement of the hands of a watch.

**sun-worship** (sun'wėr″ship), *n.* The worship or adoration of the sun as the symbol of the deity, as the most glorious object in nature, or as the source of light and heat; heliolatry. See *fire-worship*.

*Sun-worship* is by no means universal among the lower races of mankind, but manifests itself in the upper levels of savage religion in districts far and wide over the earth, often assuming the prominence which it keeps and develops in the faiths of the barbaric world.
*E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 259.

**sun-worshiper** (sun'wėr″ship-ėr), *n.* A worshiper of the sun; a fire-worshiper.

**sun-year** (sun'yēr), *n.* A solar year.

**sun-yellow** (sun'yel″ō), *n.* A coal-tar color: same as *maize*, 3.

**sup** (sup), *v.*; pret. and pp. *supped*, ppr. *supping*. [Also dial. *soup* (pron. soup), *sope*; < ME. *soupen* (pret. *soop*), < AS. *sūpan* (pret. *sēap*, pp. *sopen*) = MD. *suypen*, D. *zuipen* = MLG. *sūpen*, LG. *supen* = OHG. *sūfan*, MHG. *sūfen*, G. *saufen* = Icel. *sūpa* = Sw. *supa*, sup; Teut. √ *sup*, sup, sip. Hence ult. *sup*, *n.*, *sip*, *sop*, and, through F., *soup*[2], *supper*: see *supper*.] I. *trans.* 1. To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; take or drink by a little at a time; sip.

Thare ete thay nougt but Flesche with outen Brede; and thay *soupe* the Brothe there of.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 129.

*Sup* pheasant's eggs,
And have our cockles boiled in silver shells.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 1.

There I'll *sup*
Balm and nectar in my cup.
*Crashaw*, Steps to the Temple, Ps. xxiii.

2. To eat with a spoon. [Scotch.]—3†. To treat with supper; give a supper to; furnish supper for.

*Sup* them well, and look unto them all.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i. 28.

Having caught more fish than will *sup* myself and my friend, I will bestow this upon you.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 78.

II. *intrans.* 1. To eat the evening meal; take supper; in the Bible, to take the principal meal of the day (a late dinner).

When they had *supped*, they brought Tobias in.
Tobit viii. 1.

Where *sups* he to-night? *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 1. 89.

The Sessions ended, I din'd, or rather *supp'd* (so late it was), with the Judges. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 18, 1679.

2. To take in liquid with the lips; sip.

Whenne your potage to yow shalle be brouhte,
Take yow sponys, and *soupe* by no way.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Nor, therefore, could we *supp* or swallow without it [the tongue]. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 5.

3. To eat with a spoon. [Scotch.]

**sup** (sup), *n.* [< *sup*, *v.* Cf. *sop*, *n.*, and *sip*, *n.*] A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a little taken with the lips; a sip.

Shew 'em a crust of bread,
They'll saint me presently; and skip like apes
For a *sup* of wine. *Fletcher*, Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

**supawn** (su-pân'), *n.* [Also *suppawn*, *sepawn*, *sepon* (also, in a D. spelling, *sepaen*); of Amer. Ind. origin, prob. connected with *pone*, formerly *paune*, Amer. Ind. *oppone*: see *pone*[1].] A dish consisting of Indian meal boiled in water, usually eaten with milk: often called *mush*. [U. S.]

Ev'n in thy native regions, how I blush
To hear the Pennsylvanians call thee Mush!
On Hudson's banks while men of Belgic spawn
Insult and eat thee by the name *Suppawn*.
*J. Barlow*, Hasty Pudding, i

They ate their *supaen* and rolliches of an evening smoked their pipes in the chimney-nook, and upon the Lord's Day waddled their wonted way to the Gereformeerde Kerche. *E. L. Bynner*, Begum's Daughter, i

**supe** (sūp), *n.* [An abbr. of *super*, 1, for *super numerary*.] 1. A supernumerary in a theater a super. [Colloq.]—2. A toady; especially one who toadies the professors. [College slang U. S.]

**supe** (sūp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp *suped*, ppr. *suping*. [< *supe*, *n.*] To act the supe, in either sense.

**supellectile** (sū-pe-lek'til), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *supellex* (*supellectil-*), household utensils.] I. *a.* Pertaining to household furniture; hence, ornamental. [Rare.]

The heart of the Jews is empty of faith, . . . and garnished with a few broken traditions and ceremonies: *supellectile* complements instead of substantial graces.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 3

II. *n.* An article of household furniture; hence, an ornament. [Rare.]

The heart, then, being so accepted a vessel, keep it home; having but one so precious *supellectile* or movable, part not with it upon any terms.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 2

**super-**. [F. *super-*, *sur-* = Sp. Pg. *super-*, *sobr* = It. *super-*, *sopra-*, < L. *super-*, prefix, < *super*, prep., over, above, beyond, = Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, above: see *hyper-*. In ML. and Rom. *super-* more confused with the related *supra-*. words of OF. origin it appears in E. as *sur-*, in *surprise*, *surrender*, *surround*, etc.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'over, above, beyond,' equivalent to *hyper-* of Greek origin, or *over-* of English origin. In use it has either (*a*) the meaning 'over' or 'above' in place or position, as in *superstr*

*ture*, etc., or (*b*) the meaning 'over, above, beyond' in manner, degree, measure, or the like, as in *superexcellent*, *superfine*, etc. It is a common English formative, especially in technical use. In chemistry it is used similarly to *per-*. In zoölogy and anatomy it is used like *hyper-*, sometimes like *epi-*, is the opposite of *sub-*, *subter-*, and *hypo-*, and is the same as *supra-*. The more recent and technical compounds of *super-* which follow are left without further etymology.

**super** (sū'pėr), *n.* [Abbr. of the words indicated in the definitions.] 1. A supernumerary; specifically, a supernumerary actor.

My father was a man of extraordinary irritability, partly natural, partly induced by having to deal with such preternaturally stupid people as the lowest class of actors, the *supers*, are found to be.
*Yates*, Fifty Years of London Life, I. ii.

2. A superhive. See *bar super*, under *bar*[1].—3. A superintendent. [Colloq. in all uses.]

**superable** (sū'pėr-ą-bl), *a.* [< L. *superabilis*, that may be surmounted, < *superare*, go over, rise above, surmount, < *super*, over: see *super-*.] Capable of being overcome or conquered; surmountable.

Antipathies are generally *superable* by a single effort.
*Johnson*, Rambler, No. 126.

**superableness** (sū'pėr-ą-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being superable or surmountable. *Bailey.*

**superably** (sū'pėr-ą-bli), *adv.* So as to be superable.

**superabound** (sū″pėr-ą-bound′), *v. i.* [= F. *surabonder* = Pr. *sobrondar* = Sp. *sobreabundar* = Pg. *sobreabundar*, *superabundar* = It. *soprabbondare*, < LL. *superabundare*, superabound, < L. *super*, above, + *abundare*, overflow, abound: see *abound*.] To abound above or beyond measure; be very abundant or exuberant; be more than sufficient.

In those cities where the gospel hath abounded, sin hath *superabounded*. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 271.

God has filled the world with beauty to overflowing — *superabounding* beauty. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 183.

**superabundance** (sū″pėr-ą-bun′dans), *n.* [= F. *surabondance* = Pr. *sobrehabondansa* = Sp. *sobreabundancia* = It. *soprabbondanza*, < LL. *superabundantia*, superabundance, < L. *superabundan(t-)s*, superabundant: see *superabundant*.] The state of being superabundant, or more than enough; excessive abundance; excess.

Many things are found to be monstrous & prodigious in Nature; the effects whereof diuers attribute . . . either to defect or *super-aboundance* in Nature.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 462.

**superabundant** (sū″pėr-ą-bun′dant), *a.* [= F. *surabondant* = Sp. *sobreabundante* = Pg. *sobreabundante*, *superabundante* = It. *soprabbondante*, < L. *superabundan(t-)s*, ppr. of *superabundare*, superabound: see *superabound*.] Abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient; redundant.

God gives not onely corne for need,
But likewise *sup'rabundant* seed.
*Herrick*, To God.

**superabundantly** (sū″pėr-ą-bun′dant-li), *adv.* In a superabundant manner; more than sufficiently; redundantly.

Nothing but the uncreated infinite can adequately fill and *superabundantly* satisfy the desire. *Cheyne.*

**superacidulated** (sū″pėr-a-sid′ū-lā-ted), *a.* Acidulated to excess.

**superacromial** (sū″pėr-a-krō′mi-al), *a.* Situated upon or above the acromion. Also *supra-acromial*.

**superadd** (sū-pėr-ad′), *v. t.* [< L. *superaddere*, add over and above, < *super*, over, + *addere*, add: see *add*.] To add over and above; join in addition.

To the obligations of creation all the obligations of redemption and the new creation are *superadded*; and this threefold cord should not so easily be broken.
*Baxter*, Divine Life, i. 11.

The *superadded* circumstance which would evolve the genius had not yet come; the universe had not yet beckoned. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, x.

**superaddition** (sū″pėr-a-dish′on), *n.* 1. The act of superadding, or the state of being superadded.

It is quite evident that the higher forms of life are the result of continued *superaddition* of one result of growth-force on another.
*E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 397.

2. That which is superadded.

It was unlikely women should become virtuous by ornaments and *superadditions* of morality who did decline the laws and prescriptions of nature.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 38.

**superadvenient** (sū″pėr-ad-vē′nient), *a.* 1. Coming upon; coming to the increase or assistance of something.

The soul of man may have matter of triumph when he has done bravely by a *superadvenient* assistance of his God. *Dr. H. More.*

2. Coming unexpectedly. [Rare.]

**superagency** (sū-pėr-ā′jon-si), *n.* A higher or superior agency.

**superaltar** (sū′pėr-âl-tär), *n.* [< ML. *superaltare*, < L. *super*, over, + *altare*, altar.] A small slab of stone consecrated and laid upon or let into the top of an altar which has not been consecrated, or which has no stone mensa: often used as a portable altar. [The word is often incorrectly used of the altar-ledge or -ledges (*gradines*), also called the *retable*.]

**superambulacral** (sū-pėr-am-bū-lā′kral), *a.* In *zoöl.*, situated above ambulacra. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 483.

**superanal** (sū-pėr-ā′nal), *a.* In *entom.*, same as *supra-anal*.

**superangelic** (sū″pėr-an-jel′ik), *a.* More than angelic; superior in nature or rank to the angels; relating to or connected with a world or state of existence higher than that of the angels.

I am not prepared to say that a *Superangelic* Being, continuing such, might not have entered into all our wants and feelings as truly as one of our race.
*Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 217.

**superangular** (sū-pėr-ang′gū-lär), *a.* Situated over or above the angular bone of the mandible: more frequently *surangular* (which see).

**superannate**† (sū-pėr-an′āt), *v. i.* [< ML. *superannatus*, pp. of *superannare* (> F. *suranner*), live beyond the year, hence (in F.) grow very old, < L. *super*, over, + *annus*, a year: see *annual*.] To live beyond the year.

The dying in the winter of the roots of plants that are annual seemeth to be partly caused by the over-expence of the sap into stalk and leaves, which being prevented, they will *superannate*, if they stand warm.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 448.

**superannuate** (sū-pėr-an′ū-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *superannuated*, ppr. *superannuating*. [Altered, in apparent conformity with *annual*, from *superannate*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To impair or disqualify in any way by old age: used chiefly in the past participle: as, a *superannuated* magistrate.

Some *superannuated* Virgin that hath lost her Lover.
*Howell*, Letters, I. i. 12.

Were there any hopes to outlive vice, or a point to be *superannuated* from sin, it were worthy our knees to implore the days of Methuselah.
*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 42.

A *superannuated* beauty still unmarried.
*Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxviii.

2. To set aside or displace as too old; specifically, to allow to retire from service on a pension, on account of old age or infirmity; give a retiring pension to; put on the retired list; pension off: as, to *superannuate* a seaman.

History scientifically treated restores the ancient gift of prophecy, and with it may restore that ancient skill by which a new doctrine was furnished to each new period and the old doctrine could be *superannuated* without disrespect. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 224.

**II.**† *intrans.* 1. To last beyond the year.—2. To become impaired or disabled by length of years; live until weakened or useless.

**superannuate** (sū-pėr-an′ū-āt), *a.* [Cf. *superannuate*, *v.*] Superannuated; impaired or disabled through old age; lasting until useless.

Doubtless his church will be no hospital
For *superannuate* forms and mumping shams.
*Lowell*, Cathedral.

**superannuation** (sū-pėr-an-ū-ā′shon), *n.* [< *superannuate* + *-ion*.] 1. The condition of being superannuated; disqualification on account of old age; of persons, senility; decrepitude.

Slyness blinking through the watery eye of *superannuation*. *Coleridge.*

The world itself is in a state of *superannuation*, if there be such a word. *Cowper*, To Joseph Hill, Feb. 15, 1781.

2. The state of being superannuated, or removed from office, employment, or the like, and receiving an allowance on account of long service or of old age or infirmity; also, a pension or allowance granted on such account. Also used attributively: as, a *superannuation* list.

In the first place *superannuation* is a guarantee of fidelity; in the second place, it encourages efficient officers; in the third place, it retains good men in the service.
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVII. 579.

3. The state of having lived beyond the normal period.

The world is typified by the Wandering Jew. Its sorrow is a form of *superannuation*.
*G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 201.

4. Antiquated character.

A monk he seemed by . . . the *superannuation* of his knowledge. *De Quincey*, John Foster

**superaqueous** (sū-pėr-ā′kwē-us), *a.* Situated or being above the water. [Rare.]

There has been no evidence to show that the upright supported a *superaqueous* platform.
*Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XV. 456

**superarrogant**† (sū-pėr-ar′ō-gant), *a.* Arrogant beyond measure.

The Pope challengeth a faculty to cure spiritual impotencies, leprosies, and possessions. Alas! it is not in his power, though in his pride and *superarrogant* glory.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 42

**superation** (sū-pe-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *supération* < L. *superatio(n-)*, an overcoming, < *superare* pp. *superatus*, go over.] 1. The apparent passing of one planet by another, in consequence of the more rapid movement in longitude of the latter.—2. The act or process of surmounting an overcoming.

This superb and artistic *superation* of the difficulties of dancing in that unfriendly foot-gear.
*Howells*, Venetian Life, ii

**superb** (sū-pėrb′), *a.* [= F. *superbe* = Sp. *soberbio* = Pg. *soberbo* = It. *superbo*, < L. *superbus* proud, haughty, domineering, < *super*, over: see *super-*. Cf. Gr. *ὑπέρβιος*, overweening, outrageous, < *ὑπέρ*, over, + *βία*, strength, force.] 1† Proud; haughty; arrogant. *Bailey*, 1731.—2 Grand; lofty; magnificent; august; stately; splendid.

Where noble Westmoreland, his country's friend,
Bids British greatness love the silent shade,
Where piles *superb*, in classic elegance,
Arise, and all is Roman, like his heart.
*C. Smart*, The Hop-Garden, ii

He [Thoreau] gives us now and then *superb* outlook from some jutting crag. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 208

3. Rich; elegant; sumptuous; showy: as, *superb* furniture or decorations.

The last grave fop of the last age,
In a *superb* and feather'd hearse.
*Churchill*, The Ghost

4. Very fine; first-rate: as, a *superb* exhibition [Colloq.]—**Superb bird of paradise**, *Lophorhina superba*: so named by Latham, after *le superbe* of Brisson (1760)

Superb Bird of Paradise (*Lophorhina superba*), male.

It was placed in the genus *Paradisea*, till Vieillot founded for it the generic name under which it is now known, i the form *Lophorina* (1816). The superb is confined to New Guinea. The male is 9 inches long, the general color is velvety-black, burnished and spangled with various metallic iridescence; the mantle rises into a sort of shield, and the breastplate is of rich metallic green plumes mostly edged with copper. The female is brown of various shades, a chocolate and rufous and blackish, varied with white i some places, and has the under parts mostly pale-buff cross-barred with brown.—**Superb lily**, a plant of the genus *Gloriosa*, especially *G. superba*.—**Superb warbler** See *Malurus*.—**Syn. 2.** *Magnificent*, *Splendid*, etc. (see *grand*), noble, beautiful, exquisite.

**superbiate**†, *v. t.* [< *superb* + *-iate*.] To make haughty.

By living under Pharaoh, how quickly Joseph learned the Courtship of an Oath! Italy builds a Villain; Spain *superbiates*; Germany makes a drunkard.
*Feltham*, Resolves, I. 61

**superbious**†, *a.* [< ML. **superbiosus* (in adv. *superbiose*), < L. *superbia*, pride, < *superbus* proud: see *superb*.] Proud; haughty.

For that addition, in scorne and *superbious* contempt annexed by you unto our publique prayer.
*Declaration of Popish Imposture* (1603). (*Nares.*

**superbipartient** (sū″pėr-bī-pär′ti-ent), *a.* [LL. *superbipartien(t-)s*, < L. *super*, over, + *bis bi-*, twice, + *partien(t-)s*, ppr. of *partire*, divide see *part*.] Exceeding by two thirds—that is in the ratio to another number of 5 to 3.—**Superbipartient double**, a number which is to another number as 8 to 3.

**superbiquintal** (sū″pėr-bī-kwin′tal), *a.* Related to another number as 7 to 5; exceeding by two fifths.

**superbitertial** (sū″pėr-bī-tėr′shal), *a.* Same as *superbipartient.*

**superbly** (sū-pėrb′li), *adv.* In a superb manner. (*a*†) Haughtily; contemptuously: as, he snubbed him *superbly.* (*b*) Richly; elegantly; magnificently: as, a book *superbly* bound.

**superbness** (sū-pėrb′nes), *n.* The state of being superb; magnificence. *Imp. Dict.*

**supercalendered** (sū-pėr-kal′en-dėrd), *a.* Noting paper of high polish that has received an unusual degree of rolling. Paper passed through the calendering-rolls attached to the Fourdrinier machine is known as *machine-calendered.* When passed again through a stack of six or more calendering-rolls, it is known as *supercalendered.*

**supercallosal** (sū″pėr-ka-lō′sal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, lying above the corpus callosum: specifying a fissure or sulcus of the median aspect of the cerebrum, otherwise called the *callosomarginal* and *splenial* fissure or sulcus.

**II.** *n.* The supercallosal fissure or sulcus.

**supercanopy** (sū-pėr-kan′ō-pi), *n.* In ornamental constructions and representations, such as the shrine or the engraved brass, an upper arch, gable, or the like covering in one or more subordinate niches, arches, etc.

**supercargo** (sū-pėr-kär′gō), *n.* [Accom. < Sp. Pg. *sobrecarga*, a supercargo, < *sobre*, over, + *carga*, cargo: see *cargo.*] A person in a merchant ship whose business is to manage the sales and superintend all the commercial concerns of the voyage.

**supercargoship** (sū-pėr-kär′gō-ship), *n.* [< *supercargo* + *-ship.*] The position or business of supercargo.

"I am averse," says this brother [of Washington Irving], in a letter dated Liverpool, March 9, 1809, "to any *supercargoship*, or anything that may bear you to distant or unfriendly climates."
*Pierre M. Irving*, Washington Irving, I. 107.

**supercelestial** (sū″pėr-sē-les′tial), *a.* [< LL. *supercœlestis*, that is above heaven, < L. *super*, above, + *cœlum*, heaven: see *celestial.*] **1.** Situated above the firmament or vault of heaven, or above all the heavens. The doctrine of supercelestial regions belongs to Plato, who, in the "Phædrus" (trans. by Jowett), says: "Now of the heaven which is above the heavens [Greek ὑπερουράνιος] no earthly poet has ever sung or will sing worthily; but I must tell, for I am bound to speak truly when speaking of the truth. The colorless and shapeless and intangible essence and only reality dwells encircled by true knowledge in this home, visible to the mind alone, who is the lord of the soul."

I dare not think that any *supercelestial* heaven, or whatsoever else, not himself, was increate and eternal.
*Raleigh.*

**2.** More than celestial; having a nature higher than that of celestials; superangelic.

**superceremonious** (sū-pėr-ser-ē-mō′ni-us), *a.* Excessively ceremonious; too much given to ceremonies. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 625. (*Davies.*)

**supercharge** (sū-pėr-chärj′), *v. t.* **1.** To charge or fill to excess. *Athenæum*, No. 3233, p. 499. —**2.** In *her.*, to place as a supercharge.

**supercharge** (sū′pėr-chärj), *n.* In *her.*, a charge borne upon an ordinary or other charge: thus, three mullets charged upon a fesse or bend constitute a *supercharge.*

**supercheryt** (sū-pėr′chė-ri), *n.* [< OF. *supercherie*, F. *supercherie* = Sp. *supercheria*, < It. *soperchieria*, oppression, injury, fraud, < *soperchio*, excessive, also excess, < L. *super*, above: see *super-.*] Deceit; cheating; fraud. *Bailey*, 1731.

**supercilia**, *n.* Plural of *supercilium.*

**superciliaris** (sū-pėr-sil-i-ā′ris), *n.*; pl. *superciliares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *superciliary.*] The muscle of the brow which wrinkles the skin of the forehead vertically; the corrugator supercilii.

**superciliary** (sū-pėr-sil′i-ā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *superciliaris*, < L. *supercilium*, eyebrow, hence haughtiness, < *super*, over, + √*kal* as in Gr. *καλύπτειν*, hide, conceal, + *-ary.*] **1.** Situated over the eyelid—that is, over or above the eye, as the eyebrow; superorbital: as, the *superciliary* ridges. —**2.** Of or pertaining to the supercilia or eyebrows; contained in or connected with the superciliary region; superorbital. See cut under *Coluber.*—**3.** Marked by the supercilia; having a conspicuous streak over the eye: as, a *superciliary* bird. Also *supraciliary.*—**Superciliary arch**, the arched superorbital border or ridge.—**Superciliary muscle**, the superciliaris. Also called *corrugator supercilii.* See cut under *muscle*1.—**Superciliary ridge.** (*a*) A prominence over the eye gradually developed in man by the formation of the frontal sinuses, which causes this part of the bone to bulge out. It is absent in childhood, and varies much in different individuals. (*b*) The superorbital prominence of various animals, formed by the projection of the upper edge of the orbit itself, or of a separate superorbital ossicle.—**Supercilliary shield** in *ornith.*, a prominent plate or shelf projecting over the eye, as of many birds of prey.—**Supercilliary woodpecker**, *Picus* (or *Colaptes* or *Zebrapicus* or *Centurus* or *Melanerpes*) *superciliaris* (or *superciliosus* or *subocularis* or *striatus*) of Cuba, 11 inches long, with the sides of the head conspicuously striped, and the nape and belly crimson.

**supercilious** (sū-pėr-sil′i-us), *a.* [< L. *superciliosus*, haughty, arrogant, < *supercilium*, pride, arrogance: see *supercilium.*] **1.** Lofty with pride; haughtily contemptuous; overbearing.

Age, which always brings one privilege, that of being insolent and *supercilious* without punishment.
*Pitt*, Speech in Reply to Walpole.

**2.** Manifesting haughtiness, or proceeding from it; overbearing; arrogant: as, a *supercilious* air; *supercilious* behavior.

The deadliest sin, I say, that same *supercilious* consciousness of no sin. *Carlyle.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

=**Syn.** Disdainful, contemptuous, overweening, lordly, consequential. See *arrogance.*

**superciliously** (sū-pėr-sil′i-us-li), *adv.* In a supercilious manner; haughtily; with an air of contempt. *Milman.*

**superciliousness** (sū-pėr-sil′i-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being supercilious; haughtiness; an overbearing temper or manner.

That, in case they prove fit to be declined, they may appear to have been rejected, not by our *superciliousness* or laziness, but (after a fair trial) by our experience.
*Boyle*, Works, III. 199.

=**Syn.** *Pride*, *Presumption*, etc. See *arrogance.*

**supercilium** (sū-pėr-sil′i-um), *n.*; pl. *supercilia* (-ä). [< L. *supercilium*, eyebrow, fig. a nod, the will, hence pride, haughtiness, arrogance, < *super*, over, + *ciliuy*, eyelid: see *cilium.*] **1.** The eyebrow. (*a*) The superciliary region, ridge, or arch, including the hairs which grow upon it; the brow-ridge and associate structures. (*b*) The hairs of the eyebrow collectively; the eyebrow of ordinary language, a conspicuous feature of the countenance of most persons: commonly in the plural, meaning the right and left eyebrows together. See second cut under *eye*1.

**2.** In *anc. arch.*, the upper member of a cornice; also, the small fillet on either side of the scotia of the Ionic base.—**3.** In *entom.*, an arched line of color partly surrounding an ocellus.

**supercivilized** (sū-pėr-siv′i-līzd), *a.* Civilized to excess; over-civilized. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 340.

**superclass** (sū′pėr-klȧs), *n.* A group embracing two or more classes, or a single class contrasting with such a combination. Thus, birds and reptiles are classes constituting a superclass, *Sauropsida*, contrasting with *Mammalia*, as a superclass represented by the mammals only, and with *Ichthyopsida*, a superclass including the several classes of fish-like vertebrates. Compare *subphylum.*

**supercolumnar** (sū″pėr-kō-lum′nėr), *a.* Situated over a column or columns; of, pertaining to, or characterized by supercolumniation.

**supercolumniation** (sū″pėr-kō-lum-ni-ā′shon), *n.* In *arch.*, the placing of one order above another.

**supercomprehension** (sū-pėr-kom-prē-hen′shon), *n.* Comprehension superior to what is common; superior comprehension.

Molina said, for instance, that God saw the future possible acts of man through His *supercomprehension* of human nature. *Mind*, XII. 268.

**superconception** (sū″pėr-kon-sep′shon), *n.* Same as *superfetation.*

As also in those *superconceptions* where one child was like the father, the other like the adulterer.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

**superconformityt** (sū″pėr-kon-fôr′mi-ti), *n.* Excessive conformity, as to ceremonial usages; over-compliance.

A pragmatick *super-conformity.*
*Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 113. (*Davies.*)

**superconscious** (sū-pėr-kon′shus), *a.* Unconscious; of too lofty a nature to be conscious.

**superconsequence** (sū-pėr-kon′sē-kwens), *n.* Remote consequence.

For, not attaining the deuteroscopy and second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their *superconsequences*, figures, or tropologies. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

**supercrescence** (sū-pėr-kres′ens), *n.* [< ML. *supercrescentia*, overgrowth, redundance, < *supercrescen(t-)s*, growing over: see *supercrescent.*] That which grows upon another growing thing; a parasite. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6. [Rare.]

**supercrescent** (sū-pėr-kres′ent), *a.* [< L. *supercrescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *supercrescere*, grow up, grow over, excel, < *super*, above, + *crescere*, grow: see *crescent.*] Growing on some other growing thing. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

**supercretaceous** (sū″pėr-krē-tā′shius), *a.* Same as *supracretaceous.*

**supercritical** (sū-pėr-krit′i-kal), *a.* Excessively critical; hypercritical. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 15. (*Davies.*)

**supercurious** (sū-pėr-kū′ri-us), *a.* Extremely or excessively curious or inquisitive. *Evelyn*, Acetaria, viii.

**supercurve** (sū′pėr-kėrv), *n.* A two-dimensional continuum in five-dimensional space.

**superdentate** (sū-pėr-den′tāt), *a.* In cetaceans, having teeth only in the upper jaw: the opposite of *subdentate.* *Dewhurst*, 1834. [Rare.]

**superdeterminate** (sū″pėr-dē-tėr′mi-nāt), *a.* Subject to more conditions than can ordinarily be satisfied at once.—**Superdeterminate relation.** See *relation.*

**superdominant** (sū-pėr-dom′i-nant), *n.* In *music*, same as *submediant.*

**superembattled** (sū″pėr-em-bat′ld), *a.* In *her.*, embattled, or cut into battlements, on the upper side only: as, a fesse *superembattled.* In this case the notches or crenelles are usually cut down one third of the width of the fesse.

**supereminence** (sū-pėr-em′i-nens), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *supereminencia*, < LL. *supereminentia*, < L. *supereminen(t-)s*: see *supereminent.*] The state of being supereminent; eminence superior to what is common; distinguished eminence: as, the *supereminence* of Demosthenes as an orator. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

**supereminencyt** (sū-pėr-em′i-nen-si), *n.* [As *supereminence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *supereminence.*

**supereminent** (sū-pėr-em′i-nent), *a.* [= F. *surémінent* = Sp. Pg. It. *supereminente*, < L. *supereminen(t-)s*, ppr. of *supereminere*, rise above overtop, < *super*, above, + *eminere*, stand out project: see *eminent.*] **1.** Surpassingly eminent; very lofty; particularly elevated.

Paris is the Region which possesseth the *supereminent* or highest parte thereof [of the earth] nereste vnto heauer
*Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ec [Arber, p. 90).

The lofty Hils, and *supereminent* Mountains.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p.

**2.** Eminent in a superior or in the highest de gree; surpassing others in excellence, powe authority, and the like.

His *supereminent* glory and majesty before whom v stand. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 4

**supereminently** (sū-pėr-em′i-nent-li), *adv.* a supereminent manner; in a supreme degr of excellence, ability, etc. *Milton*, Free Cor monwealth.

**superendow** (sū″pėr-en-dou′), *v. t.* To endo in an extraordinary degree. *Donne*, Sermons,

**supererogant** (sū-pėr-er′ō-gant), *a.* [< L. *supererogan(t-)s*, ppr. of *supererogare*: see *supererogate.*] Supererogatory. *Stackhouse*, Hi Bible. (*Latham.*)

**supererogate** (sū-pėr-er′ō-gāt), *v. i.*; pret. a pp. *supererogated*, ppr. *supererogating.* [< L *supererogatus*, pp. of *supererogare*, pay out o and above, < L. *super*, above, + *erogare*, expe pay out: see *erogate.*] To do more than di requires; make up for some deficiency by traordinary exertion.

Good my lord,
Let mine own creatures serve me; others will
In this work *supererogate*, and I
Shall think their diligence a mockery.
*Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, i

**supererogation** (sū-pėr-er-ō-gā′shon), *n.* F. *surérogation* = Sp. *supererogacion* = Pg. *pererogação* = It. *supererogazione*, < LL. *sup erogatio(n-)*, a payment in addition, < *super gare*, pay in addition: see *supererogate.*] act of one who supererogates; performanc more than duty requires.

It would be a work of *supererogation* for us to say word in favor of military statistics as a means of illus ing the condition of an army.
*Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p.

**Works of supererogation**, in *Rom. Cath. theol.*, v done beyond what God requires, and constituting served store of merit from which the church may to dispense to those whose service is defective.

**supererogative** (sū″pėr-e-rog′a-tiv), *a.* [ *pererogate* + *-ive.*] Supererogatory. [R

O new and never-heard-of *Supererogative* heigh wisdome and charity in our Liturgie!
*Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Rem

**supererogatory** (sū″pėr-e-rog′a-tō-ri), *a.* F. *surérogatoire* = Sp. *supererogatorio*, < **supererogatorius*, < LL. *supererogare*, pa addition; as *supererogate* + *-ory.*] Parta of supererogation; performed to an exten enjoined or not required by duty; unneces superfluous.

The declamations of philosophy are generally exhausted on *supererogatory* duties than on such indispensably necessary. *Goldsmith*, The Bee,

**superessential** (sū″pėr-e-sen′shal), *a.* Supersubstantial; of a nature which transcends mere being and essence: applied to the One by the Platonic philosophers, especially Proclus.

**superethical** (sū-pėr-eth′i-kal), *a.* Transcending the ordinary rules of ethics; more than ethical.

Moral theology contains a *superethical* doctrine, as some grave divines have ridiculously called it.
*Bolingbroke*, Authority in Matters of Religion, § 6.

**superexalt** (sū″pėr-eg-zâlt′), *v. t.* [< L. *superexaltare*, exalt above others, < *super*, above, + *exaltare*, exalt: see *exalt*.] To exalt to a superior degree.

She was *super-exalted* by an honour greater than the world yet ever saw. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 31.

**superexaltation** (sū-pėr-eks-âl-tā′shon), *n.* Elevation above the common degree. *Holyday.*

**superexceed** (sū″pėr-ek-sēd′), *v. t.* [< LL. *superexcedere*, exceed, < *super*, above, + *excedere*, exceed: see *exceed*.] To exceed greatly; surpass in large measure. [Rare.]

This great Nature Naturant . . .
Which All things Holds, Fills All, doth All Embrace,
*Super-excedes*, Sustaines; and in One place.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 78.

**superexcellence** (sū-pėr-ek′se-lens), *n.* [< *superexcellen(t)* + *-ce*.] Superior excellence.

**superexcellent** (sū-pėr-ek′se-lent), *a.* [< LL. *superexcellen(t-)s*, very excellent, < *super*, above, + *excellen(t-)s*, excellent: see *excellent*.] Excellent in an uncommon or superior degree; very excellent.

One is Three, not in the confusion of Substance, but vnitie of Person; and this is the first and *super-excellent* Commixtion. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 310.

**superexcitation** (sū-pėr-ek-si-tā′shon), *n.* Excessive excitation.

Disturbances of the sensibility produce *superexcitation* which is subsequently replaced by exhaustion.
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI. 816.

**superexcrescence** (sū″pėr-eks-kres′ens), *n.* A superfluous outgrowth. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

**superfamily** (sū′pėr-fam″i-li), *n.* In *biol.*, a group of families, or a group of a grade next above the family. Thus, the monkeys of the New World constitute a superfamily, *Cebοidea* or *Platyrrhina*, contrasting with those of the Old World, *Simioidea* or *Catarrhina*. The superfamily formally intervenes between the family and the suborder; some authors are fond of this refinement, and the term is much used; but the difference between a suborder and a superfamily is not obvious.

**superfecundation** (sū-pėr-fek-un-dā′shon), *n.* The fertilization of two ova at the same menstruation by two different acts of coition. This unquestionably occurs in woman.

**superfecundity** (sū″pėr-fē-kun′di-ti), *n.* Superabundant fecundity, or multiplication of the species. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

**superfetate** (sū-pėr-fē′tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *superfetated*, ppr. *superfetating*. [Formerly also *superfœtate;* < L. *superfetatus*, pp. of *superfetare*, conceive anew when already pregnant, < *super*, above, + *fetare*, bring forth, breed: see *fetus*.] To conceive after a prior conception.

The female brings forth twice in one month, and so is said to *superfetate*, which . . . is because her eggs are hatched in her one after another. *N. Grew*, Museum.

**superfetation** (sū″pėr-fē-tā′shon), *n.* [Formerly also *superfœtation;* = F. *superfétation* = Sp. *superfetacion* = Pg. *superfetação* = It. *superfetazione*, < L. as if **superfetatio(n-)*, < *superfetare*, superfetate: see *superfetate*.] 1. A second conception some time after a prior one, by which two fetuses of different age exist together in the same female: often used figuratively. The possibility of superfetation in the human female has been the subject of much investigation, but the weight of evidence goes to show that it may occur not only with double uteri, but also in the earlier period of pregnancy, under rare conditions, with normal single uterus. Also called *superconception*.

Here is *superfetation*, child upon child, and, that which is more strange, twins at a latter conception.
*Donne*, Letters, lxv.

2. The fetus produced by superfetation; hence, any excrescent growth. [Rare.]

It then became a *superfetation* upon, and not an ingredient in, the national character. *Coleridge.*

**superfete**† (sū-pėr-fēt′), *v.* [Also *superfœte;* < OF. *superfeter*, *superfœter*, < L. *superfetare*, superfetate: see *superfetate*.] I. *intrans.* To superfetate.

It makes me pregnant and to *superfete.*
*Howell*, Poem to Charles I., 1641.

II. *trans.* To conceive after a former conception.

His Brain may very well raise and *superfœte* a second Thought. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 19.

**superfibrination** (sū-pėr-fī-bri-nā′shon), *n.* Excessive tendency to form fibrin, or excess of fibrin in the blood.

**superfice**† (sū′pėr-fis), *n.* [< ME. *superfice*, < OF. *superfice*, surface: see *superficies, surface*.] Superficies; surface.

The zodiak in hevene is ymagened to be a *superfice* contienyng a latitude of 12 degrees. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, I. 21.

The turned in water . . . filling the dusty trenches and long emptyed cisterns, and a while after covering in many places the *superfices* of the land. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 76.

**superficial** (sū-pėr-fish′al), *a.* [< ME. *superficial*, < OF. *superficiel*, F. *superficiel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *superficial* = It. *superficiale*, < LL. *superficialis*, of or pertaining to the surface: see *superficies*.] 1. Lying in or on, or pertaining to, the superficies or surface; not penetrating below the surface, literally or figuratively; being only on the surface; not reaching to the interior or essence; shallow: as, a *superficial* color; a *superficial* resemblance.

Whenne the must boileth scome of the grape
That wol rise and be *superficialle*,
So take hem that nought oon of hem escape.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 202.

The discovery of flint tools or celts in the *superficial* formations in many parts of the world.
*Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 31.

2. Of persons or their mental states or acts, comprehending only what is apparent or obvious; not deep or profound; not thorough.

This *superficial* tale
Is but a preface of her worthy praise.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 10.

Their knowledge is so very *superficial*, and so ill-grounded, that it is impossible for them to describe in what consists the beauty of these works. *Dryden.*

For how miserable will our Case be, if we have nothing but a *superficial* Faith, and a sort of Anniversary Devotion. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. ix.

He [Temple] seems to have been . . . a lively, agreeable young man of fashion, not by any means deeply read, but versed in all the *superficial* accomplishments of a gentleman. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

Even the most practised and earnest minds must needs be *superficial* in the greater part of their attainments.
*J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 52.

3. In *anat.*, not deep-seated or profound; lying on the surface of some part, or near but not on the surface of the whole body; subcutaneous; cutaneous: specifically said of various tissues and structures.—**Superficial content** or **contents.** See *content*2.—**Superficial deposits,** the most recent of the geological formations; unconsolidated detrital material lying on or near the surface, and generally unstratified, or only very rudely stratified. Most of what is called diluvium, drift, or alluvium might be called by geologists a superficial deposit, especially if spoken of with reference to much older formations lying beneath.—**Superficial fascia.** See *fascia*, 7 (*a*).—**Superficial reflexes.** See *reflex*.—**Superficial stomatitis.** See *stomatitis*.—**Syn. 1.** External, exterior, outer.—**2.** Slight, smattering, shallow.

**superficialist** (sū-pėr-fish′al-ist), *n.* [< *superficial* + *-ist*.] One who attends to anything superficially; one of superficial attainments; a sciolist; a smatterer. *Hervé*, Beauties of Paris, I. 68.

**superficiality** (sū-pėr-fish-i-al′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *superficialities* (-tiz). [= F. *superficialité* = Sp. *superficialidad* = Pg. *superficialidade* = It. *superficialità*, < LL. **superficialita(t-)s*, superficialness, < *superficialis*, superficial: see *superficial*. Cf. *superficialty*.] 1. The character of being superficial, in any (literal or figurative) sense; want of depth or thoroughness; shallowness.

She despised *superficiality*, and looked deeper than the color of things. *Lamb*, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

2. That which is superficial or shallow, in any (literal or figurative) sense; a superficial person or thing.

Purchasing acquittal . . . by a still harder penalty, that of being a triviality, *superficiality*, self-advertiser, and partial or total quack. *Carlyle*, Mirabeau.

**superficialize** (sū-pėr-fish′al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *superficialized*, ppr. *superficializing*. [< *superficial* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To treat or regard in a superficial, shallow, or slight manner. [Rare.]

It is a characteristic weakness of the day to *superficialize* evil; to spread a little cold cream over Pandemonium.
*Whipple*, Lit. and Life, p. 188.

II. *intrans.* To be superficial or shallow; think, feel, or write superficially. [Rare.]

Better to elaborate the history of Greece or of Rome or of England than to *superficialize* in general history.
*The Galaxy*, March, 1871, p. 328.

**superficially** (sū-pėr-fish′al-i), *adv.* In a superficial manner, in any sense of the word *superficial*. *Goldsmith.*

**superficialness** (sū-pėr-fish′al-nes), *n.* The state or character of being superficial, in any sense. *Bailey.*

**superficialty**† (sū-pėr-fish′al-ti), *n.* [< ME. *superficialtie*, < OF. **superficialte*, < LL. **superficialita(t-)s*, superficialness: see *superficiality*. Superficies.

In als many lorneyes may thei gon fro Jerusalem unto other Confynyes of the *Superficialtie* of the Erthe bezonde
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 18

**superficiary** (sū-pėr-fish′i-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *superficiaire* = Pr. *superficiari* = Sp. It. *superficiario*, < LL. *superficiarius*, situated on another man's land, < L. *superficies*, surface: see *superficies*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the superficies or surface; superficial.—2. In *law*, situated on another's land. *W. Smith.*

II. *n.*; pl. *superficiaries* (-riz). In *law*, one to whom a right of surface is granted; one who pays the quit-rent of a house built on another man's ground.

**superficies** (sū-pėr-fish′iēz), *n.* [= F. *superficie* = Pr. *superficia* = Sp. Pg. It. *superficie*, < L. *superficies*, the upper side, the top, surface, superficies, < *super*, above, + *facies*, form, figure face: see *face*1.] 1. A boundary between two bodies; a surface.

Here 's nothing but
A *superficies;* colours, and no substance.
*Massinger*, City Madam, v. 5

The most part of . . . [the wells] would ebbe and flow as the Sea did, and be leuell or little higher then the *superficies* of the sea. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 112

2. In *civil law*, the right which one person might have over a building or other thing in or upon the surface of the land of another person. Also used for such thing itself, if so united with the land as to form a part of it.=**Syn. 1.** *Surface*, etc. See *outside*.

**superfine** (sū-pėr-fīn′), *a.* [< F. *superfin* = Sp. Pg. *superfino;* as *super-* + *fine*2.] 1. Very fine or most fine; surpassing others in fineness: as, *superfine* cloth.—2. Excessively or faultily subtle; over-subtle; over-refined.—**Superfine file.** See *file*1.

**superfineness** (sū-pėr-fin′nes), *n.* The character of being superfine.

**superfinical** (sū-pėr-fin′i-kal), *a.* Excessively finical. See *superserviceable.*

A . . . *superfinical* rogue. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2 (quartos).

**superflu**† (sū′pėr-flö), *a.* [ME., < OF. *superflu:* see *superfluous*.] Superfluous.

A stene of wyne a poundes quantitee
Of hem receyve, alle leves *superflu*
Iklaste away, and thai that paied greu.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 168.

**superfluence** (sū-pėr′flö-ens), *n.* [< *superfluen(t)* + *-ce*.] Superfluity; more than is necessary. [Rare.]

The *superfluence* of grace. *Hammond.*

**superfluent**† (sū-pėr′flö-ent), *a.* [< ME. *superfluent*, < L. *superfluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *superfluere*, overflow, run over, < *super*, over, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] 1. Floating on the surface.

After this tyme in handes clene uphent
Alle that wol swymme and be *superfluent.*
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

2. Abundant; in profusion; superfluous.

In November kytte of the bowes drie,
*Superfluent*, and thicke, eke utter trie.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

**superfluitance**† (sū-pėr-flö′i-tans), *n.* [< *superfluitan(t)* + *-ce*.] The act or condition of floating above or on the surface; that which floats on the surface.

Out of the cream or *superfluitance* the finest dishes, saith he, are made. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

**superfluitant** (sū-pėr-flö′i-tant), *a.* [< *superfluit-y* + *-ant*.] Floating above or on the surface. [Rare.]

The vapor of the *superfluitant* atmosphere.
*Amer. Jour. Sci*, 3d ser., XXIX. 389.

**superfluity** (sū-pėr-flö′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *superfluities* (-tiz). [< OF. *superfluite*, F. *superfluité* = Pr. *superfluitat* = Sp. *superfluidad* = Pg. *superfluidade* = It. *superfluità*, < ML. *superfluita(t-)s*, that which is superfluous or unnecessary, < L. *superfluus*, superfluous: see *superfluous*.] 1. A quantity that is superfluous or in excess; a greater quantity than is wanted; superabundance; redundancy.

I would have you to refresh, to cherish, and to help them with your *superfluity.* *Latimer*, Misc. Selections.

*Superfluity* of drink
Deceives the eye, & makes the heart misthink.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

2. That which is in excess of what is wanted; especially, something used for show or luxury

rather than for comfort or from necessity; something that could easily be dispensed with.

It is ye diuel that doth persuade us to many vices; it is the worlde that doth ingulfe us in greate troubles; it is the fleshe that craueth of us muche excesse and *superfluities*. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 48.

To give a little of your *superfluities*, not so acceptable as the widow's gift, that gave all. *Donne*, Sermons, viii.

**superfluous** (sū-pėr′flō̤-us), *a.* [= F. *superflu* = Sp. *supérfluo* = Pg. It. *superfluo*, < L. *superfluus*, overflowing, unnecessary, superfluous, < *superfluere*, overflow, run over, superabound, < *super*, above, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] 1. More than is wanted or sufficient; unnecessary from being in excess of what is needed; excessive; redundant; needless: as, a composition abounding with *superfluous* words.

*Superfluous* branches
We lop away, that bearing boughs may live.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 4. 63.

It is *superfluous* to argue a point so clear.
*Macaulay*, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

2†. Supplied with superfluities; having somewhat beyond necessaries.

Let the *superfluous* and lust-dieted man
. . . feel your power quickly.
*Shak.*, Lear, iv. 1. 70.

3†. Doing more than what is called for; supererogatory.

I see no reason why thou shouldst be so *superfluous* to demand the time of the day. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 12.

4†. Excessive.

Purchased
At a *superfluous* rate.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 99.

5. In *music*, of intervals, augmented. = **Syn. 1.** Excessive, useless, needless.

**superfluously** (sū-pėr′flō̤-us-li), *adv.* In a superfluous manner; with excess; in a degree beyond what is necessary.

**superfluousness** (sū-pėr′flō̤-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being superfluous.

**superflux** (sū′pėr-fluks), *n.* [< ML. *superfluxus*, an overflow, < L. *superfluere*, overflow: see *superfluent*.] That which is more than is wanted; a superabundance or superfluity. [Rare.]

Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou mayst shake the *superflux* to them.
*Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 35.

**superfœtate†, superfœtation†.** See *superfetate*, *superfétation*.

**superfoliation** (sū-pėr-fō̤-li-ā′shon), *n.* Excess of foliation.

The disease of *φυλλομανία*, *ἐμφυλλισμός*, or *superfoliation*, . . . whereby the fructifying juice is starved by the excess of leaves. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, i. § 43.

**superfrontal** (sū-pėr-fron′tal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Superior or upper, as a fissure of the frontal lobe of the brain: specifying one of the anterior lateral fissures: distinguished from *subfrontal*.

**II.** *n. Eccles.*: (*a*†) A dossal. (*b*) The covering of the mensa, or top of the altar. It overhangs the upper part of the frontal. See *frontal*, 5 (*a*).

**superfunction** (sū-pėr-fungk′shon), *n.* Excessive activity, as of an organ of the body.

**superfunctional** (sū-pėr-fungk′shon-al), *a.* Being in excess of the normal function.

**superfuse** (sū-pėr-fūz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *superfused*, ppr. *superfusing*. [< L. *superfusus*, pp. of *superfundere*, pour over, < *super*, over, + *fundere*, pour out: see *fuse*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To pour over something else. [Rare.]

Dr. Slayer showed us an experiment of a wonderful nature, pouring first a very cold liquor into a glass, and *super-fusing* on it another.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Dec. 13, 1685. (*Davies.*)

**II.** *intrans.* To be poured or spread over something else. *The Century*, XXXVII. 225. [Rare.]

**superheat** (sū-pėr-hēt′), *v. t.* To heat to an extreme degree or to a very high temperature; specifically, to heat, as steam, apart from contact with water, until it resembles a perfect gas.

**superheater** (sū-pėr-hē′tėr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a contrivance for increasing the temperature of the steam to the amount it would lose on its way from the boiler until exhausted from the cylinder. This end is frequently attained by making the steam travel through a number of small tubes several times across the uptake, or foot of the chimney, before it enters the steam-pipe.

**superheresy†** (sū-pėr-her′e-si), *n.* A heresy based on another. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. § 8. [Rare.]

**superhive** (sū′pėr-hīv), *n.* An upper compartment of a beehive, removable at pleasure.

**superhuman** (sū-pėr-hū′man), *a.* [= F. *surhumain* = Sp. Pg. *sobrehumano*; as *super-* + *human*.] Above or beyond what is human; hence, sometimes, divine.

It is easy for one who has taken an exaggerated view of his powers to invest himself with a *superhuman* authority. *J. B. Mozley*, Augustinian Doct. of Predestination. [(*Latham.*)

The *superhuman* quality of Divine truth.
*W. G. T. Shedd*, Sermons, Spiritual Man, p. 418.

= **Syn.** *Preternatural*, etc. See *supernatural*.

**superhumanity** (sū″pėr-hū-man′i-ti), *n.* [< *superhuman* + *-ity*.] The character of being superhuman. [Rare.]

I have dwelt thus on the transcendent pretensions of Jesus, because there is an argument here for his *superhumanity* which cannot be resisted.
*Bushnell*, Nature and the Supernat., p. 291.

**superhumanly** (sū-pėr-hū′man-li), *adv.* In a superhuman manner. *E. H. Sears*, The Fourth Gospel, p. 87.

**superhumeral** (sū-pėr-hū′mē̤-ral), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *superhumeral* = It. *superumerale*, < ML. *superhumerale*, < L. *super*, above, + *humerus*, prop. *umerus*, shoulder: see *humerus*.] 1. *Eccles.*: (*a*) A Jewish ephod. (*b*) An amice. (*c*) An archiepiscopal pallium or pall. See *humeral*.—2. Something borne on the shoulders; a burden: probably with allusion to an ecclesiastical vestment.

A strange *superhumeral*, the print whereof was to be seen on His shoulders. *Bp. Andrews*, Sermons, I. 25.

**superhumerate** (sū-pėr-hū′mē̤-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superhumerated*, ppr. *superhumerating*. [< L. *super*, over, + *humerus*, prop. *umerus*, shoulder. Cf. *superhumeral*.] To place, as a burden, on one's shoulders. [Rare.]

Nothing surer tyes a friend then freely to *superhumerate* the burthen which was his. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 82.

**superimaginary** (sū″pėr-i-maj′i-nā-ri), *a.* Related to other imaginary transformations as an imaginary to a real root.

**superimpose** (sū″pėr-im-pōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superimposed*, ppr. *superimposing*. [< *super-* + *impose*, after L. *superimponere*, pp. *superimpositus*, lay upon, < *super*, over, + *imponere*, lay upon: see *impose*.] To lay or impose on something else: as, a stratum *superimposed* on another.

**superimposition** (sū-pėr-im-pō̤-zish′on), *n.* The act of superimposing, or the state of being superimposed. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XL. 359.

**superimpregnation** (sū-pėr-im-preg-nā′shon), *n.* Superfetation; superfecundation.

**superincumbence** (sū″pėr-in-kum′bens), *n.* [< *superincumben(t)* + *-ce*.] The state or condition of lying upon something.

**superincumbency** (sū″pėr-in-kum′bėn-si), *n.* Same as *superincumbence*.

**superincumbent** (sū″pėr-in-kum′bent), *a.* [< L. *superincumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *superincumbere*, lay or cast oneself upon, < *super*, over, + *incumbere*, lie upon: see *incumbent*.] Lying or resting on something else.

It is sometimes so extremely violent that it forces the *superincumbent* strata, breaks them throughout, and thereby perfectly undermines and ruins their foundations.
*Woodward*.

It can scarce uplift
The weight of the *superincumbent* hour.
*Shelley*, Adonais, xxxii.

**superinduce** (sū″pėr-in-dūs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superinduced*, ppr. *superinducing*. [< L. *superinducere*, draw over, bring upon, < *super*, over, + *inducere*, bring upon: see *induce*.] To bring in or upon as an addition to something; develop or bring into existence in addition to something else.

The anointment of God *superinduceth* a brotherhood in kings and bishops. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Here are two imitations: first, the poet's of the sufferer; secondly, the actor's of both: poetry is *superinduced*.
*Landor*, Epicurus, Leontion, and Ternissa.

**superinducement** (sū″pėr-in-dūs′ment), *n.* The act of superinducing; also, that which is superinduced. *Bp. Wilkins*, Nat. Religion, i. 12.

**superinduction** (sū″pėr-in-duk′shon), *n.* [< LL. *superinductio(n-)*, < *superinducere*, superinduce: see *superinduce*.] The act of superinducing. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 6., Pref.

**superindue†** (sū″pėr-in-dū′), *v.* [< *super-* + *indue*[2].] To assume; put on.

A subtle body which the soul had before its terrene nativity and which continues with it after death will, at last, *superindue* or put on immortality.
*Cudworth*, Intellectual System, v. § iii.

**superinenarrable** (sū-pėr-in-ē̤-nar′a-bl), *a.* [< *super-* + *inenarrable*.] In the highest degree incapable of narration or description. [Rare.]

St. Augustine prays: "Holy Trinity, superadmirable, Trinity, and *superinenarrable*, and superinscrutable."
*M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, ix.

**superinfinite** (sū-pėr-in′fi-nit), *a.* In *math.*, going through infinity into a new region. See *superinfinite quantity*, under *quantity*.

**superinspect** (sū″pėr-in-spekt′), *v. t.* [< LL. *superinspicere*, pp. *superinspectus*, oversee, < L. *super*, over, + *inspicere*, look upon, inspect: see *inspect*.] To oversee; superintend by inspection. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**superinstitution** (sū-pėr-in-sti-tū′shon), *n.* In *eccles. law*, one institution upon another; the institution of one person into a benefice into which another is already instituted. This has sometimes taken place where two persons have claimed, by adverse titles, the right of making presentation to the benefice.

**superintend** (sū″pėr-in-tend′), *v.* [= Pg. *superintender*, < LL. *superintendere*, attend to, oversee, < L. *super*, over, + *intendere*, intend, attend: see *intend*.] **I.** *trans.* To have charge and direction of, as of a school; direct the course and oversee the details of (some work, as the construction of a building, or movement, as of an army); regulate with authority; manage. See *supervise*.

The king will appoint a . . . council who may *superintend* the works of this nature, and regulate what concerns the colonies. *Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

Of what importance it is, even to the formation of taste, that the manners should be severely *superintended*!
*Goldsmith*, Taste.

= **Syn.** To overlook, supervise, guide, regulate, control, conduct, administer.

**II.**† *intrans.* To oversee; have charge or oversight; exercise superintendence.

In like manner, they called both the child-bearing of women, and the goddesses that *superintend* over the same, Eilithuia or Lucina.
*Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 229.

**superintendence** (sū″pėr-in-ten′dens), *n.* [< OF. *superintendance*, also *surintendance*, F. *surintendance* = Sp. Pg. *superintendencia*, < ML. *superintendentia*, < LL. *superintenden(t-)s*, overseeing: see *superintendent*.] The act of superintending; also, the right of superintending, or authority to superintend.

An admirable indication of the divine *superintendence* and management. *Derham*

= **Syn.** Supervision, direction, control, guidance, charge, management.

**superintendency** (sū″pėr-in-ten′dėn-si), *n.* [A *superintendence* (see *-cy*).] 1. Same as *superintendence*.

Where the Theistical Belief is intire and perfect, the must be a stedy Opinion of the *Superintendency* of a Supreme Being. *Shaftesbury*, Inquiry, II. iii. §

2. The office or the place of business of a superintendent.

*Superintendency* of Trade, Hong Kong, December 1853. . . . Your excellency's most obedient humble servant
*J. G. Bonham*, The Americans in Japan, App., p. 3

**superintendent** (sū″pėr-in-ten′dent), *a.* and [< OF. *superintendant*, also *surintendant*, F. *surintendant* = Sp. Pg. *superintendente*, < LL. *superintenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *superintendere*, attend to, oversee: see *superintend*.] **I.** *a.* Superintending.

The *superintendent* deity, who hath many more under him. *Stillingfl*

A *superintendent* provincial organization.
*W. Wilson*, State, § 4

**II.** *n.* 1. One who superintends, or has the oversight and charge of something with power of direction: as, the *superintendent* of almshouse; the *superintendent* of customs finance; a *superintendent* of police. Hence 2. In certain Protestant churches, a clergyman exercising supervision over the church clergy of a district, but not claiming episcopal authority; in the English Wesleyan Church, an officer who has charge of a circuit, and presides as chief pastor in all circuit courts.—3. A commanding officer of various military or naval institutions, as the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, and the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland.—4. An officer who has charge of some special service: as, the *superintendent* of the recruiting service. = **Syn. 1.** Inspector, overseer, superintendent, manager, director, curator.

**superintendentship** (sū″pėr-in-ten′dent-ship), *n.* [< *superintendent* + *-ship*.] The office or work of a superintendent. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, i.

**superintender** (sū″pėr-in-ten′dėr), *n.* [< *superintend* + *-er*[1].] One who superintends; one who exercises oversight; a superintendent.

We are thus led to see that our relation to the *Superintender* of our moral being, to the Depositary of the su

law of just and right, is a relation of incalculable consequence. *Whewell.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**superinvolution** (sū-pėr-in-vọ̄-lū′shọn), *n.* Excessive involution.

**superior** (sū-pē′ri-ọr), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *superiour;* < OF. *superieur*, F. *supérieur* = Sp. Pg. *superior* = It. *superiore*, a., < L. *superior*, higher, in ML. as a noun, one higher, a superior, compar. (cf. superl. *supremus, summus*, highest) of *superus*, that is above, < *super*, over, above: see *super-*, and cf. *supreme* and *sum*[1].]

**I.** *a.* **1.** More elevated in place; higher; upper: as, the *superior* limb of the sun: opposed to *inferior*.

Now from the depth of hell they lift their sight,
And at a distance see *superior* light.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., Ceyx and Alcyone, l. 188.

**2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, upper in relative position or direction; uppermost with regard to something else: correlated with *anterior*, *inferior*, and *posterior*. The epithet was originally used in anatomical language to note the parts relatively so situated in man, and has caused much confusion in its extension to other animals, since that which is *superior* in man becomes *anterior* in most animals, and so on with the three correlated words. The tendency is now to replace these epithets with others not affected by the posture of the animal, as *cephalic, caudal, dorsal,* and *ventral*, with the corresponding adverbs ending in *-ad*.

The vague ambiguity of such terms as *superior*, inferior, anterior, posterior, etc., must have been felt and acknowledged by every person the least versant with anatomical description. *Dr. John Barclay*, A New Anatomical Nomenclature (1803).

**3.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Placed higher, as noting the relative position of the calyx and ovary: thus, the ovary is *superior* when the calyx is quite free from it, as normally; the calyx is *superior* when from being adnate to the ovary it appears to spring from its top. (*b*) Next the axis; belonging to the part of an axillary flower which is toward the main stem. Also called *posterior*. (*c*) Pointing toward the apex of the fruit; ascending: said of the radicle.—**4.** Higher in rank or office; more exalted in dignity: as, a *superior* officer; a *superior* degree of nobility.

The apostles in general, in their ordinary offices, . . . were *superior* to the seventy-two, the antecessors of the presbyterate. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 163.

**5.** Higher or greater in respect to some quality or property; possessed or manifested in a higher (or, absolutely, very high) degree: applied to persons and things, and to their qualities and properties; surpassing others in the greatness, goodness, extent, or value of any quality; in *math.*, greater.

Honesty has no fence against *superior* cunning.
*Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 6.

His [Dryden's] claims on the gratitude of James were *superior* to those of any man of letters in the Kingdom.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

The French were *superior* in the number and condition of their cavalry. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

Nor do I know anything in ivory carving *superior* to the panels of the tomb [Maximilian's] itself.
*C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 70.

**6.** Being beyond the power or influence of something; too great or firm to be subdued or affected by something; above: used only predicatively or appositively: with *to:* as, a man *superior to* revenge. Sometimes used sarcastically, as of an assumed quality, without *to:* as, he smiled with a *superior* air.

Great Mother, let me once be able
To have a Garden, House, and Stable,
That I may read, and ride, and plant,
*Superior to* Desire, or Want.
*Prior*, Written at Paris, 1700.

**7.** In *logic*, less in comprehension; less determinate; having less depth, and consequently commonly wider.

Biped is a genus with reference to man and bird, but a species with respect to the *superior* genus, animal.
*J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. vii. § 3.

**Superior conjunction**, in *astron.* See *conjunction*, 2.—**Superior Court.** See *court*.—**Superior figures** or **letters**, small figures or letters cast at the top of text-type, used as marks of reference to notes or for other purposes: for examples, see II., 4, below.—**Superior limit**, a value which some quantity cannot exceed.—**Superior planet**, a planet farther from the sun than the earth, especially Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.—**Superior slope**, in *fort.*, the slope from the crest of the parapet to the top of the exterior slope, with which it forms an obtuse angle.—**Superior wings**, in *entom.*, the anterior wings, which overlie or fold over the posterior ones; the upper wings.=**Syn. 5.** Paramount, surpassing, predominant.

**II.** *n.* **1.** One who is superior to or above another; one who is higher or greater than another, as in social station, rank, office, dignity, power, or ability.

Now we imagine ourselves so able every man to teach and direct all others that none of us can brook it to have *superiors*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 16.

Specifically—**2.** The chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey.—**3.** In *Scots law*, one who or whose predecessor has made an original grant of heritable property on condition that the grantee, termed the *vassal*, shall annually pay to him a certain sum (commonly called *feu-duty*) or perform certain services.—**4.** In *printing*, a small figure or letter standing above or near the top of the line, used as a mark of reference or for other purposes: thus, $x^2$, $a^n$; so *back*[1], *back*[2], and other homonyms as distinguished in this dictionary.—**To enter with a superior.** See *enter*.

**superioress** (sū-pē′ri-ọr-es), *n.* [< *superior* + *-ess*.] A woman who holds the chief authority in an abbey, nunnery, or similar institution: more properly called *lady superior*. [Rare.]

**superiority** (sū-pē-ri-or′i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *superiorite*, F. *supériorité* = Sp. *superioridad* = Pg. *superioridade* = It. *superiorità*, < ML. *superiorita(t-)s*, < L. *superior*, superior: see *superior*.] **1.** The state or character of being superior, in any sense.

These two streets doe seem to contend for the *superiority*, but the first is the fairest. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 216.

"He read, Sir," rejoined Pott . . . with a smile of intellectual *superiority*, "he read for metaphysics under the letter M, and for China under the letter C; and combined his information [for Chinese metaphysics], Sir!"
*Dickens*, Pickwick, l.

**2.** In *Scots law*, the right which the superior enjoys in the land held by the vassal. (See *superior*, 3.) The superiority of all the lands in the kingdom was originally in the sovereign. =**Syn. 1.** *Preference*, etc. (see *priority*); predominancy, ascendancy, advantage, preponderance, excellence, nobility.

**superiorly** (sū-pē′ri-ọr-li), *adv.* **1.** In a higher position; above; cephalad, of man; dorsad, of other animals.—**2.** In a superior manner.

**superiorness** (sū-pē′ri-ọr-nes), *n.* Superiority. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Camilla, iii. 6. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

**superius** (sū-pē′ri-us), *n.* [ML., neut. of *superior*, higher: see *superior*.] In *medieval music*, the highest voice-part in part-writing, corresponding to the modern soprano or treble.

**superjacent** (sū-pėr-jā′sẹnt), *a.* [< L. *superjacen(t-)s*, ppr. of *superjacere*, lie upon, < *super*, above, + *jacere*, lie: see *jacent*.] Lying above or upon; superincumbent: the opposite of *subjacent*. *Whewell.*

**superlation**† (sū-pėr-lā′shọn), *n.* [= It. *superlazione*, < L. *superlatio(n-)*, an exaggerating, < *superlatus*, used as pp. of *superferre*, carry over or beyond: see *superlative*.] Exaltation of anything beyond truth or propriety.

*Superlation* and over-muchness amplifies.
*B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

**superlative** (sū-pėr′la-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *superlatif*, < OF. (and F.) *superlatif* = Pr. *superlatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *superlativo* = G. *superlativ*, < LL. *superlativus*, exaggerated, hyperbolic, superlative, < L. *superlatus*, used as pp. of *superferre*, carry over or beyond, raise high, < *super*, above, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Raised to or occupying the highest pitch, position, or degree; most eminent; surpassing all other; supreme: as, a man of *superlative* wisdom.

Ther nys no thyng in gree *superlatyf*,
As seith Seneca, above an humble wyf.
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 131.

Here beauty is *superlative*.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

**2.** In *gram.*, noting that form of an adjective or an adverb which expresses the highest or utmost degree of the quality or manner: as, the *superlative* degree of comparison.

**II.** *n.* **1.** That which is highest or of most eminence; the utmost degree.

Thus doing, you shall be most fayre, most ritch, most wise, most all; you shall dwell vpon *Superlatives*.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

**2.** In *gram.*: (*a*) The superlative degree of adjectives or adverbs, which is formed in English by the termination *-est*, as *meanest*, highest, bravest; hence, also, the equivalent phrase made by the use of *most*, as *most* high, *most* brave; or even of *least*, as *least* amiable.

Some have a violent and turgid manner of talking and thinking; they are always in extremes, and pronounce concerning everything in the *superlative*. *Watts.*

(*b*) A word or phrase in the superlative degree: as, to make much use of *superlatives*.

I well know the peril which lies in *superlatives*—tl were made for the use of very young persons.
*Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 3

**superlatively** (sū-pėr′la-tiv-li), *adv.* In a s perlative manner or degree; in the highest utmost degree. *Bacon.*

**superlativeness** (sū-pėr′la-tiv-nes), *n.* T state or character of being superlative. *Baile* 1727.

**superline** (sū′pėr-līn), *n.* A two-dimension linear continuum in five-dimensional space.

**superlinear** (sū-pėr-lin′ē-ėr), *n.* In *math.*, determinant.

**superlucrate**† (sū-pėr-lū′krāt), *v. t.* [< LL. s *perlucratus*, pp. of *superlucrari*, gain in ad tion, < L. *super*, above, + *lucrari*, gain: see *luc v.*] To gain in addition; gain extraordinaril

As hath been proved, the people of England do thri and . . . it is possible they might *superlucrate* twen five millions per annum.
*Petty*, Political Arithmetick, p. 107. (*Encyc. Di*

**superlucration**† (sū′pėr-lū-krā′shọn), *n.* [< s *perlucrate* + *-ion*.] Extraordinary gain; ga in addition.

**superlunar** (sū-pėr-lū′nạr), *a.* [< L. *supe* above, + *luna*, the moon: see *lunar*.] Bei above the moon; not sublunary or of this worl *Pope.*

**superlunary** (sū-pėr-lū′nạ-ri), *a.* Same as s *perlunar*.

Other ambition than of crowns in air,
And *superlunary* felicities,
Thy bosom warm. *Young*, Night Thoughts,

**superlunatical** (sū″pėr-lū-nat′i-kạl), *a.* L natic in the extreme; insane to an extraord nary degree. [Rare.]

First Rabbi Busy, thou *superlunatical* hypocrite.
*B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, v.

**supermedial** (sū-pėr-mē′di-ạl), *a.* [< L. *supe* above, + *medius*, middle: see *medial*.] Lyi or being above the middle.

**supermolecule** (sū-pėr-mol′e-kūl), *n.* A cor pounded molecule, or combination of two mol cules of different substances.

**supermundane** (sū-pėr-mun′dān), *a.* [< *super*, above, + *mundus*, the world: see *mu dane*.] Being above the world; superior the world or earthly things.

**supermundial**† (sū-pėr-mun′di-ạl), *a.* Supe mundane. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, 563.

**supern**†, *a.* [Early mod. E. *superne;* = Sp. P It. *superno*, < L. *supernus*, that is above, high, upper, < *super*, above: see *super*.] Th is above; celestial; supernal. *Bp. Fisher*, Seve Penitential Psalms.

**supernacular** (sū-pėr-nak′ụ-lạr), *a.* [< *supe nacul(um)* + *-ar*[3].] Having the quality of s pernaculum; of first-rate quality; very goo said of liquor.

Some white hermitage at the Haws (by the way, t butler only gave me half a glass each time) was *supe nacular*. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxi

**supernaculum** (sū-pėr-nak′ụ-lum), *adv.* and [Prop. an adverbial phrase, NL. *super nac lum*, 'on the nail': L. *super*, above, upon; NL *naculum*, < G. *nagel*, nail: see *nail*.] **I.** *ad* On the nail: used of drinking, with referenc to the custom of turning the glass over th thumb to show that there was only a drop le small enough to rest on the nail: as, to drin *supernaculum*.

To drink *supernaculum* was an antient custom, not on in England, but also in several other parts of Europe, emptying the cup or glass, and then pouring the drop two that remained at the bottom upon the person's na that drank it, to shew that he was no flincher.
*Brand*, Pop. Antiq. (ed. 1813), II. 23

**II.** *n.* Wine good enough to be worth drink ing to the bottom; good liquor; hence, an thing very fine or enjoyable.

*Gab.* For the cup's sake I'll bear the cupbearer.
*Iden.* 'Tis here! the *supernaculum!* twenty years
Of age, if 'tis a day. *Byron*, Werner, i.

And empty to each radiant comer
A *supernaculum* of summer. *Lowell*, Eurydic

**supernal** (sū-pėr′nạl), *a.* [= It. *supernale*, L. *supernus*, that is above, on high, upper: se *supern*. Cf. *infernal*.] **1.** Being in a higher o upper place; situated above: as, *supernal* re gions.

Then downe she [Fortune] thrustes from their *supernal* seat
Princes & kings, & makes them begg their meat.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 125

**2.** Relating to things above; celestial; heav enly.

That *supernal* judge that stirs good thoughts.
*Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 112

God
. . . will send his winged messengers
On errands of *supernal* grace.
*Milton*, P. L., vii. 573.

3. In *zoöl.*, superior in position; situated high up: as, the *supernal* nostrils of a bird.

**supernatant** (sū-pėr-nā′tant), *a.* [< L. *supernatan(t-)s*, ppr. of *supernatare*, swim above, float, < *super*, above, + *natare*, swim: see *natant.*] Swimming above; floating on the surface.

After the urinous spirit had precipitated the gold into a fine calx, the *supernatant* liquor was highly tinged with blue, that betrayed the alloy of copper, that did not before appear. *Boyle*, Works, III. 421.

**supernatation** (sū″pėr-nā-tā′shon), *n.* [< L.**supernatatio(n-)*, < *supernatare*, swim above, float: see *supernatant.*] The act of floating on the surface of a fluid. *Bacon; Sir T. Browne.*

**supernatural** (sū-pėr-nat′ū-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *supernaturel*, also *surnaturel*, F. *surnaturel* = Sp. Pg. *sobrenatural* = It. *supernaturale*, < ML. *supernaturalis*, being above nature, divine, < L. *super*, above, + *natura*, nature: see *natural.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Being beyond or exceeding the powers or laws of nature; not occurring, done, bestowed, etc., through the operation of merely physical laws, but by an agency above and separate from these.

All these gyftes God gaue hym aboue hys naturales, and not for himself onely, but for him and al his posteritye. But all these *supernaturall* giftes he gaue him with the knot of thys condicion: that is to wytte, that, yf hee brake hys commaundement, then shuld he lese them al.
*Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1286.

2. Of or pertaining to that which is above or beyond nature.

Of all the numbers arithmeticall,
The number three is heald for principall,
As well in naturall philosophy
As *supernaturall* theologie.
*Tymes' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.

**Supernatural perfection.** See *perfection.* = **Syn. 1.** *Supernatural, Miraculous, Preternatural, Superhuman, Unnatural, Extra-natural.* That which is *supernatural* is above nature; that which is *preternatural* or *extra-natural* is outside of nature; that which is *unnatural* is contrary to nature, but not necessarily impossible. *Supernatural* is freely applicable to persons: as, *supernatural* visitants; *preternatural* sometimes; *unnatural* only in another sense. *Supernatural* is applied to beings, properties, powers, acts, in the realms of being recognized as higher than man's. In the following extract *supernatural* is used in the sense ordinarily expressed by *extra-natural* or *miraculous.*

That is *supernatural*, whatever it be, that is either not in the chain of natural cause and effect, or which acts on the chain of cause and effect, in nature, from without the chain. *H. Bushnell*, Nature and the Supernat., p. 37.

The raising of the dead to life would be *miraculous*, because, if brought about by a law of nature, it would be by a law outside of and above any that are known to man, and perhaps overruling some law or laws of nature. *Preternatural* is used especially to note that which might have been a work of nature, but is not. That which is *superhuman* is above the nature or powers of man. *Superhuman* is often used by hyperbole to note that which is very remarkable in man: as, he exhibited *superhuman* strength; the other words may be similarly used in a lower sense.

**II.** *n.* That which is above or beyond the established course or laws of nature; something transcending nature; supernatural agencies, influence, phenomena, etc.: with the definite article.

If we pass from the Fathers into the middle ages, we find ourselves in an atmosphere that was dense and charged with *the supernatural.* *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 157.

**supernaturalism** (sū-pėr-nat′ū-ral-izm), *n.* [< *supernatural* + *-ism.*] 1. The state or character of being supernatural.—2. Belief in the supernatural. Specifically—(*a*) The doctrine that there is a personal God who is superior to and supreme in nature, and directs and controls it: in this sense opposed to *naturalism.* (*b*) The doctrine that this power has controlled and directed the forces of nature in the miraculous events recorded in the Bible, and does continue to direct and control them, though not in a miraculous way, in special providences in answer to prayer: in this sense opposed to *rationalism.*

Also *supranaturalism.*

**supernaturalist** (sū-pėr-nat′ū-ral-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *supernatural* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* One who believes in the supernatural; a believer in supernaturalism. Also called *supranaturalist.*

**II.** *a.* Same as *supernaturalistic.*

**supernaturalistic** (sū-pėr-nat′ū-ra-lis′tik), *a.* [< *supernaturalist* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of supernaturalism.

The purely external and *supernaturalistic* Socinian and Priestleian legacy. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 726.

**supernaturality** (sū-pėr-nat-ū-ral′i-ti), *n.* [< *supernatural* + *-ity.*] The state or quality of being supernatural; supernaturalness. [Rare.]

**supernaturalize** (sū-pėr-nat′ū-ral-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *supernaturalized*, ppr. *supernaturalizing.* [< *supernatural* + *-ize.*] To treat or consider as belonging or pertaining to a supernatural state; elevate into the region of the supernatural; render supernatural.

She [Beatrice] early began to undergo that change into something rich and strange in the sea of his [Dante's] mind which so completely *supernaturalized* her at last.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 68.

**supernaturally** (sū-pėr-nat′ū-ral-i), *adv.* In a supernatural manner; in a manner exceeding the established course or laws of nature.

**supernaturalness** (sū-pėr-nat′ū-ral-nes), *n.* The state or character of being supernatural.

**supernegative** (sū-pėr-neg′a-tiv), *a.* Containing a double negative.

**supernodical**† (sū-pėr-nod′i-kal), *a.* [< *super* + *nod(dy)*[1] + *-ic-al.*] Excessive; supreme.

O, *supernodical* foole: wel, He take your
Two shillings, but He bar striking at legs.
*Taming of a Shrew*, p. 185. (*Halliwell.*)

**supernormal** (sū-pėr-nôr′mal), *a.* Above or beyond what is normal; unusual or extraordinary, but not abnormal. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, III. 30. [Rare.]

**supernumerary** (sū-pėr-nū′me-rā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *surnuméraire* = Sp. Pg. *supernumerario* = It. *soprannumerario*, < LL. *supernumerarius*, in excess, counted in over and above, < L. *super*, above, + *numerus*, number: see *number, numerary.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Exceeding a number stated or prescribed: as, a *supernumerary* officer in a regiment.

The odd or *supernumerary* six hours are not accounted in the three years after the leap year. *Holder.*

2. Exceeding a necessary or usual number.

The school hath curious questions: whether this was one of Adam's necessary and substantial parts, or a superfluous and *supernumerary* rib?
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 140.

**Supernumerary breast,** an additional mammary gland. —**Supernumerary kidney,** an additional mass of kidney-structure situated in the neighborhood of, but separate from, the true kidney.—**Supernumerary rainbow.** See *rainbow.*

**II.** *n.*; pl. *supernumeraries* (-riz). A person or thing beyond the number stated, or beyond what is necessary or usual; especially, a person not formally a member of a regular body or staff of officials or employees, but retained or employed to act as an assistant or substitute in case of necessity.

To-day there was an extra table spread for expected *supernumeraries*, and it was at this that Christian took his place with some of the younger farmers, who had almost a sense of dissipation in talking to a man of his questionable station and unknown experience.
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xx.

Specifically—(*a*) A military officer attached to a corps or arm of the service where no vacancy exists. Such an officer receives, in the United States army, the rank of brevet second lieutenant, or additional second lieutenant. (*b*) *Theat.*, one not belonging to the regular company, who appears on the stage, but has no lines to speak. Often colloquially abbreviated *super* and *supe.*

**supernumerous** (sū-pėr-nū′me-rus), *a.* Overnumerous; superabundant. *Fuller*, Worthies, Northampton, ii. 182. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

**supernutrition** (sū″pėr-nū-trish′on), *n.* Excessive nutrition; hypertrophy.

**superoccipital** (sū″pėr-ok-sip′i-tal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Situated at or near the upper part of the occipital; of or pertaining to the superoccipital: specifically noting one of the lateral occipital gyri of the brain.

**II.** *n.* The superior median element of the compound occipital bone. It is either a distinct bone, as in sundry lower vertebrates and early stages of higher ones, or is fused with other elements of the occipital bone. In man it forms the expanded upper and back part of the bone, and is developed in membrane. See cuts under *Balænidæ, craniofacial, Gallinæ, Felidæ, periotic, skull, Pythonidæ, teleost,* and *Trematosaurus.*

Also *supra-occipital.*

**super-octave** (sū′pėr-ok″tāv), *n.* In *music:* (*a*) An organ-stop two octaves above the principal. (*b*) A coupler in the organ, by means of which the performer, on striking any key on the manuals, sounds the note an octave above the one struck.

**superolateral** (sū″pe-rō-lat′e-ral), *a.* Situated high up on the side (of something); lateral and above (something else).

**superomarginal** (sū″pe-rō-mär′ji-nal), *a.* Same as *supramarginal.*

**superomnivalent**† (sū″pėr-om-niv′a-lent), *a.* Supremely powerful over all. [Rare.]

God by powre *super-omnivalent.*
*Davies*, Mirum in Modum, p. 22. (*Davies.*)

**superorder** (sū′pėr-ôr″dėr), *n.* In *nat. hist.*, a classificatory group next above the order but below the class. It may be a combination of orders, or a single order contrasting with such a combination; it is not well distinguished from *subclass.*

**superordinal** (sū-pėr-ôr′di-nal), *a.* Of the classificatory rank or value of a superorder; pertaining to a superorder: as, *superordinal* groups or distinctions.

**superordinary** (sū-pėr-ôr′di-nā-ri), *a.* Better than the ordinary or common; excellent.

**superordinate** (sū-pėr-ôr′di-nāt), *a.* Related as a universal proposition to a particular one in the same terms.

One group is *superordinate* to another when it is regarded as the higher under which the other takes its place as lower. *W. L. Davidson*, Mind, XII. 284.

**superordination** (sū-pėr-ôr-di-nā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *superordinatio(n-)*, < *superordinare*, appoint in addition, < L. *super*, above, + *ordinare*, ordain, appoint: see *ordain, ordinate.*] 1. The ordination of a person to fill an office still occupied, as the ordination by an ecclesiastic of one to fill his office when it shall become vacant by his own death or otherwise.

After the death of Augustine, Laurentius, a Roman, succeeded him; whom Augustine, in his lifetime, not only designed for, but "ordained in that place." . . . Such a *super-ordination* in such cases was canonical, it being a tradition that St. Peter in like manner consecrated Clement his successor in the Church of Rome.
*Fuller*, Church Hist., II. ii. 27.

2. In *logic*, the relation of a universal proposition to a particular proposition in the same terms.

**superorganic** (sū″pėr-ôr-gan′ik), *a.* 1. Being above or beyond organization; not dependent upon organization: noting psychical or spiritual things considered apart from the organisms by or through which they are manifested: as, "the interdependence of organic and *superorganic* life," *G. H. Lewes.*—2. Social, with the implication that society is something like a physiological organism, but of a higher mode of coördination.

**superosculate** (sū-pėr-os′kū-lāt), *v. t.* To touch at more consecutive points than usually suffice to determine the locus of a given order. Thus, a conic having six consecutive points in common with a cubic is said to *superosculate* it.

**superoxygenation** (sū-pėr-ok″si-je-nā′shon), *n.* Oxygenation, as of the blood, to an unusual or excessive degree.

**superparasite** (su′pėr-par″a-sīt), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a parasite of a parasite. Also *hyperparasite.*

**superparasitic** (sū-pėr-par-a-sit′ik), *a.* [< *superparasite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to superparasitism; of the nature of a superparasite; hyperparasitic. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 647.

**superparasitism** (sū-pėr-par′a-sī-tizm), *n.* [< *superparasite* + *-ism.*] The infestation of parasites by other parasites; hyperparasitism.

**superparticular**† (sū″pėr-pär-tik′ū-lär), *a.* [< LL. *superparticularis* (sc. *numerus*), containing a number and an aliquot part of it besides, < L. *super*, over, + *particula*, a part, particle: see *particular.*] In the ratio of a number to the next lower number. A superparticular multiple is a number one more than a multiple of another. The smaller number is in the former case said to be *subsuperparticular* and in the latter a *superparticular* submultiple.

**superparticularity** (sū″pėr-pär-tik-ū-lar′i-ti) *n.* The state of being superparticular.

**superpartient**† (sū-pėr-pär′ti-ent), *a.* [< LL. *superpartien(t-)s*, containing a number and several aliquot parts of it besides, < L. *super*, above, + *partire*, share, divide, distribute: see *part, v.*] In the ratio of a number to a number less by several units. If the latter number is less than a submultiple, the former is said to be a *superpartient* multiple. The smaller number is in the former case said to be *subsuperpartient*, and in the latter a *superpartient* submultiple.

**superphosphate** (sū′pėr-fos″fāt), *n.* 1. A phosphate containing the greatest amount of phosphoric acid that can combine with the base.—2. A trade-name for various phosphates, such as bone, bone-black, and phosphorite, which have been treated with sulphuric acid to increase their solubility, and so render them more available in agriculture as fertilizers.

**superphysical** (sū-pėr-fiz′i-kal), *a.* Superorganic; independent of or not explicable by physical laws of the organism; psychical; spiritual.

**superplant**† (sū′pėr-plant), *n.* A plant growing on another plant; a parasite; an epiphyte.

We find no *super-plant* that is a formed plant but mistletoe. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 556

**superplease**† (sū-pėr-plēz′), *v. t.* To please exceedingly. [Rare.]

He is confident it shall *superplease* judicious spectators
*B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, Ind.

**superplus**† (sū′pėr-plus), *n.* [< ML. *superplus* excess, surplus, < L. *super*, above, + *plus*, more

see *plus*. Cf. *surplus, overplus*.] Surplus; excess.

If this be the case, there must be a *superplus* of the other sex. *Goldsmith*, Female Warriors.

**superplusage**† (sū′pėr-plus″āj), *n.* [< ML. *superplusagium*, < *superplus*, excess: see *superplus*. Cf. *surplusage*.] Excess; surplusage. *Fell*, Hammond, p. 3.

**superpolitic**† (sū-pėr-pol′i-tik), *a.* Over-politic.

God hath satisfied either the *superpolitick* or the simple sort of ministers with their own delusions.
*Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 251. (*Davies.*)

To uphold the decrepit Papalty [the Jesuits] have invented this *superpolitick* Aphorisme, as one termes it, One Pope and one King. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

**superponderate**† (sū-pėr-pon′dėr-āt), *v. t.* To weigh over and above. *Bailey.*

**superposable** (sū-pėr-pō′za-bl), *a.* [< *superpose* + *-able*.] Capable of being superposed; not interfering with one another, or not rendering one another impossible, as two displacements or strains. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 451.

**superpose** (sū-pėr-pōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superposed*, ppr. *superposing*. [< F. *superposer*, < *super-* + *poser*, put: see *pose*[2]. Cf. Sp. *superponer*, *sobreponer* = Pg. *sobrepor* = It. *soprapporre*, < L. *superponere*, pp. *superpositus*, lay upon, < *super*, over, upon, + *ponere*, lay: see *ponent*.] 1. To lay or place upon or over, as one kind of rock on another.

New social relations are *superposed* on the old.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 439.

2. In *bot.*, to place vertically over some other part: specifically used of arranging one whorl of organs opposite or over another instead of alternately.

**superposition** (sū″pėr-pō-zish′on), *n.* [= F. *superposition* = Sp. *superposicion* = Pg. *sobreposição* = It. *soprapposizione*, < LL. *superpositio(n-)*, < L. *superponere*, lay upon: see *superpose*.] 1. The act of superposing; a placing above or upon; a lying or being situated above or upon something else.

Before leaving Hullabid, it may be well again to call attention to the order of *superposition* of the different animal friezes, alluded to already, when speaking of the rock-cut monastery described by the Chinese Pilgrims.
*J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 403.

2. In *bot.*, same as *anteposition*, 2.—3. Specifically, in *geol.*, noting the relations of stratified formations to one another from the point of view of the relative time of their deposition. That underlying beds are older than those which cover them is called the *law of superposition*. The apparent exceptions to this law are those instances in which stratified masses have been so disturbed and overturned since their deposition that older beds have been made to rest upon newer ones.

4. In *geom.*, the ideal operation of carrying one magnitude to the space occupied by another, and showing that they can be made to coincide throughout their whole extent.. This is the method of Euclid, to which his axiom, that things which coincide are equal, refers; but the use of the word *superpose* in this sense appears to be due to Auguste Comte (French *superposer*).

5. In the *early church*, an addition to or extension of a fast; a fast longer than the ordinary fast. *Bingham*, Antiquities, xxi. 3.

**superpraise** (sū-pėr-prāz′), *v. i.* To praise to excess. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 153.

**superproportion** (sū″pėr-pro-pōr′shon), *n.* Excess of proportion. *Sir K. Digby.*

**superpurgation**† (sū″pėr-pėr-gā′shon), *n.* More purgation than is sufficient. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

**superquadripartient** (sū-pėr-kwod-ri-pär′tient), *a.* [LL. *superquadripartien(t-)s*.] Being in the ratio of 9 to 5.

**superquadriquintal** (sū-pėr-kwod-ri-kwin′tal), *a.* Same as *superquadripartient*.

**superreflection**† (sū″pėr-rē-flek′shon), *n.* The reflection of a reflected image; the echo of an echo.

The voice in that chappel createth speciem speciei, and maketh succeeding *super-reflections*; for it melteth by degrees, and every reflexion is weaker than the former.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 249.

**superregal** (sū-pėr-rē′gal), *a.* More than regal. *Waterland*, Works, III. 348.

**superreward**† (sū″pėr-rē-wârd′), *v. t.* To reward to excess. *Bacon*, To King James.

**superroyal** (sū-pėr-roi′al), *a.* Noting a size of paper. See *paper*.

**supersacral** (sū-pėr-sā′kral), *a.* In *anat.*, situated on or over (dorsad of) the sacrum: as, the *supersacral* foramina, processes, or nerves.

**supersaliency**† (sū-pėr-sā′li-en-si), *n.* [< *supersalien(t)* + *-cy*.] The act of leaping on anything. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 1. [Rare.]

**supersalient**† (sū-pėr-sā′li-ent), *a.* [= OF. *sursaillant* = Sp. Pg. *sobresaliente*, < L. *super*, on, + *salien(t-)s*, ppr. of *salire*, leap.] Leaping upon. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**supersalt** (sū′pėr-sâlt), *n.* An acid salt; a salt with a greater number of equivalents of acid than base: opposed to *subsalt*. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 40.

**supersaturate** (sū-pėr-sat′ū-rāt), *v. t.* To saturate to excess; add to beyond saturation.

A recently magnetised magnet will occasionally appear to be *supersaturated*.
*S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 85.

**supersaturation** (sū-pėr-sat-ū-rā′shon), *n.* The operation of saturating to excess, or of adding to beyond saturation; the state of being supersaturated.

**superscapular** (sū-pėr-skap′ū-lėr), *a.* Same as *suprascapular*.

**superscribe** (sū-pėr-skrīb′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superscribed*, ppr. *superscribing*. [= Sp. *sobrescribir* = It. *soprascrivere*, < L. *superscribere*, write over, write upon, superscribe, < *super*, over, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] 1. To write or engrave on the top, outside, or surface; inscribe; put an inscription on.

An ancient monument, *superscribed*. *Addison.*

2. To write the name or address of one on the outside or cover of: as, to *superscribe* a letter.

Produces Mounsieur's letter, *superscribed* to her Majestie. *Aubrey*, Lives (Sylvanus Scory).

**superscript** (sū′pėr-skript), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *sobrescrito* = It. *soprascritto*, < L. *superscriptus*, pp. of *superscribere*, superscribe: see *superscribe*.] I. *a.* Written over or above the line: the opposite of *subscript*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 321.

II. *n.* The address of a letter; superscription. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 135.

**superscription** (sū-pėr-skrip′shon), *n.* [< OF. *superscription* = It. *soprascrizione*, < L. *superscriptio(n-)*, a writing above, < *superscribere*, write over: see *superscribe*.] 1. The act of superscribing.—2. That which is written or engraved on the outside of or above something else; especially, an address on a letter.

The *superscription* of his accusation was written over, THE KING OF THE JEWS. Mark xv. 26.

**supersecular**† (sū-pėr-sek′ū-lėr), *a.* Being above the world or secular things. *Bp. Hall.*

**supersede** (sū-pėr-sēd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superseded*, ppr. *superseding*. [< OF. *superseder*, *superceder*, F. *supersséder* (vernacularly OF. and F. *surseoir*), leave off, desist, delay, defer, < L. *supersedere*, sit upon or above, preside, also, in a deflected use, commonly with the abl., desist from, refrain from, forbear, omit, ML. also postpone, defer, < *super*, above, + *sedere*, sit: see *sedent, sit*. In OF. (*superceder*) and ML. (*supercedere*) the verb was confused with L. *cedere*, go: see *cede*. Hence ult. (< L. *supersedere*) E. *surcease*, confused with *cease*.] 1. To make void, inefficacious, or useless by superior power, or by coming in the place of; set aside; render unnecessary; suspend; stay.

In this genuine acceptation of chance, here is nothing supposed that can *supersede* the known laws of natural motion. *Bentley*, Boyle Lectures, Sermon v.

It is a sad sight . . . to see these political schemers, with their clumsy mechanisms, trying to *supersede* the great laws of existence. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 322.

2. To be placed in or take the room of; displace; supplant; replace: as, an officer *superseded* by another.

A black and savage atrocity of mind, which *supersedes* in them the common feelings of nature.
*Burke*, Rev. in France.

One deep love doth *supersede*
All other. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xxxii.

**supersedeas** (sū-pėr-sē′dē-as), *n.* [So called from this word in the writ: L. *supersedeas*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *supersedere*, forbear: see *supersede*.] 1. In *law*, a writ having in general the effect of a command to stay, on good cause shown, some ordinary proceedings which ought otherwise to have proceeded.

A writ of *supersedeas* was issued to prevent the meeting of parliament, and the city was filled with the armed followers of the duke. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 360.

2. Hence, a stay; a stop.

To give a *supersedeas* to industry.
*Hammond*, Works, I. 480.

**superseder** (sū-pėr-sē′dėr), *n.* One who or that which supersedes. *Browning*, Paracelsus.

**supersedere** (sū″pėr-se-dē′rē), *n.* [So called from this word in the contract or writ: L. *supersedere*, forbear: see *supersede*.] In *Scots law*: (*a*) A private agreement among creditc under a trust-deed and accession, that they v supersede or sist diligence for a certain peri (*b*) A judicial act by which the court, where sees cause, grants a debtor protection agai diligence, without consent of the creditors.

**supersedure** (sū-pėr-sē′jūr), *n.* [< *supersede -ure*.] The act of superseding; supersessic as, the *supersedure* of trial by jury.

To suppose it necessary to undertake his *supersedure* stealth. *The Century*, XXIX. (

**superseminate**† (sū-pėr-sem′i-nāt), *v. t.* LL. *superseminatus*, pp. of *superseminare* (> S *sobresembrar* = Pg. *sobresemear*), sow over upon, < L. *super*, over, + *seminare*, sow: s *seminate*.] To scatter (seed) above seed alrea sown; also, to disseminate.

The church . . . was against . . . punishing differei in opinion, till the popes of Rome did *superseminate* s persuade the contrary.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 3

**supersemination**† (sū-pėr-sem-i-nā′shon), [< *superseminate* + *-ion*.] The sowing of se over seed already sown.

They were no more than tares, . . . and . . . of anotl sowing (a *supersemination*, as the Vulgar reads it).
*Heylin*, Reformation (Ded.). (*Davie*

**superseminator**† (sū-pėr-sem′i-nā-tor), *n.* LL. *superseminator*, < *superseminare*, sow ove see *superseminate*.] One who superseminate *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 148.

**supersensible** (sū-pėr-sen′si-bl), *a.* Beyond tl reach of the senses; above the natural powe of external perception; supersensual: applie either to that which is physical but of such nature as not to be perceptible by any norm sense, or to that which is spiritual and so n an object of any possible sense.

The scientific mind and the logical mind, when turne towards the *supersensible* world, are apt to find the san difficulty, only in a much greater degree, as they find i dealing with objects of imagination, or with pure em tions. *J. C. Shairp*, Culture and Religion, p. 11

Atoms are *supersensible* beings.
*G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 67

**supersensibly** (sū-pėr-sen′si-bli), *adv.* In supersensible manner. *A. B. Alcott*, Tablets p. 16.

**supersensitive** (sū-pėr-sen′si-tiv), *a.* Exces sively sensitive; morbidly sensitive.

Her *supersensitive* ear detects the scratch of her mother' pen. *E. S. Phelps*, Sealed Orders, p. 300

**supersensitiveness** (sū-pėr-sen′si-tiv-nes), *n* Morbid sensibility; excessive sensitiveness extreme susceptibility.

**supersensory** (sū-pėr-sen′sō-ri), *a.* Super sensual. [Rare.]

This definite line embraced all that mass of actual o alleged instances in which the mind of one person ha been impressed by that of another through *supersensory* channels, or at least in a way which could not be ac counted for by the ordinary modes of communication through the senses. *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 274.

**supersensual** (sū-pėr-sen′sū-al), *a.* Above or beyond the senses; of such a nature as not to be perceptible by sense, or not by sense with which man is endowed; specifically, spiritual. Also used substantively.

In our inmost hearts there is a sentiment which links the ideal of beauty with the *Supersensual*.
*Bulwer*, What will he Do with it? vii. 28.

Everything, the most *supersensual*, presented itself to his [Dante's] mind, not as an abstract idea, but as a visible type. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 89.

**supersensuous** (sū-pėr-sen′sū-us), *a.* 1. Supersensible; supersensual.

A faith less *supersensuous* and ideal . . . is a covert superstition. *A. B. Alcott*, Tablets, p. 182.

2. Extremely sensuous; more than sensuous. *Imp. Dict.*

**superserviceable** (sū-pėr-sėr′vi-sa-bl), *a.* Overserviceable or officious; doing more than is required or desired.

A . . . *superserviceable*, finical rogue.
*Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 19.

**supersesquialteral** (sū-pėr-ses-kwi-al′tėr-al), *a.* Being in the ratio of 5 to 2.

**supersesquitertial** (sū-pėr-ses-kwi-tėr′shal), *a.* Being in the ratio of 7 to 3.

**supersession** (sū-pėr-sesh′on), *n.* [< ML. **supersessio(n-)*, < L. *supersedere*, pp. *supersessus*, forbear: see *supersede*.] The act of superseding, or setting aside; supersedure.

The tide of secret dissatisfaction which . . . has prepared the way for its [liberalism's] sudden collapse and *supersession*. *M. Arnold*, Culture and Anarchy, i.

**supersolar** (sū-pėr-sō′lėr), *a.* Situated above the sun. [Rare.]

Lit by the *supersolar* blaze. *Emerson*, Threnody.

**supersolid** (sū'pėr-sol'id), *n.* A magnitude of more than three dimensions.

**supersphenoidal** (sū″pėr-sfē-noi'dal), *a.* Situated on or over (cephalad or dorsad of) the sphenoid bone: as, the *supersphenoidal* pituitary fossa or body.

**superspiritual** (sū-pėr-spir'i-tū-al), *a.* Excessively spiritual; over-spiritual.

**superspirituality** (sū-pėr-spir″i-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being superspiritual.

This extreme, unreal *super-spirituality* is a relic of the old Zoroastrian doctrine of Dualism.
*G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 286.

**supersquamosal** (sū″pėr-skwā-mō'sal), *n.* A bone of the skull of ichthyosaurs, behind the postfrontal and postorbital. *Owen.*

**superstition** (sū-pėr-stish'on), *n.* [Early mod. E. *superstician*, *supersticyon*; < OF. (and F.) *superstition* = Sp. *superticion* = Pg. *superticção* = It. *superstizione*, superstition, < L. *superstitio*(*n*-), excessive fear of the gods, unreasonable religious belief, superstition; connected with *superstes* (*superstit*-), standing by, being present (as a noun, a bystander, a witness), also standing over, as in triumph, also, in another use, surviving, remaining, < *superstare*, stand upon or over, also survive, < *super*, over, above, + *stare*, stand: see *state*, *stand*. As in the case of *religio*(*n*-), *religio*(*n*-), religion (see *religion*), the exact original sense of *superstitio*(*n*-) is uncertain; it is supposed to have been a 'standing over something' in amazement or awe. The explanation (reflected, e. g., in the quot. from Lowell, below) that it means lit. 'a survival' (namely, of savage or barbarous beliefs generally outgrown) is modern, and is entirely foreign to Roman thought.] 1. An ignorant or irrational fear of that which is unknown or mysterious; especially, such fear of some invisible existence or existences; specifically, religious belief or practice, or both, founded on irrational fear or credulity; excessive or unreasonable religious scruples produced by credulous fears.

*First Sail.* Sir, your queen must overboard; the sea works high, the wind is loud, and will not lie till the ship be cleared of the dead.
*Per.* That 's your *superstition*. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 1. 50.

It were better to have no opinion of God at all than such an opinion as is unworthy of Him; for the one is unbelief, the other is contumely; and certainly *superstition* is the reproach of the Deity. *Bacon*, *Superstition.*

Where there is any religion, the devil will plant *superstition*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 599.

He [Canon Kingsley] defines *superstition* to be an unreasoning fear of the unknown.
*Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 216.

A *superstition*, as its name imports, is something that has been left to stand over, like unfinished business, from one session of the world's witenagemot to the next.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 92.

2. A religious belief or a system of religion regarded as based on ignorance and fear; especially, the worship of false gods, as induced by fear; pagan religious doctrines and practices.

He destroyed all idolatry and clearly did extirpate all *superstition*. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

Under their Druid-teachers, the heathen Britons made use of balls of crystal in their idle *superstitions* and wicked practices. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 294.

3. Hence, any false or unreasonable belief tenaciously held: as, popular *superstitions*.

Of the political *superstitions*, . . . none is so universally diffused as the notion that majorities are omnipotent.
*H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 232.

4†. Excessive nicety; scrupulous exactness.—5†. Idolatrous devotion.

May I not kiss you now in *superstition*?
For you appear a thing that I would kneel to.
*Fletcher* (*and Massinger*?), Lovers' Progress, iii. 3.

= **Syn. 1-3.** *Superstition*, *Credulity*, *Fanaticism*, *Bigotry*. *Credulity* is a general readiness to believe what one is told, without sufficient evidence. *Superstition* may be the result of *credulity* in regard to religious beliefs or duties or as to the supernatural. As compared with *fanaticism* it is a state of fears on the one side and rigorous observances on the other, both proceeding from an oppression of the mind by its beliefs, while *fanaticism* is too highly wrought in its excitement for fear or for attention to details of conduct. *Fanaticism* is a half-crazy substitution of fancies for reason, primarily in the field of religion, but secondarily in politics, etc. *Fanaticism* is demonstrative, being often ready to undertake, in obedience to its supposed duty or call by special revelation, tasks that are commonly considered wicked or treated as criminal. *Bigotry* is less a matter of action; subjectively it is a blind refusal to entertain the idea of correctness or excellence in religious opinions or practices other than one's own; objectively it is an attitude matching such a state of mind. *Credulity* is opposed to *skepticism*, *superstition* to *irreverence*, *fanaticism* to *indifference*, *bigotry* to *latitudinarianism*. See *enthusiastic*.

**superstitionist**† (sū-pėr-stish'on-ist), *n.* [< *superstition* + *-ist*.] One who is superstitious; one who is bound by religious superstitions. *Dr. H. More.*

**superstitious** (sū-pėr-stish'us), *a.* [Formerly also *supersticious*; = F. *superstitieux* = Sp. Pg. *supersticioso* = It. *superstizioso*, < L. *superstitiosus*, full of superstition, superstitious, also soothsaying, prophetic, ML. also extraordinary, ambiguous, < *superstitio*(*n*-), superstition: see *superstition*.] 1. Believing superstitions, religious or other; addicted to superstition; especially, very scrupulous and rigid in religious observances through fear or credulity; full of idle fancies and scruples in regard to religion.

Deuised by the religious persons of those dayes to abuse the *superstitious* people, and to encomber their busie braynes with vaine hope or vaine feare.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 218.

2. Pertaining to, partaking of, or proceeding from superstition: as, *superstitious* rites.

They pretend not to adore the Cross, because 'tis *superstitious*. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 106.

The Easterns appear to have a *superstitious* dislike to rebuilding upon the site of a former town.
*O'Donovan*, Merv, xx.

3†. Over-exact; scrupulous beyond need, as from credulous fear.

Shall squeamish He my Pleasures harvest by
Fond *superstitious* coyness thus prevent?
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 223.

4†. Idolatrously devoted.

Have I with all my full affections
Still met the king? loved him next heaven? obey'd him?
Been out of fondness *superstitious* to him?
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 1. 131.

**Superstitious uses.** See *use*.

**superstitiously** (sū-pėr-stish'us-li), *adv.* In a superstitious manner; with superstition.

**superstitiousness** (sū-pėr-stish'us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being superstitious; superstition.

**superstrain**† (sū-pėr-strān'), *v. t.* To overstrain, or stretch unduly. [Rare.]

In the straining of a string, the further it is strained the less *superstraining* goeth to a note.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 182.

**superstratum** (sū-pėr-strā'tum), *n.*; pl. *superstrata* (-tą). [< L. *superstratum*, neut. of *superstratus*, pp. of *supersternere*, spread above, < *super*, above, + *sternere*, spread: see *stratum*.] A stratum or layer above another, or resting on something else.

The *superstratum* which will overlay us.
*Byron*, Don Juan, ix. 37.

**superstruct** (sū-pėr-strukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *superstructus*, pp. of *superstruere*, build upon or over, < *super*, above, + *struere*, build: see *structure*.] To build or erect upon something. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 35.

**superstruction** (sū-pėr-struk'shon), *n.* [< *superstruct* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of erecting or building upon something.—2. A superstructure.

My own profession hath taught me not to erect new *superstructions* upon an old ruin. *Sir J. Denham.*

**superstructive**† (sū-pėr-struk'tiv), *a.* [< *superstruct* + *-ive*.] Built or erected on something else.

Nothing but the removing his fundamental error can rescue him from the *superstructive*, be it never so gross.
*Hammond.*

**superstructor**† (sū-pėr-struk'tor), *n.* [< *superstruct* + *-or*[1].] One who builds on something else.

Was Oates's narrative a foundation or a superstructure, or was he one of the *superstructors* or not?
*Roger North*, Examen, p. 193. (*Davies.*)

**superstructural** (sū-pėr-struk'tūr-al), *a.* [< *superstructure* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a superstructure.

**superstructure** (sū'pėr-struk″tūr), *n.* [< *superstruct* + *-ure*.] 1. Any structure built on something else; particularly, an edifice in relation to its foundation.

I am not for adding to the beautiful edifice of nature, nor for raising any whimsical *superstructure* upon her plans.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 98.

2. Hence, anything erected on a foundation or basis.

There is another kind of pedant, who, with all Tom Folio's impertinencies, hath greater *superstructures* and embellishments of Greek and Latin.
*Addison*, Tatler, No. 158.

3. In *railway engin.*, the sleepers, rails, and fastenings of a railway, in contradistinction to *road-bed*.

**supersubstantial** (sū″pėr-sub-stan'shal), *a.* [< LL. *supersubstantialis*, sc. *panis*, an imperfect translation of Gr. *ἐπιούσιος*, sc. *ἄρτος*, bread 'sufficient for the day' or bread 'for the coming day' ("daily bread"), or bread 'necessary to support life' (Mat. vi. 11), < L. *super*, upon, + *substantia* (tr. Gr. *οὐσία*), being, substance: see *substance*, *substantial*.] 1. More than substantial; beyond the domain of matter; being more than (material) substance: used with special reference to Mat. vi. 11, where the Greek *ἐπιούσιος* ('daily' in the authorized version) is in the Vulgate *supersubstantialis*.

This is the daily bread, the heavenly *supersubstantial* bread, by which our souls are nourished to life eternal.
*Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant, v. § 4.

2. [Tr. Gr. *ὑπερούσιος*.] Superessential; transcending all natures, all ideas, and the distinction of existence and non-existence.

**supersubtilized** (sū-pėr-sut'il-izd), *a.* Subtilized or refined to excess.

Wire-drawn sentiment and *supersubtilized* conceit.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 245.

**supersubtle** (sū-pėr-sut'l), *a.* Over-subtle; cunning; crafty in an excessive degree. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 363.

**supersubtlety** (sū-pėr-sut'l-ti), *n.* Excessive subtlety; over-nicety of discrimination.

The *supersubtleties* of interpretation to which our Teutonic cousins, who have taught us so much, are certainly somewhat prone. *Lowell*, Don Quixote.

**supersurface** (sū'pėr-sėr″fās), *n.* A three-dimensional continuum in five-dimensional space.

**supersus**† (sū-pėr'sus), *n.* In *music*, an unusually high treble voice or voice-part.

**supertelluric** (sū″pėr-te-lū'rik), *a.* Situated above the earth and its atmosphere.

**supertemporal**[1] (sū-pėr-tem'pō-ral), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Transcending time, or independent of time.

II. *n.* That which transcends or is independent of time.

Plotinus and Numenius, explaining Plato's sense, declare him to have asserted three *supertemporals* or eternals, good, mind or intellect, and the soul of the universe.
*Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 625.

**supertemporal**[2] (sū-pėr-tem'pō-ral), *a.* In *anat.*, situated above or high up in the temporal region: specifically noting certain lateral cerebral gyri and sulci.

**superterrene** (sū″pėr-te-rēn'), *a.* [< LL. *superterrenus*, above the earth, < L. *super*, over, + *terra*, earth: see *terrene*.] Being above ground or above the earth; superterrestrial.

**superterrestrial** (sū″pėr-te-res'tri-al), *a.* Situated above the world; not of the earth, but superior to it; supermundane; superterrene. Also *supraterrestrial*.

**supertonic** (sū'pėr-ton-ik), *n.* In *music*, the tone in a scale next above the tonic or key-note; the second, as A in the scale of G.

**supertragical** (sū-pėr-traj'i-kal), *a.* Tragical to excess.

**supertripartient** (sū″pėr-trī-pär'ti-ent), *a.* In the ratio of 7 to 4.

**supertriquartal** (sū″pėr-trī-kwôr'tal), *a.* Same as *supertripartient*.

**supertuberation** (sū-pėr-tū-be-rā'shon), *n.* The production of young tubers, as potatoes, from the old ones while still growing.

**supertunic** (sū'pėr-tū-nik), *n.* Any garment worn immediately over a tunic: used loosely in the many cases where it is impossible to name more precisely garments so represented, as in ancient costume.

**supervacaneous**† (sū″pėr-vā-kā'nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *supervacáneo* = It. *supervacaneo*, < L. *supervacaneus*, above what is necessary, needless, superfluous, < *super*, above, + *vacuus*, empty, void: see *vacuous*.] Superfluous; unnecessary; needless; serving no purpose.

I held it not altogether *supervacaneous* to take a review of them. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 60.

**supervacaneously**† (sū″pėr-vā-kā'nē-us-li), *adv.* In a superfluous manner; needlessly. *Imp. Dict.*

**supervacaneousness**† (sū″pėr-vā-kā'nē-us-nes), *n.* Needlessness; superfluousness. *Bailey.*

**supervacuous**† (sū-pėr-vak'ū-us), *a.* [< L. *supervacuus*, needless, superfluous, < *super*, over, + *vacuus*, empty, void: see *vacuous*.] Being more than is necessary; supererogatory.

The Pope having the key, he may dispense the *supervacuous* duties of others (who do more than is required for their salvation) to sinners who have no merit of their own.
*Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 285.

**supervene** (sū-pėr-vēn'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *supervened*, ppr. *supervening*. [= F. *survenir* = Sp. *supervenir*, *sobrevenir* = Pg. *sobrevir* = It. *supervenire*, *sopravvenire*, < L. *supervenire*, come

over or upon, overtake, < *super*, above, + *venire*, come: see *come*.] To come in as extraneous upon something; be added or joined; follow in close conjunction.

The dawning of the day is not materially turned into the greater light at noon; but a greater light *supervenieth*. *Baxter*, Saints' Rest, iv., To the Reader.

The tall candles sank into nothingness; their flames went out utterly; the blackness of darkness *supervened*. *Poe*, Tales, I. 311.

**supervenient** (sū-pėr-vē′nient), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *superveniente*, < L. *supervenien(t-)s*, ppr. of *supervenire*, come upon: see *supervene*.] Coming in upon something as additional or extraneous; superadvenient; added; additional; following in close conjunction.

That branch of belief was in him *supervenient* to Christian practice. *Hammond*.

**supervention** (sū-pėr-ven′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *supervencion* = Pg. *supervenção*, < LL. *superventio(n-)*, a coming up, < L. *supervenire*, come upon: see *supervene*.] The act, state, or condition of supervening.

The grave symptoms . . . were undoubtedly caused by the *supervention* of blood poison, originating from the wound. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 142.

**supervisal** (sū-pėr-vī′zal), *n.* [< *supervise* + *-al*.] The act of supervising; overseeing; inspection; superintendence.

Gilders, carvers, upholsterers, and picture-cleaners are labouring at their several forges, and I do not love to trust a hammer or a brush without my own *supervisal*. *Walpole*, To George Montagu, July 1, 1763.

**supervise** (sū-pėr-vīz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *supervised*, ppr. *supervising*. [< ML. *supervisus*, pp. of *supervidere*, oversee, < L. *super*, over, + *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision*.] 1. To oversee; have charge of, with authority to direct or regulate: as, to *supervise* the erection of a house. The word often implies a more general care, with less attention to and direction of details, than *superintend*.

The small time I *supervised* the Glass-house, I got among those Venetians some Smatterings of the Italian Tongue. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 3.

2†. To look over so as to peruse; read; read over.

You find not the apostrophas, and so miss the accent; let me *supervise* the canzonet. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 124.

=**Syn.** 1. See list under *superintend*.

**supervise**† (sū-pėr-vīz′), *n.* [< *supervise*, *v.*] Inspection.—**On the supervise**, at sight; on the first reading.

Importing Denmark's health and England's too,
With, ho! such bugs and goblins in my life
That, *on the supervise*, no leisure bated.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 23.

**supervision** (sū-pėr-vizh′on), *n.* [< ML. **supervisio(n-)*, < *supervidere*, pp. *supervisus*, oversee: see *supervise*.] The act of supervising or overseeing; oversight; superintendence; direction: as, to have the *supervision* of a coal-mine; police *supervision*. =**Syn.** See list under *superintendence*.

**supervisor** (sū-pėr-vī′zor), *n.* [< ME. *supervisor*, < ML. *supervisor*, < *supervidere*, pp. *supervisus*, supervise: see *supervise*.] 1. One who supervises; an overseer; an inspector; a superintendent: as, the *supervisor* of a coal-mine; a *supervisor* of the customs or of the excise.

I desire and pray you . . . make a substanciall bille in my name upon the said mater, . . . the said bille to be put up to the Kyng, whiche is chief *supervisor* of my said Lordis testament, and to the Lordes Spirituelle and Temporelle, as to the Comyns, of this present Parlement, so as the iij. astates may graunte and passe hem cleerly. *Paston Letters*, I. 372.

Your English gaugers and *supervisors* that you have sent down benorth the Tweed have ta'en up the trade of thievery. *Scott*, Rob Roy, iv.

The twelve *Supervisors* of Estates [at Ludlow] are elected in the same manner [by the thirty-seven, or common council at large]. . . . Their business is to attend to the letting and management of the corporation estates. *Municip. Corp. Report* (1835), p. 2790.

2†. A spectator; a looker-on.

Would you, the *supervisor*, grossly gape on?
*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 395.

3†. One who reads over, as for correction.

The author and *supervisors* of this pamphlet. *Dryden*.

4. In some of the United States, an elected officer of a township or town having principal charge of its administrative business. **The affairs of a township are managed in some States by a board of supervisors, in some by a single supervisor; in the latter case, the supervisor of the town is only one of a number of town officers, but his concurrent action with one or more of the others is often required, and the supervisors of all the townships in a county constitute together the county board, charged with the administrative business of the county.**

**Where there are several *supervisors* or trustees in the township, it is common to associate them together as a Board, and under such an arrangement they very closely resemble the New England board of selectmen in their administrative functions.** *W. Wilson*, State, § 1014.

**supervisorship** (sū-pėr-vī′zor-ship), *n.* [< *supervisor* + *-ship*.] The office of a supervisor.

**supervisory** (sū-pėr-vī′zō-ri), *a.* [< *supervise* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or having supervision.

The Senate, in addition to its legislative, is vested also with *supervisory* powers in respect to treaties and appointments. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 180.

**supervisual** (sū-pėr-viz′ū-al), *a.* [< L. *super*, over, + *visus*, seeing, sight: see *visual*.] Exceeding the ordinary visual powers.

Such an abnormally acute *supervisual* perception is by no means impossible. *The Academy*, July 12, 1890, p. 28.

**supervive**† (sū-pėr-vīv′), *v. t.* [< ME. *superviven*, < L. *supervivere*, live beyond, outlive, < *super*, over, + *vivere*, live: see *vivid*. Cf. *survive*.] To live beyond; outlive; survive. *Lydgate*, Minor Poems. [Rare.]

**supervolute** (sū′pėr-vō-lūt), *a.* [< LL. *supervolutus*, pp. of *supervolvere*, roll over, < L. *super*, above, + *volvere*, roll, turn about.] In *bot.*, noting a form of estivation in which the plaits of a gamopetalous corolla successively overlap one another, as in the morning-glory, jimsonweed, etc.: same as *convolute* except that the latter refers to petals instead of plaits; also, of a leaf, same as *convolute*.

**supervolutive** (sū″pėr-vō-lū′tiv), *a.* [< *supervolute* + *-ive*.] In *bot.*, noting an estivation in which the plaits of a corolla or a vernation in which the leaves are supervolute. [Rare.]

**supinate** (sū′pi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *supinated*, ppr. *supinating*. [< L. *supinatus*, pp. of *supinare*, bend or lay backward or on the back, < *supinus*, lying on the back: see *supine*.] In *anat.* and *physiol.*, to bring (the hand) palm upward. In this position the radius and ulna are parallel. See *pronate*.

The hand was pronated, and could not be *supinated* beyond the midway position. *Lancet*, 1890, I. 464.

**supination** (sū-pi-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *supination* = Sp. *supinacion* = It. *supinazione*, < LL. *supinatio(n-)*, < *supinare*, bend or lay backward or on the back: see *supinate*.] 1. The act of lying or the state of being laid on the back, or face upward.—2. In *anat.* and *physiol.*: (*a*) A movement of the forearm and hand of man and some other animals which brings the palm of the hand uppermost and the radius and ulna parallel with each other, instead of crossing each other as in the opposite movement of pronation. (*b*) The position of the forearm and hand in which the ulna and radius lie parallel, not crossed, and the hand lies flat on its back, palm upward: the opposite of *pronation*. The act is accomplished and the position is assumed by means of the supinators, aided by the biceps. —3. In *fencing*, the position of the wrist when the palm of the hand is turned upward. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).

**supinator** (sū′pi-nā-tor), *n.*; pl. *supinatores* (sū″pi-nā-tō′rēz) or *supinators* (sū′pi-nā-torz). [NL., < L. *supinare*, pp. *supinatus*, bend or lay backward: see *supinate*.] A muscle which supinates the forearm: opposed to *pronator*: as, the biceps is a powerful *supinator* of the forearm.—**Supinator brevis**, a muscle at the proximal end of the forearm. It arises from the ulna and lateral ligaments of the elbow, and is wrapped around the radius and inserted upon its outer side. **Supinator longus**, a flexor and supinator muscle of the forearm, lying superficially along the radial side of the forearm. It arises chiefly from the external supracondylar ridge of the humerus, and is inserted into the styloid process of the radius. Also called *brachioradialis*. See cut under *muscle*1. —**Supinator radii brevis**. Same as *supinator brevis*.—**Supinator radii longus**. Same as *supinator longus*.—**Supinator ridge of the humerus**, the ectocondylar ridge, a ridge running up from the outer condyle, giving attachment to the supinator longus and other muscles.

**supine**, *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *supino*, < L. *supinus*, turned or thrown backward, lying on the back, prostrate, also going backward, retrograde, going downward, sloping, inclined; figuratively, inactive, negligent, careless, indolent; neut. *supinum*, sc. *verbum*, applied in LL. to the verbal noun in *-tum*, *-tu* (the supine), and also to the verbal form in *-ndum* (the gerund), lit. 'the absolute verb'—that is, a verbal form without distinctions of voice, number, person, and tense—*supinum*, lit. 'inactive,' hence neutral, absolute, translating Gr. *θετικόν* as applied to the verbal form in *-τέον*, called *ἐπίρρημα θετικόν*, lit. 'the absolute adverb,' or verbal adjunct (*θετικόν*, neut. of *θετικός*, in gram. positive, absolute); < *sub*, under, beneath: see *sub-*.] I. *a.* (sū-pīn′). 1. Lying on the back, or with face upward: opposed to *prone*.

That they buried their dead on their backs, or i *supine* position, seems agreeable unto profound sleep common posture of dying. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial

Supperless to bed they must retire,
And couch *supine* their beauties, lily white.
*Keats*, Eve of St. Agnes, s

2. Leaning backward; inclined; sloping: s of localities.

If the vine
On rising ground be plac'd, or hills *supine*,
Extend thy loose battalions.
*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii.

3. Negligent; listless; heedless; indole thoughtless; inattentive; careless.

The Spaniards were so *supine* and unexercis'd that t were afraid to fire a greate gun. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 20, 1

Long had our dull forefathers slept *supine*,
Nor felt the raptures of the tuneful Nine.
*Addison*, The Greatest English Po

Milton . . . stands out in marked and solitary indi uality, apart from the great movement of the Civil W apart from the *supine* acquiescence of the Restoratio self-opinionated, unforgiving, and unforgetting man. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p.

4. In *bot.*, lying flat with the face upward, sometimes a thallus or leaf. =**Syn.** 1. *Prone*, See *prostrate*.—3. *Careless*, *Indolent*, etc. (see *listless*), in sluggish, languid, dull, torpid.

II. *n.* (sū′pin). A part of the Latin ver really a verbal noun, similar to the Engli verbals in *-ing*, with two cases. One of these, u ally called the *first supine*, ends in *um*, and is the accu tive case. It always follows a verb of motion: as, *a deambulatum*, he has gone to walk, or he has gone a-wa ing. The other, called the *second supine*, ends in *u* of t ablative case, and is governed by substantives or adj tives: as, *facile dictu*, easy to be told (literally, easy the telling).

**supine**† (sū-pīn′), *adv.* [< *supine*, *a.*] Supinel

So *supine* negligent are they, or perhaps so wise, as passed evills to endeavour a forgetfulnesse. *Sandys*, Travailes, p.

**supinely** (sū-pīn′li), *adv.* In a supine manne (*a*) With the face upward; on one's or its back.

And spreading plane-trees, where, *supinely* laid,
He now enjoys the cool, and quaffs beneath the shade.
*Addison*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics,

(*b*) Carelessly; indolently; listlessly; drowsily; in heedless or thoughtless way.

In idle wishes fools *supinely* stay.
*Crabbe*, Works, I. 2

**supineness** (sū-pīn′nes), *n.* The state or co dition of being supine, in any sense.

**supinity**† (sū-pin′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *supinita(t-)s*, bending backward, a lying flat, < *supinus*: s *supine*.] Supineness.

A *supinity* or neglect of enquiry. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i.

**suppage**† (sup′āj), *n.* [< *sup* + *-age*; cf. *herbag pottage*.] That which may be supped; se soning (?).

For food they had bread, for *suppage*, salt, and for sauc herbs. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 7

**suppalpation**† (sup-al-pā′shon), *n.* [< L. *sup palpari*, caress, fondle a little, < *sub*, under, palpari, touch, stroke: see *palpation*.] The a of enticing by caresses or soft words.

If plausible *suppalpations*, if restless importunities, wi hoise thee, thou wilt mount. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on Ps. cvii. 8

**supparasitation**† (su-par″a-sī-tā′shon), *n.* [ *supparasite* + *-ation*.] The act of flatterin merely to gain favor.

In time truth shall consume hatred; and at last a gal ing truth shall have more thanks than a smoothing *sup parasitation*. *Bp. Hall*, Best Bargain, Works, V.

**supparasite**† (su-par′a-sīt), *v. t.* [< L. *suppara sitari*, flatter a little, < *sub*, under, + *parasitari* play the parasite, < *parasitus*, a parasite: se *parasite*.] To flatter; cajole.

See how this subtile cunning sophister *supparasites* th people; that's ambition's fashion too, ever to be popula *Dr. Clarke*, Sermons (1637), p. 245. (*Latham*.

**suppawn**, *n.* See *supawn*.

**suppedaneous**† (sup-ē-dā′nē-us), *a.* [< LL **suppedaneus* (in neut. *suppedaneum*, a foot stool), < L. *sub*, under, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot (> *pe daneus*, of the size of a foot): see *pedal*.] Be ing under the feet. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err. v. 13.

**suppedaneum** (sup-ē-dā′nē-um), *n.* [LL.: see *suppedaneous*.] A projection or support under the feet of a person crucified: used with specia reference to Christ or a crucifix. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 611.

**suppeditate**† (su-ped′i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *suppeditatus*, pp. of *suppeditare*, *subpeditare*, be fully supplied, be in store, trans. supply, furnish, perhaps for **suppetitare*, < *suppetere*, *subpetere*, be

in store, be present, < *sub*, under, + *petere*, seek: see *petition*.] To supply; furnish.

Whoever is able to *suppeditate* all things to them sufficing [of] all must have an infinite power.
*Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, i.

**suppeditation**† (su-ped-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *suppeditatio(n-)*, < *suppeditare*, supply: see *suppeditate*.] Supply; aid afforded.

So great ministry and *suppeditation* to them both.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

**supper** (sup'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *souper, soper, super*, < OF. *souper, soper, super*, F. *souper*, a supper, inf. used as a noun, < *soper*, F. *souper*, sup: see *sup*.] The evening meal; the last repast of the day; specifically, a meal taken after dinner, whether dinner is served comparatively early or in the evening; in the Bible, the principal meal of the day—a late dinner (the later Roman *cena*, Greek δεῖπνον).

Anon vpon ther *soper* was redy,
She seruyd hym, in like wyse as hym ought.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 141.

I have drunk too much sack at *supper*.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 15.

**Last Supper**, the last meal eaten by Christ with his disciples before his death, at which he instituted the Lord's Supper.

Fyrst in the sayd Cirche of Mownte Syon, in the self place wher the hyeh auter ys, ower blyssyd Savior Crist Jhu made hys *last soper* and mawdy wt his Discipulis.
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 37.

**Lord's Supper.** See *Lord*.—**Paschal supper**, the Passover supper. See *Passover*.

**supper** (sup'ėr), *v.* [< *supper, n.*] **I.**† *intrans.* To take supper; sup.

This night we cut down all our corn, and many persons *suppered* here. *Meeke*, Diary, Aug. 27, 1691. (*Davies.*)

**II.** *trans.* To give supper to. [Rare.]

Kester was *suppering* the horses, and in the clamp of their feet on the round stable pavement he did not hear her at first. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

**supper-board** (sup'ėr-bōrd), *n.* The table on which supper is spread.

Turned to their cloanly *supper-board*.
*Wordsworth*, Michael.

**suppering** (sup'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *supper, v.*] The act of taking supper; supper. [Rare.]

The breakfasting-time, the preparations for dinner, . . . and the *supperings* will fill up a great part of the day in a very necessary manner.
*Richardson*, Pamela, II. 62. (*Davies.*)

**supperless** (sup'ėr-les), *a.* [< *supper* + *-less*.] Wanting supper; being without supper.

Swearing and *supperless* the hero sate.
*Pope*, Dunciad, i. 115.

**supper-time** (sup'ėr-tīm), *n.* The time when supper is taken; evening. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2. 249.

**supplant** (su-plant'), *v. t.* [< ME. *supplanten*, < OF. (and F.) *supplanter* = Sp. *suplantar* = Pg. *supplantar* = It. *supplantare, soppiantare*, < L. *supplantare, subplantare*, trip up one's heels, overthrow, < *sub*, under, + *planta*, sole of the foot: see *plant*[2].] 1†. To trip up, as the heels.

His legs entwining
Each other, till *supplanted* down he fell.
*Milton*, P. L., x. 513.

2†. To overthrow; cause the downfall of; destroy; uproot.

I that have . . . scorn'd
The cruel means you practised to *supplant* me
*Massinger*, Renegado, iv. 2.

Oh Christ, ouerthrowe the Tables of these Money-changers, and with some whip driue them, scourge them out of thy Temple, which *supplant* thy plantations, and hinder the gayning of Soules for gaine.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 133.

3†. To remove; displace; drive or force away.

I will *supplant* some of your teeth.
*Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2. 56.

This, in ten dales more, would haue *supplanted* vs all with death. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 3.

4. To displace and take the place of, especially (of persons) by scheming or strategy.

He gave you welcome hither, and you practise
Unworthily to *supplant* him.
*Shirley*, Love in a Maze, ii. 3.

Observe but how their own Principles combat one another, and *supplant* each one his fellow.
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

I lamented . . . that frugality was *supplanted* by intemperance, that order was succeeded by confusion.
*Landor*, Imag. Conv., Peter the Great and Alexis.

**supplantary**† (su-plan'tạ-ri), *n.* The act of supplanting.

Whiche is conceyvid of envye,
And clepid is *subplantarye*.
*Gower*, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 76. (*Halliwell.*)

**supplantation** (sup-lan-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *supplantation* = Sp. *suplantacion* = Pg. *supplantação* = It. *supplantazione*, < LL. *supplantatio(n-)*, supplanting, hypocritical deceit, < L. *supplantare*, supplant: see *supplant*.] The act of supplanting.

This general desire of aggrandising themselves . . . betrays men to a thousand ridiculous and mischievous acts of *supplantation* and detraction.
*Johnson*, Rambler, No. 9.

**supplanter** (su-plan'tėr), *n.* [< *supplant* + *-er*[1].] One who supplants or displaces. *South*, Sermons, VI. iii.

**supple** (sup'l), *a.* [Also dial. *souple* (pron. soup'l and sō'pl); < ME. *souple*, < OF. *souple, soupple*, F. *souple*, pliant, flexible, easily bent, supple, = It. *supplice*, humble, suppliant, < L. *supplex, subplex* (*-plic-*), humble, suppliant; not found in the lit. sense 'bending under,' 'bending down'; < *sub*, under, + *plicare*, bend, fold: see *plicate, plait*. Cf. *supplicate*.] 1. Pliant; flexible; easily bent: as, *supple* joints; *supple* fingers.

I do beseech you
That are of *suppler* joints, follow them swiftly.
*Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3. 107.

Will ye submit your necks, and choose to bend
The *supple* knee? *Milton*, P. L., v. 788.

2. Yielding; compliant; not obstinate.

A feloun firste though that he be,
Aftir thou shalt hym *souple* se.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3376.

If it [beating] . . . makes not the will *supple*, it hardens the offender. *Locke*, Education, § 78.

3. Capable of adapting one's self to the wishes and opinions of others; bending to the humor of others; obsequious; fawning; also, characterized by such obsequiousness, as words and acts.

Having been *supple* and courteous to the people.
*Shak*, Cor., ii. 2. 29.

Call me not dear,
Nor think with *supple* words to smooth the grossness
Of my abuses. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, ii. 2.

He [Cranmer] was merely a *supple*, timid, interested courtier in times of frequent and violent change.
*Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

4†. Tending to make pliant or pliable; soothing.

But his defiance and his dare to warre
We swallow with the *supple* olle of peace.
*Heywood*, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 96).

=**Syn. 1.** Lithe, limber, lissome.

**supple** (sup'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suppled*, ppr. *suppling*. [< ME. *souplen*; < *supple, a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make supple; make pliant; render flexible: as, to *supple* leather.

The Grecians were noted for light, the Parthians for fearful, the Sodomites for gluttons, like as England (God save the sample!) hath now *suppled*, lithed, and stretched their throats. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 368.

Black bull-hides,
Seethed in fat and *suppled* in flame.
*Browning*, Paracelsus.

2. To make compliant, submissive, humble, or yielding.

He that pride hath hym withynne
Ne may his herte in no wise
Meken ne *souplen* to servyse.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2244.

She's hard of soul, but I must *supple* her.
*Shirley*, Love in a Maze, ii. 2.

To set free, to *supple*, and to train the faculties in such wise as shall make them most effective for whatever task life may afterwards set them.
*Lowell*, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

3. Specifically, to train (a saddle-horse) by making him yield with docility to the rein, bending his neck to left or right at the slightest pressure.—4†. To soothe.

All the faith and religion that shall be there canoniz'd is not sufficient, without plain convincement and the charity of patient instruction, to *supple* the least bruise of conscience. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 55.

**II.** *intrans.* To become soft and pliant.

Only his hands and feet, so large and callous,
Require more time to *supple*.
*T. Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, iii. 2.

**supple-chapped**† (sup'l-chopt), *a.* Having a supple jaw; having an oily tongue.

A *supple-chapped* flatterer. *Marston.*

**supple-jack** (sup'l-jak), *n.* 1. A strong, pliant cane.

Take, take my *supple-jack*,
Play St. Bartholomew with many a back,
Play half the academic imps alive.
*Wolcot* (Peter Pindar), Lyric Odes for 1785, i.

2. One of various climbing shrubs with strong lithe stems, some of them furnishing walking-sticks. The name applies primarily to several West Indian and tropical American species, as *Paullinia curassavica, P. sphærocarpa, P. Barbadense, Serjania polyphylla* (see *basket-wood*) and some other species of *Serjania*, and to the allied *Cardiospermum grandiflorum*. In the southern United States *Berchemia volubilis*, a high twiner of the *Rhamnaceæ*, is so called. The native supple-jack of Australia consists of varieties of the woody climber *Clematis aristata*; that of New Zealand is *Rubus australis*, perhaps the largest known bramble, climbing over the loftiest trees, also called *New Zealand lawyer*.

**supplely**† (sup'l-li), *adv.* Pliantly; with suppleness. *Colgrave.*

**supplement** (sup'lē-ment), *n.* [< OF. *supplement*, F. *supplément* = Sp. *suplemento* = Pg. It. *supplemento*, < L. *supplementum*, that with which anything is made full or whole, < *supplere*, make good, complete, supply: see *supply*.] 1. An addition to anything, by which it is made more full and complete; particularly, an addition to a book or paper.

No man seweth a pacche of rude or newe clothe to an old clothe, ellis he takith awey the newe *supplement* or pacche, and a more brekynge is maad.
*Wyclif*, Mark ii. 21.

God, which hath done this immediately, without so much as a sickness, will also immediately, without *supplement* of friends, infuse his Spirit of comfort where it is needed and deserved. *Donne*, Letters, cxxiv.

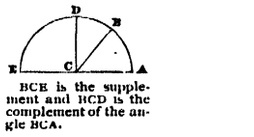
These public affections, combined with manners, are required sometimes as *supplements*, sometimes as correctives, always as aids to law. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2†. Store; supply.

If you be a poet, and come into the ordinary, . . . repeat by heart either some verses of your own or of any other man's; . . . it may chance save you the price of your ordinary, and beget you other *supplements*.
*Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 118.

They cover not their faces unless it be with painting, using all the *supplement* of a sophisticate beauty.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 62.

3. In *trigon.*, the quantity by which an angle or an arc falls short of 180° or a semicircle. Hence, two angles which are together equal to two right angles, or two arcs which are together equal to a semicircle, are the supplements of each other.—**Bill of revivor and supplement.** See *revivor*.—**Letters of supplement**, in *Scots law*, letters obtained on a warrant from the Court of Session, where a party is to be sued before an inferior court, and does not reside within its jurisdiction. In virtue of these letters the party may be cited to appear before the inferior judge.—**Oath in supplement**, in *Scots law*, an oath allowed to be given by a party in his own favor, in order to turn the *semiplena probatio*, which consists in the testimony of but one witness, into the *plena probatio*, afforded by the testimony of two witnesses.



BCE is the supplement and BCD is the complement of the angle BCA.

=**Syn. 1.** *Appendix, Supplement.* An *appendix* contains additional matter, not essential to the completeness of the principal work, but related to it; a *supplement* contains additional material, completing or improving the principal work.

**supplement** (sup'lē-ment), *v. t.* [= Sp. *suplementar* = Pg. *supplementar*; from the noun.] To fill up or supply by additions; add something to, as to a writing, etc.; make up deficiencies in.

The parliamentary grants were each year *supplemented* by ecclesiastical grants made in the Convocations of the two provinces.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 358.

**supplemental** (sup-lē-men'tal), *a.* [= Sp. *suplemental*; as *supplement* + *-al*.] Of the nature of a supplement; serving to supplement; additional; added to supply what is wanted.—**Supplemental air.** See *air*[1].—**Supplemental answer, bill**, or **pleading**, one interposed after the ordinary answer, bill, or other pleading, in order to bring before the court facts which occurred since that was interposed, or facts which were omitted and not allowable subjects for amendment.—**Supplemental arcs**, in *trigon.*, arcs of a circle or other curve which subtend angles at the center amounting together to 180°.—**Supplemental chords**, two chords of a conic joining one point to the two extremities of a diameter.—**Supplemental cone, proceedings, triangle.** See the nouns.—**Supplemental cusp**, in *odontog.*, a cusp, such as may form the heel of a molar, lower than and additional to the main cusp or cusps of a tooth.—**Supplemental versed sine**, in *trigon.* See *sine*[2].

**supplementarily** (sup-lē-men'tạ-ri-li), *adv.* In a supplementary manner.

**supplementary** (sup-lē-men'tạ-ri), *a.* [= F. *supplémentaire* = Sp. *suplementario* = Pg. *supplementario*; as *supplement* + *-ary*.] 1. Same as *supplemental*.—2. Especially, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, additional (to what is normal, ordinary, or usual); added, as something secondary, subsidiary, or useless; supernumerary; extra: as, a *supplementary* digit (a sixth finger or toe).—**Supplementary bladder**, a sacculated diverticulum of the wall of the urinary bladder.—**Supplementary curve**, an imaginary projection of a curve making an imaginary part real. Such projections are of aid in comprehending the theory of curves.—**Supplementary eye**, in *entom.*, an organ furnished with from 5 to 10 hemispherical lenses, apparently superimposed on the compound eye: a structure found in the *Aphididæ* or plant-lice. Also called *tubercle*.—**Supplementary proceedings.** See *proceeding*.—**Supplementary respiration, score**, etc. See the nouns.—**Supplementary spleen**, a small body similar to the spleen in structure and occasionally found in its neighborhood; a splenculus or lienculus.

**supplementation** (sup'lē-men-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *supplement* + *-ation*.] The act of supplement-

ing, filling up, or adding to. *Kingsley.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**supplementist** (sup'lē-men-tist), *n.* [< *supplement* + *-ist.*] One who supplements or adds. [Rare.]

Not merely a *supplementist*, but an original authority.
*Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 135.

**suppleness** (sup'l-nes), *n.* 1. The property of being supple; pliableness; flexibility.

His [Daniel's] diction, if wanting in the more hardy evidences of muscle, has a *suppleness* and spring that give proof of training and endurance.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 139.

2. Readiness of compliance; the property of easily yielding; facility; capability of molding one's self to the wishes or opinions of others.

He . . . had become a by-word for the certainty with which he foresaw and the *suppleness* with which he evaded danger. *Macaulay*, Temple.

=Syn. 1. See *supple*.

**supplete** (su-plēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *suppleted*, ppr. *suppleting*. [< L. *suppletus*, pp. of *supplere*, fill out, supply: see *supply*.] To supplement. [Rare.]

This act [ordinal for the making of archbishops, bishops, etc.] was *suppleted*, the reign of uniformity was extended, by another, a truly lamentable decree.
*R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvi.

**suppletive** (sup'lē-tiv), *a.* [< *supplete* + *-ive.*] Supplying; suppletory. *Imp. Dict.*

**suppletory** (sup'lē-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. **suppletorius* (neut. *suppletorium*, a supplement), < L. *supplere*, fill out, supply: see *supply*.] **I.** *a.* Supplying deficiencies; supplemental.

Many men have certain forms of speech, certain interjections, certain *suppletory* phrases, which fall often upon their tongue, and which they repeat almost in every sentence. *Donne*, Sermons, vi.

**Suppletory oath.** (*a*) The testimony of a party in support of the accuracy of charges in his own accounts, admitted in some cases at common law notwithstanding the general rule excluding the testimony of a party when offered in his own favor. (*b*) An oath in supplement. See *supplement*.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *suppletories* (-riz). That which supplies what is wanted; a supplement.

God hath in his infinite mercy provided for every condition rare *suppletories* of comfort and usefulness.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works, VI. 177.

Confirmation . . . is an excellent part of Christian discipline, by which children, coming to years of discretion, are examined and taught what they are enjoined now to perform of themselves; and . . . it is a *suppletory* to early Baptism, and a corroboration of its graces, rightly made use of. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 343.

**supplial** (su-plī'al), *n.* [< *supply* + *-al.*] 1. The act of supplying, or the thing supplied.

The *supplial* of our imaginary, and therefore endless wants. *Warburton*, Works, IX. iv.

2. That which supplies the place of something else. [Rare.]

It contains the choicest sentiments of English wisdom, poetry, and eloquence; it may be deemed a *supplial* of many books. *C. Richardson*, Dict., Pref., iii.

**suppliance**[1] (sup'li-ans), *n.* [< *supplian(t)* + *-ce.*] The act of a suppliant; supplication.

When Greece, her knee in *suppliance* bent,
Should tremble. *Halleck*, Marco Bozzaris.

**suppliance**[2]† (su-plī'ans), *n.* [Also *supplyance*; < *supply* + *-ance.*] 1. The act of supplying or bestowing.

Which euer, at command of Jove, was by my *suppliance* giuen. *Chapman*, Iliad, viii. 321.

2. That which supplies a need or a desire; satisfaction; gratification.

A violet . . .
Forward, not permanent, sweet, not lasting,
The perfume and *suppliance* of a minute.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3. 9.

**suppliant**[1] (sup'li-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *suppliant*, ppr. of *supplier*, entreat, beg, < L. *supplicare*: see *supplicate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Supplicating; entreating; beseeching; humbly soliciting.

The rich grow *suppliant*, and the poor grow proud.
*Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 201.

No *suppliant* crowds before the judge appear'd;
No court erected yet, nor cause was heard.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 120.

2. Expressive of humble supplication.

To bow and sue for grace
With *suppliant* knee. *Milton*, P. L., i. 112.

No more that meek and *suppliant* look in prayer,
Nor the pure faith (to give it force), are there.
*Crabbe*, Works, I. 116.

**II.** *n.* A humble petitioner; one who asks or entreats in a supplicating manner.

Spare
This forfeit life, and hear thy *suppliant's* prayer.
*Dryden*, Æneid, x. 841.

By Turns put on the *Suppliant* and the Lord:
Threaten'd this Moment, and the next implor'd.
*Prior*, Solomon, ii.

**suppliant**[2]† (su-plī'ant), *a.* [< *supply* + *-ant.*] Supplementary.

With those Legions
Which I have spoke of, whereunto your lenie
Must be *suppliant*.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 8 (folio 1623).

**suppliantly** (sup'li-ant-li), *adv.* In a supplicating manner; as a suppliant.

*Suppliantly* to deprecate the impending wrath of God.
*Calvin*, On Jonah (trans.), p. 22.

**suppliantness** (sup'li-ant-nes), *n.* The quality of being suppliant. *Bailey.*

**supplicancy** (sup'li-kan-si), *n.* [< *supplican(t)* + *-cy.* Cf. *suppliance*[1].] Suppliance; the act of supplicating; supplication. *Imp. Dict.*

**supplicant** (sup'li-kant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *supplican(t-)s*, ppr. of *supplicare*, beseech, supplicate: see *supplicate*.] **I.** *a.* Entreating; imploring; asking humbly.

[They] offered to this council their letters *supplicant*, confessing that they had sinned.
*Bp. Bull*, Corruptions of Church of Rome.

**II.** *n.* One who supplicates or humbly entreats; a humble petitioner; a suppliant.

The prince and people of Nineveh assembling themselves as a main army of *supplicants*, it was not in the power of God to withstand them.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 24.

All his determinations are delivered with a beautiful humility; and he pronounces his decisions with the air of one who is more frequently a *supplicant* than a judge.
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

**supplicantly** (sup'li-kant-li), *adv.* In a supplicating manner.

**supplicat** (sup'li-kat), *n.* [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *supplicare*, beseech: see *supplicate*.] In English universities, a petition; particularly, a written application accompanied with a certificate that the requisite conditions have been complied with.

**supplicate** (sup'li-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *supplicated*, ppr. *supplicating*. [< L. *supplicatus*, pp. of *supplicare* (> It. *supplicare* = Sp. *suplicar* = Pg. *supplicar* = F. *supplier*), beseech, supplicate, < *supplex* (*supplic-*), kneeling down, humble: see *supple*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To beg for; seek or invoke by earnest prayer: as, to *supplicate* a blessing.—2. To address or appeal to in prayer: as, to *supplicate* the throne of grace.

Shall I heed them in their anguish? shall I brook to be *supplicated?* *Tennyson*, Boadicea.

=Syn. 1. *Request*, *Beg*, etc. See *ask*[1], and list under *solicit*.

**II.** *intrans.* To entreat humbly; beseech; implore; petition.

A man cannot brook to *supplicate* or beg. *Bacon.*

Did they hear me, would they listen, did they pity me *supplicating?* *Tennyson*, Boadicea.

**supplicatingly** (sup'li-kā-ting-li), *adv.* In a supplicating manner; by way of supplication or humble entreaty.

**supplication** (sup-li-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *supplication* = Sp. *suplicacion* = Pg. *supplicação* = It. *supplicazione*, < L. *supplicatio(n-)*: see *supplicate*.] 1. The act of supplicating or entreating; humble and earnest petition or prayer.

Now therefore bend thine ear
To *supplication*. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 31.

I cannot see one say his prayers but, instead of imitating him, I fall into a *supplication* for him.
*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 6.

2. Petition; earnest or humble request.

Are your *supplications* to his lordship? Let me see them. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 16.

I have attempted one by one the lords, . . .
With *supplication* prone and father's tears,
To accept of ransom for my son their prisoner.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 1459.

3. In ancient Rome, a solemnization, or ceremonial address to the gods, decreed either on occasions of victory or in times of public danger or distress.—4. In the Roman Catholic and Anglican litanies, one of the petitions containing a request to God for some special benefit, as distinguished from invocations and prayers for deliverance from evil (deprecations and obsecrations). In its wider sense the word includes the intercessions; in a narrower sense it excludes these, and is applied by some especially to that part of the Anglican litany which begins with the Lord's Prayer.—**Supplications in the quill**, written supplications. [Other explanations are also given.]

My lord protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our *supplications in the quill*.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 3.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Suit*, *Entreaty*, etc. See *prayer*[1].

**supplicator** (sup'li-kā-tor), *n.* [= It. *supplicatore*, < L. *supplicator*, < *supplicare*, supplicate: see *supplicate*.] One who or that which supplicates; a suppliant. *Bp. Hall*, Episcopacy by Divine Right, Conclusion, § 1.

**supplicatory** (sup'li-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *supplica* + *-ory.*] Containing supplication, or humb petition; submissive; humble. *Bp. Hall*, I vout Soul, i. § 2.

**supplicavit** (sup-li-kā'vit), *n.* [So called fro this word in the writ: L. *supplicavit*, 3d pe sing. perf. ind. of *supplicare*, supplicate: s *supplicate*.] In *law*, a writ formerly issui out of the King's (Queen's) Bench or Chance for taking the surety of the peace against a one.

**supplichevole** (söp-pli-kā'vō-le), *a.* [It., < *su plicare*, supplicate: see *supplicate*.] In *mus* imploring; supplicating: also expressed, as direction to the performer, by the adverb *su plichevolmente*.

**suppliet**, *v. t.* [< ME. *supplien*, < OF. *supplie* supplicate: see *supplicate*.] To supplicate.

Yyf thou wilt shynen with dignites, thou most bysech and *supplien* hem that yiven tho dignitees.
*Chaucer*, Boethius, iii. prose

**supplier** (su-plī'ėr), *n.* [< *supply* + *-er*[1].] Or who or that which supplies.

**supply** (su-plī'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *supplied*, pp *supplying*. [Early mod. E. also *supploy*, *su ploye*; < OF. *souploier*, *soupplir*, F. *suppléer* Pr. *supplir*, *suplir* = Sp. *suplir* = Pg. *supprir* It. *supplire*, < L. *supplere*, *subplere*, fill up, mak full, complete, supply, < *sub*, under, + *pler* fill: see *plenty*. Cf. *supplete*, *supplement*.] 1 To furnish with what is wanted; afford or fu nish a sufficiency for; make provision for; sa isfy; provide: with *with* before that which i provided: as, to *supply* the poor *with* clothing

Yet, to *supply* the ripe wants of my friend,
I'll break a custom. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 6

They have water in such abundance at Damascus tha all parts are *supplied with* it, and every house has eithe a fountain, a large basin of water, or at least a pipe or con duit. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 11

The day *supplieth* us *with* truths; the night *with* fictior and falsehoods. *Sir T. Browne*, Dreams

An abundant stock of facile, new, and ever delicate ex pressions *supplied* the varied requirements of her intell gence. *The Century*, XLI. 36

2. To serve instead of; take the place of; re pair, as a vacancy or loss; fill: especially ap plied to places that have become vacant; spe cifically, of a pulpit, to occupy temporarily.

In the world I fill up a place which may be better *sup plied* when I have made it empty.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2. 205

If the deputy governour (in regard of his age, being above 70) should not be fit for the voyage, then Mr. Brad street should *supply* his place.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 319

The sun was set; and Vesper, to *supply*
His absent beams, had lighted up the sky.
*Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 437.

Thus drying Coffee was deny'd;
But Chocolate that Loss *supply'd*.
*Prior*, Paulo Purganti

Good-nature will always *supply* the absence of beauty but beauty cannot long *supply* the absence of good-nature
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 306.

3. To give; grant; afford; provide; furnish.

I wanted nothing Fortune could *supply*.
*Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 26.

Nearer Care . . . *supplies*
Sighs to my Breast, and Sorrow to my Eyes.
*Prior*, Celia to Damon.

Alike to the citizen and to the legislator home-experiences daily *supply* proofs that the conduct of human beings baulks calculation. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 74.

The Roman law, which *supplies* the only sure route by which the mind can travel back without a check from civilisation to barbarism.
*Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 288.

4. To replenish or strengthen as any deficiency occurs; reinforce.

Out of the frye of these rakehelle horse-boyes . . . are theyr kearne continually *supplyed* and mayntayned.
*Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Being the very Bulwarke and Rampire of a great part of Europe, most fit by all Christians to have beene *supplyed* and maintained.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 23.

**supply** (su-plī'), *n.*; pl. *supplies* (-plīz). [< *supply*, *v.*] 1. The act of supplying what is wanted.—2. That which is supplied; means of provision or relief; sufficiency for use or need; a quantity of something supplied or on hand; a stock; a store.

That now at this time your abundance may be a *supply* for their want, that their abundance also may be a *supply* for your want. 2 Cor. viii. 14.

When this is spent,
Seek for *supply* from me.
*Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

What is grace but an extraordinary *supply* of ability and strength to resist temptations, given us on purpose to make up the deficiency of our natural strength to do it?
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. iv.

The rivers [of Bengal] afford an inexhaustible *supply* of fish. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

3. In *polit. econ.*, the amount or quantity of any commodity that is on the market and is available for purchase. *Supply*, as the correlative of *demand*, involves two factors—the possession of a commodity in quantity, and the offer of it for sale or exchange.

I would, therefore, define . . . *supply* as the desire for general purchasing power, seeking its end by an offer of specific commodities or services. *Cairnes*, Pol. Econ., I. ii. § 2.

4. *pl.* Necessaries collected and held for distribution and use; stores: as, the army was cut off from its *supplies*.

Each [bee], provident of cold, in summer flies
Through fields and woods, to seek for new *supplies*.
*Addison*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

5. *pl.* A grant of money provided by a national legislature to meet the expenses of government. The right of voting supplies in Great Britain is vested in the House of Commons; but a grant from the Commons is not effectual in law without the ultimate assent of the House of Lords and of the sovereign.

**6†.** Additional troops; reinforcements; succors.

The great *supply*
That was expected by the Dauphin here
Are wreck'd three nights ago on Goodwin Sands.
*Shak.*, K. John, v. 3. 9.

There we found the last *Supply* were all sicke, the rest some lame, some bruised.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 180.

7. A person who temporarily takes the place of another; a substitute; specifically, a clergyman who officiates in a vacant charge, or in the temporary absence of the pastor.

*Supply* after *supply* filled his pulpit, but the people found them all unsatisfactory when they remembered his preaching. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxx.

**Commissioners of supply.** See *commissioner*.—**Committee of Supply**, the British House of Commons in committee, charged with the duty of discussing in detail the estimates for the public service Its deliberations and decisions form the basis of the Appropriation Bill.—**Demand and supply.** See *demand*, and def. 3.—**Glands of supply**, glands which furnish a secretion used in the body.—**Stated supply**, a clergyman engaged to supply a pulpit for a definite time, but not regularly settled. [U. S.]—**Supply departments** (*milit.*), the departments that furnish all the supplies of an army. In the United States army these are (1) the ordnance department, to provide ordnance and ordnance stores; (2) the engineer corps, to furnish portable military bridges, pontoons, intrenching-tools, torpedoes, and torpedo-supplies; (3) the quartermaster's department, which furnishes clothing, fuel, forage, quarters, transportation, and camp and garrison equipage; (4) the subsistence department, which furnishes the provisions; and (5) the medical department, which provides medicines, medical and hospital stores, etc.

**supplyment†** (su-plī'ment), *n.* [< *supply* + *-ment.*] Continuance of supply or relief.

I will never fail
Beginning nor *supplyment*.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 182.

**supply-roller** (su-plī'rō″lėr), *n.* In *printing*, the inking-roller near the ink-trough which supplies ink to the other rollers.

**supply-train** (su-plī'trān), *n.* A train of wagons carrying provisions and warlike stores required for an army in the field.

**supponet†**, *v. t.* [= Sp. *suponer* = Pg. *suppôr* = It. *supporre*, < L. *supponere*, *subponere*, put under, substitute, subjoin, < *sub*, under, + *ponere*, put: see *ponent*. Cf. *suppose*.] To put under. *Cotgrave*.

**support** (su-pōrt'), *v.* [< ME. *supporten*, < OF. *supporter*, F. *supporter* = Sp. *suportar* = Pg. *supportar* = It. *supportare*, *sopportare*, < L. *supportare*, *subportare*, carry, bring, convey, < *sub*, under, + *portare*, bear or carry along, < √ *por*, go: see *port*3.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bear; prop up; bear the weight of; uphold; sustain; keep from falling or sinking.

[The temple] hath in it an Ile made Arch-wise, *supported* with foure hundred Pillars.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 270.

When a mass is poised in the hand, certain muscles are strained to the degree required to *support* the mass plus the arm. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 92.

We left the earth, at the end of the second creative æon, with a solid crust *supporting* a universal ocean.
*Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 97.

2. To endure without being overcome; bear; undergo; also, to tolerate.

I a heavy interim shall *support*
By his dear absence. *Shak.*, Othello, I. 3. 259.

These things his high spirit could not *support*.
*Evelyn*, Diary, July 25, 1678.

Whose fierce demeanour and whose insolence
The patience of a God could not *support*.
*Dryden*, Spanish Friar, ii. 1.

3. To uphold by aid, encouragement, or countenance; keep from shrinking, sinking, failing, or fainting: as, to *support* the courage or spirits.

He who is quiet and equal in all his behaviour is *supported* in that deportment by what we may call true courage. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 350.

The moral sense is always *supported* by the permanent interest of the parties.
*Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation.

4. *Theat.*: (*a*) To represent in acting on or as on the stage; keep up; act: as, to *support* the part assigned.

Psha! you know, mamma, I hate militia officers, . . . clowns in military masquerade, wearing the dress without *supporting* the character.
*Sheridan*, St. Patrick's Day, i. 2.

(*b*) To act with, accompany, or second a leading actor or actress.

As Ophelia, in New York and elsewhere, she *supported* the elder Booth. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 871.

5. In *music*, to perform an accompaniment or subordinate part to.—6. To keep up; carry on; maintain: as, to *support* a contest.

I would fain have persuaded her to defer any conversation which, in her present state, she might not be equal to *support*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 189.

7. To supply funds or means for: as, to *support* the expenses of government; maintain with the necessary means of living; furnish with a livelihood: as, to *support* a family.

And they have lived in that wood
Full many a year and day,
And were *supported* from time to time
By what he made of prey.
*Young Hastings the Groom* (Child's Ballads, I. 190).

8. To keep from failing or fainting by means of food; sustain: as, to *support* life; to *support* the strength by nourishment.

The culinary expedients with which three medical students might be *supported* for a whole week on a single loin of mutton by a brandered chop served up one day, a fried steak another. *Forster*, Goldsmith, I. iv.

9. To keep up in reputation; maintain: as, to *support* a good character; sustain; substantiate; verify: as, the testimony fails to *support* the charges.

And his man Reynold, with fine counterfesaunce,
*Supports* his credite and his countenaunce.
*Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 668.

My train are men of choice and rarest parts, . . .
And in the most exact regard *support*
The worships of their name. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 287.

10. To assist in general; help; second; further; forward: as, to *support* a friend, a party, or a policy; specifically, *milit.*, to aid by being in line and ready to take part with in attack or defense: as, the regiment *supported* a battery.

He [Walpole] knew that it would have been very bad policy in him to give the world to understand that more was to be got by thwarting his measures than by *supporting* them. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

11. To vindicate; defend successfully: as, to *support* a verdict or judgment.

That God is perfectly benevolent is a maxim of popular Christianity, and it may be *supported* by Biblical texts.
*J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 13.

12. To accompany or attend as an honorary coadjutor or aid; act as the aid or attendant of: as, the chairman was *supported* by . . .—13. To speak in support or advocacy of, as a motion at a public meeting.—14. In *her.*, to accompany or be grouped with (an escutcheon) as one of the supporters. [Rare.]—**To support arms** (*milit.*), to carry the rifle vertically at the left shoulder.—**Syn. 10.** To countenance, patronize, back, abet. See *support*, *n.*

**II.** *intrans.* To live; get a livelihood. [Local, U. S.]

We have plenty of property; he'll have that to *support* on in his preachin'.
*W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 232.

**support** (su-pōrt'), *n.* [< ME. *support*; < *support*, *v.*] 1. The act or operation of supporting, upholding, sustaining, or keeping from falling; sustaining power or effect.

Two massy pillars,
That to the arched roof gave main *support*.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 1634.

2. That which upholds, sustains, or keeps from falling; that on which another thing is placed or rests; a prop, pillar, base, or basis; a foundation of any kind.

We are so unremittingly subjected to that great power [gravity], and so much occupied in counteracting it, that the providing of sufficiency of *Support* on every needful occasion is our foremost solicitude.
*A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 231.

It [the choir of the abbey-church of St. Remi, Rheims] is, however, in advance of Paris as regards attenuation of *supports* and general lightness of construction.
*C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 96.

3. That which maintains life; subsistence; sustenance.

Yours be the produce of the soil;
O may it still reward your toil!
Nor ever the defenceless train
Of clinging infants ask *support* in vain!
*Shenstone*, Ode to Duchess of Somerset, l. 27.

4. One who or that which maintains a person or family; means of subsistence or livelihood: as, fishing is their *support;* he is the only *support* of his mother.

The *support* of this place [Cyzicus] is a great export of white wine, which is very good, and passes for Alonia wine at Constantinople, to which city they carry it.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 114.

5. The act of upholding, maintaining, assisting, forwarding, etc.; countenance; advocacy: as, to speak in *support* of a measure.

The pious sovereign of England, the orator said, looked to the most Christian king, the eldest son of the Church, for *support* against a heretical nation.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

There is no crime or enormity in morals which may not find the *support* of human example, often on an extended scale. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 50.

6. The keeping up or sustaining of anything without suffering it to fail, decline, be exhausted, or come to an end: as, the *support* of life or strength; the *support* of credit.

I look upon him as one to whom I owe my Life, and the *Support* of it. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

There were none of those questions and contingencies with the future to be settled which wear away all other lives, and render them not worth having by the very process of providing for their *support*.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xi.

7. That which upholds or relieves; aid; help; succor; relief; encouragement.

If I may have a *Support* accordingly, I intend by God's Graces (desiring your Consent and Blessing to go along) to apply myself to this Course. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 24.

It is to us a comfort and *support*, pleasant to our spirits as the sweetest canes.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 339.

8. *Theat.*, an actor or actress who plays a subordinate or minor part with a star; also, the whole company collectively as supporting the principal actors.—9. *pl. Milit.*, the second line in a battle, either in the attack or in the defense.—10. In *music*, an accompaniment; also, a subordinate part.—**Points of support**, in *arch.* See *point*1.—**Right of support**, in *law*: (*a*) The right of a person to have his soil or buildings supported by his neighbor's house or land. (*b*) The reasonable supply of the necessaries and comforts of life: as, intoxication of a husband injuring the wife's *rights of support*.—**Support of the labrum**, a small membranous or coriaceous piece just above the labrum in the *Cerambycidæ*. Many entomologists have regarded it as the epistoma, from which it appears to be distinct.=**Syn. 2.** Stay, strut, brace, shore.—3. *Maintenance*, etc. See *living*.—5. Encouragement, patronage, comfort.

**supportable** (su-pōr'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *supportable* = Sp. *soportable* = Pg. *supportavel* = It. *sopportabile;* as *support* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being supported, upheld, sustained, maintained, or defended.—2. Capable of being borne, endured, or tolerated; bearable; endurable: as, the pain is not *supportable;* patience renders injuries or insults *supportable*.

Of all the species of pedants which I have mentioned, the book pedant is much the most *supportable*.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 105.

The tyranny of an individual is far more *supportable* than the tyranny of a caste. *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

**supportableness** (su-pōr'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being supportable. *Hammond*.

**supportably** (su-pōr'ta-bli), *adv.* In a supportable manner; so as to be supportable or endurable. *Imp. Dict.*

**supportal†** (su-pōr'tal), *n.* [< ME. *supportayle*, < OF. **supportaile*, < *supporter*, support: see *support.*] Support.

And in mischief, whanne drede wolde us assayle,
Thou arte oure schilde, thou arte oure *supportayle*.
*Lydgate*. (*Halliwell.*)

No small hope that som nedefull *supportal* wold be for me (in due tyme) devysed.
*Dr. John Dee*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 84.

**supportance** (su-pōr'tans), *n.* [< *support* + *-ance.*] **1†.** A support; upholding; maintenance.

Give some *supportance* to the bending twigs.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 4. 32.

Name and honour—
What are they? a mere sound without *supportance*.
*Ford*, Fancies, i. 3.

The tribute Rome receives from Asia is
Her chief *supportance*.
*Massinger*, Believe as you List, ii. 2.

2. In *Scots law*, assistance enabling a person who is otherwise incapable to go to kirk or market, so as to render valid a conveyance of heritage made within sixty days before death.

**supportation†** (sup-ōr-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *supportatio*(*n-*), endurance, bearing, < *supportare*,

support: see *support*.] Support; maintenance; aid; relief.

They wol yeve yow audience and lookynge to *supportacion* in thy presence, and scorn thee in thyn absence.
*Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

And for the noble lordship and *supportacion* shewid unto me at all tymes I beseche our Lord God guerdon yow.
*Paston Letters*, I. 323.

**supported** (su-pōr'ted), *p. a.* In *her.*, having another bearing of the same kind underneath. A chief or *supported* argent, for instance, signifies a chief of gold with the edge of what is assumed to be another chief of silver underneath it. It is an awkward blazoning, and is rare. See *surmounted*. Also *sustained*.

**supporter** (su-pōr'tèr), *n.* [< *support* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who supports or maintains. (*a*) One who upholds or helps to carry on; a furtherer; a defender; an advocate; a vindicator: as, *supporters* of religion, morality, and justice.

Worthy *supporters* of such a reigning impiety. *South.*

The merchants . . . were averse to this embassy; but the Jesuits and Maillet were the avowed *supporters* of it, and they had with them the authority of the king.
*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 502.

(*b*) An adherent; a partizan: as, a *supporter* of a candidate or of a faction.

The *supporters* of the crown are placed too near it to be exempted from the storm which was breaking over it.
*Dryden*, Ded. of Plutarch's Lives.

(*c*) One who accompanies a leader on some public occasion. (*d*) A sustainer; a comforter.

The saints have a companion and *supporter* in all their miseries. *South.*

2. That which supports or upholds; that on which anything rests; a support; a prop.

A building set upon *supporters*. *Mortimer.*

Specifically—(*a*) In *ship-building*, a knee placed under the cat-head; also, same as *bibb*. (*b*) In *her.*, the representation of a living creature accompanying the escutcheon and either holding it up or standing beside it as if to keep or guard it. In modern times supporters are usually two for each escutcheon, and are more commonly in pairs, the two of each pair being either exactly alike or simply reversed; it often happens, however, that they are quite different, as the Indian and sailor supporting the shield of New York, or the lion and unicorn supporting the royal shield of Great Britain. In medieval decorative art there was often one supporter, as an angel, who actually held the shield, standing behind it.—**Anal supporter.** See *anal*.

**supportful**† (su-pōrt'fûl), *a.* [< *support* + *-ful*.] Abounding with support; affording support. [Rare.]

Vpon th' Eolian gods *supportfull* wings,
With chearefull shouts, they parted fror the shore.
*Mir. for Mags.*, p. 821.

**supporting** (su-pōr'ting), *p. a.* Capable of giving or permitting support: as, a *supporting* column of troops.

Up to this time my troops had been kept in *supporting* distances of each other, as far as the nature of the country would admit. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 501.

**supportive** (su-pōr'tiv), *a.* [< *support* + *-ive*.] Supporting; sustaining. [Rare.]

The collapse of *supportive* tissue beneath.
*Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 97.

**supportless** (su-pōrt'les), *a.* [< *support* + *-less*.] Having no support.

**supportment**† (su-pōrt'ment), *n.* [< *support* + *-ment*.] Support; aid.

Prelaty . . . in her fleshy *supportments*.
*Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

**supportress** (su-pōr'tres), *n.* [< *supporter* + *-ess*.] A female supporter. *Massinger.*

**supposable** (su-pō'za-bl), *a.* [= F. *supposable*; < *suppose* + *-able*.] Capable of being supposed; involving no absurdity, and not meaningless.

Any *supposable* influence of climate.
*Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 65.

2. Sufficiently probable to be admitted problematically.

**supposably** (su-pō'za-bli), *adv.* In a supposable degree or way; as may be supposed or presumed.

Conditions affecting two celestial objects which are *supposably* near enough to be influenced alike.
*Science*, I. 49.

**supposal** (su-pō'zal), *n.* [< *suppose* + *-al*.] The supposing of something to exist; supposition; notion; suggestion.

Holding a weak *supposal* of our worth, . . .
He [Fortinbras] hath not fail'd to pester us with message.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 18.

On *supposal* that you are under the bishop of Cork, I send you a letter enclosed to him.
*Swift*, To Dr. Sheridan, June 29, 1725.

**suppose** (su-pōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *supposed*, ppr. *supposing*. [< ME. *supposen*, *soposen*, < OF. *supposer*, F. *supposer*, taking the place of **supondre* = Sp. *suponer* = Pg. *suppôr* = It. *supporre*, < L. *supponere*, *subponere*, pp. *suppositus*, *subpositus*, put under, substitute, esp. substitute by fraud, subjoin, annex, also subject, LL. place as a pledge, hypothecate, in ML. suppose, < *sub*, under, + *ponere*, set, place, put: see *suppone* and *pose*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To infer hypothetically; conceive a state of things, and dwell upon the idea (at least for a moment) with an inclination to believe it true, due to the agreement of its consequences with observed fact, but not free from doubt.

Let it not be *supposed* that principles and opinions always go together, any more than sons are always like their parents. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 184.

2. To make a hypothesis; formulate a proposition without reference to its being true or false, with a view of tracing out its consequences. To suppose in this sense is not to imagine merely, since it is an act of abstract thought, and many things can be supposed (as the imaginary points of the geometricians) which cannot be imagined; indeed, anything can be supposed to which we can attach a definite meaning—that is, which we can imagine in every feature to become a matter of practical interest—and which involves no contradiction. Moreover, to suppose is to set up a proposition in order to trace its consequences, while imagining involves no such ulterior purpose.

More rancorous spite, more furious raging broils,
Than yet can be imagined or *supposed*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 186.

Go, and with drawn Cutlashes stand at the Stair-foot, and keep all that ask for me from coming up; *suppose* you were guarding the Scuttle to the Powder-Room.
*Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

When we have as great assurance that a thing is as we could possibly [have] *supposing* it were, we ought not to doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

3. To assume as true without reflection; presume; opine; believe.

The kynge ansuerde all in laughinge, as that *supposed* well it was Merlin. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 623.

Let not my lord *suppose* that they have slain all the young men, the king's sons; for Amnon only is dead.
2 Sam. xiii. 32.

4. To imply; involve as a further proposition or consequence; proceed from, as from a hypothesis.

The system of living contrived by me was unreasonable and unjust, because it *supposed* a perpetuity of youth, health, and vigour. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 10.

This *supposeth* something without evident ground.
*Sir M. Hale.*

5†. To put, as one thing by fraud in the place of another.—**Syn. 3.** *Expect*, *Suppose* (see *expect*, *v. t.*), conclude, judge, apprehend.

**II.** *intrans.* To make or form a supposition; think; imagine.

To that contre I rede we take the waye,
ffor ther we may not fayle of good seruice,
As ye *suppose*, tell me what ye see.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 627.

For these are not drunken, as ye *suppose*. Acts ii. 15.

**suppose** (su-pōz'), *n.* [< *suppose*, *v.*] Supposition; presumption; conjecture; opinion.

Nor, princes, is it matter new to us
That we come short of our *suppose* so far
That after seven years' siege yet Troy walls stand.
*Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 11.

Those confounded Moussul merchants! Their *supposes* always come to pass.
*Marryat*, Pacha of Many Tales, The Water-Carrier.

**supposed** (su-pōzd'), *p. a.* Regarded or received as true; imagined; believed.

Much was said about the *supposed* vacancy of the throne by the abdication of James. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

**Supposed bass**, in *music*. See *bass*[3].

**supposedly** (su-pō'zed-li), *adv.* As may be supposed; by supposition; presumably.

A triumphal arch, *supposedly* of the period of Marcus Aurelius. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 282.

**supposer** (su-pō'zèr), *n.* [< *suppose* + *-er*[1].] One who supposes.

**supposita** (su-poz'i-tạ), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *suppositum*: see *suppositum*, *supposite*.] In *logic*, same as *extension*, 5.

**suppositality**†, *n.* [< **suppositat* (< *supposite* + *-al*) + *-ity*.] See the quotation.

Hence there can be no difficulty in the meaning of the word *Suppositality*, which is the Abstract of the Suppositum. *John Serjeant*, Solid Philosophy (1679), p. 99, [quoted by F. Hall.

**suppositary**†, *a.* [< *supposite* + *-ary*.] Suppositional.

Whether (in any art or science whatsoever) a bare Hypothesis, or sole *suppositary* argument, may not be gratis, and with the same facility and authority be denyed as it is affirmed.
*John Gaule*, The Mag-astro-mancer, or the Magical Astrological Diviner Posed and Puzzled (1652), p. 107, [quoted by F. Hall.

**suppositate**†, *v. t.* [< *supposite* + *-ate*[2].] To enter by substitution; enter. [Rare.]

Witnesse, for instance sake, those queries, whither God be materia prima, and whither Christs divinitie might not *suppositate* a fly.
*John Doughty*, A Discourse, etc. (1628), p. 12, quoted by [F. Hall.

**suppositative** (su-poz'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *supposita* + *-ive*.] Suppositional; hypothetical. [Rare.

**supposite**† (su-poz'it), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *suppositus*, *subpositus*, pp. of *supponere*, *subponere*, put under, substitute: see *suppose*. The quotation credited to F. Hall as exemplifying this and the cognate words are taken from the "New York Nation," August 23d, 1888.] **I.** *a.* 1. Placed under or opposite.

The people through the whole world of Antipodes,
In outward feature, language, and religion,
Resemble those to whom they are *supposite*.
*Brome*, The Antipodes, i.

2. Supposed; imagined.

What he brings of the *supposite* and imaginary causes of Paul, Barnabas, and Peter, proves . . .
*Robert Bailie*, The Dissuasive . . . Vindicated (1655 [p. 21, quoted by F. Hall.

**II.** *n.* 1. A person or thing supposed.

Passions, as Actions, are of Persons or *Supposites*.
*Richard Burthogge*, Causa Dei (1675), p. 55, quoted b [F. Hall.

2. The subject of a verb.

We inquyre of that we wald knaw: as, made God ma without synne; and in this the *supposit* of the verb fo lowes the verb. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 3

[Rare in all uses.]

**supposite** (su-poz'it), *v. t.* [< L. *suppositus*, *subpositus*, put under, substitute: see *supposite*, *a.*] To substitute.

According to Ockam, the external object—for all science was of singulars—was included in the name being *suppo sited* as its verbal equivalent.
*J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 86

**supposition** (sup-ō-zish'ọn), *n.* [< F. *supposition* = Sp. *suposicion* = Pg. *supposição* = It. *suppo sizione*, supposition, < L. *suppositio*(*n*-), *subpo sitio*(*n*-), a putting under, substitution, in ML. also supposition, < *supponere*, *subponere*, put under, substitute: see *suppose*.] 1. The act and mental result of hypothetical inference; that act of mind by which a likelihood is admitted in a proposition on account of the truth of its consequences; a presumption.

We reasoned throughout our article on the *supposition* that the end of government was to produce the greatest happiness to mankind.
*Macaulay*, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill

2. The act and mental result of formulating a proposition, without reference to its truth or falsity, for the sake of tracing out its consequences; a hypothesis.

Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hairs,
And as a bed I'll take them and there lie,
And in that glorious *supposition* think
He gains by death that hath such means to die.
*Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2. 50.

3. In *logic*, the way in which a name is to be understood in a given proposition, in reference to its standing for an object of this or that class. Thus, in the sentences "man is a biped," "man has turned rivers and cut through mountains," "man is a class name," the substantive name *man* has the same signification but different suppositions. The signification is said to be the same, because the variations of meaning are merely the regular variations to which names are generally subject; and these general modes of variation of meaning are called *suppositions*.

4†. Substitution.

I beleeve I am not blameable for making this *supposition* [of my sonne]. *Ariana* (1636), p. 203, quoted by F. Hall.

**Material, personal**, etc., **supposition**. See the adjectives.—**Rule of supposition**. See *rule*[1].

**suppositional** (sup-ō-zish'ọn-al), *a.* [< *supposition* + *-al*.] Based on supposition; supposed; hypothetical; conjectural.

Men and angels . . . have . . . a certain knowledge of them [future things]; but it is not absolute, but only *suppositional*. *South*, Sermons, IX. xi.

**suppositionally** (sup-ō-zish'ọn-al-i), *adv.* By way of supposition; hypothetically.

**suppositionary** (sup-ō-zish'ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *supposition* + *-ary*.] Supposed; hypothetical. [Rare.]

Consider yourself as yet more beloved by me for the manner in which you have reproved my *suppositionary* errors.
*Shelley*, in Dowden, I. 282.

**suppositionless** (sup-ō-zish'ọn-les), *a.* [< *supposition* + *-less*.] Not subject to any special conditions; not having any peculiar general characters.—**Suppositionless function**. See *function*.

**suppositious**†, *a.* Same as *supposititious*.

**supposititious** (su-poz-i-tish'us), *a.* [= Sp. *supositicio* = Pg. *supposiricio* = It. *supposizio*, < L. *suppositicius*, *supposititius*, *subpositicius*, *subposititius*, put in place of another, substituted, esp. by fraud, spurious, < *supponere*, *subponere*, pp. *suppositus*, *subpositus*, put under, substitute: see *suppose*.] 1. Put by artifice in the place of or assuming the character of another; not genuine; counterfeit; spurious.

Queen Philippa, Wife of King Edward the Third, upon her Death-bed, by way of Confession, told Wickham that John of Gaunt was not the lawful Issue of King Edward, but a *supposititious* son. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 167.

About P. Gelasius's time there was a world of *supposititious* writings vended and received by the heretics. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 403.

2. Hypothetical; supposed. [Rare.]

The *supposititious* Unknowable, when exposed to the relentless alchemy of reason, vanishes into the merest vapors of abstraction, and "leaves not a rack behind." *Jour. Spec. Phil.*, XIX. 35.

Spirifer disjunctus, . . . highly prized on account of its *supposititious* medicinal virtues. *Nature*, XXX. 153.

=**Syn. 1.** *Counterfeit*, etc. See *spurious*.

**supposititiously** (su-poz-i-tish'us-li), *adv.* **1.** In a supposititious manner; spuriously.—**2.** Hypothetically; by way of supposition. [Rare.]

*Supposititiously* he derives it from the Lunæ Montes 15 degrees south. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 31.

**supposititiousness** (su-poz-i-tish'us-nes), *n.* The character of being supposititious. *Bailey.*

**suppositive** (su-poz'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *suppositus*, pp. of *supponere*, put under, substitute: see *suppose*.] **I.** *a.* Supposed; including or implying supposition.

By a *suppositive* intimation and by an express prediction. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, iv.

**Suppositive notion**, an abstract or symbolical notion; a notion not intuitive.

**II.** *n.* A conditional or continuative conjunction, as *if*, *granted*, *provided*.

The *suppositives* denote connexion, but assert not actual existence. *Harris*, Hermes, ii. 2.

**suppositively** (su-poz'i-tiv-li), *adv.* By or upon supposition.

The unreformed sinner may have some hope *suppositively*, if he do change and repent; the honest penitent may hope positively. *Hammond.*

**supositor**† (su-poz'i-tor), *n.* [< ML. *suppositorium*, that which is put under: see *suppository*.] A suppository; hence, an aid.

Now amorous, then scurvy, sometimes bawdy;
The same man still, but evermore fantastical,
As being the *supositor* to laughter:
It hath sav'd charge in physic. *Ford*, Fancies, iii. 1.

**suppository** (su-poz'i-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *suppositories* (-riz). [= F. *suppositoire* = Sp. *supositorio* = Pg. It. *suppositorio*, < LL. *suppositorium*, a suppository, neut. of *suppositorius*, that is placed underneath, < L. *supponere*, pp. *suppositus*, put under: see *suppose*.] In *med.*: (*a*) A medicinal substance in the form of a cone or cylinder, introduced into the rectum, vagina, or uterus, there to remain and dissolve gradually in order to procure certain specific effects. (*b*) A plug to hold back hemorrhoidal protrusions.

**suppositum**†, *n.* [NL., neut. of L. *suppositus*, *subpositus*, put under, substitute: see *suppose*. Cf. *supposita*.] That which is supposed; the thing denoted by a name in a given proposition. See the quotation under *suppositality*.

**supposure** (su-pō'zūr), *n.* [< *suppose* + *-ure*.] Supposition; hypothesis. [Rare.]

Thy other arguments are all
*Supposures*, hypothetical.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 1322.

**suppress** (su-pres'), *v. t.* [< ME. **suppressen* (in pp. *suppressed*), < L. *suppressus*, *subpressus*, pp. of *supprimere*, *subprimere* (> It. *supprimere* = F. *supprimer*) = Sp. *suprimir* = Pg. *supprimir*, press down or under, keep back, conceal, suppress, < *sub*, under, + *premere*, press: see *press*[1].] **1.** To overpower; subdue; put down; quell; crush; stamp out.

The ancients afford us two examples for *suppressing* the impertinent curiosity of mankind in diving into secrets. *Bacon*, Political Fables, i.

Every rebellion, when it is *suppressed*, doth make the subject weaker and the government stronger. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

The Number of Monasteries *suppressed* were six hundred forty-five. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 286.

I have never *suppressed* any man; never checked him for a moment in his course by any jealousy, or any policy. *Burke*, Letter to a Noble Lord.

Conscience pleads her cause within the breast,
Though long rebell'd against, not yet *suppress'd*.
*Cowper*, Retirement, l. 16.

**2.** To restrain from utterance or vent; keep in; repress: as, to *suppress* a groan.

Well didst thou, Richard, to *suppress* thy voice.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 182.

Resolv'd with one consent
To give such act and utt'rance as they may
To ecstasy too big to be *suppress'd*.
*Cowper*, Task, vi. 340.

**3.** To withhold from disclosure; conceal; refuse or forbear to reveal; withhold from publication; withdraw from circulation, or prohibit circulation of: as, to *suppress* evidence; to *suppress* a letter; to *suppress* an article or a poem.

In vain an author would a name *suppress*;
From the least hint a reader learns to guess.
*Crabbe*, Works, V. 162.

What is told in the fullest and most accurate annals bears an infinitely small proportion to that which is *suppressed*. *Macaulay*, History.

There was something unusually doughty in this refusal of Mr. Lloyd to obey the behests of the government, and to *suppress* his paper, rather than acknowledge himself in the wrong. *F. Martin*, Hist. Lloyd's, p. 76.

**4.** To hinder from passage or circulation; stop; stifle; smother.

Down sunk the priest: the purple hand of death
Clos'd his dim eye, and fate *suppress* his breath.
*Pope*, Iliad, v. 109.

**5.** To stop by remedial means; check; restrain: as, to *suppress* a diarrhea or a hemorrhage.

**suppressed** (su-prest'), *a.* [< ME. **suppressed*, *suppressid*; < *suppress* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Restrained; repressed; concealed.

A *suppressed* resolve will betray itself in the eyes. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 14.

**2**†. Oppressed.

Goddis law biddith help the *suppressid*, jugith to the fadirles, defendith the wydow. *Apology for the Lollards*, p. 79. (*Halliwell.*)

**3.** In *her.*, debruised: as, a lion *suppressed* by a bend.

**suppressedly** (su-pres'ed-li), *adv.* In a suppressed or restrained manner.

They both laugh low and *suppressedly*. *R. Broughton*, Second Thoughts, ii. 4.

**suppresser** (su-pres'ėr), *n.* [< *suppress* + *-er*[1].] One who suppresses; a suppressor.

**suppressible** (su-pres'i-bl), *a.* [< *suppress* + *-ible*.] Capable of being suppressed, concealed, or restrained.

**suppression** (su-presh'ọn), *n.* [< F. *suppression* = Sp. *supresion* = Pg. *suppressão* = It. *suppressione*, < L. *suppressio*(*n*-), *subpressio*(*n*-), a pressing down, a keeping back, suppression, < *supprimere*, *subprimere*, press down, suppress: see *suppress*.] **1.** The act of suppressing, crushing, or quelling, or the state of being suppressed, crushed, quelled, or the like: as, the *suppression* of a riot, insurrection, or tumult.

A magnificent "Society for the *Suppression* of Vice." *Carlyle*, Werner.

**2.** The act of concealing or withholding from utterance, disclosure, revelation, or publication: as, the *suppression* of truth, of evidence, or of reports.

Dr. Middleton . . . resorted to the most disingenuous shifts, to unpardonable distortions and *suppression* of facts. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

The unknown amount of painful *suppression* that a cautious thinker, a careful writer, or an artist of fine taste has gone through represents a great physico-mental expenditure. *A. Bain*, in Stewart's Conserv. of Energy, p. 234.

**3.** The stoppage or obstruction or the morbid retention of discharges: as, the *suppression* of a diarrhea, of saliva, or of urine.—**4.** In *bot.*, the absence, as in flowers, of parts requisite to theoretical completeness; abortion.

**suppressionist** (su-presh'ọn-ist), *n.* [< *suppression* + *-ist*.] One who supports or advocates suppression.

**suppressio veri** (su-presh'iō vē'rī). [L.: *suppressio*, suppression; *veri*, gen. of *verum*, the truth, neut. of *verus*, true: see *ware*[1].] Suppression of truth; in *law*, an undue concealment or non-disclosure of facts and circumstances which one party is under a legal or equitable obligation to communicate, and which the other party has a right—not merely in conscience, but juris et de jure—to know. *Minor.* Compare *suggestio falsi*.

**suppressive** (su-pres'iv), *a.* [< *suppress* + *-ive*.] Tending to suppress.

Johnson gives us expressive and oppressive, but neither impressive nor *suppressive*, though proceeding as obviously from their respective sources. *Seward*, Letters, ii.

**suppressor** (su-pres'ọr), *n.* [< L. *suppressor*, *subpressor*, a hider, concealer, < *supprimere*, *subprimere*, suppress: see *suppress*.] One who suppresses, crushes, or quells; one who represses, checks, or stifles; one who conceals. *M. Thompson*, Story of Louisiana.

**suppurate** (sup'ū-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suppurated*, ppr. *suppurating*. [< L. *suppuratus*, *subpuratus*, pp. of *suppurare*, *subpurare*, form pus, gather matter: see *suppure*.] **I.** *intrans.* To produce pus: as, a wound *suppurates*.

**II.** *trans.* To produce (pus). [Rare.]

This disease is generally fatal: if it *suppurates* the pus, it is evacuated into the lower belly, where it produceth putrefaction. *Arbuthnot*, Diet.

**suppuration** (sup-ū-rā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *suppuration* = Sp. *supuracion* = Pg. *suppuração* = It. *suppurazione*, < L. *suppuratio*(*n*-), *subpuratio*(*n*-), a suppurating, < *suppurare*, *subpurare*, suppurate: see *suppurate*.] **1.** Formation of pus.—**2.** The matter produced by suppuration; pus: as, the *suppuration* was abundant.

**suppurative** (sup'ū-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *suppuratif* = Sp. *supurativo* = Pg. It. *suppurativo*; as *suppurate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Producing pus.

In different cases, inflammation will bear to be called adhesive, or serous, or hæmorrhagic, or *suppurative*. *Dr. P. M. Latham*, Lects. on Clin. Med.

**II.** *n.* A medicine that promotes suppuration.

If the inflammation be gone too far towards a suppuration, then it must be promoted with *suppuratives*, and opened by incision. *Wiseman.*

**suppure**†, *v. i.* [< OF. *suppurer* = Sp. *supurar* = It. *suppurare*, < L. *suppurare*, *subpurare*, form pus, gather matter, < *sub*, under, + *pus* (*pur*-), pus: see *pus*.] To suppurate. *Cotgrave.*

**supputate**†, *v. t.* [< L. *supputatus*, *subputatus*, pp. of *supputare*, *subputare* (> It. *supputare* = Pg. *supputar* = Sp. *suputar* = F. *supputer*), count up, reckon: see *supputе*.] To reckon; compute: as, to *supputate* time or distance. *A. Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., I.

**supputation**† (sup-ū-tā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *supputation* = Sp. *suputacion* = Pg. *supputação* = It. *supputazione*, < L. *supputatio*(*n*-), *subputatio*(*n*-), a reckoning up, < *supputare*, *subputare*, reckon: see *supputе*.] A reckoning; account; computation.

Expert sea men affyrme that euery league contoyneth foure myles, after theyr *supputations*.
*Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 65).

I speak of a long time; it is above forty quarantains, or forty times forty nights, according to the *supputation* of the Ancient Druids. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 1.

**supputе**† (su-pūt'), *v. t.* [< L. *supputare*, *subputare*, compute, reckon, also cut off, lop, trim, < *sub*, under, + *putare*, reckon, think, cleanse, trim: see *putation*, and cf. *compute*, *depute*, *impute*, *repute*.] To reckon; compute; impute.

That, in a learn'd war, the foe they would invade,
And, like stout floods, stand free from this *supputed* shame.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxix. 363.

**supra-.** [< L. *supra-*, prefix, rare in L., but rather common in ML., < *suprā*, adv., orig. *superā*, adv. and prep., on the upper side, above, beyond, before, more than, besides; orig. contr. abl. fem. of *superus*, that is above, higher, < *super* = Gr. *ὑπέρ*, above, over: see *super-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'above,' 'beyond.' It is used in the same way as *super-*, with which in terms of anatomy, zoology, botany, etc., it is interchangeable, but is somewhat more technical. It is opposed to *infra-*, and to *sub-*, *subter-*, and *hypo-*. Recent technical words with *supra-* are in the following list left without further etymological note.

**supra-acromial** (sū"prā-a-krō"mi-ạl), *a.* Same as *superacromial*.—**Supra-acromial artery**, a branch of the suprascapular artery, anastomosing with twigs of the acromiothoracic artery.—**Supra-acromial nerve.** See *supraclavicular nerve*, under *supraclavicular*.

**supra-acromiohumeralis** (sū"prā-a-krō"mi-ō-hū-mē-rā'lis), *n.* The deltoid muscle.

**supra-anal** (sū-prā-ā'nal), *a.* In *entom.*, placed above the tip of the abdomen, on the last abdominal segment seen from above. Also *superanal*, *suranal*.—**Supra-anal groove**, a transverse hollow on the last abdominal segment, just above the anal orifice, of many *Hymenoptera*.—**Supra-anal lamina.** Same as *preanal segment* (which see, under *preanal*).—**Supra-anal tubercle** or **plate**, a harder projecting part of the integument on the posterior extremity of a larva, especially of a caterpillar.

**supra-angular** (sū-prā-ang'gū-lạr), *a.* Same as *surangular*.

**supra-auricular** (sū"prā-â-rik'ū-lạr), *a.* Situated over the auricle or external ear.—**Supra-auricular point**, in *craniom.*, a point vertically over the auricular point at the root of the zygomatic process. See cut under *craniometry*.

**supra-axillary** (sū-prā-ak'si-lā-ri), *a.* In *bot.*, inserted above instead of in the axil, as a peduncle. Compare *suprafoliaceous*.

**suprabranchial** (sū-prā-brang'ki-ạl), *a.* Situated over or above the gills, as of a fish or mollusk.

**suprabuccal** (sū-prā-buk'ạl), *a.* Situated over or above the buccal region, as of a mollusk.

**supracephalic** (sū"prā-se-fal'ik or -sef'ạ-lik), *a.* Placed on (the top of) the head. *Science*, VII. 27. [Rare.]

**supraciliary** (sū-prā-sil'i-ā-ri), *a.* Same as *superciliary*, 3.

**supraclavicle** (sū-prā-klav'i-kl), *n.* In *ichth.*, a superior bony element of the scapular arch of many fishes, which, like the elements called *interclavicle* and *postclavicle*, is variously homologized by different writers; the posterotemporal.

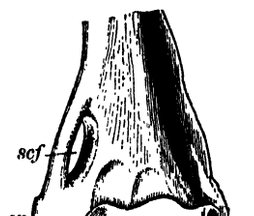
In bony Fishes, where the clavicles become enormous, and may not only be provided with a distinct inter-clavicle, but also each with a distinct portion above — the *supra-clavicle* — as in the Dory, . . . Sturgeon, and others, and besides this with a posterior element, a post-clavicle, as in the Dory, Perch, and Cod. *Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 162.

**supraclavicular** (sū″prā-kla-vik'ū-lăr), *a.* 1. In *anat.*, situated over, above, or upon the clavicle. — 2. In *ichth.*, of or pertaining to the supraclavicle. — **Supraclavicular fossa**, the depression above the clavicle corresponding to the interval between the sternoclidomastoid and trapezius muscles. — **Supraclavicular nerves**, superficial descending branches of the cervical plexus, three or four in number, supplying the skin of the upper part of the breast and over the shoulder. The main branches are specified as *sternal*, *clavicular*, and *acromial*. Also respectively *suprasternal*, *supraclavicular*, and *supra-acromial nerves*. — **Supraclavicular point**, a point above the clavicle where electric stimulation will cause the deltoid, biceps, brachialis anticus, and supinator longus to contract. — **Supraclavicular region**, the triangular region on the front of the base of the neck, bounded below by the upper border of the clavicle, within by the outer border of the sternoclidomastoid, and without by a line drawn from the inner end of the outer fourth of the clavicle to that point on the outer border of the sternoclidomastoid which is opposite the first ring of the trachea.

**supraclypeal** (sū-prā-klip'ē-al), *a.* In *entom.*, situated above the clypeus; noting the supraclypeus. — **Supraclypeal piece**, the supraclypeus.

**supraclypeus** (sū-prā-klip'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *supraclypei* (-ī). [NL.] In *entom.*, a subdivision of the clypeus of some insects, especially observable in *Hymenoptera*. See *clypeus*. Sometimes called *postnasus*.

**supracondylar** (sū-prā-kon'di-lăr), *a.* Situated above the condyles, as of the femur, humerus, occipital bone, or lower jaw-bone. — **Supracondylar eminence** or **protuberance**, either the ectocondyle or the entocondyle of the humerus. See *epicondyle* (with cut). — **Supracondylar foramen.** (*a*) The posterior condyloid foramen of the occipital bone. It is small and inconstant in man, in whom it transmits a vein to the lateral sinus, but is a large vacuity of the occipital bone of some animals. (*b*) A well-marked and constant foramen in the inner condyloid ridge of the humerus of many mammals, through which pass the brachial artery and median nerve. It is occasionally found as an anomaly in man, or indicated by the supracondylar process (which see, under *process*). Also *supracondyloid* and *supratrochlear foramen*. — **Supracondylar lines of the femur.** See *line*[2]. — **Supracondylar process.** See *process*, and cut under *epicondyle*. — **Supracondylar ridges**, ridges on the shaft of the humerus which extend upward to a varying distance above the external and internal condyles.



Lower end, front view, of Left Humerus of Cat, somewhat enlarged.

*scf*, supracondylar (or epitrochlear) foramen; *en*, entocondyle (or epitrochlea); *ec*, ectocondyle (or epicondyle); *tr*, trochlea for ulna; *cp*, capitellum for radius.

**supracondyloid** (sū-prā-kon'di-loid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *supracondylar*.

**II.** *n.* The supracondylar process or foramen.

**supracoralline** (sū-prā-kor'a-lin), *a.* Situated above coral. — **Supracoralline beds**, a series of grits and shales lying above the coral rag, and forming the uppermost division of the Coralline Oolite, a varied group lying between the Oxford and Kimmeridge clays as developed in various parts of England.

**supracostal** (sū-prā-kos'tal), *a.* Lying upon or above (cephalad of) the ribs: as, the *supracostal* muscles.

**supracretaceous** (sū″prā-krē-tā'shius), *a.* In *geol.*, overlying the Cretaceous series, or more recent than that: noting rocks, including those of the Tertiary, Post-tertiary, and recent formations or groups. Also *supercretaceous*.

**supradecompound** (sū″prā-dē-kom-pound'), *a.* More than decompound; thrice or indefinitely compound: applied in botany to leaves and fronds.

**supradorsal** (sū-prā-dôr'sal), *a.* Situated on the back (of any organism); placed dorsally or dorsad; dorsal. *Nature*, XL. 172.

**supra-entity**† (sū-prā-en'ti-ti), *n.* [< L *supra*, above, + ML. *entita(t-)s*, entity: see *entity*.] A superessential being.

> God is not onely said to be
> An ens, but *supraentitie*.
> *Herrick*, Upon God.

**supra-esophageal** (sū-prā-ē-sō-faj'ē-al), *a.* Situated above (dorsad of) the gullet; lying over or upon the esophagus, as a nervous ganglion or commissure in an invertebrate. Also *suprapharyngeal*, *supra-œsophageal*, and rarely *supra-esophagal*, *supra-œsophagal*.

**suprafoliaceous** (sū-prā-fō-li-ā'shius), *a.* [< L. *supra*, above, + *folium*, a leaf, + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, inserted upon the stem above the axil of a leaf, as a peduncle or flower.

**suprafoliar** (sū-prā-fō'li-ăr), *a.* [< L. *supra*, above, + *folium*, a leaf, + *-ar*.] In *bot.*, growing upon a leaf. [Rare.]

**supraglottic** (sū-prā-glot'ik), *a.* Situated above the true glottis, or relating to what is thus situated, referring to any part of the larynx above the true vocal cords. — **Supraglottic aphonia**, aphonia due to some affection of the parts above the glottis.

**suprahyoid** (sū-prā-hī'oid), *a.* In *anat.*, situated above the hyoid bone: specifically applied to the submental or hyomental group of muscles: opposed to *infrahyoid*. — **Suprahyoid aponeurosis**, a fold of cervical fascia extending between the bellies of the digastric muscle, and forming a loop which binds the tendon of that muscle down to the hyoid bone. — **Suprahyoid glands**, one or two lymphatic glands in the neck between the anterior bellies of the digastric muscles, receiving lymphatics from the lower lip. — **Suprahyoid region**, that part of the front of the neck which lies above the hyoid bone. Also called *submaxillary*, *submental*, and *hyomental region*.

**supra-iliac** (sū-prā-il'i-ak), *a.* Situated upon the upper (proximal or sacral) end of the ilium; of the character of, or pertaining to, a supra-ilium.

**supra-ilium** (sū-prā-il'i-um), *n.* [NL.] A proximal (anterior or superior) epiphysis of the sacral end of the ilium of some animals.

**supra-intestinal** (sū″prā-in-tes'ti-nal), *a.* 1. Situated above the intestine: specifically noting, in certain annelids, as the earthworm, that one of the longitudinal trunks of the pseudohemal system which lies along the dorsal aspect of the alimentary canal. — 2. In *Mollusca*, situated above (dorsad of) the alimentary canal: as, a *supra-intestinal* ganglion. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 348.

**supralabial** (sū-prā-lā'bi-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the upper lip; situated on or over the upper lip. — **Supralabial elevator**, the supralabialis.

**supralabialis** (sū-prā-lā-bi-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *supralabiales* (-lēz). The proper levator muscle of the upper lip, usually called the *levator labii superioris*. See *levator*. *Coues*, 1887.

**supralapsarian** (sū″prā-lap-sā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *supralapsary* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to supralapsarianism.

> *Supralapsarian* scheme. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iii. 1.

The *supralapsarian* scheme, which differs from the former [infralapsarian] in the order of the decrees, and, with a severer but terrible logic, includes the fall as a necessary negative condition for the manifestation of God's redeeming mercy on the elect, and his punitive justice on the reprobate, was held as a private opinion by some eminent Calvinists, . . . but it is not taught in any Confession.
*P. Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 161.

**II.** *n.* One who believes in supralapsarianism.

**supralapsarianism** (sū″prā-lap-sā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *supralapsarian* + *-ism*.] The theological doctrine that God selected from men to be created certain ones to be redeemed and receive eternal life, and certain others to be appointed to eternal death, and that thus, in the order of thought, election and reprobation preceded creation: so called because it supposes that men before the fall are the objects of election to eternal life and foreordination to eternal death.

**supralapsary**† (sū-prā-lap'sa-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *supra*, before, + *lapsus*, fall (see *lapse*), + *-ary*.] Supralapsarian. *Imp. Dict.*

**supralateral** (su-prā-lat'e-ral), *a.* In *entom.*, placed on the upper part of the side; superior on the lateral surface: as, a *supralateral* line: used principally in describing larvæ.

**supraloral** (sū-prā-lō'ral), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Lying over the lores of a bird: as, a *supraloral* colormark.

**II.** *n.* A supraloral mark or formation.

**supralunar** (sū-prā-lū'năr), *a.* [< L. *supra*, above, + *luna*, the moon: see *lunar*.] Being beyond the moon; hence, very lofty; of very great height. *Imp. Dict.*

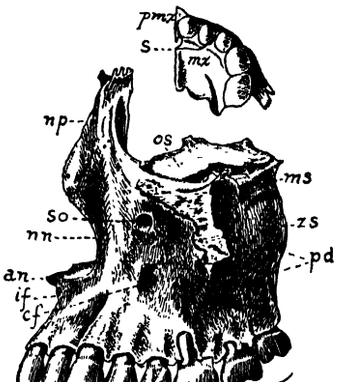
**supramammary** (su-prā-mam'a-ri), *a.* Lying above the mammæ. — **Supramammary abscess**, an abscess in the subcutaneous tissue above the breast. — **Supramammary region.** Same as *infraclavicular region* (which see, under *infraclavicular*).

**supramarginal** (sū-prā-mär'ji-nal), *a.* Bordering the Sylvian fissure on the upper side: noting a convolution of the brain. Also *supero marginal*. — **Supramarginal convolution** or **gyrus** one of the parietal gyri. See *gyrus* (with cut).

**supramaxilla** (sū″prā-mak-sil'ä), *n.*; pl. *supramaxillæ* (-ē). [NL.] The supramaxillary.

**supramaxillary** (sū-prā-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the upper jaw, in part or as a whole; related to or connected with the superior maxillary bone. — **Supramaxillary nerve.** (*a*) The second or superior maxillary division of the fifth or trifacial nerve — a nerve of common sensation, chiefly distributed to the bones, teeth, and soft parts of the upper jaw. It leaves the cranial cavity by the foramen rotundum of the sphenoid. (*b*) One of several small motor branches of the facial nerve, distributed to muscles of the superior maxillary region.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *supramaxillaries* (-riz). The superior maxillary, or upper jaw-bone, forming a part, in man nearly the whole, of the bony framework of the upper jaw, and representing more or less of the expanse of the cheek: correlated with *inframaxillary*. The part which the supramaxillary takes in the formation of the upper jaw mostly depends upon the relative size of the premaxillary (intermaxillary) bone. In man the latter is very small, occupying only a little space at the anterior-inferior corner of the supramaxillary, and is observable only in infancy, as it speedily ankyloses with the supramaxillary. The supramaxillary is in inverse ratio extensive, and also expansive or inflated, being entirely hollowed out by the maxillary sinus, or antrum of Highmore. It presents to the cheek an external or facial surface, with several elevations



Left Supramaxillary of Man, outer surface, about two thirds natural size.

*m*, three molars; *pm*, two premolars; *i*, canine; *i*, two incisors, rooted in alveolar border; *an*, anterior nasal spine; *nn*, nasal notch; *np*, nasal process; *or*, orbital surface; *ms*, rough surface for articulation with malar bone; *zs*, zygomatic surface; *pd*, two posterior dental canals; *so*, suborbital foramen; *if*, incisive fossa; *cf*, canine fossa. The small upper figure shows the palatal surface of the bone of the fetus — *mx*, the true supramaxillary, being still separated by a suture, *s*, from the premaxillary, *pmx*, which will bear two incisors.

and depressions marking the attachments of muscles, and just below the eye the large infra-orbital foramen. The posterior or zygomatic surface shows the openings of the posterior dental canals, and a rough surface for articulation with the palate bone. The superior or orbital surface forms most of the floor of the orbit of the eye. The internal or nasal surface forms much of the outer wall of the nasal meatus, and shows the opening of the antrum. Besides these surfaces, the bone has several well-marked processes, as the nasal, running up to the frontal bone, the malar, articulating with the bone of that name, the alveolar, bearing teeth, and the palatal, roofing part of the mouth. The two supramaxillary bones when together show in front a somewhat heart-shaped opening, the anterior nares, at the middle of the base of which is the prominent nasal spine, a landmark in craniometry. Each articulates with nine bones (sometimes ten), and to each twelve muscles are attached. (See cuts under *skull*, *orbit*, and *palate*.) In other mammals the supramaxillary has various shapes, and is comparatively smaller; it may always be recognized as the bone which bears the upper molar, premolar, and canine teeth — all the upper teeth excepting the incisors. In birds the supramaxillary is very greatly reduced, and often not distinctly defined: the palatal part of it is represented by a well-developed maxillopalatine; but nearly the whole of the upper beak of a bird, beyond the feathers, has for its bony basis the highly developed premaxillary. In the lower vertebrates the superior maxillary is presented under the most diverse conditions of size and shape, and is generally identified with the second bone from the front of those constituting the upper maxillary arch.

**supramundane** (sū-prā-mun'dān), *a.* [< L. *supra*, above, + *mundus*, the world: see *mundane*.] In *neoplatonic philos.*, belonging to the ideal and above the sensible world; belonging to the spiritual world; supernatural: opposed to *immundane*.

> We dream of a realm of authoritative Duty, in which the earth is but a province of a *supramundane* moral empire. *J. Martineau*, Materialism, p. 62.

**supranasal** (sū-prā-nā'zal), *a.* Situated above the nose, or over the nasal bones. — **Supranasal point.** Same as *ophryon*.

**supranatural** (sū-prā-nat′ū-ral), *a.* Supernatural. *Science*, IX. 174.

**supranaturalism** (sū-prā-nat′ū-ral-izm), *n.* [< *supranatural* + *-ism.*] Same as *supernaturalism.*

**supranaturalist** (sū-prā-nat′ū-ral-ist), *a.* and *n.* Same as *supernaturalist. Schaff*, Encyc. Rel. Knowl., III. 1998; *G. Eliot*, tr. of Strauss's Life of Jesus, Int., § 11.

**supranaturalistic** (sū-prā-nat′ū-ra-lis′tik), *a.* [< *supranaturalist* + *-ic.*] Supernaturalistic. *Encyc. Dict.*

**supraneural** (sū-prā-nū′ral), *a.* Situated over the neural axis or canal; neural or dorsal with reference to such axis. *Geol. Mag.*, XLIV. 82.

**supra-obliquus** (sū″prā-ob-lī′kwus), *n.*; pl. *supra-obliqui* (-kwī). The upper oblique or trochlear muscle of the eyeball, usually called the *obliquus superior. Coues*, 1887.

**supra-occipital** (sū″prā-ok-sip′i-tal), *a.* and *n.* Same as *superoccipital. Amer. Nat.*, XXIII. 861.

**supra-œsophageal,** *a.* See *supra-esophageal. Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 191.

**supra-orbital** (sū-prā-ôr′bi-tal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Situated over or upon the orbit of the eye; roofing over the eye-socket; superciliary.—**Supra-orbital arch,** the superciliary arch.—**Supra-orbital artery,** a branch of the ophthalmic artery which passes out of the orbit by the ophthalmic notch to supply the forehead.—**Supra-orbital bone,** a bone entering into the formation of the supra-orbital or superciliary arch. No such bone is found in man, and probably not in any mammal; but they frequently occur in the lower vertebrates, sometimes forming a chain of bones along the upper edge of the orbit. See cut under *Lepidosiren.*—**Supra-orbital canal,** the supra-orbital foramen extended into a canal.—**Supra-orbital foramen,** a foramen formed in some cases by the bridging over of the supra-orbital notch. It is situated at about the junction of the inner and middle thirds of the superior border of the orbit. It exists in few animals besides man, and is inconstant in him.—**Supra-orbital gyrus.** See cut under *gyrus.*—**Supra-orbital nerve,** the terminal branch of the frontal nerve, leaving the orbit by the supra-orbital notch or foramen, and distributed to the skin of the forehead and fore and upper parts of the scalp, furnishing sensory filaments to the muscles of this region.—**Supra-orbital neuralgia,** neuralgia of the supra-orbital branch of the frontal nerve, other branches of the first division of the trigeminus being more or less involved.—**Supra-orbital notch.** See *notch.*—**Supra-orbital point,** a tender point just above the supra-orbital notch or foramen, appearing in supra-orbital neuralgia.—**Supra-orbital vein,** a vein commencing on the forehead, and joining the frontal vein at the inner angle of the orbit to form the angular vein.

**II.** *n.* A supra-orbital artery or nerve.

**supra-orbitar, supra-orbitary** (sū-prā-ôr′bi-tär, -tā-ri), *a.* Same as *supra-orbital.*

**suprapatellar** (sū-prā-pat′e-lär), *a.* Situated above the patella.

**suprapedal** (sū-prā-ped′al), *a.* [< L. *supra*, above, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot:* see *pedal.*] Situated above the foot or podium of a mollusk: specifically noting a gland or a ganglion.

**suprapharyngeal** (sū″prā-fā-rin′jē-al), *a.* Same as *supra-œsophageal.*

There is but one buccal ganglion in the Dibranchiata, and behind it there is a large *supra-pharyngeal* ganglion.
*Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 351.

**supraplex** (sū′prā-pleks), *n.* One of the plexuses of the brain of some animals, as dipnoans. *B. G. Wilder.* [Recent.]

**supraplexal** (sū-prā-plek′sal), *a.* Pertaining to the supraplex.

**supraposition** (sū″prā-pō-zish′on), *n.* [< ML. *suprapositio*(*n-*), used in the sense of 'an extraordinary tax,' lit. a placing above, < L. *supra*, above, + *positio*(*n-*), a placing: see *position.*] The placing of one thing over another.

**supraprotest** (sū-prā-prō′test), *n.* In *law*, something over (that is, after) protest; an acceptance or a payment of a bill by a third person, made for the honor of the drawer, after protest for non-acceptance or non-payment by the drawee.

**suprapubian** (sū-prā-pū′bi-an), *a.* Same as *suprapubic.*

**suprapubic** (sū-prā-pū′bik), *a.* Situated above the pubis; prepubic.

**suprapubically** (sū-prā-pū′bi-kal-i), *adv.* Above the pubis. *Lancet*, No. 3515, p. 87.

**suprapygal** (sū-prā-pī′gal), *a.* [< L. *supra*, over, + *pyga*, the rump: see *pygal.*] Situated over the rump: specifically noting certain plates of the carapace of some turtles.

There is, moreover, a full series of neural bones, of which the 8th articulates with the 1st *suprapygal.*
*Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 515.

**suprarectus** (sū-prā-rek′tus), *n.*; pl. *suprarecti* (-tī). The upper straight muscle of the eyeball; the rectus superior, which rolls the eye upward. See cut under *eyeball. Coues*, 1887.

**suprarenal** (sū-prā-rē′nal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Situated upon or over the kidneys; specifically, adrenal.—**Accessory suprarenal bodies,** small bodies sometimes found in the ligamenta lata, corresponding in structure usually to the cortical substance of an adrenal.—**Suprarenal artery,** a branch of the abdominal aorta, supplying the suprarenal capsules.—**Suprarenal capsule** or **body.** See *capsule.*—**Suprarenal ganglion, gland, plexus.** See the nouns.—**Suprarenal melasma.** Same as *Addison's disease* (which see, under *disease*).—**Suprarenal veins,** veins draining the adrenals, and emptying on the right side into the vena cava, and on the left into the left renal or phrenic vein.

**II.** *n.* A suprarenal capsule; an adrenal. Also *surrenal.*

**supraryglottideus** (sū-prā-rī-glo-tid′ē-us), *n.*; pl. *supraryglottidei* (-ī). [NL.] The superior aryteno-epiglottidean muscle of the larynx. *Coues*, 1887.

**suprascapula** (sū-prā-skap′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *suprascapulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *supra*, over, + *scapula*, the shoulder.] 1. A bone developed in ordinary fishes in the shoulder-girdle, and immediately connected with the cranium. Also called *post-temporal.* See cut 1 under *teleost.*—2. A superior scapular element of some batrachians and reptiles. See cuts under *omosternum* and *sternum.*

**suprascapular** (sū-prā-skap′ū-lär), *a.* Situated above or on the upper part of the scapula; lying or running on the side of the scapula nearest the head; prescapular; proximal or superior with reference to the scapular arch; of or pertaining to the suprascapula. Also *superscapular.*—**Suprascapular artery,** one of three branches of the thyroid axis, running outward across the root of the neck, between the scalenus anticus and the sternoclidomastoid, beneath the posterior belly of the omohyoid, to the upper border of the scapula, where it passes by the suprascapular notch to the supraspinous fossa, and ramifies on the dorsum of the shoulder-blade.—**Suprascapular nerve,** a branch from the cord formed by the fifth and sixth cervicals of the brachial plexus, distributed to the shoulder-joint and the supraspinatus and infraspinatus muscles. Also called *scapularis.*—**Suprascapular notch.** See *notch,* and cut under *shoulder-blade.*—**Suprascapular region.** See *region.*—**Suprascapular vein,** a certain tributary of the external jugular vein, entering it near its termination.

**suprasensible** (sū-prā-sen′si-bl), *a.* Above or beyond the reach of the senses; supersensuous. Also used substantively.

By no possible exaltation of an organ of sense could the *supra-sensible* be reached.
*G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 195.

**supraseptal** (sū-prā-sep′tal), *a.* Situated above a septum: noting an upper cavity divided by a septum from a lower one. *Micros. Sci.*, XXX. 137.

**supraserratus** (sū″prā-se-rā′tus), *n.*; pl. *supraserrati* (-tī). [NL.] The posterior superior serrate muscle of the back, usually called *serratus posticus superior. Coues and Shute*, 1887.

**supraspinal** (sū-prā-spī′nal), *a.* Situated above (dorsad of) the spine or spinal column; dorsal; neural; epaxial.

**supraspinalis** (sū″prā-spī-nā′lis), *n.*; pl. *supraspinales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *supraspinal.*] One of a series of small muscles which pass between and lie upon the spinous processes of the cervical vertebræ.

**supraspinate** (sū-prā-spī′nāt), *a.* Same as *supraspinous,* 2.

**supraspinatus** (sū″prā-spī-nā′tus), *n.*; pl. *supraspinati* (-tī). [NL.] A muscle arising from the supraspinous fossa of the scapula, and inserted into the uppermost facet of the greater tuberosity of the humerus. It acts with the infraspinatus and teres minor in rotating the humerus, all three being antagonized by the subscapularis.

**supraspinous** (sū-prā-spī′nus), *a.* 1. Situated upon or over the spinous process of a vertebra.—2. Superior with reference to the spine of the scapula; prescapular.—**Supraspinous aponeurosis,** the supraspinous fascia.—**Supraspinous artery** a branch of the transverse cervical artery which ramifies on the surface of the supraspinatus muscle.—**Supraspinous fascia, fossa,** etc. See the nouns, and cut under *shoulder-blade.*—**Supraspinous ligament,** bundles of longitudinal fibers which connect the tips of the spinous processes from the seventh cervical vertebra to the sacrum, forming a continuous cord. The extension of this ligament to the head in some animals is specialized as the *ligamentum nuchæ.* See cut under *ligamentum.*

**suprastapedial** (sū″pra-stā-pē′di-al), *a.* Situated above the stapes: noting a part of the stapes or columella of many vertebrates which lies above the mediostapedial part, or that representative of the same part which is the proximal extremity of the hyoidean arch. This is variously homologized in different cases. See cuts under *stapes* and *hyoid.*

**suprasternal** (sū-prā-stėr′nal), *a.* Situated above or in front of (cephalad of) the sternum; presternal.—**Suprasternal artery,** a branch of the suprasclavicular artery which crosses the inner end of the clavicle, and is distributed to the integument of the chest.—**Suprasternal nerve.** See *supraclavicular nerves,* under *supraclavicular.*—**Suprasternal notch.** See *notch.*—**Suprasternal region,** the region on the front of the neck between the two supraclavicular regions.

**suprastigmatal** (sū-prā-stig′ma-tal), *a.* In *entom.*, placed above the stigmata or breathing-pores: as, a *suprastigmatal* line.

**supratemporal** (sū-prā-tem′pō-ral), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Placed high up in the temporal region or fossa; superior, as one of the collection of bones called *temporal. Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 139.

**II.** *n.* A wrong name of the true squamosal bone of some animals, as ichthyosaurs. *Owen.*

**supraterrestrial** (sū″prā-te-res′tri-al), *a.* Same as *superterrestrial. Andover Rev.*, VII. 42.

**suprathoracic** (sū″prā-thō-ras′ik), *a.* 1. Situated above (cephalad of) the thorax.—2. Situated in the upper part of the thorax, as an upper set of intercostal nerves. Compare *infrathoracic.*

**supratrochlear** (sū-prā-trok′lē-är), *a.* 1. Situated over the inner angle of the orbit of the eye, where the tendon of the superior oblique muscle passes through its pulley or trochlea: as, the *supratrochlear* nerve.—2. Situated on the inner condyle of the humerus, above the trochlear surface with which the ulna articulates; epitrochlear; supracondylar: as, the *supratrochlear* notch. See cut under *supracondylar.*—**Supratrochlear nerve,** a small branch of the frontal nerve from the ophthalmic branch of the fifth nerve, distributed to the corrugator supercilii and occipitofrontalis muscles and the integument of the forehead.

**supratympanic** (sū″prā-tim-pan′ik), *a.* In *anat.*: (*a*) Situated over or above the tympanum, or tympanic cavity, of the ear. (*b*) Superior in respect of the tympanic bone. *W. H. Flower*, Osteology, p. 208. [The two senses coincide or not in different cases.]—**Supratympanic bulla,** an inflated and hollowed formation of bone above the tympanic cavity of some mammals, apparently in the periotic or tympanoperiotic bone, and supplementary to the usual tympanic bulla. It attains great size in some rodents, as jerboas, chinchillas, and especially the kangaroo-rats of the genus *Dipodomys,* forming a large smooth rounded protuberance on the posterolateral aspect of the skull, between the squamosal, parietal, and occipital bones.

The large *supratympanic* or mastoid *bulla* [of *Pedetes caffer*]. *W. H. Flower*, Osteology, p. 157.

**supravaginal** (sū-prā-vaj′i-nal), *a.* [< L. *supra*, above, + *vagina*, vagina: see *vaginal.*] 1. Superior in respect of a sheath or sheathing membrane. (*a*) Lying on the outside of such a formation. (*b*) Forming an upper one of parts which unite in a sheath. 2. Situated above the vagina.

**supravision**† (sū-prā-vizh′on), *n.* [As if < ML. **supravisio*(*n-*), < *supravidere*, oversee, < *supra*, over, + *videre*, see: see *vision.* Cf. *supervision.*] Supervision.

That he secure the religion of his whole family by a severe *supravision* and animadversion.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 780.

**supravisor** (sū-prā-vī′zor), *n.* [< ML. **supravisor*, < *supravidere*, oversee: see *supravision.* Cf. *supervisor.*] A supervisor; an overseer. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 890.

**supremacy** (sū-prem′a-si), *n.* [< OF. *suprematie*, F. *suprématie* = Sp. *supremacía* = It. *supremazia;* as *supreme* + *-acy.*] The state of being supreme, or in the highest station of power; also, highest authority or power.

Or seek for rule, *supremacy*, and sway,
When they [women] are bound to serve, love, and obey.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 2. 163.

Monarchy is made up of two parts, the Liberty of the subject and the *supremacie* of the King.
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

**Act of Supremacy.** (*a*) An English statute of 1534 (26 Hen. VIII., c. 1) which proclaimed that Henry VIII. was the supreme head of the English Church. See *regal supremacy,* below. (*b*) An English statute of 1558–9 (1 Eliz., c. 1) vesting spiritual authority in the crown, to the exclusion of all foreign jurisdiction.—**Oath of supremacy,** in Great Britain, an oath denying the supremacy of the Pope in ecclesiastical or temporal affairs in that realm. It was by many statutes required to be taken, along with the oath of allegiance and of abjuration, by persons in order to qualify themselves for office, etc.; but a greatly modified and simpler form of oath has now superseded them.—**Papal supremacy,** according to the Roman Catholic Church, the supreme authority of the Pope as the vicar on earth of the Lord Jesus Christ over the universal church.—**Regal** or **royal supremacy,** in an established church, the authority and jurisdiction exercised by the crown as its supreme earthly head. This authority is not legislative, but judicial and executive only. Henry VIII. was first acknowledged supreme head of the English Church by convocation in 1531, but only with the qualification "so far as may be consistent with the law of Christ"; and this supremacy was confirmed by Parliament to him, his heirs and successors, kings of the realm, in 1534. The title of "supreme head" was altered by Elizabeth to "supreme governor." The meaning of this title is explained in the thirty-seventh of the Thirty-

nine Articles. = **Syn.** *Predominance*, etc. (see *priority*), sovereignty, domination, mastery.

**supreme** (sū-prēm′), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *supream*; < OF. *supreme*, F. *suprême* = Sp. Pg. It. *supremo*, < L. *supremus*, superl. of *superus*, that is above, higher, < *super*, above, upon, over, beyond: see *super-*. Cf. *sum*[1], *summit*.]

**I.** *a.* 1. Highest, especially in authority; holding the highest place in government or power.

My soul aches
To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither *supreme*, how soon confusion
May enter 'twixt the gap of both.
*Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 110.

God is the Judge or the *supreme* Arbitrator of the affairs of the world; he pulleth down one and setteth up another. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

Night has its first, *supreme*, forsaken star.
*Browning*, Strafford, ii. 1.

2. Highest; highest or most extreme, as to degree, import, etc.; greatest possible; utmost: as, *supreme* love or wisdom; a *supreme* hour; *supreme* baseness.

No single virtue we could most commend,
Whether the wife, the mother, or the friend;
For she was all, in that *supreme* degree
That, as no one prevailed, so all was she.
*Dryden*, Eleonora, l. 162.

The blessing of *supreme* repose.
*Bryant*, Summer Ramble.

3. Last. [Rare.]

Virgins, come, and in a ring
Her *supremest* requiem sing.
*Herrick*, Upon a Maide.

**Festival of the Supreme Being**, a celebration in honor of the Supreme Being, held in France, June 8th, 1794, by decree of the Convention, which declared that "the French people recognized the existence of the Supreme Being." This cult, through the influence of Robespierre, replaced the "Worship of Reason." See *Feast of Reason (b)*, under *reason*[1]. —**Supreme Court.** See *court*. —**Supreme Court of Judicature**, in England, a court constituted in 1875 by the union and consolidation of the following courts: the Courts of Chancery, of Queen's Bench, of Common Pleas, of Exchequer, of Admiralty, of Probate, and of Divorce and Matrimonial Cases—such supreme court consisting of two permanent divisions, called the *High Court of Justice* and the *Court of Appeal*. —**Supreme end**, the chief end; the last end in which the appetite or desire is satisfied. —**Supreme evil**, evil in which no good is mixed. **Supreme genus**, in *logic*. Same as *highest genus* (which see, under *genus*). —**Supreme good**, summum bonum; a good in which there is no evil; something good in the highest possible degree; the perfectly good. The supreme natural good is often said to be the continual progress toward greater perfections, beatitude. —**Supreme pontiff.** See *pontiff*, 3. —**The Supreme Being**, the most exalted of beings; the sovereign of the universe; God. —**Wronski's supreme law**, in *math.*, a theorem in regard to the general form of the remainder in the expression of a function by means of other functions. = **Syn.** 1 and 2. Greatest, first, leading, principal, chief, predominant, paramount, superlative. *Supreme* is much stronger than any of these.

**II.** *n.* 1. The highest point. [Rare.]

'Tis the *supreme* of power. *Keats*, Sleep and Poetry.

Love is the *supreme* of living things.
*Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 4.

2. The chief; the superior.

Had your general joined
In your addression, or known how to conquer,
This day had proved him the *supreme* of Cæsar.
*Chapman*, Cæsar and Pompey, ii. 1.

The spreading Cedar, that an Age had stood,
*Supreme* of Trees, and Mistress of the Wood.
*Prior*, Solomon, ii.

3. [*cap.*] With the definite article, the Supreme Being. See phrase above.

**supremely** (sū-prēm′li), *adv.* With supreme authority; in the highest degree; to the utmost extent.

**supremeness** (sū-prēm′nes), *n.* The character or state of being supreme.

No event is so terribly well adapted to inspire the *supremeness* of bodily and of mental distress as is burial before death. *Poe*, Tales, I. 331.

**supremity** (sū-prom′i-ti), *a.* [= Sp. *supremidad*, < LL. *supremita(t-)s*, the quality of being supreme or final, the highest honor, the last of life, death, < L. *supremus*, highest: see *supreme*.] Supremeness; supremacy.

Henry the Eighth, . . . without leave or liberty from the Pope (whose *Supremity* he had suppressed in his dominions), . . . wrote himself King [of Ireland].
*Fuller*, General Worthies, vi.

Nothing finer or nobler of their kind can well be imagined than such sonnets, . . . and others of like *supremity*. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 408.

**sur-**. [OF. *sur-*, *sour-*, F. *sur-*, < L. *super-*: see *super-*.] A form of the prefix *super-* found in words from the older French. It is little used as an English formative, except technically in certain scientific terms, where it is equivalent to *super-* or *supra-*: as, *sur*anal, *sur*angular, *sur*renal, etc.

**sura**[1] (sö′rä), *n.* [Also *surah*; = F. *sura*, *surate*, < Ar. *sūra*, a step, degree.] A chapter of the Koran.

**sura**[2] (sö′rä), *n.* [< Hind. *surā*, < Skt. *surā*, spirituous and especially distilled liquor, < √ *su*, express (juice). Cf. *soma*.] In India, the fermented sap or "milk" of several kinds of palm, as the palmyra, cocoa, and wild date; toddy.

**surabundantly** (sėr-a-bun′dant-li), *adv.* [< **surabundant* (< F. *surabondant*, superabundant: see *superabundant*) + *-ly*[2].] Superabundantly. *C. Piazzi Smyth*, Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid, xvi. [Rare.]

**suraddition**† (sėr-a-dish′on), *n.* [< OF. **suraddition*, < L. *super*, over, + *additio(n-)*, addition.] Something added or appended, as to a name.

He served with glory and admired success,
So gain'd the *sur-additum* Leonatus.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 1. 33.

**surah**[1], *n.* Same as *sura*[1].

**surah**[2] (sū′rä), *n.* [Also *surah silk*: supposed to be so called from Surat in India, a place noted for its silks.] A soft twilled silk material, usually of plain uniform color without pattern, used for women's garments, etc.

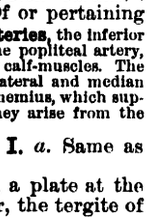
**sural** (sū′ral), *a.* [= F. *sural*, < NL. **suralis*, < L. *sura*, the calf of the leg.] Of or pertaining to the calf of the leg. —**Sural arteries**, the inferior muscular branches, usually two, of the popliteal artery, supplying the gastrocnemius and other calf-muscles. The superficial sural arteries are slender lateral and median branches on the surface of the gastrocnemius, which supply the integument of the parts. They arise from the popliteal or deep sural arteries.

**suranal** (sėr-a′nal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *supra-anal*.

**II.** *n.* Specifically, in *entom.*, a plate at the end of the body of a caterpillar, the tergite of the tenth abdominal segment.

**surance**† (shör′ans), *n.* [By apheresis from *assurance*.] Assurance. *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 2. 46.

**sur-ancrée** (sėr-ang′krā), *a.* [F., < *sur-* + *ancré*, pp. of *ancrer*, anchor, < *ancre*, anchor: see *anchor*[1].] In *her.*, doubly anchored, or double-parted and anchored: noting a cross, or other ordinary, the ends of which are divided into two parts, each of which is anchored.


Cross Surancrée

**surangular** (sėr-ang′gū-lär), *a.* In *zoöl.*, noting one of the several bones of the compound mandible or lower jaw of birds, reptiles, etc., situated over the angular bone, near the angle or proximal end of the series. Also *supra-angular*. Also, as a noun, this bone itself. See cut under *Gallinæ*.

**surasophone** (su-ras′ō-fōn), *n.* A wind-instrument resembling the ophicleide. It is pitched in E flat.

**surat** (sö-rat′), *n.* [So called from *Surat* in India.] A cotton cloth made in the Bombay Presidency, but not necessarily from Surat cotton. The name is generally given to uncolored and unprinted cloth of no great fineness. —**Surat cotton**, a kind of cotton having a fiber of fine quality, and ranking high among the native cottons of India, grown in the Bombay Presidency.

**surbase**[1] (sėr-bās′), *v. t.* [< F. *surbaisser*, depress, surbase (pp. *surbaissé*, depressed, surbased; *voute surbaissée*, a depressed or elliptic arch), < *sur-*, over, + *baisser*, bring low, lower, depress, < *bas*, low: see *base*[1].] To depress; flatten.

**surbase**[2] (sėr′bās), *n.* [< *sur-* + *base*[2].] In *arch.*, the crowning molding or cornice of a pedestal; a border or molding above a base, as the moldings immediately above the base-board or wainscoting of a room. See cut under *dado*.

Round the hall, the oak's high *surbase* rears
The field day triumphs of two hundred years.
*Langhorne*, The Country Justice, i.

**surbased**[1] (sėr-bāst′), *p. a.* [< *surbase*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Depressed; flattened. —**Surbased arch**, an arch whose rise is less than half the span.

**surbased**[2] (sėr′bāst), *a.* [< *surbase*[2] + *-ed*[2].] In *arch.*, having a surbase, or molding above the base.

**surbasement**[1] (sėr′bās-ment), *n.* [< F. *surbaissement*, < *surbaisser*, surbase: see *surbase*[1] and *-ment*.] The condition of being surbased: as, the *surbasement* of an arch.

**surbasement**[2] (sėr′bās-ment), *n.* [< *surbase*[2] + *-ment*.] Same as *surbase*[2].

**surbate**[1]† (sėr-bāt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *surbaten*, < OF. *surbatre*, overthrow, < *sur-*, over, + *batre*, beat: see *bate*[1], *batter*[1].] To overthrow.

And Agravain hadde so chaced and Gaheries xx Saisnes that thei *surbated* on Pignoras, that com with an hundred Saisnes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 531.

**surbate**[2]† (sėr-bāt′), *v. t.* [Also *surbeat*; early mod. E. also *surbet*, *surbote*; prob. corrupted (simulating *surbate*[1]) < F. *solbatu*, with the sole of the foot bruised (> *solbature*, a bruise on horse's foot), < *sole*, sole (see *sole*[1]), + *battu*, O *batu*, pp. of *battre*, beat: see *beat*[1], *bate*[1].] To make (the soles) sore by walking; bruise batter by travel.

Thy right eye 'gins to leap for vaine delight,
And *surbeate* toes to tickle at the sight.
*Bp. Hall*, Satires, V. ii.

I am sorely *surbated* with hoofing already tho', and crupper-crampt with our hard lodging, and so bumfidl with the straw, that . . . *Brome*, Jovial Crew,

The ground and air, smoake and fiery vapour, continu so intense that my haire was almost sing'd, and my fee unsufferably *surbated*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 7, 16

**surbed** (sėr-bed′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surbedde* ppr. *surbedding*. [< *sur-* + *bed*.] To set edg wise, as a stone—that is, in a position diffe ent from that which it had when in the quarr *Imp. Dict.*

**surbet, surbeat**†, *p. a.* See *surbate*[2].

**surburdened**† (sėr-bėr′dnd), *a.* [< *sur-* + *bu dened*.] Overburdened.

They [our arms] were not now able to remoove the h portable load of the enemie [the Normans] from our *s burdened* shoulders.
*Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Britaine, iv. (Holinshe (Chron., I.).

**surceasance**† (sėr-sē′sans), *n.* [< *surcease -ance*.] Surcease; cessation.

To propound two things: 1. A *surceasance* of arms; 2. imperial diet. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 4

**surcease** (sėr-sēs′), *v.*; pret. *surceased*, ppr. *su ceasing*. [Early mod. E. also *sursease*; < M *sursesen*; an altered form, simulating *sur- cease*, of **sursisen*, < OF. *sursis*, *sursise* (ML. r flex *sursisa*, *supersisa*), pp. of *surseer*, *surseoi* put off, delay (*sursis*, n., delay), < L. *superseder* put off, supersede: see *supersede*, *sursize*.]

*intrans.* To cease; stop; be at an end; leav off; refrain finally. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I canno more; but, as I can or mey, I shal be his se vaunt and youres unto such tyme as ye woll comande n to *surcese* and leve of, yf it please hym.
*Paston Letters*, I. 39

*Hor.* What shall I do, Trebatius? say.
*Treb.* *Surcease*.
*Hor.* And shall my muse admit no more increase?
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v.

**II.**† *trans.* To stop; put an end to; cause t cease.

Time cannot rase, nor amity *surcease*
Betwixt our realm and thine a long-liv'd peace.
*Ford*, Honour Triumphant, Monarch's Meetin

If he prosecute his cause, he is consumed; if he *surceas* his suit, he loseth all.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 5

**surcease** (sėr-sēs′), *n.* [See *surcease*, *v.* Cf. *sur size*.] Cessation; stop. [Obsolete or archaic.

If the assassination
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch
With his *surcease* success. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

Not desire, but its *surcease*.
*Longfellow*, Morituri Salutamu

**surcharge** (sėr-chärj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sur charged*, ppr. *surcharging*. [< OF. (and F.) *sur charger* (= Pr. Sp. *sobrecargar* = Pg. *sobrecar regar* = It. *sopraccaricare*), overload, surcharge < *sur*, over, + *charger*, load: see *sur-* and *charge*.] 1. To overload, in any sense; overburden: as to *surcharge* a beast or a ship; to *surcharge* cannon.

With weakness of their weary arms,
*Surcharg'd* with toil. *Peele*, David and Bethsabe

The air, *surcharged* with moisture, flagg'd around.
*Crabbe*, Works, IV. 154

2. In *law*: (*a*) To show an omission in; show that the accounting party ought to have charge himself with more than he has. See *surcharge and falsification*, under *surcharge*, *n.* (*b*) T overstock; especially, to put more cattle into as a common, than the person has a right t put, or more than the herbage will sustain. —3 To overcharge; make an extra charge upon.

**surcharge** (sėr-chärj′), *n.* [= F. *surcharge* = Sp. Pg. *sobrecarga*; from the verb.] 1. A charge or load above another charge; hence an excessive load or burden; a load greate than can be well borne.

A numerous nobility causeth poverty and inconvenience in a State, for it is a *surcharge* of expense.
*Bacon*, Nobility (ed. 1887).

2. A charge or supply in excess of the amount requisite for immediate use, or for the work in hand, as of nervous force or of electricity.

The suddenness and intensity of the shock seem to put a stop to the farther elaboration of the nervous power by the central ganglia, and, in proportion as the *surcharge* distributed among the nervous trunks and branches and other tissues becomes exhausted, the vitality is slowly annihilated. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 139.

3. In *law:* (*a*) An extra charge made by assessors upon such as neglect to make a due return of the taxes to which they are liable. (*b*) The showing of an omission in an account or something in respect of which the accounting party ought to have charged himself more than he has.—4. In *ceram.*, a painting in a lighter enamel over a darker one which forms the ground: as, a white flower in *surcharge* on a buff ground.—5. An overcharge beyond what is just and right.—6. Something, as a new valuation, officially printed on the face of a postage-stamp.—**Surcharge and falsification.** In taking accounts in equity, a *surcharge* is applied to the balance of the whole account, and supposes credits to be omitted which ought to be allowed; and a *falsification* applies to some item in the debits, and supposes that the item is wholly false or in some part erroneous.—**Surcharge of common, forest,** or **pasture,** the putting in by one who has a joint right in a common of more cattle than he has a right to put in.

**surcharged** (sėr-chärjd′), *p. a.* Overloaded; overburdened; charged in excess, in any way. **Surcharged mine** (*mil.*). Same as *overcharged mine* (which see, under *mine*²).

**surchargement** (sėr-chärj′ment), *n.* [< *surcharge* + *-ment.*] Surplus; excess. *Daniel,* Hist. Eng., p. 27. [Rare.]

**surcharger** (sėr-chär′jėr), *n.* [< OF. *surcharger,* inf. as noun: see *surcharge.*] Surcharge of forest. See above.

**surcingle** (sėr′sing-gl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sursingle, sursengle;* < ME. *sursengle,* < OF. **sursengle, sursangle,* < L. *super,* over, + *cingulum,* a belt, girdle, < *cingere,* gird: see *cincture.*] 1. A girth for a horse; especially, a girth separate from the saddle and passing around the body of the horse, retaining in place a blanket, a sheet, or the like, by passing over it.

The paytrellys, *surcenglys,* and crowpers.
*Morte d'Arthur* (ed. Southey), vii. 16.

2. The girdle with which a garment, especially a cassock, is fastened. Compare *cincture.*

He drew the buckle of his *surcingle* a thought tighter.
*Barham,* Ingoldsby Legends, I. 78.

3. Same as *cauda striati* (which see, under *cauda*).

**surcingle** (sėr′sing-gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surcingled,* ppr. *surcingling.* [Early mod. E. also *sursingle;* < *surcingle, n.*] 1. To gird or surround with a surcingle, as a horse.

With the gut-foundred goosdom wherewith they are now *surcingled* and debauched.
*N. Ward,* Simple Cobler, p. 27.

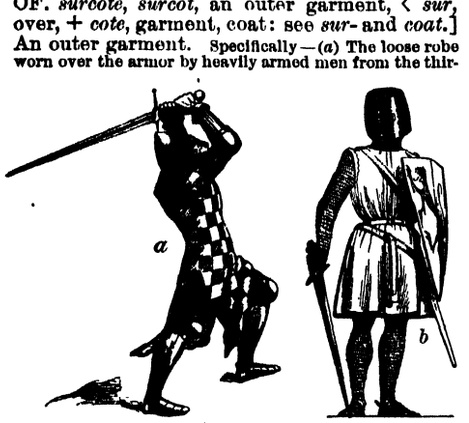
2. To secure by means of a surcingle, as a blanket or the saddle.

Is't not a shame to see each homely groome . . .
*Sursingled* to a galled hackney's hide?
*Bp. Hall,* Satires, IV. vi. 22.

**surclet** (sėr′kl), *n.* [< L. *surculus,* a twig, shoot, sprout, sucker.] A little shoot; a twig; a sucker.

Boughs and *surcles* of the same shape.
*Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

**surcoat** (sėr′kōt), *n.* [< ME. *surcote, surcott,* < OF. *surcote, surcot,* an outer garment, < *sur,* over, + *cote,* garment, coat: see *sur-* and *coat.*] An outer garment. Specifically—(*a*) The loose robe worn over the armor by heavily armed men from the thir-




Surcoats.
*a*, 15th century; *b*, late 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

teenth century until the abandonment of complete armor, but worn less generally after the complete suit of plate had been introduced. See also cut under *parement.*

A long *surcote* of pers upon he hadde.
*Chaucer,* Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 617.

His *surcoat* o'er his arms was cloth of Thrace,
Adorned with pearls, all orient, round, and great.
*Dryden,* Pal. and Arc., iii. 67.

To London to our office, and now had I on the vest and *surcoat* or tunic, as 'twas call'd, after his Maty had brought the whole Court to it. *Evelyn,* Diary, Oct. 30, 1666.

*Surcoats* seem to have originated with the crusaders, [partly] for the purpose of distinguishing the many different nations serving under the banner of the cross.
*S. R. Meyrick,* Antient Armour, I. 100.

(*b*) A garment formerly worn by women in its most familiar form, a jacket reaching only to the hips, and often trimmed with fur, which formed an important part of costume in the fifteenth century.

I clothed hyr in grace and heuenly lyght,
This blody *surcote* she hath on me sett.
*Political Poems,* etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 153.

A duches dere-worthily dyghte in dyaperde wedis,
In a *surcott* of sylke fulle selkouthely hewede.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3253.

And Life's bright Brand in her [Health's] white hand doth shine:
Th' Arabian birds rare plumage (platted fine)
Serues her for *Sur-coat.*
*Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

(*c*) In *her.*, a representation of the garment laid flat and forming with the sleeves a tau-cross. In this shape it is used as a bearing, and this indicates its old use for actual suspension above a tomb.

**surcrease**† (sėr′krēs), *n.* [= OF. *surcrez, surcroist,* F. *surcroît,* increase, excessive growth, < *surcroistre,* F. *surcroître,* increase excessively, grow out, < L. *super,* over, + *crescere,* grow: see *crescent.* Cf. *increase.*] Abundant or excessive growth or increase.

Their *surcrease* grew so great as forcéd them at last
To seek another soil. *Drayton,* Polyolbion, i. 515.

**surcrew**†, *n.* [< OF. *surcreü,* pp. of *surcroistre,* increase: see *surcrease,* and cf. *accrue* (*accrewe*), *crew*¹.] Additional collection; augmentation.

Returning with a *surcrew* of the splenetic vapours that are called Hypochondriacal.
*Sir H. Wotton,* Reliquiæ, p. 361.

**surcudant**†, *a.* See *surquidant.*

**surculate**† (sėr′kū-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *surculatus,* pp. of *surculare,* clear of shoots, prune, bind together with twigs, < *surculus,* a shoot, a sprout: see *surcle.*] To prune; trim. *Cockeram.*

**surculation**† (sėr-kū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *surculate* + *-ion.*] The act of surculating or pruning.

When insition and grafting, in the text, is applied unto the olive tree, it hath an emphatical sense, very agreeable unto that tree, which is best propagated this way, not at all by *surculation.* *Sir T. Browne,* Misc. Tracts, i. § 32.

**surculi,** *n.* Plural of *surculus.*

**surculigerous** (sėr-kū-lij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *surculus,* a sucker, + *gerere,* bear, carry.] In *bot.*, producing, or assuming the appearance of, a sucker.

**surculose, surculous** (sėr′kū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [< NL. **surculosus,* < L. *surculus,* a sucker: see *surcle.*] In *bot.*, producing suckers.

**surculus** (sėr′kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *surculi* (-lī). [NL., < L. *surculus,* a twig, shoot, sprout, sucker: see *surcle.*] In *bot.*, a sucker; a shoot arising from an underground base: applied by Linnæus especially to the leafy upright stems of mosses.

**surcurrent** (sėr-kur′ent), *a.* [< *sur-* + *current*¹.] In *bot.*, noting a leafy expansion running up the stem: the opposite of *decurrent.*

**surd** (sėrd), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sourd* = Pr. *sord, sort* = Pg. *surdo* = Sp. It. *sordo,* < L. *surdus,* deaf.] I. *a.* 1†. Not having the sense of hearing; deaf.

A *surd* and earless generation of men, stupid unto all instruction. *Sir T. Browne,* Christ. Mor., iii. 6.

2†. That cannot be discriminated by the ear (?).

*Surd* modes of articulation. *Kenrick.*

3. In *math.*, not capable of being expressed in rational numbers: as, a *surd* expression, quantity, or number. See II., 1.—4. In *phonetics,* uttered with breath and not with voice; devoid of vocality; not sonant; toneless: specifically applied to the breathed or non-vocal consonants of the alphabet. See II., 2.

In the present state of the question, I regard it as probable that the primitive sounds under discussion were sonant rather than *surd.* *J. Hadley,* Essays, p. 183.

5†. Meaningless; senseless.

The very ceremonies and figures of the old law were full of reason and signification, much more than the ceremonies of idolatry and magic, that are full of non-significants and *surd* characters.
*Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, ii.

II. *n.* 1. In *math.*, a quantity not expressible as the ratio of two whole numbers, as $\sqrt{2}$, or the ratio of the circumference of a circle to the diameter. The name *surd* arises from a mistranslation into Latin of the Greek ἄλογος, which does not mean 'stupid' or 'unreasonable,' but 'inexpressible.'

2. In *phonetics,* a consonantal sound uttered with breath and not with voice; a non-sonant consonant; a non-vocal alphabetic utterance, as *p, f, s, t, k,* as opposed to *b, v, z, d, g,* which are sonants or vocals.—**Heterogeneous surds.** See *heterogeneous.*

**surd** (sėrd), *v. t.* [< *surd, a.*] To render dim or soft; mute.

A *surding* or muting effect produced by impeding the vibration of the strings [of a pianoforte] by contact of small pieces of buff leather. *Encyc. Brit.,* XIX. 70.

**surdal**† (sėr′dal), *a.* [< *surd* + *-al.*] Surd. *Imp. Dict.*

**surdeline** (sėr′de-lēn), *n.* Same as *sourdeline.*

**surdesolid** (sėr-de-sol′id), *a.* Of four dimensions, or of the fourth degree.

**surdiny**†, *n.* A corrupt form of *sardine*¹.

He that eats nothing but a red herring a-day shall ne'er be broiled for the devil's rasher: a pilcher, signior; a *surdiny,* an olive, that I may be a philosopher first, and immortal after. *Fletcher (and another),* Love's Cure, ii. 1.

**surdissociation** (sėr-di-sō-shi-ā′shon), *n.* [< *sur-* + *dissociation.*] A term used by Brester to describe the state supposed to exist in the case of certain variable stars when the combination of gaseous substances present does not take place, although the temperature is low enough, because they are so diluted with other matter.

The combining substances may be so diluted by other matter that the combination is impossible, just as a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen will not explode if admixed with more than 7½ volumes of air (Bunsen). This condition Dr. Brester describes as a state of *surdissociation.*
*Nature,* XXXIX. 492.

**surdity** (sėr′di-ti), *n.* [< L. *surdita(t-)s,* deafness, < *surdus,* deaf, surd: see *surd.*] The quality of being surd, in any sense; deafness; non-vocality. *Thomas.*

**sure** (shör), *a.* [< ME. *sure, sur, suir, seur,* < OF. *scür, sour, segur,* F. *sûr* = Pr. *segur* = Sp. Pg. *seguro* = It. *sicuro,* < L. *securus,* free from care, quite, easy, safe, secure: see *secure,* of which *sure* is a doublet. Cf. *surety, security.*] 1. Confident; undoubting; having no fear of being deceived or disappointed.

"Madame," quod she, "I shall with goddes grace
ffull trewly kepe your councell be you *sure.*"
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 270.

Brother, be thow right *sure* that this is the same man that warned you of Aungys treson.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 48.

If I am studying a comic part, I want to feel the fun myself — then I feel *sure* of my audience.
*Lester Wallack,* Memories, iii.

2. Certain of one's facts, position, or the like; fully persuaded; positive.

Friar Laurence met them both; . . .
Him he knew well, and guess'd that it was she,
But, being mask'd, he was not *sure* of it.
*Shak.,* T. G. of V., v. 1. 40.

Fear loses its purpose when we are *sure* it cannot preserve us. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 152.

Be silent always when you doubt your sense;
And speak, though *sure,* with seeming diffidence.
*Pope,* Essay on Criticism, l. 567.

Why, then, he shall have him for ten pounds, and I'm *sure* that 's not dear. *Sheridan,* School for Scandal, iv. 1.

3. Certain to find or retain: with *of:* as, to be *sure of* success; to be *sure of* life or health.

Be not English gypsies, in whose company a man 's not *sure of* the ears of his head, they so pilfer! no such angling. *Middleton and Rowley,* Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

I never can requite thee but with love,
And that thou shalt be *sure of.*
*Beau. and Fl.,* King and No King, i. 1.

4. Fit or worthy to be depended on; capable of producing a desired effect or of fulfilling requisite conditions; certain not to disappoint expectation; not liable to failure, loss, or change; unfailing; firm; stable; steady; secure; infallible.

Their armour or harness, which they wear, is *sure* and strong to receive strokes, and handsome for all movings and gestures of the body. insomuch that it is not unwieldy to swim in. *Sir T. More,* Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

Tho' K. John had entred upon Normandy, and made that Province *sure* unto him; yet the Province of Anjou stood firm for Arthur. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 68.

The paths to trouble are many,
And never but one *sure* way
Leads out to the light beyond it.
*Whittier,* The Changeling.

"That 's a *sure* card!" and "That 's a stinger!" both sound like modern slang, but you will find the one in the old interlude of "Thersytes" (1537), and the other in Middleton. *Lowell,* Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

Make thy sword *sure* inside thine hand, and smite.
*Swinburne,* Phædra.

5. Certain to be or happen; certain.

Precedents of Servitude are *sure* to live where Precedents of Liberty are commonly stillborn.
*Baker,* Chronicles, p. 34.

Besides, 'tis all one whether she loves him now or not; for as soon as she 's marry'd she'd be *sure* to hate him.
*Wycherley,* Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

Wise counsels may accelerate or mistakes delay it, but sooner or later the victory is *sure* to come.
*Lincoln,* quoted in the Century, XXXIV. 887.

6†. Undoubted; genuine; true.

Deffebus was doughty & derfe of his hond,
The thrid son of the sute, & his *sure* brother
Elenus, the eldist euyn after hym.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3906.

**7. Out of danger; secure; safe.**

Whan thei vndirstode this, thei toke leve of the quene Elein and departed fro thens all armed, for the contre that thei sholde passe thourgh was not *sure*, for men of werre that ran thourgh the loude. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 125.

If . . . he come to church, take holy water, hear mass devoutly, and take altel [altar] holy-bread, he is *sure* enough, say the papists.
*Bradford*, Writings (Parker Soc.), II. 314.

Fear not; the forest is not three leagues off;
If we recover that, we are *sure* enough.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 1. 12.

**8†.** Engaged to marry; betrothed.

The king was *sure* to Dame Elizabeth Lucy, and her husband before God. *Sir T. More*, Hist. Rich. III. (*Trench.*)

I am but newly *sure* yet to the widow,
And what a rend might this discredit make!
*Middleton*, Trick to Catch the Old One, iii. 1.

**As sure as a gun.** See *gun*[1].—**Be sure.** (*a*) Be certain; do not fail; see to it: as, *be sure* to go. [Colloq.]

Carry back again this package, and *be sure* that you are spry! *W. Carleton*, Little Black-eyed Rebel.

(*b*) See *to be sure*, below.—**Sure enough**, certainly; without doubt: often used expletively. [Colloq.]

*Sho nuff*, Brer Fox look over de bank, he did, en dar wuz n'er Fox lookin' at 'im outer de water.
*J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, xiv.

**To be sure**, or **be sure**, without doubt; certainly: as, are you going? *To be sure* I am. [Colloq.]

*To be sure*, what you say is very reasonable.
*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

**To have a sure thing**, to have a certainty; be beyond the possibility of failure. [Slang.]—**To make sure.** (*a*) To make certain; secure so that there can be no failure of the purpose or object.

Give diligence to *make* your calling and election *sure*.
2 Pet. i. 10.

(*b*†) To make fast by betrothal; betroth.

*Accordailles*, f. The betrothing, or *making sure* of a man and woman together. *Cotgrave.*

She that 's *made sure* to him she loves not well,
Her banes are asked here, but she weds in hell.
*J. Cotgrave*, Wits Interpreter (1671), p. 177. (*Nares.*)

**To make sure of.** See *make*[1].—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Certain, Positive*, etc. See *confident*.

**sure** (shör), *adv.* [< *sure*, *a.*] **1.** Certainly; without doubt; doubtless; surely.

Nay, there 's no rousing him; he is bewitch'd, *sure*.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, iii. 2.

As *sure* as they were borne.
*Robin Hood and the Tanner's Daughter* (Child's Ballads, [V. 336).

Second-hand vice, *sure*, of all is the most nauseous.
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 27.

**2†.** Firmly; securely.

Yo will gayne mykell greme er we ground haue:
And ay the *ser* that we sit our sore be the harder.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5627.

**sure†** (shör), *v. t.* [< ME. *suren*; < *sure*, *a.*, or by apheresis for *assure*.] To assure; make certain.

Than thei *sured* theire feithes be-twene hem two to holde these covenauntes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 628.

For ever blinded of our clearest light;
For ever lamed of our *sured* might.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, p. 443. (*Davies.*)

**suredly†** (shör'ed-li), *adv.* Assuredly; securely.

**sure-enough** (shör'ē-nuf'), *a.* [< *sure enough*, phrase under *sure*, *a.*] Genuine; real. [Colloq., U. S.]

It was at once agreed that he "wasn't the *sure-enough* bronco-buster he thought himself."
*T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXVI. 837.

**sure-footed** (shör'fůt'ed), *a.* **1.** Not liable to stumble, slide, or fall; having a firm, secure tread.

Our party sets out, behind two of the small but strong and *sure-footed* horses of the country, to get a glimpse of what, to two at least of their number, were the hitherto unknown lands of Paynimrie.
*E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 262.

**2.** Figuratively, not apt to err; not liable to make a slip; trustworthy.

Thus that safe and *surefooted* interpreter, Alex. Aphrodisius, expounds his master's meaning.
*Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 170.

**sure-footedly** (shör'fůt'ed-li), *adv.* In a sure-footed manner; without stumbling. *Huxley.*

**sure-footedness** (shör'fůt'ed-nes), *n.* The character of being sure-footed.

The *sure-footedness* of the rope-walker.
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 449.

**surefully†** (shör'fůl-i), *adv.* [< *sure* + *-ful* + *-ly*[2].] Securely; safely; carefully. [Rare.]

To leve quietly and *surefully* to the plesure of God and according to his lawes.
*Laws of Hen. VII.*, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants [and Vagrancy, p. 67.

**surely** (shör'li), *adv.* [< ME. *suerly*, *seurly*; < *sure* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Certainly; infallibly; undoubtedly; assuredly: often used, like *doubtless*, in a manner implying doubt or question.

They were fully Accordid all in one
That Auferius *suerly* shuld be ther kyng.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1317.

In the day that thou eatest thereof, thou shalt *surely* die. Gen. ii. 17.

*Surely* I think you have charms.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 107.

"*Surely*," thought Rip, "I have not slept here all night."
*Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 55.

**2.** Firmly; stably; safely; securely.

And that makethe hem flee before hom, because of the smelle; and than thei gadren it *seurly* ynow.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 169.

He that walketh uprightly walketh *surely*. Prov. x. 9.

**surement†** (shör'ment), *n.* [ME., also *seurement*; < *sure* + *-ment*.] Surety; security for payment.

I yow relesse, madame, into your hond
Quyt every *surement* and every bond
That ye han maad to me as heerbiforn.
*Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 806.

**sureness** (shör'nes), *n.* The state of being sure or certain; certainty. *Woodward.*

**surepelt†**, *n.* A cover.

The sexte hade a sawtere semliche bowndene
With a *surepel* of silke sewede fulle faire.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3318.

**suresby†** (shörz'bi), *n.* [Also *sureby*; < *sure* + *-s-by*; cf. *rudesby*.] One who may be surely depended on.

The Switzers doo weare it [the codpiece] as a significant symbole of the assured service they are to doe to the French King, . . . as old *suresbyes* to serve for all turns.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 42, sig. E.

**suretishipt**, *n.* An old spelling of *suretyship*.

**surette** (sū-ret'), *n.* [Prob. so called in ref. to the acid berries; < F. *suret*, dim. of *sur*, sour: see *sour*.] A moderate tree, *Byrsonima spicata*, of the *Malpighiaceæ*, found in the West Indies and South America. It has a dark-colored wood, strong and good, but not durable in contact with moisture, and an astringent bark which is exported to England for tanning purposes. The tree is also valued for shade in West Indian coffee-plantations, and it bears yellow acid berries which are edible.

**surety** (shör'ti), *n.*; pl. *sureties* (-tiz). [< ME. *suertee*, *seurte*, < OF. *seurte*, *surete*, F. *sûreté*, < L. *securita(t-)s*, freedom from care or from danger, safety, security; LL. security for a debt, etc.: see *security*, of which *surety* is a doublet, as *sure* is of *secure*.] **1.** Certainty; indubitableness: especially in the phrase *of a surety*, certainly, indubitably.

Know *of a surety* that thy seed shall be a stranger in a land that is not their's. Gen. xv. 13.

**2†.** Security; safety.

Never yet thy grace no wight sente
So blisful cause as me my lyf to lede
In alle joy and *seurte* out of drede.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 833.

He hath great expenses, and many occasions to spend much for the defence and *surety* of his realms and subjects. *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

**3.** That which makes sure, firm, or certain; foundation of stability; ground of security.

Myself and all the angelic host . . . our happy state
Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds;
On other *surety* none. *Milton*, P. L., v. 538.

**4.** Security against loss or damage; security for payment or for the performance of some act.

To this thei acorded, bothe the kynge and the lady and her frendes and the parentes of the Duke, and maden gode *suertee*, bothe on that oon part and the tother.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 84.

There remains unpaid
A hundred thousand more; in *surety* of the which
One part of Aquitaine is bound to us.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1. 135.

**5.** One who has made himself responsible for another; specifically, in *law*, one who has bound himself with or for another who remains primarily liable; one who has contracted with the creditor or claimant that he will be answerable for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another; one who enters into a bond or recognizance or other obligation to answer for another's appearance in court, or for his payment of a debt or his performance of some act, and who, in case of the principal's failure, can be compelled to pay the debt or damages; a bondsman; a bail. The essential elements of the relation are that the surety is liable to the demandant, either directly or in the contingency of non-performance by the principal, and that the principal is liable to indemnify the surety against loss or damage by reason of the engagement of the surety. See note under *guarantor*.

He that is *surety* for a stranger shall smart for it.
Prov. xi. 15.

That you may well perceive I have not wrong'd you,
One of the greatest in the Christian world
Shall be my *surety*. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 4. 3.

Such as love you
Stand *sureties* for your honesty and truth.
*Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, i

Hence—**6.** A sponsor.

This child hath promised by you his *sureties* to renou the devil and all his works.
*Book of Common Prayer*, Public Baptism of Infar

**Surety of the peace**, a bond to the people or soverei taken by a justice, for keeping the peace.

**surety†** (shör'ti), *v. t.* [< *surety*, *n.*] To act surety for; guarantee; be bail or security f

The jeweller that owes the ring is sent for,
And he shall *surety* me. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 2

**suretyship** (shör'ti-ship), *n.* [Formerly al *suretiship*, *suertiship*; < *surety* + *-ship*.] T state of being surety; the obligation of a p son to answer for the debt, fault, or conduct another.

The truth was that the man was bound in a perill *suertishipp*, and could not be merrie.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 3

He that hateth *suretiship* is sure. Prov. xi.

By *suretyship* and borrowing they will willingly un all their associates and allies.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 1

**surf**[1] (sėrf), *n.* [An altered form (scarcely fou before the 18th century, and prob. simulati *surge*) of *suff*[1] (early mod. E. *suffe*, Sc. *souf* a phonetic spelling of *sough*, orig. a rushi sound: see *sough*[1]. The proposed derivati from OF. *surflot*, the rising of billow upon b low, is untenable. Cf. *surf*[2] for *sough*[2].] T swell of the sea which breaks upon the shor or upon banks or rocks.

My Raft was now strong enough; . . . my next care w . . . how to preserve what I laid upon it from the *Surf* the Sea. *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe (ed. 1719), i. (*Skea*

As o'er the *surf* the bending main-mast hung,
Still on the rigging thirty seamen clung.
*Falconer*, The Shipwreck, iii. (176

It is right precious to behold
The first long *surf* of climbing light
Flood all the thirsty east with gold.
*Lowell*, Above and Below,

**=Syn.** See *wave*[1].

**surf**[2] (sėrf), *n.* [An altered form of *suff*[2] f *sough*[2]: see *sough*[2]. Cf. *surf*[1] for *sough*[1].] Th bottom or conduit of a drain. *Imp. Dict.*

**surface** (sėr'fās), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. (and F *surface*, < *sur-* + *face*, face; taking the plac of **surfice*, < L. *superficies*, the upper side, th top, surface: see *superficies*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Th bounding or limiting parts of a body; the part of a body which are immediately adjacent t another body or to empty space (or the air) superficies; outside: distinguished as a *physi cal surface*.

The whole architecture of the house [in Pompeii] wa coloured, but even this was not considered so importan as the paintings which covered the flat *surfaces* of th walls. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 37

**2.** The boundary between two solid spaces no adjacent to a third: distinguished as a *mathe matical surface*. A surface is a geometrical locus de fined by a single general and continuous condition. Thi condition reduces the points of the surface to a two dimensional continuum, its enveloping planes to a two dimensional continuum, and its enveloping straight line to a three-dimensional continuum. A ruled surface ap pears to be enveloped by a one-dimensional series o lines; but when imaginary points are considered, this i seen not to be so. A true one-dimensional continuum o lines requires for its determination a threefold condition and can contain but a finite number (or discrete infinity of points and of planes. The number of points or plane of a surface which satisfy a twofold additional condition as that the points shall lie upon a given line, or that th planes shall contain a given line, and the number of line of the surface which satisfy a threefold additional condi tion, as that they shall belong to a given plane pencil are either finite or only discrete infinity. In the forme case the surface is said to be *algebraical*, in the latte *transcendental*. If the imaginary elements are taken int account, the numbers are constant whatever the specia lines or pencils to which they refer may be. The numbe of points of an algebraical surface which lie upon a give straight line is called the *order* of the surface; the num ber of tangent planes which contain a given line is calle the *class* of the surface; and the number of tangent line which belong to a given plane pencil is called the *rank* o the surface.

**3.** Outward or external appearance; what appears on a slight view or without examination.

If we look below the *surface* of controversy, we shall commonly find more agreement and less disagreement than we had expected. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 4.

**4.** In *fort.*, that part of the side which is terminated by the flank prolonged and the angle of the nearest bastion.—**Adjunct surface**, a surface applicable to another with corresponding elements orthogonal. The two surfaces are associated minimal surfaces.—**Algebraic surface**, a surface which is represented in analytical geometry by an algebraic equation. If imaginary parts of the locus are included, it is characterized by having a finite order, class, and rank.—**Alysseid surface**, a surface generated by the rotation of the catenary about its base. It is the only surface of revolution for which the principal radii of curvature are everywhere equal and opposite.—**Anallagmatic, anti-**

**clastic, apsidal surface.** See the adjectives.—**Apolar surface,** a surface whose polar relatively to another surface (whose class is at least as high as the order of the former) is indeterminate.—**Applicable surface,** a surface related to another surface in such a way that if they are brought in contact at any one point, and one is then rolled over the other so that a certain point P of the latter comes in contact with the other, then a variation of the path of the rolling will not in general cause a different point of the former surface to come into contact with the point P.—**Associated surface,** a surface so applicable to another that corresponding elements make a constant angle with one another. The two surfaces are minimal surfaces having their tangent planes at corresponding points parallel.—**Augmented surface.** See *augment.*—**Bonnet's surface,** a minimal surface spherically represented by two families of circles, its equations being

$$x = \lambda \cos\alpha + \sin\lambda \cosh\mu\,;$$
$$y = -\mu + \cos\alpha \cos\lambda \sinh\mu\,;$$
$$z = \sin\alpha \cos\lambda \cosh\mu\,;$$

where $\lambda$ and $\mu$ are the parameters of the lines of curvature, and $\alpha$ is constant. Its section by the planes of XY shows an infinite series of equal catenaries having their bases parallel to Y. These are lines of curvature, and their planes cut the surface under the constant angle $\alpha$.—**Canal surface,** a surface generated by a plane curve whose plane rolls upon a developable without slipping.—**Central surface.** (*a*) A surface having a center. (*b*) A centrosurface.—**Class of a surface.** See def. 2.—**Closed surface.** See *close*[1].—**Complex surface,** a quartic surface having a nodal line and eight nodes. These lie on four planes through the nodal line, the section of the surface by each of these planes being a twofold line. The surface derives its name from the fact that all tangents to it through the nodal line belong to a complex of the second order.—**Conical surface.** See *conical.*—**Contact of surfaces.** See *contact.*—**Counterpedal, cubic, cyclifying, cylindric surface.** See the adjectives.—**Cyclic surface,** a surface generated by a circle varying in position and radius.—**Cyclide surface.** (*a*) A surface of the fourth order having the absolute circle as a nodal line. Sometimes distinguished as *Darboux's cyclide.* (*b*) A special case of the above, with four conical points. Generally distinguished as *Dupin's cyclide.*—**Cyclotomic surface,** a surface generated by a variable circle whose center is fixed, and which rotated round a fixed axis while constantly touching a fixed curve.—**Developable surface,** a surface that can be unwrapped in a plane without any doubling of parts over one another, or separation, as the surfaces of the cylinder and cone. See *developable.*—**Diagonal surface,** a special surface of the third order.—**Dianodal, dorsal, equal, equipotential surface.** See the adjectives.—**Double surface,** a surface the locus of the middle of chords of a minimal curve or imaginary curve every tangent of which touches the absolute circle. It is a minimal surface.—**Doubly connected surface,** a ring-shaped surface, one on which it is possible to draw an oval so that a point may move from the outside to the inside without traversing the curve (more accurately speaking, the oval has no distinction of inside and outside); but after one such oval is drawn it is impossible to draw another not intersecting the first.—**Elassoidal surface,** a surface whose mean curvature is nothing: same as *minimal surface,* in the sense in which the latter is commonly used.—**Enneper's surface** [invented by A. *Enneper* in 1864], a surface of constant curvature, but not of revolution, of which one set of lines of curvature are plane or spherical.—**Equatorial surface,** a complex surface having its nodal line at infinity.—**Eroded surface.** See *erode.*—**Family of surfaces,** in *math.*, all the surfaces which are generated by a curve of a general kind moving in a general way.—**Flattened surface,** a surface consisting of a multiple plane with nodal curves and points.—**Focal surface,** a surface having the lines of a primitive congruence as bitangents. See *Malus's theorem,* under *theorem.*—**Fresnel's surface of elasticity.** See *elasticity.*—**Gauche surface.** See *gauche.*—**Generating surface.** See *generate.*—**Helicoidal surface,** a surface generated by the helicoidal motion of a curve. All cylindrical surfaces and surfaces of revolution are *helicoidal surfaces.*—**Henneberg's surface** [invented by L. *Henneberg* in 1875], a double elassoidal surface of the fifth class.—**Hessian surface** [named after Dr. Otto *Hesse:* see *Hessian*[2]], the locus of points whose polar quadrics relatively to a primitive surface are cones. It cuts the primitive surface in the parabolic curve of the latter.—**Hypercyclic surface,** a surface belonging to one of two systems which form a Weingartenian triplet of constant flexure with a system of pseudospherical surfaces.—**Hyperjacobian surface,** a surface whose equation is formed by equating to zero a functional determinant formed of three columns of the Jacobian matrix of three surfaces. See *hyperjacobian.*—**Inclined polar surface** of a given pole in reference to a given primitive surface and for a given angle, the locus of a point whose polar plane in reference to the given primitive circle is inclined by the given angle to the line from the variable point to the pole.—**Indicatrix surface,** a quadric surface whose equation is

$$\left(x\frac{d}{dx} + y\frac{d}{dy} + z\frac{d}{dz}\right)^2 \phi =$$

$$-\begin{vmatrix} \frac{d^2\phi}{(dx)^2} & \frac{d^2\phi}{dy.dx} & \frac{d^2\phi}{dz.dx} & \frac{d\phi}{dx} \\ \frac{d^2\phi}{dx.dy} & \frac{d^2\phi}{(dy)^2} & \frac{d^2\phi}{dz.dy} & \frac{d\phi}{dy} \\ \frac{d^2\phi}{dx.dz} & \frac{d^2\phi}{dy.dz} & \frac{d^2\phi}{(dz)^2} & \frac{d\phi}{dz} \\ \frac{d\phi}{dx} & \frac{d\phi}{dy} & \frac{d\phi}{dz} & 0 \end{vmatrix} \div \begin{vmatrix} \frac{d^2\phi}{(dx)^2} & \frac{d^2\phi}{dy.dx} & \frac{d^2\phi}{dz.dx} \\ \frac{d^2\phi}{dx.dy} & \frac{d^2\phi}{(dy)^2} & \frac{d^2\phi}{dz.dy} \\ \frac{d^2\phi}{dx.dz} & \frac{d^2\phi}{dy.dz} & \frac{d^2\phi}{(dz)^2} \end{vmatrix},$$

where $\phi = 0$ is a primitive surface.—**Jacobian surface,** the locus of points whose polar planes with regard to four surfaces meet in a point. See *Jacobian*[2].—**Kummer's surface** [invented by E. F. *Kummer* in 1864], a quartic surface having sixteen nodes. Its equation is $\phi^2 = Kxpqr$, where $K = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 2abc - 1$, $a$, $b$, and $c$ being constant, where $s$, $p$, $q$, $r$ are independent linear functions of the coördinates, and where $\phi = s^2 + p^2 + q^2 + r^2 + 2a(sp + qr) + 2b(sq + pr) + 2c(sr + pq)$.—**Level surface.** Same as *equipotential surface* (which see, under *equipotential*).—**Mean surface,** the locus of the point midway between the points of tangency of lines of an isotropic congruence which are simultaneously tangent to two mutually applicable surfaces.—**Minimal surface.** (*a*) A surface within which lies an area the least possible under given conditions. (*b*) An elassoidal surface (which see, above): an ordinary use, but not quite accurate.—**Molding surface,** a surface generated by a plane curve whose plane rolls upon a cylindrical surface. It is a species of canal surface.—**Monoidal surface,** a surface with a point having a degree of manifoldness one less than the order of the surface.—**Neutral surface,** a developable whose generators are the neutral axes of a beam.—**Normopolar surface,** the locus of the poles of a plane with reference to a given quadric surface—that plane containing three feet of normals from a variable point to that quadric.—**Octadic surface.** See *octadic.*—**Orange-skin surface.** See *orange*[1].—**Order of an algebraic surface.** See def. 2.—**Parallel surfaces.** See *parallel curves,* under *parallel.*—**Pencil of surfaces.** See *pencil*[1].—**Plane surface,** a surface in which if any two points are taken the straight line connecting them lies wholly in that surface.—**Polar, popliteal, prone, pseudospherical, quadric surface.** See the adjectives.—**Rank of a ruled surface,** the number of generators which cut any given line in the surface.—**Rank of a surface.** See *rank*[2].—**Ray surface,** a ruled surface generated by rays reflected or refracted at a skew curve.—**Reciprocal surface,** a surface every tangent plane of which is the polar of a point of a primitive surface relatively to an assumed quadric surface. Every point of the former surface is also the pole of a tangent plane of the latter.—**Rectifying developable surface of a non-plane curve.** See *rectify.*—**Refracting surface.** See *refracting.*—**Respiratory surface.** See *respiratory.*—**Riemann's surface** [named from its inventor, the German mathematician G. F. B. *Riemann* (1826–66)], an imaginary surface to represent an $n$-valued function by $n$ infinite planes crossing into one another along certain lines, each of these planes representing the whole spread of imaginary quantity, and one value of the function belonging to each point of each plane.—**Roman surface.** Same as *Steiner's surface* (*b*).—**Ruled surface.** See *rule*[1].—**Screw surface.** (*a*) A helicoidal surface. (*b*) A surface generated by the helicoidal motion of a right line.—**Self-reciprocal** or **sibireciprocal surface,** a surface whose reciprocal has the same order and singularities as itself.—**Singly connected surface,** a surface on which it is impossible to pass from the inside to the outside of an oval or closed curve drawn on the surface without crossing the surface.—**Skew surface.** See *skew*[1].—**Spiral surface,** a surface generated by a curve the plane of which rotates uniformly an axis in that plane, while the plane, and the curve with it, undergo expansion in a constant ratio per unit of time away from a center in the axis of rotation.—**Steinerian surface,** the locus of the vertices of cones which are polars quadrics of points with reference to a given primitive surface.—**Steiner's surface.** (*a*) A Steinerian surface. (*b*) The surface often originally, and better, called the *Roman surface* [discovered by Jacob *Steiner* (1796–1863), undoubtedly the greatest of all geometricians], being a quartic surface of the third class, having three double lines. In its symmetrical form its appearance is thus described: Take a tetrahedron, and inscribe in each face a circle. There will be, of course, two circles touching at the mid-point of each edge of the tetrahedron; each circle will contain, on its circumference, at angular distances of 120°, three mid-points; and the lines joining these with the center of the tetrahedron, produced beyond the center, meet the opposite edges . . . joining the mid-points. . . . Now truncate the tetrahedron by planes parallel to the faces, so as to reduce the altitudes, each to three fourths of the original value; and from the center of each new face round off symmetrically up to the adjacent three circles; and within each circle scoop down to the center of the tetrahedron, the bounding surface of the excavation passing through [that is, containing] the three right lines, and the sections by planes parallel to the face being in the neighborhood of the face nearly circular, but, as they approach the center, assuming a trigoidal form, and being close to the center an indefinitely small equilateral triangle. We have thus the surface, consisting of four lobes united only by the lines through the mid points of opposite edges—these lines being consequently nodal lines, the mid-points being pinch-points of the surface, and the faces singular planes, each touching the surface along the inscribed circle. (*Cayley,* Proceedings London Math. Soc., V. 14.)—**Surface of aberration,** the ruled surface described in a year by the line of apparent direction of a star as affected by aberration.—**Surface of centers.** See *center*[1].—**Surface of discontinuity,** a vortex sheet within a fluid over which slipping takes place.—**Surface of equal head.** See *head.*—**Surface of revolution,** a surface which is generated by the revolution of a curve round an axis.—**Surface of translation.** (*a*) A cylindrical surface. (*b*) More generally, a surface generated by a curve the plane of which moves in any way so that every line in it remains parallel to itself.—**Synclastic surface,** a surface which at each point has both its principal centers of curvature on the same side.—**System of surfaces,** a continuum of surfaces of a given order between the coördinates of whose point-equations a number of homogeneous equations subsist.—**Tabular surface,** a surface generated by a circle of a given radius, which moves with its center on a given curve, and its plane at right angles to the tangent of that curve.—**Tasimetric surface,** a quadric surface such that when it is represented by the equation

$$Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2Dxy + 2Exz + 2Fyz = 1,$$

the coefficients are proportional to the components of a stress.—**Thlipsimetric surface,** the same as a tasimetric surface, except that it represents a strain instead of a stress.—**Transcendental surface,** a surface which is represented in analytical geometry by a transcendental equation.—**Tubular surface,** the envelop of spheres of constant radius having their centers on a primitive curve.—**Undevelopable surface,** a surface that cannot be developed in the plane: opposed to *developable surface.*—**Vicinal surface,** a surface every point of which is infinitely near (but not equally near) another surface.—**Syn. 1.** *Superficies, Exterior,* etc. See *outside.*

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the surface; external; hence, superficial; specious; insincere: as, mere *surface* politeness or loyalty.

> We were friends in that smooth *surface* way
> We Russians have imported out of France.
> *T. B. Aldrich,* Pauline Pavlovna.

**Surface condensation, paper,** etc. See the nouns.—**Surface right.** See *mineral right,* under *right.*

**surface** (sėr′fās), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surfaced,* ppr. *surfacing.* [< *surface, n.*] To put a surface (of a particular kind) on, or give a (certain) surface to; specifically, to give a fine or even surface to; make plain or smooth.

> From Great Falls to Helena, . . . [the track] had not been *surfaced* all the way.
> *C. D. Warner,* Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 566.

**Surfaced paper.** See *paper.*

**surface-car** (sėr′fās-kär), *n.* A car moving on rails laid on the surface of the ground, as distinguished from one moving on an elevated or an underground railway. [U. S.]

> "Come, now!" or "Now we're off!" are good starting commands, and the Americanisms one hears upon the front platforms of New-York *surface cars* should be carefully avoided. *New York Tribune,* May 11, 1890.

**surface-chuck** (sėr′fās-chuk), *n.* A face-plate chuck in a lathe, to which an object is fixed for turning.

**surface-color** (sėr′fās-kul″or), *n.* A color or pigment used in surface-printing.

**surface-condenser** (sėr′fās-kon-den″sėr), *n.* 1. In *steam-engin.*, a condenser in which exhaust-steam is condensed by contact with surfaces of metal cooled by a flow of cold water on their sides opposite the condensing surfaces. Such condensers are of various forms, those principally used for marine service consisting of a large number of small brass tubes inserted at their opposite ends in the sides of steam-tight chambers, and inclosed in a compartment through which cold sea-water is constantly forced by the circulating pump. The exhaust-steam enters one of the chambers, and on its passage through the tubes to the other chamber is condensed. The condensed water is continuously pumped back into the boilers.

2. A metallic cone, or a series of pipes, heated by steam, over which a liquid is made to flow in a thin film to cause it to part with its water by evaporation. See *evaporating-cone.*

**surfaced** (sėr′fāst), *a.* [< *surface* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a surface of a specified kind, especially a fine surface; made smooth.

> A profound delight in the beauty of the universe and in that delicately *surfaced* nature of his [Spenser's] which was its mirror and counterpart.
> *Lowell,* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 187.

2. Specifically, noting paper or cardboard that has received an additional thin coating or surface of filling to prepare it for a fine, sharp impression.

**surface-enamel** (sėr′fās-e-nam″el), *n.* See *enamel,* 3.

**surface-fish** (sėr′fās-fish), *n.* See *fish*[1].

**surface-gage** (sėr′fās-gāj), *n.* An instrument for testing the accuracy of plane surfaces.

**surface-geology** (sėr′fās-jē-ol″ō-ji), *n.* That branch of geological science which has to do with the distribution of the superficial or detrital formations, including also glacial geology, and the study of those erosive agencies which have given the earth's surface its present form. [Little used.]

**surface-glaze** (sėr′fās-glāz), *n.* In *ceram.*, glaze which is thin and wholly transparent, and covers the body and the decoration thinly.

**surface-grub** (sėr′fās-grub), *n.* The larva of any one of many different noctuid moths; a cutworm. Also *surface-worm.*

**surface-integral** (sėr′fās-in″tē-gral), *n.* See *integral.*

**surface-joint** (sėr′fās-joint), *n.* A joint which unites the margins of metallic sheets or plates. Such joints are generally formed by means of laps or flanges, soldered or riveted. *E. H. Knight.*

**surfaceman** (sėr′fās-man), *n.*; pl. *surfacemen* (-men). In *rail.*, a person engaged in keeping the permanent way in order. [Eng.]

**surface-mining** (sėr′fās-mī″ning), *n.* Shallow mining, or that carried on at an inconsiderable depth beneath the surface; placer-mining, as generally denominated in California. Under this head A. J. Bowie ("Hydraulic Mining in California," p. 79) includes the methods of dry-washing, beach-mining, river- or bar-mining, ground-sluicing, and booming.

**surface-motion** (sėr′fās-mō″shon), *n.* Motion at the surface.

**surface-plane** (sėr′fās-plān), *n.* A power-machine for dressing lumber, finished stuff, etc. It consists of a traveling table in a frame to receive the material and feed it under a rotary cylindrical cutter. A form of the machine employing two or more revolving cutters is called a *surfacing-machine*. Also called *surface-planer*.

**surface-printing** (sėr′fās-prin″ting), *n.* 1. Printing from a raised surface, as from ordinary types and woodcuts: so called to distinguish it from copper- or steel-plate printing, in which the impression is made from lines incised or sunk below the surface.—2. In *calico-printing*, the process of printing from wooden rollers on which the design is cut in relief, or formed by inserting pieces of copperplate edgewise. The color is used thick, and is laid on a tightly drawn surface of woolen cloth, from which the cylinder takes it up as it revolves against the cloth surface.

**surfacer** (sėr′fā-sėr), *n.* [< *surface* + *-er*¹.] A machine for planing and giving a surface to wood.

**surface-rib** (sėr′fās-rib), *n.* See *rib*¹.

**surface-road** (sėr′fās-rōd), *n.* A railroad upon the surface of the ground, as distinguished from an elevated or an underground railroad.

**surface-roller** (sėr′fās-rō″lėr), *n.* The engraved cylinder used in calico-printing. *E. H. Knight.*

**surface-tension** (sėr′fās-ten″shon), *n.* The tension of the surface-film of a liquid due to cohesion. This serves to explain many of the phenomena of capillarity.

**surface-towing** (sėr′fās-tō″ing), *n.* The collecting of objects of natural history from the surface of the sea: distinguished from *dredging*. *Science*, V. 213. [Rare.]

**surface-velocity** (sėr′fās-vē-los″i-ti), *n.* Velocity at the surface.

**surface-water** (sėr′fās-wâ″tėr), *n.* Water which collects on the surface of the ground, and usually runs off into drains and sewers.

**surface-working** (sėr′fās-wėr″king), *n.* Same as *surface-mining*.

**surface-worm** (sėr′fās-wėrm), *n.* Same as *surface-grub*.

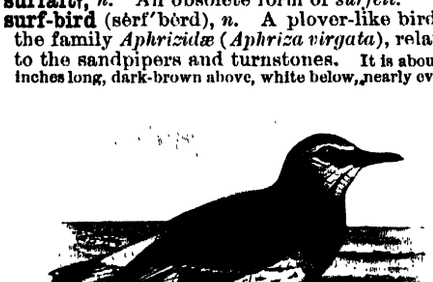
**surfacing-machine** (sėr′fā-sing-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A power-machine for finishing metal surfaces by grinding with emery-wheels. One form consists of a large emery-wheel mounted on a stand that supports a table above the wheel. The periphery of the wheel projects slightly through an opening in the table. The work is laid on the table and fed to the wheel over the opening. Another form of machine has an emery-wheel suspended in a swinging frame like a swing-saw. The work is placed under the frame, and the wheel is made to pass over it by swinging the frame. Sometimes called *surface-grinding machine*.

2. See *surface-plane*.

**surfacing-plane** (sėr′fā-sing-plān), *n.* A plane for working flat surfaces; a bench-plane.

**surfaitt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *surfeit*.

**surf-bird** (sėrf′bėrd), *n.* A plover-like bird of the family *Aphrizidæ* (*Aphriza virgata*), related to the sandpipers and turnstones. It is about 9½ inches long, dark-brown above, white below, nearly every-



Surf-bird (*Aphriza virgata*).

where streaked or spotted in full plumage; the tail is black with white base and tip. This bird inhabits the whole Pacific coast of America from Alaska to Chili. It was originally called *boreal* and *streaked sandpiper* (which see, under *sandpiper*), and lately named *plover-billed turnstone*.

**surf-boat** (sėrf′bōt), *n.* A boat of a peculiarly strong and buoyant type, capable of passing safely through surf.

**surf-boatman** (sėrf′bōt″man), *n.* One who manages a surf-boat. *Scribner's Mag.*, Jan., 1880, p. 323.

**surf-clam** (sėrf′klam), *n.* The sea-clam, *Mactra* (or *Spisula*) *solidissima*. [Local, U. S.]

**surf-duck** (sėrf′duk), *n.* See *duck*², *surf-scoter*, and cuts under *Œdemia*, *Pelionetta*, and *scoter*.

**surfeit** (sėr′fit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *surfait*, *surfet*; < ME. *surfait*, *surfet*, *surfett*, < OF. *surfait*, *surfet*, *sorfet*, *sorfait* (= Pr. *sobrefait*), excess, surfeit, < *surfait*, *sorfait*, pp. of *surfaire*, *sorfaire*, F. *surfaire*, augment, exaggerate, exceed, < L. *super*, above, + *facere*, make: see *fact*, *feat*.] 1. Excess; specifically (and now usually), excess in eating and drinking; a gluttonous meal by which the stomach is overloaded and the digestion deranged.

Mowth and tongge avoydyng alle outrage,
A-gayne the vice of fals detraccion,
To do no *surfett* in word ne langage.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 28.

The sicknes that followeth our intemperate *surfait*.
*Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 15.

This daughter that I tell you of is fall'n
A little crop-sick with the dangerous *surfeit*
She took of your affection.
*Fletcher*, Tamer Tamed, v. 1.

Contentious suits . . . ought to be spewed out as the *surfeit* of courts. *Bacon*, Judicature (ed. 1887).

Thou tak'st a *surfeit* where thou should'st but taste.
*Quarles*, Emblems, i. 12.

Your Loathing is not from a want of Appetite, then, but from a *Surfeit*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 7.

2. Fullness and oppression of the system, occasioned by excessive eating and drinking.

Too much a *surfeit* breeds, and may our Child annoy;
These fat and luscious meats do but our stomachs cloy.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, xv. 49.

3. Disgust caused by excess; satiety; nausea.

Matter and argument have been supplied abundantly, and even to *surfeit*, on the excellency of our own government. *Burke*.

=**Syn.** Repletion, plethora. See the verb.

**surfeit** (sėr′fit), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *surfet*; < *surfeit*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To feed so as to oppress the stomach and derange the digestive functions; overfeed so as to produce sickness or uneasiness; overload the stomach of.

The *surfeited* grooms
Do mock their charge with snores.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2. 5.

He that fares well, and will not bless the founders,
Is either *surfeited* or ill taught, lady.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, v. 4.

2. To fill to satiety and disgust; cloy; nauseate: as, to *surfeit* one with eulogies.

Nor more would watch, when sleep so *surfeited*
Their leaden eye-lids. *Chapman*, Odyssey, ii. 582.

=**Syn.** *Satiate*, etc. (see *satisfy*); glut, gorge.

**II.** *intrans.* To be fed till the system is oppressed, and sickness or uneasiness ensues.

They are as sick that *surfeit* with too much as they that starve with nothing. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 6.

Within,
The richer sort doe stand vp to the chin
In delicates, & euen with excesse
Are like to *surfeit*.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

**surfeiter** (sėr′fit-ėr), *n.* [< *surfeit* + *-er*¹.] One who surfeits or riots; a glutton; a reveler. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 1. 33.

**surfeiting** (sėr′fit-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *surfeit*, *v.*] Excess in eating and drinking; surfeit. Luke xxi. 34.

**surfeit-swelled** (sėr′fit-sweld), *a.* Swelled with a surfeit, or excessive eating and drinking or other over-indulgence. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 5. 54. [Rare.]

**surfeit-water** (sėr′fit-wâ″tėr), *n.* A water reputed to cure surfeits.

*Flo.* Did you give her aught?
*Rich.* An easy *surfeit-water*, nothing else.
You need not doubt her health.
*Ford*, 'Tis Pity, iii. 4.

A little cold-stilled red poppywater, which is the true *surfeitwater*, with ease and abstinence, . . . often puts an end to several distempers in the beginning.
*Locke*, Education, § 29.

**surfelt, surfeling**†. See *surphul*, *surphuling*.

**surfer** (sėr′fėr), *n.* [< *surf*¹ + *-er*¹.] The surf-scoter, a duck. *F. C. Browne*, 1876. [Local, Massachusetts.]

**surfett**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *surfeit*.

**surf-fish** (sėrf′fish), *n.* Any marine viviparous perch of the family *Embiotocidæ* (or *Holconotidæ*); an embiotocoid: so called on the Pacific coast of the United States, where many species of several genera abound in the surf. The *Amphistichus* (or *Holconotus*) *argenteus* and *Ditrema lateralis* and *D. jacksoni* are characteristic examples. See cuts under *aljona*, *Ditremidæ*, and *sparada*.

**surflet**, *v. t.* See *surphul*.

**surfman** (sėrf′man), *n.*; pl. *surfmen* (-men). A man experienced in handling boats amid surf; especially, one employed in the life-saving service.

In addition to these men, there are crews of volunteer *surfmen*. *The American*, IX. 87.

**surfmanship** (sėrf′man-ship), *n.* The art skill of a surfman; skill in managing a s boat. [Rare.]

Until 1871 . . . *surfmanship* was not a standard of q fication. *The Century*, XIX.

**surfrappé** (F. pron. sür-fra-pā′), *a.* [F., < s over, + *frappé*, pp. of *frapper*, strike: see *fra* In *numis.*, restruck: noting a coin restru whether by the city or monarch that origin issued it, or by some other city or monarch, w new types and inscriptions, so as to obliter wholly or partly the original designs on the cc

**surf-scoter** (sėrf′skō″tėr), *n.* The surf-du *Œdemia* (or *Pelionetta*) *perspicillata*, a large s duck of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, common North America, chiefly coastwise, and cas in Europe. The length is from 18 to 21 inches, the ext 31 to 36. The male is black, without white on the wi but with a frontal and a nuchal white area; the bl variegated with whitish, pinkish, and orange, and ha large black blotch on each side at the base. The fen is sooty-brown, silvery-gray below, with whitish loral auricular areas on the sides of the head. The young n resembles the female. It abounds in the United St in winter, and breeds in high latitudes. The flesh is fis and scarcely eatable. See *scoter*, and cut under *Pelion*

**surf-smelt** (sėrf′smelt), *n.* An argentinoid fi *Hypomesus pretiosus*, about 12 inches long, o light olivaceous color with silvery lateral li abundant on the Pacific coast of the Unit States from California northward, spawni in the surf. See *Argentinidæ* and *smelt*.

**surfult, surfuling**†. See *surphul*, etc.

**surfusion** (sėr-fū′zhon), *n.* A state of liqu faction when existing at a temperature bel that of the normal melting-point (that is, fre ing-point) for the given substance. Thus, un certain conditions, water may be cooled a number of grees below the usual freezing-point, and still remain quid. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXIX. 230.

**surf-whiting** (sėrf′hwī″ting), *n.* A sciænc fish, *Menticirrus littoralis*, of the coast of Sou Carolina, resembling the whiting (*M. alburnu* but of a plain silvery color. See *whiting*.

**surf-worn** (sėrf′wōrn), *a.* Worn by the acti of the surf.

*Surf-worn* sheets of rock. *A. Geikie*, Geol. Sketches,

**surfy** (sėr′fi), *a.* [< *surf*¹ + *-y*¹.] Consisting or abounding with surf; resembling surf; foa ing; marked by much surf.

Scarce had they clear'd the *surfy* waves
That foam around those frightful caves.
*Moore*, Lalla Rookh, Fire-Worshippe

You shall be able to mark, on a clear, *surfy* day, t breakers running white on many sunken rocks.
*R. L. Stevenson*, Memoirs of an Isl

**surge** (sėrj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *surged*, ppr. *sur ing*. [Early mod. E. also *sourge*; < late M *surgen*, < OF. *surgir*, rise, ride (as a ship) ne the shore, draw near the shore, arrive, land, l *surgir*, rise, spring up, arrive, land, earlier i more vernacular form, OF. *sordre*, *sourdre* (> obs. *sourd*), F. *sourdre*, = Pr. *sorger*, *sorzir* = S *surgir* = Pg. *sordir*, *surdir* = It. *sorgere*, rise, L. *surgere*, contr. of *surrigere*, *subrigere* (pp. *su rectus*, *subrectus*), tr. lift up, raise, erect, int under, arise, get up, spring up, grow, etc., < *sub* under, from under, + *regere*, stretch: see *r gent*. Hence *surge*, *n.*, and (from the L. verb *surgent*, ult. *source*, *sourd*, *souse*², and in comp *insurge*, *insurgent*, *insurrection*, etc., *resurge*, *r surgent*, *resurrection*, etc. In def. 2 the ver depends partly on the noun.] 1†. To rise an fall, as a ship on the waves; especially, to rid near the shore; ride at anchor.

The same Tewsdaye at nyghte late we *surged* in ye Rod not fer from Curfoo, for ye calme wolde not suffre vs t come into the hauyn that nyghte.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 71

Since thou must goe to *surge* in the gastfull Seas, wit a sorrowfull kisse I bid thee farewell. *Greene*, Pandosto

2. To rise high and roll, as waves: literally o figuratively.

The *surging* waters like a mountain rise. *Spenser*

As it drew to eventide,
The foe still *surged* on every side.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 370

What *surging* vigor! *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 330

3. *Naut.*: (*a*) To slip back: as, the cable *surges* (*b*) To let go a piece of rope suddenly; slack a rope up suddenly when it renders round a pin a winch, windlass, or capstan.

Captain Kane, she won't hold much longer (by the haw ser); it's blowing the devil himself, and I am afraid t *surge*. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 70.

**surge** (sėrj), *n.* [< *surge*, *v.* The word has nothing to do, except that it comes from the same ult. source, with F. *surgeon*, OF. *surgeon*, *sourgeon*, *sorgeon*, *sorjon*, a spring.] 1†. A spring; a fountain; a source of water.

All great ryuers are gurged and assemblede of diuers *surges* and springes of water.
*Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. i.

**2.** A large wave or billow; a great rolling swell of water; also, such waves or swells collectively: literally or figuratively.

All the sea, disturbed with their traine,
Doth frie with fome above the *surges* hore.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. ii. 15.

Caverns and tunnels into which the *surge* is for ever booming. *A. Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii.

*Surge* leaping after *surge*, the fire roared onward red as blood. *Lowell*, Incident of Fire at Hamburg.

**3.** The act of surging, or of heaving in an undulatory manner.—**4.** In *ship-building*, the tapered part in front of the whelps, between the chocks of a capstan, on which a rope may surge.—**5.** Any change of barometric level which is not due to the passage of an area of low pressure or to diurnal variation. *Abercromby.*=**Syn. 2.** See *wave*[1].

**surgeful** (sėrj'fụl), *a.* [< *surge* + *-ful*.] Full of surges. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 212.

**surgeless** (sėrj'les), *a.* [< *surge* + *-less*.] Free from surges; smooth; calm. *Mir. for Mags.*

**surgent** (sėr'jent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *surgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *surgere, surrigere*, rise: see *surge, v.*] **I.** *a.* Rising; swelling; surging.

When the *surgent* seas
Have ebb'd their fill, their waves do rise again.
*Greene*, Alphonsus, I.

**II.** *n.* [*cap.*] In *geol.*, a division of the Palæozoic system, according to the nomenclature suggested by H. D. Rogers, but not generally adopted. It is the equivalent of the Clinton group of the New York Survey, a formation of great economical importance on account of the iron ores associated with it.

**surgeon** (sėr'jọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *surgian*, < ME. *sourgeon, surgien, surgeyn, surgen* (= MD. *surgijn*), a contraction of *cirurgian, cirurgien*, < OF. *cirurgien, serurgien*, F. *chirurgien*, a chirurgeon: see *chirurgeon*.] **1.** One who practises surgery; one who performs manual operations on a patient; a chirurgeon.

A *surgyne* of Salerne enserches his wondes.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4312.

Some liked not this leche, and lettres thei sent,
3if any *surgien* were in the sege that softer couth plastre.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xx. 308.

**2.** In Great Britain, one who has passed the examinations of the Royal College of Surgeons, but has not the degree of M. D.; a general practitioner. Formerly a surgeon dispensed drugs and attended out-patients, in distinction from a physician, who was restricted to consulting practice. See *physician*.

Tell me about this new young *surgeon*. . . . Mr. Brooke says he is . . . really well connected. One does not expect it in a practitioner of that kind.
*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, x.

**3.** A medical officer in the army, or in a military hospital.—**4.** A surgeon-fish.—**Acting assistant surgeon**, a civilian physician employed at a fixed compensation at a military post where there is no medical officer.—**Assistant surgeon**, a member of the junior grade in the medical corps of the United States army or navy.—**Fleet surgeon.** See *fleet*[2].—**Passed assistant surgeon**, a medical officer who has passed the grade of assistant surgeon, and is waiting for a vacancy in the corps of surgeons before being promoted to that grade.—**Post surgeon**, a medical officer of the army of any grade, or an acting assistant surgeon, who has charge of the medical department of any post, garrison, or camp. The post surgeon is generally, but not always, a member of the junior grade in the medical corps of the army.—**Royal College of Surgeons of England**, an institution for the training, examination, and licensing of practitioners of medicine, dating its origin from the year 1460. The buildings of the college, which include a museum, library, and lecture-theater, are situated in Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

**surgeon-apothecary** (sėr'jọn-ạ-poth'ē-kā-ri), *n.* In Great Britain, a medical practitioner who has passed the examinations of the Royal College of Surgeons, and of the Apothecaries' Society of London. See also *general practitioner*, under *practitioner*.

One of the facts quickly rumored was that Lydgate did not dispense drugs. This was offensive both to the physicians whose exclusive distinction seemed infringed on, and to the *surgeon-apothecaries* with whom he ranged himself; and only a little while before [before 1829] they might have counted on having the law on their side against a man who, without calling himself a London-made M. D., dared to ask for pay except as a charge on drugs. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xlv.

**surgeon-aurist** (sėr'jọn-â'rist), *n.* An otologist.

**surgeoncy** (sėr'jọn-si), *n.* [< *surgeon* + *-cy*.] The office of surgeon, as in the army or navy.

**surgeon-dentist** (sėr'jọn-den'tist), *n.* A dental surgeon; a qualified dentist.

**surgeon-fish** (sėr'jọn-fish), *n.* An acanthopterygian fish of the family *Acanthuridæ* (or *Teuthididæ*), as *Acanthurus* (or *Teuthis*) *chirurgus*: so called from the lancet-shaped spine on each side of the base of the tail, and also named *sea-surgeon, doctor-fish, lancet-fish*, and *barber*. These fishes are found in most tropical waters, sometimes attaining a length of 18 inches. Many are adorned with bright and varied colors, and some of the larger ones are esteemed for food.

**surgeon-general** (sėr'jọn-jen'ẹ-rạl), *n.* An officer of high rank in the army or navy service of a country. In the British army surgeon-generals rank with major-generals, and their grade is next to that of the director-general. In the United States army the grade corresponds to that of brigadier-general, and in the navy to that of commodore. In the United States Treasury Department the *supervising surgeon-general* is charged with the marine hospital service and the care of the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.—**Surgeon-general of the Army**, a principal officer of the United States War Department, head of a bureau, who has charge of medical and surgical supplies and records, the supervision of army-surgeons, of military hospitals, and of the army medical museum and library.—**Surgeon-general of the Navy**, an officer of the United States Navy Department, head of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

**surgeon-generalship** (sėr'jọn-jen'ẹ-rạl-ship), *n.* [< *surgeon-general* + *-ship*.] The office or post of a surgeon-general. *New York Tribune*, Aug. 16, 1886.

**surgeonry**† (sėr'jọn-ri), *n.* [< ME. *surgenrie*; as *surgeon* + *-ry*. Cf. *surgery, chirurgery*.] The practice of a surgeon; surgery; also, a surgery. *Imp. Dict.*

**surgeonship** (sėr'jọn-ship), *n.* [< *surgeon* + *-ship*.] The office or post of a surgeon. *Med. News*, LII. 704.

**surgery** (sėr'jėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *surgerie*, contr. of **cirurgerie*, < OF. *cirurgerie*, a rare form of *cirurgie, sirurgie*, F. *chirurgie*, surgery, chirurgery: see *chirurgery*, and cf. *surgeon, chirurgeon*.] **1.** The work of a surgeon; surgical care; therapy of a distinctly operative kind, such as cutting-operations, the reduction and putting up of fractures and dislocations, and similar manual forms of treatment. It is not, however, ordinarily used to denote the administration of baths, electricity, enemata, or massage.

Æsculapian *surgerie*. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

**2.** Pl. *surgeries* (-iz). A place where surgical operations are performed, or where medicines are prepared; in Great Britain, the consulting-office and dispensary of a general practitioner.—**Antiseptic surgery**, surgery with antiseptic precautions.—**Clinical, plastic**, etc., **surgery.** See the adjectives.—**Conservative surgery**, the employment of surgical treatment with the aim of preserving and rendering serviceable a part, rather than removing it.—**Veterinary surgery.** See *farriery*, 1.

**surgiant**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *surgeon*.

**surgiant** (sėr'ji-ạnt), *a.* [< OF. **surgiant*, **surgeant*, < L. *surgen(t-)s*, rising: see *surgent*.] In *her.*, same as *rousant*: especially noting birds.

**surgical** (sėr'ji-kạl), *a.* [For *chirurgical*, as *surgery* for *chirurgery*.] Of or pertaining to surgeons or surgery; done by means of surgery: as, *surgical* instruments; a *surgical* operation.—**Surgical anatomy.** See *anatomy*.—**Surgical drainage**, the use of some form of drainage-tube or tent to remove fluids, as pus, from a wound or an abscess.—**Surgical kidney.** See *kidney*.—**Surgical pathology**, the pathology of conditions demanding surgical treatment.—**Surgical triangle.** See *triangle*.—**Surgical typhus fever**, pyemia.

**surgically** (sėr'ji-kạl-i), *adv.* In a surgical manner; by means of surgery.

**surgient**†, *n.* An old spelling of *surgeon*.

**surging** (sėr'jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *surge, v.*] **1.** A rising of waves, or as if of waves.

*Surgings* of paler peaks and cusps and jagged ridges.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 222.

**2.** In *elect.*, the undulatory movement of an electric charge, the motion being wave-like in character.

**surgiont**, *n.* An old spelling of *surgeon*.

**surgy** (sėr'ji), *a.* [< *surge* + *-y*[1].] Rising in surges or billows; full of surges; produced by surges.

Do public or domestic cares constrain
This tollsome voyage o'er the *surgy* main?
*Fenton*, in Pope's Odyssey, iv. 424.

The *surgy* murmurs of the lonely sea.
*Keats*, Endymion, i.

**Suricata** (sū-ri-kā'tạ), *n.* [NL. (Desmarest, before 1811): see *suricate*.] A genus of African *Viverridæ*, of the subfamily *Crossarchinæ*; the suricates or zenicks. They have thirty-six teeth, with three premolars above and below on each side, and four-toed hind feet. Also called *Rhyzæna* (Illiger, 1811).

**suricate** (sū'ri-kāt), *n.* [Also *suricat, surikate*; from a native S. African name.] An animal of the genus *Suricata*, *S. zenik* or *S. tetradactyla*, inhabiting South Africa, where it is known to the Dutch colonists as the *meerkat*; a zenick. It is yellowish-brown with dark bands across the back, the head whitish with black orbits and ears, the tail tipped with black. The fore claws are strong, enabling the animal to burrow well, and its habits are somewhat nocturnal. It is sometimes tamed, and is useful in destroying vermin.

Suricate (*Suricata tetradactyla*).

**suriga** (sö'ri-gạ), *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian tree, *Ochrocarpus longifolius*. See *nagkassar*.

**Surinam bark.** [So called from *Surinam* in South America.] The bark of a cabbage-tree, *Andira retusa*. See *cabbage-tree*, 2.

**Surinam cherry.** A South American tree, *Malpighia glabra*, or its drupaceous fruit, which is aromatic and not generally liked.

**Surinam poison.** See *Tephrosia*.

**Surinam quassia.** See *quassia*, 2.

**Surinam tea.** See *tea*[1].

**Surinam tern.** See *tern*.

**Surinam toad.** See *toad*, and cut under *Pipa*.

**surintendant**† (sėr-in-ten'dạnt), *n.* [< F. *surintendant*, superintendent: see *superintendent*.] A superintendent. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 15.

**surlily** (sėr'li-li), *adv.* In a surly manner; crabbedly; morosely. *Bailey*, 1731.

**surliness** (sėr'li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being surly; gloomy moroseness; crabbed ill-nature.

To prepare and mollify the Spartan *surliness* with his smooth songs and odes. *Milton.*

**surling**† (sėr'ling), *n.* [< *sur-*, as in *surly*, + *-ling*[1].] A sour or morose fellow.

And as for these sowre *surlings*, they are to be commended to Sieur Gaulard. *Camden*, Remains, p. 176.

**surloin**†, *n.* See *sirloin*.

**surly** (sėr'li), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *serly, syrly*, for **sirly*, lit. 'like a sir or lord,' 'lordly,' 'domineering,' and in these forms appar. < *sir*[1], *n.*, + *-ly*[1]; but this appears to be a popular etymology, the more orig. form being prob. *surly*, < ME. **surly*, < AS. **sūrlīc* (= G. *säuerlich*), sourish, sour (adv. **sūrlīce, sūrelīce* = MD. *sueerlick* = G. *säuerlich*, sourly), < *sūr*, sour, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*: see *sour* and *-ly*[1].] **1.** Sour in nature or disposition; morose; crabbed; churlish; ill-natured; cross and rude: as, a *surly* fellow; a *surly* dog.

It would have gall'd his *surly* nature.
*Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 208.

He turn'd about wi' *surly* look,
And said, "What 's that to thee?"
*The Fause Lover* (Child's Ballads, IV. 90).

Some *surly* fellows followed us, and seemed by their countenance and gestures to threaten me.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 92.

It [Judea] would have lain in exile from the great human community, had not the circulation of commerce embraced it, and self-interest secured it a *surly* and contemptuous regard. *J. Martineau.*

**2.** Arrogant; haughty.

*Faire du grobis*, to be proud or *surly*; to take much state upon him. *Cotgrave.*

I will look gravely, Doll (do you see, boys?), like the foreman of a jury, and speak wisely, like a Latin school-master, and be *surly* and dogged and proud, like the keeper of a prison. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

**3.** Rough; dark; tempestuous; gloomy; dismal.

No longer mourn for me when I am dead
Than you shall hear the *surly* sullen bell
Give warning to the world that I am fled.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, lxxi.

And softened into joy the *surly* storms.
*Thomson*, Summer, l. 125.

These [Pilgrim Fathers] found no lotus growing upon the *surly* shore, the taste of which could make them forget their little native Ithaca.
*Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

=**Syn. 1.** Cross, crusty, snappish, uncivil.

**surly-boots** (sėr'li-bōts), *n.* A surly fellow. [Colloq.]

When *Surly-boots* yawn'd wide and spoke.
*Combe*, Dr. Syntax's Tours, I. 22. (*Davies.*)

**surma** (sör'mạ), *n.* [Also *soorma*; < Hind. Pers. *surma*.] Black sulphuret of antimony, used by Moslem and Hindu women for darkening the eyes. See *kohl*.

**surmark** (sėr'märk), *n.* [Also *sirmark*; appar. < *sur-* + *mark*[1].] In *ship-building*: (*a*) One of the stations of the rib-bands and harpings which are marked on the timbers. See

*rib-band line*, under *rib-band*. (*b*) A cleat temporarily placed on the outside of a rib to give a hold to the rib-band by which, through the shores, it is supported on the slipway.

**sur-master** (sėr'mas'tėr), *n.* [Appar. < *sur-* + *master*[1], and so called as being above the other masters except the head-master; but perhaps an altered form of *submaster*, q. v.] The vice-master, or second master, of a school. In St. Paul's School, London, the order of the staff is head-master, *sur-master*, third master, etc. [Rare.]

**surmisal**† (sėr-mī'zal), *n.* [< *surmise* + *-al*.] Surmise.

While green years are upon my head, from this needless *surmisal* I shall hope to dissuade the intelligent and equal auditor. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Int.

**surmisant** (sėr-mī'zant), *n.* [< *surmise* + *-ant*.] One who surmises, in any sense; a surmiser. [Rare.]

He meant no reflection upon her ladyship's informants, or rather *surmisants* (as he might call them), be they who they would. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 179. (*Davies.*)

**surmise** (sėr-mīz'), *n.* [< OF. *surmise*, an accusation, fem. of *surmis*, pp. of *surmettre*, charge, accuse: see *surmit*.] 1. The thought that something may be, of which, however, there is no certain or strong evidence; speculation; conjecture.

Function
Is smother'd in *surmise*, and nothing is
But what is not. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3. 141.

Forced, too, to turn unwilling ear
To each *surmise* of hope or fear.
*Scott*, Rokeby, ii. 28.

2†. Thought; reflection.

Being from the feeling of her own grief brought
By deep *surmise* of others' detriment.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1579.

=Syn. 1. See *surmise*, *v.*, and *inference*.

**surmise** (sėr-mīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surmised*, ppr. *surmising*. [< *surmise*, *n.*] 1†. To accuse; make a charge against; also, to bring forward as an accusation.

He *surmised* to the king . . . that his said secret friends had excited him to combine with his enemies beyond sea.
*State Trials*, 3 Edw. III. (an. 1330).

And some gave out that Mortimer, to rise,
Had cut off Kent, that next was to succeed,
Whose treasons they avowed March to *surmise*,
As a mere colour to that lawless deed.
*Drayton*, Barons' Wars, vi. 26.

2†. In *old Eng. law*, to suggest; allege.—3. To infer or guess upon slight evidence; conjecture; suspect.

It wafted nearer yet, and then she know
That what before she but *surmis'd* was true.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 451.

In South-sea days not happier, when *surmised*
The lord of thousands, than if now excised.
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 133.

A foot unknown
Is *surmised* on the garret-stairs.
*Browning*, Mesmerism.

=Syn. 3. *Imagine*, *Guess*, etc. (see *conjecture*); fancy, apprehend, mistrust.

**surmiser** (sėr-mī'zėr), *n.* [< *surmise* + *-er*[1].] One who surmises. *Bp. Fell.*

**surmising** (sėr-mī'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *surmise*, *v.*] The act of suspecting; surmise: as, evil *surmisings*. 1 Tim. vi. 4.

**surmit**† (sėr-mit'), *v. t.* [< ME. *surmitten*, < OF. *surmettre*, charge, accuse, < L. *supermittere*, put in or upon, add, < *super*, over, + *mittere*, send, put: see *missile*.] 1. To put forward; charge.

The pretens bargayn that John Paston yn hys lyffe *surmytted?* *Paston Letters*, ii. 323. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. To surmise.

That by the breeche of cloth were chalenged,
Nor I thinke never were, for to my wyt
They were fantasticall, imagined;
Onely as in my dreame I dyd *surmit*.
*Thynne's Debate*, p. 67. (*Halliwell.*)

**surmount** (sėr-mount'), *v.* [< ME. *surmounten*, < OF. (and F.) *surmonter* (= It. *sormontare*), rise above, surmount, < *sur-*, above, + *monter*, mount: see *mount*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To mount or rise above; overtop; excel; surpass. [Obsolete or archaic.]

For it [the daisy] *surmounteth* pleynly alle odoures,
And eek of riche beaute alle floures.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 128.

Soche oon that shall *surmounte* alle the knyghtes that shull be in his tyme. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 438.

The mountains of Olympus, Athos, and Atlas . . . *surmount* all winds and clouds. *Raleigh.*

The gentiles supposed those princis whiche in vertue and honour *surmounted* other men to be goddes.
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 8.

The revenues will suffice to the driving of the enemy out of these countries forever, and afterwards . . . far *surmount* the receipts at home.
*Cavendish*, in Motley's Hist. Netherlands, II. 62.

2. To mount up on; pass over by mounting.

The latter, covered with blood from the plume to the spur, drove his steed furiously up the breach, which Louis *surmounted* with the stately pace of one who leads a procession. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxxvii.

3. To place something over or upon.

The spacious fireplace opposite to me . . . was *surmounted* by a large old-fashioned mantelpiece.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 207.

In cold weather he was distinguished by a fur cap, *surmounted* with a flaunting fox's tail.
*Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 431.

4. To overcome; pass over, as difficulties or obstacles; get the better of.

The English had much ado to *surmount* the natural difficulties of the place. *Sir J. Hayward.*

He has not learned the lesson of life who does not every day *surmount* a fear. *Emerson*, Courage.

II.† *intrans.* To rise up; hence, to surpass; exceed.

Ful gret joy of hert in hym gan *surmount*
Anon Raymounde called after Fromount.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2610.

The Richesse . . . *Surmounteth* in Venys a bove all places that ever I Sawe.
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 12.

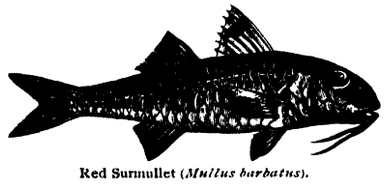
**surmountable** (sėr-moun'ta-bl), *a.* [< *surmount* + *-able*.] Capable of being surmounted or overcome; conquerable; superable. *Stackhouse*, Hist. Bible, III. iv. 4.

**surmountableness** (sėr-moun'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being surmountable. *Imp. Dict.*

**surmounted** (sėr-moun'ted), *p. a.* 1. Overcome; conquered; surpassed.—2. In *her.*, having another bearing of the same kind placed upon it: as, a chief *surmounted* by another. This and *supported* in the same sense are charges difficult rightly to explain; the representation of them can only be by narrow fillets or fimbriations which stand for the lower charge, and it would be better to blazon a chief charged with a fillet, a chief fimbriated, or the like. Also *sommé*.—**Surmounted arch.** See *arch*[1].

**surmounter** (sėr-moun'tėr), *n.* [< *surmount* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which surmounts, in any sense.

**surmullet** (sėr-mul'et), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *surmulet*, "a sore mullet, or the great sea-barbel" (Cotgrave); cf. equiv. OF. *sors mules* (pl.), lit. red mullet (cf. *sur*, *saur*, reddish, *harenc saur*, a red herring); < *sor*, *saur*, red, sorrel, + *mullet*: see *mullet*[1].] A fish of the family *Mullidæ*; specifically, *Mullus surmuletus*, one of the choicest food-fishes of the Mediterranean (anciently the *mullus*, of gastronomic renown), red



Red Surmullet (*Mullus barbatus*).

in color with three yellow longitudinal stripes. The red or plain surmullet of Europe is *M. barbatus*. See *mullet*[1].

**surn** (sėrn), *n.* [< NL. *Surnia*.] An owl of the genus *Surnia*; a day-owl or hawk-owl. See cut under *hawk-owl*.

**surname** (sėr'nām), *n.* [Formerly also *sirname*; as *sur-* + *name*[1], after F. *surnom*, OF. *surnom*, *surnon* (> E. *surnoun*) = Sp. *sobrenombre* = Pg. *sobrenome* = It. *soprannome*, < ML. *supernomen*, a surname, < L. *super*, over, + *nomen*, name: see *name*[1], *nomen*.] An additional name, frequently descriptive, as in Harold *Harefoot*; specifically, a name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name, and becoming a family name. See *to-name*. English surnames originally designated occupation, estate, place of residence, or some particular thing or event that related to the person. Thus, William *Rufus*, or *red*; Edmund *Ironsides*; Robert *Smith*, or the *smith*; William *Turner*. Many surnames are formed by adding the word *son* to the name of the father; thus, from *Thomas* the son of *William* we have *Thomas Williamson*. Surnames as family names were unknown before the middle of the eleventh century, except in rare cases where a family "established a fund for the deliverance of the souls of certain ancestors (Christian names specified) from purgatory." (*Encyc. Brit.*, X. 144.) The use of surnames made slow progress, and was not entirely established till after the thirteenth century.

My *surname*, Coriolanus. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5. 74.

About this time, Henry Fitz-Allen, Earl of Arundel, died, in whom the *Sir-name* of a most Noble Family ended.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 358.

Their own Wives must master them by their *Sirnames*, because they are Ladies, and will not know them from other men. *Brome*, Northern Lass, i. 6.

**surname** (sėr'nām), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surnamed*, ppr. *surnaming*. [< *surname*, *n.*, after F. *surnommer*, OF. *surnomer* = Pg. *sobrenomear* = It. *soprannomare*, < LL. *supernominare*, name besides, < L. *super*, over, + *nominare*, name: see *nominate*.] To name or call by an additional name; give a surname to. See *name*[1].

And Simon he *surnamed* Peter. Mark iii.

Here was borne and lived . . . Maximinian, who *surnamed* himselfe Herculeus. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 1

Elidure the next Brother, *surnam'd* the Pious, was up in his place. *Milton*, Hist. Eng.

**surnamer** (sėr'nā-mėr), *n.* [< *surname* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which surnames.

And if this manner of naming of persons or things not by way of misnaming as before, but by a convenient difference, and such as is true or esteemed and likely to be true, it is then called not metonimia, but antonomasia or the *Surnamer*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 1

**surnapet**, *n.* [ME., < OF. **surnape*, < *sur-*, over, + *nape*, *nappe*, a cloth: see *nape*[2].] A second table-cloth laid over the larger cloth at one end as before the master of the feast.

When the lorde hase eten, tho sewer schalle bryng
Tho *surnape* on his schulder bryng,
A narew towelle, a brode be-syde,
And of hys hondes he lettes hit slyde.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 3

**surnay** (sėr'nā), *n.* [Hind. Pers. *surnā*, *sarn* a pipe, hautboy.] An Oriental variety of oboe.

**Surnia** (sėr'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Duméril, 1806).] A notable genus of *Strigidæ*, giving name to the *Surniinæ* or hawk-owls. The head is smooth, with no plumicorns and scarcely defined facial disk, in which the eyes are not centric; the wings fold far short of the end of the tail, which has twelve lanceolate graduated feathers. The feet are feathered to the claws. There is one species, *S. ulula* (*S. funerea*), the hawk-owl or day-owl less nocturnal than most owls, and more like a hawk in aspect and habits. It is found in the northerly and arctic regions of both hemispheres. See cut under *hawk-owl*.

**Surniinæ** (sėr-ni-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Surnia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Strigidæ*, named from the genus *Surnia*, of undefinable character.

**surnominal** (sėr-nom'i-nal), *a.* [< F. *surnom* surname (see *surname*), after *nominal*.] Of or relating to surnames. *Imp. Dict.*

**surnount**†, *n.* [< ME. *surnoon*, < OF. *surnom*, *surnon*, a surname: see *surname*, and cf. *noun*.] A surname.

Than seide Merlyn to Vter, "I will that thow haue *surnoon* of thi brother name; and for love of the dragon that appered in the ayre, make a dragon of goolde of the same semblaunce." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 8

**surpass** (sėr-pas'), *v. t.* [< F. *surpasser* (= It. *sorpassare*), pass beyond, < *sur-*, beyond, + *passer*, pass: see *pass*.] 1. To exceed; excel; go beyond in any way or respect.

Hir pleasant speech *surpassed* mine somuch
That vayne Delight to hir adrest his sute.
*Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 5

She as far *surpasseth* Sycorax
As great'st does least.
*Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2. 11

His [Lincoln's] brief speech at Gettysburg will not easily be *surpassed* by words on any recorded occasion.
*Emerson*, Lincoln

2. To go beyond or past; exceed; overrun.

Nor let the sea
*Surpass* his bounds; nor rain to drown the world.
*Milton*, P. L., xi. 89

High o'er the wond'ring crowds the whirling circle flew
Leonteus next a little space *surpast*;
And third, the strength of god-like Ajax cast.
*Pope*, Iliad, xxiii. 99

=Syn. To outdo, outstrip, outrun, transcend, overtop, beat.

**surpassable** (sėr-pas'a-bl), *a.* [< *surpass* + *-able*.] Capable of being surpassed or exceeded. *Imp. Dict.*

**surpassing** (sėr-pas'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *surpass*, *v.*] Excelling in an eminent degree; greatly exceeding others; superior; extreme.

With *surpassing* glory crown'd. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 3

On the threshold stood a Lady of *surpassing* beauty.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 7

**surpassingly** (sėr-pas'ing-li), *adv.* In a surpassing manner; extremely.

**surpassingness** (sėr-pas'ing-nes), *n.* The state of being surpassing.

**surphul**†, *v. t.* [Also *surphal*, *surful*, *surfel*, *surfell*, *surfle*; prob. a corruption of *sulphur*, *v.*] To wash, as the face, with a cosmetic supposed to have been prepared from sulphur or mercury: called *surphuling water*.

She shall no oftener powder her hair, *surfle* her cheeks . . . but she shall as often gaze on my picture.
*Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, ii.

A muddy inside, though a *surphuled* face
*Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, i. 57

**surphuling**†, *n.* [< *surphul*, *v.*] A cosmetic.

And now from thence [Venice] what hither dost thou bring
But *surphulings*, new paints, and poisoning?
*Marston*, Satires, ii. 14

**surplice** (sėr'plis), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *surplis;* < ME. *surplise, surplyce, surplys,* < OF. *surplis, surpliz, surpelis, surpellis,* F. *surplis* = Pr. *sobrepelitz* = Sp. *sobrepelliz* = Pg. *sobrepelliz* = It. *superpelliceo,* < ML. *superpelliceum,* a surplice, < L. *super,* over, + ML. **pelliceum, pellicia,* a garment of fur, a pelisse, < L. *pelliceus,* made of skins, < *pellis,* a skin: see *pelisse, pilch*[1].] A loose-fitting vestment of white linen, with broad and full sleeves, worn over the cassock by clergymen and choristers in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. It is worn at almost all offices except when replaced by the alb. In England it is also worn on certain days known as *surplice-days* by the fellows and students at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The surplice was originally a variety of the alb, differing from it by the greater fullness of the sleeves. Early representations of the alb show, however, that it was often nearly as full in shape as the surplice. The name *surplice* (*superpelliceum*) first occurs in the eleventh century, and was derived from the practice of wearing this vestment over a pelisse, or dress of fur—a circumstance which also explains its great breadth and fullness. In its more ancient form the surplice reached the feet, and it retained till recently nearly its full length. At present, in the Anglican Church, it reaches to the knee or lower, while in the Roman Catholic Church it is usually much shorter than this and is ornamented with lace or is made of lace-like lawn or other material. The short or Italian surplice, especially as worn by choristers, is called a *cotta.* See *rochet*[1].

Anglican Surplice.

A man [the Canon] that clothed was in clothes blake,
And undernethe he wered a *surplys.*
*Chaucer,* Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 5.

Princes and Queens will not disdain to kiss a Capuchin's Sleeve, or the *Surplice* of a Priest. *Howell,* Letters, iv. 36.

**surpliced** (sėr'plist), *a.* [< *surplice, n.,* + *-ed*[2].] Wearing a surplice or surplices: as, a *surpliced* choir.

Commands and interdicts, uttered by a *surpliced* priest to minds prepared by chant and organ-peal.
*H. Spencer,* Study of Sociol., p. 365.

**surplice-fee** (sėr'plis-fē), *n.* A fee paid to the clergy for occasional duties, as on baptisms, marriages, funerals, etc.

With tithes his barns replete he sees,
And chuckles o'er his *surplice fees;*
Studies to find out latent dues,
And regulates the state of pews.
*T. Warton,* Progress of Discontent.

**surplus** (sėr'plus), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *surplus,* < OF. *surplus, sorplus,* F. *surplus,* < ML. *superplus,* excess, surplus, < L. *super,* over, + *plus,* more: see *plus.* Cf. *superplus, overplus.*] **I.** *n.* 1. That which remains above what is used or needed; excess beyond what is prescribed or wanted; more than enough; overplus.

Of Pryamus was yeve at Grekes requeste
A tyme of trewe, and tho they gonnen trete
Here prisoneres to chaungen most and leste
And for the *surplus* yeve sommes grete.
*Chaucer,* Troilus, iv. 60.

It is a *surplus* of your grace, which never
My life may last to answer. *Shak.,* W. T., v. 3. 7.

2. In *law,* the residuum of an estate after the debts and legacies are paid.

**II.** *a.* Being above what is required; in excess: as, *surplus* labor; *surplus* population.

**surplusage** (sėr'plus-āj), *n.* [< OF. **surplusage* (ML. *surplusagium*); as *surplus* + *-age.* Cf. *superplusage.*] 1. Surplus; excess; redundancy.

Until men haue gotten necessarie to eate, yea until they haue obteyned also some *surplusage* also to giue.
*Guevara,* Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 82.

She bade me spare no cost,
And, as a *surplusage,* offer'd herself
To be at my devotion.
*Fletcher,* Spanish Curate, v. 3.

A *surplusage* given to one part is paid out of a reduction from another part of the same creature. If the head and neck are enlarged, the trunk and extremities are cut short.
*Emerson,* Compensation.

Poetry was the *surplusage* of Bryant's labors.
*Stedman,* Poets of America, p. 75.

2. In *law,* any allegation or statement in a pleading or proceeding not necessary to its adequacy. It implies that the superfluous matter is such that its omission would not impair the true meaning nor the right of the party, but that to attempt to give it effect would obscure the meaning or impair the right.

**surprisal** (sėr-prī'zal), *n.* [< *surprise* + *-al.*] The act of surprising, or coming suddenly and unexpectedly, or the state of being surprised, or taken unawares; a surprise.

She had caused that late darkness, to free Lorel from *surprisal,* and his prey from being rescued from him.
*B. Jonson,* Sad Shepherd, Arg.

Sins which men are tempted to by sudden passions or *surprisal.* *Baxter,* Self-Denial, xx.

June is the pearl of our New England year.
Still a *surprisal,* though expected long.
*Lowell,* Under the Willows.

**surprise** (sėr-prīz'), *n.* [Formerly also *surprize;* < ME. *surprise,* < OF. *sorprise, surprise, surprinse,* F. *surprise,* a taking unawares, surprise, fem. of *sorpris, surpris, surprins,* F. *surpris,* pp. of *sorprendre, surprendre,* F. *surprendre* = Pr. *sorprendre* = Sp. *sorprender* = Pg. *surprender* = It. *sorprendere,* < ML. *superprendere,* take unawares, seize upon, < L. *super,* over, upon, + *prendere, prehendere,* take, seize: see *prehend, prize*[1].] 1. The act of coming upon anything unawares, or of taking it suddenly and without warning or preparation: as, the fort was taken by *surprise.*

Æneas caried his Penates or houshold gods into Italy, after the *surprise* and combustion of Troy.
*Heywood,* Hierarchy of Angels, p. 81.

He [King John] won more of his Enemies by *Surprizes* than by Battels. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 75.

2. The state of being seized with astonishment; an emotion excited by something happening suddenly and unexpectedly; astonishment; amazement.

We went on to the north, the Nile running through the rocks. The people knew I came to see the cataract, and stood still; I ask'd them when we should come to the cataract, and, to my great *surprise,* they told me that was the cataract. *Pococke,* Description of the East, I. 122.

*Surprise* can only come from getting a sensation which differs from the one we expect.
*W. James,* Prin. of Psychol., II. 502.

3. Anything which causes the feeling of surprise, as an unexpected event or a novel and striking thought.

Her blue eyes upturned,
As if life were one long and sweet *surprise.*
*Browning,* Pippa Passes.

I have always contended, in addition, for the existence of states of neutral excitement, where we are mentally alive, and, it may be, to an intense degree. Perhaps the best example of these is the excitement of a *surprise.*
*A. Bain,* Emotions and Will, p. 563.

4†. A dish covered with a crust of raised paste, but with no other contents, or with contents of unexpected quality or variety.

A *surprise* is likewise a dish not so very common; which, promising little from its first appearance, when open abounds with all sorts of variety.
*W. King,* Art of Cookery, letter v.

5. Same as *back-scratcher,* 2.—**Surprise cadence,** in *music,* same as *interrupted* or *deceptive cadence* (which see, under *cadence*).—**Surprise party,** a party of persons who assemble by mutual agreement, but without invitation, at the house of a common friend, bringing with them material for supper. [U. S.]

Now, then, for a *surprise-party!* A bag of flour, a barrel of potatoes, some strings of onions, a basket of apples, a big cake and many little cakes, a jug of lemonade, a purse stuffed with bills of the more modest denominations, may, perhaps, do well enough for the properties in one of these private theatrical exhibitions.
*O. W. Holmes,* Professor, iv.

=**Syn. 2.** See *surprise, v.,* and *surprising.*

**surprise** (sėr-prīz'), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *surprised,* ppr. *surprising.* [Formerly also *surprize;* < ME. *surprisen, supprisen;* < *surprise, n.*] 1. To come upon unexpectedly; fall upon or assail suddenly and without warning; take or capture one who is off his guard, by an unexpected movement.

The kynge wente toward hym with swerde in honde drawen a softe pas gripinge his shelde, for he wende hym to haue *supprised.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 648.

He is taken prisoner,
Either betray'd by falsehood of his guard,
Or by his foe *surprised* at unawares.
*Shak.,* 3 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 9.

Visited Sr Wm D'Oylie, *surprized* with a fit of apoplexie, and in extreame danger. *Evelyn,* Diary, April 10, 1666.

Two or three of the caravan went before to observe them [the Arabs], that they might not *surprise* us.
*Pococke,* Description of the East, II. i. 189.

2†. To seize suddenly; capture.

Is the traitor Cade *surprised?*
*Shak.,* 2 Hen. VI., iv. 9. 8.

3. To disconcert; confuse; confound.

The ear-deafening voice o' the oracle,
Kin to Jove's thunder, so *surprised* my sense
That I was nothing. *Shak.,* W. T., iii. 1. 10.

We went to Dr. Mastricht's to inform him of what had passed; who, though of a kind disposition, and very friendly to us, yet seemed *surprized* with fear.
*Penn,* Travels in Holland, etc.

4. To strike with sudden astonishment, as by something unexpected or remarkable either in conduct or in speech, or by the appearance of something unusual: often used in a weakened sense.

Mr. Hallam reprobates, in language which has a little *surprised* us, the nineteen propositions into which the Parliament digested its scheme.
*Macaulay,* Hallam's Const. Hist.

I should not be *surprised* if they were cried next Sabbath. *S. Judd,* Margaret, I. 6.

Whatever happens, the practical man is sure to be *surprised;* for, of all the ways in which things may turn out, the way in which he expects them to turn out is always the one which is the least likely of all.
*E. A. Freeman,* Amer. Lects., p. 450.

5. To lead or bring unawares; betray; lead (a person) to do or say something without previous intention: with *into:* as, to be *surprised into* making a confession or an explanation.

For if by chance he has been *surprised into* a short Nap at Sermon, upon recovering out of it he stands up and looks about him, and, if he sees any Body else nodding, either wakes them himself, or sends his Servant to them.
*Addison,* Spectator, No. 112.

It was not the new words he [Chaucer] introduced, but his way of using the old ones, that *surprised* them *into* grace, ease, and dignity in their own despite.
*Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 258.

6†. To hold possession of; hold.

Not with me,
That in my hands *surprise* the sovereignty.
*Webster.*

=**Syn. 4.** *Surprise, Astonish, Amaze, Astound,* startle. The italicized words are in the order of strength. They express the effect upon the mind of that which is unexpected and perhaps sudden. To *surprise* is, literally, to take unawares or suddenly, to affect with wonder: as, I am *surprised* to find you here. *Astonish* applies especially to that which is great or striking. *Amaze,* literally, to put into a maze, is used to express perturbation or bewilderment in one's surprise, and naturally therefore belongs to that which closely concerns one's self or is incomprehensible. To *astound* is to overwhelm with surprise, to make dumb, helpless, or unable to think. We are *surprised* at a thing because we did not expect it, *astonished* because of its remarkableness in some respect, *amazed* because we cannot understand how it came to pass, *astounded* so that we do not know what to think or do.

**surprise-cup** (sėr-prīz'kup), *n.* A drinking-vessel so arranged as to play some trick upon the drinker. (*a*) A cup that spills the liquid upon one suddenly, or allows it to disappear into a false bottom as the vessel is tipped. (*b*) A cup in which some object, as a small animal or a dwarf, starts into sight when liquid is poured in. (*c*) A glass goblet which, by means of double walls with liquid between them, presents the deceptive appearance of being two thirds full. Also called *conjuring-cup, puzzle-cup.*

**surprisedly** (sėr-prī'zed-li), *adv.* In the manner of one surprised; with surprise. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVI. 649.

**surprisement** (sėr-prīz'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *surprizement;* < *surprise* + *-ment.*] Surprisal. [Rare.]

Many skirmishes interpassed, with *surprizements* of castles. *Daniel,* Hist. Eng., p. 55.

**surpriser** (sėr-prī'zėr), *n.* [< *surprise* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which surprises.

**surprising** (sėr-prī'zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *surprise, v.*] Exciting surprise; extraordinary; astonishing; of a nature to call out wonder or admiration: as, *surprising* bravery; a *surprising* escape.

It is *surprising* to observe how simple and poor is the diet of the Egyptian peasantry, and yet how robust and healthy most of them are.
*E. W. Lane,* Modern Egyptians, I. 243.

=**Syn.** *Strange, Curious,* etc. See *wonderful.*

**surprisingly** (sėr-prī'zing-li), *adv.* In a surprising manner or degree; astonishingly.

**surprisingness** (sėr-prī'zing-nes), *n.* The character of being surprising. *Bailey.*

**surprize**†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *surprise.*

**surquedour**†, **surquedous**†, etc. See *surquidour,* etc.

**surquidant**†, *a.* [Early mod. E. also *surcudant;* < ME. **surquidant,* < OF. *surcuidant, surquidant, sorcuidant,* presumptuous, arrogant, ppr. of *surcuider, surquider, sorcuider,* presume, be overweening, < ML. as if **supercogitare,* < L. *super,* over, + *cogitare* (> OIt. *coitare* = Sp. Pg. *cuidar* = OF. *cuider, quider,* also *cuidier, quidier,* F. *cuider*), think: see *cogitate.*] Presumptuous; arrogant; proud.

Full of vaynglorious pompe and *surcudant* elacyon.
*Skelton,* A Replycacion.

**surquidour**†, *n.* [ME., also *surquedour, sourquidour, sorquidour,* < OF. **surcuidour, *sorcuidour,* < *surcuider, sorcuider,* presume, be overweening: see *surquidant.*] A haughty, arrogant, or insolent person.

And sente forth *sourquidours,* hus seriauns of armes.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 341.

**surquidous**†, *a.* [ME., also *surquydous, surquedous,* < OF. **surcuidous, *sorcuidous,* presuming, presumptuous, < *surcuider, sorcuider,* presume: see *surquidant.*] Presumptuous; proud; arrogant. *Gower,* Conf. Amant., i.

**surquidry**†, *n.* [Also *surquedry*; < ME. *surquidrye, surquidrie, surquedry, sourquydrye, succudry*, < OF. *surcuiderie, surquiderie, *sorcuiderie*, presumption, arrogance, < *surcuider, sorcuider*, presume, be overweening: see *surquidant*.] 1. Presumption; arrogance; overweening pride.

What, is this Arthures hous, . . .
That al the rous rennes of, thurg ryalmes so mony?
Where is now your *sourquydrye*, & your conquestes,
Your gryndel-layk, & your greme, & your grete wordes?
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 311.

How often falleth al the effect contraire
Of *surquidrye* and foul presumpcioun.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 213.

2. A proud, haughty, or arrogant act.

Drunke with fuming *surquedries*,
Contempt of Heaven, untam'd arrogance.
*Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, II., iii. 2.

He conceits a kind of immortality in his coffers; he denies himself no satiety, no *surquedry*.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 409.

**surquidy**†, *n.* Same as *surquidry*. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxvii.

**surra** (sur'ä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A malarial disease of horses in India, characterized by the presence of monad-like bodies in the blood.

**surrebound** (sur-ē-bound'), *v. i.* [< *sur-* + *rebound*.] To rebound again and again; hence, to give back echoes. [Rare.]

Thus these gods she made friends; th' other stood
At weightie difference; both sides ranne together with a sound,
That Earth resounded; and great heaven about did *surrebound*.
*Chapman*, Iliad, xxi. 361.

**surrebut** (sur-ē-but'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *surrebutted*, ppr. *surrebutting*. [< *sur-* + *rebut*.] In *law*, to reply, as a plaintiff, to a defendant's rebutter.

**surrebuttal** (sur-ē-but'al), *n.* [< *surrebut* + *-al*.] In *law*, the plaintiff's evidence submitted to meet the defendant's rebuttal.

**surrebutter** (sur-ē-but'ėr), *n.* [< *surrebut* + *-er*[1].] The plaintiff's reply in common-law pleading to a defendant's rebutter.

The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a sur-rejoinder, upon which the defendant may rebut, and the plaintiff answer him by a *sur-rebutter*. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xx.

**surrection**† (su-rek'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *surrexyon*; < L. *surrectio*(*n*-), a rising, < *surgere*, pp. *surrectus*, rise: see *surge*. Cf. *insurrection*.] A rising; an insurrection.

This yere [viii. of Hen. VIII.] in ye nyght before Mayday was ye *surrexyon* of vacabondes and prentysys among the yong men of handy craftes of the cyte rose agaynst strangers. *Arnold's Chron.* (1502), p. 1.

**surreined**† (su-rānd'), *a.* [< *sur-* + *rein* + *-ed*[2].] Over-ridden; exhausted by riding too hard; worn out from excessive riding. [Rare.]

A drench for *surreined* jades. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 5. 19.

**surrejoin** (sur-ē-join'), *v. i.* [< *sur-* + *rejoin*.] In *law*, to reply, as a plaintiff, to a defendant's rejoinder.

**surrejoinder** (sur-ē-join'dėr), *n.* The answer of a plaintiff in common-law pleading to a defendant's rejoinder.

**surrenal** (su-rē'nal), *a.* and *n.* Same as *suprarenal*. See *adrenal*.

**surrend**†, *v.* Same as *surrender*.

**surrender** (su-ren'dėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. *surrendre*; < ME. **surrendren, surrenden*, < OF. *surrendre*, give up, < ML. (after Rom.) *superreddere*, give up, < L. *super*, over, + *reddere*, give back, render: see *render*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To give back; render again; restore.

"I can noght," he said, "werke ne labour soo
As tho mortall ded ther lif to *surrend*."
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4986.

2†. To give; offer; render.

And than great and noble men doth vse to here masse, & other men that can not do so, but muste applye theyr busynes, doth serue god with some prayers, *surrendrynge* thankes to hym for hys manyfolde goodnes, with askynge mercye for theyr offences. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 246.

3. To yield to the power or possession of another; give or deliver up possession of upon compulsion or demand: as, to *surrender* a fort or a ship.

Many that had apostatized came without fear and *surrendered* themselves, trusting to the clemency of the prince. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 178.

The court of Vienna was not in a mood to haggle about the precise terms of the Convention by which Venetia was to be finally *surrendered* to Italy.
*E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 294.

4. To yield or resign in favor of another; cease to hold or claim; relinquish; resign: as, to *surrender* a privilege; to *surrender* an office.

Ripe age bade him *surrender* late
His life and long good fortune unto final fate.
*Fairfax.*

For a great city, perhaps a ruling city, to *surrender* the most cherished attribute of independence was no small sacrifice. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 268.

Dante . . . believed that the second coming of the Lord was to take place on no more conspicuous stage than the soul of man; that his kingdom would be established in the *surrendered* will. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 119.

5. In *law*, to make surrender of. See *surrender*, *n.*, 3.—6. To yield or give up to any influence, passion, or power: with a reflexive pronoun: as, to *surrender one's self* to indolence.

It is no disparagement to the art if those receive no great benefit from it who do not *surrender themselves* up to the methods it prescribes.
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xiv.

**II.** *intrans.* To yield; give up one's self into the power of another: as, the enemy *surrendered* at the first summons.

This mighty Archimedes too *surrenders* now. *Glanville.*

**surrender** (su-ren'dėr), *n.* [< *surrender*, *v.*] 1. The act of surrendering; the act of yielding or resigning the possession of something into the power of another; a yielding or giving up: as, the *surrender* of a city; the *surrender* of a claim. —2. In *insurance*, the abandonment of an assurance policy by the party assured on receiving a part of the premiums paid. The amount payable on surrender of a policy, called *surrender value*, depends on the number of years elapsed from the commencement of the risk.

3. In *law*: (*a*) The yielding up of an estate for life, or for years, to him who has the immediate estate in reversion or remainder. A *surrender* is of a nature directly opposite to a *release*; for, as that operates by the greater estate's descending upon the less, a surrender is the falling of a less estate into a greater. (*Broom and Hadley.*) (See *estate*.) A *surrender in fact* or *by deed* is a surrender made by conveyance. A *surrender in law* is a surrender implied or resulting by operation of law from the conduct of the parties, such as the accepting of a new and inconsistent lease; it generally has reference to estates or tenancies from year to year, etc. (*b*) The giving up of a principal into lawful custody by his bail. (*c*) The delivering up of fugitives from justice by a foreign state; extradition. (*d*) In the former English bankruptcy acts, the due appearance before the commissioners of one whom they had declared a bankrupt, in order that he might conform to the law and submit to examination if necessary. —**Noxal surrender.** See *noxal*. — **Surrender of copyhold**, in *law*, the relinquishment of an estate by the tenant into the lord's hands, for such purpose as is expressed in such surrender. It is the mode of conveying copyhold.

**surrenderee** (su-ren-dėr-ē'), *n.* [< *surrender* + *-ee*[1].] In *law*, a person to whom surrendered land is granted; the cestui que use; one to whom a surrender is made. Also called, in English common law, *nominee*.

As regards livery "by the rod," I have seen the steward of a manor use a common office ruler to pass the seisin into the body of the astonished *surrenderee*.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 259.

**surrenderer** (su-ren'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< *surrender* + *-er*[1].] One who surrenders.

**surrenderor** (su-ren'dėr-ọr), *n.* [< *surrender* + *-or*[1].] In *law*, a tenant who surrenders an estate into the hands of his lord; one who makes a surrender.

**surrendry**†, **surrendery**† (su-ren'dri, -dėr-i), *n.* [< *surrender* + *-y*[3].] A surrender.

When they besiege a towne or fort, they offer much parle, and send many flattering messages to perswade a *surrendry*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 487.

There could not be a better pawn for the *surrendry* of the Palatinate than the Infanta in the Prince's Arms.
*Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 27.

An entire *surrendry* of ourselves to God.
*Decay of Christian Piety.*

**surrept**† (su-rept'), *v. t.* [< L. *surreptus, subreptus*, pp. of *surripere, subripere*, take away secretly, < *sub*, under, + *rapere*, seize: see *rapine*.] To take stealthily; steal.

But this fonde newe founde ceremony was little regarded and lesse estemed of hym that onely studyed and watched howe to *surrept* and steale this turtle oute of her mewe and lodgynge. *Hall*, Henry VII., f. 20. (*Halliwell.*)

**surreption**† (su-rep'shon), *n.* [Also *subreption*; < OF. *surreption, subrepţion* = Sp. *subrepcion* = Pg. *subrepção*, < LL. *surreptio*(*n*-), a stealing, a purloining, < L. *surripere, subripere*, pp. *surreptus, subreptus*, take away secretly: see *surrept*.] 1. The act or process of getting in a stealthy or surreptitious manner, or by craft.

Fame by *surreption* got
May stead us for the time, but lasteth not.
*B. Jonson*, Prince Henry's Barriers.

2. A coming unperceived; a stealthy entry or approach. [Rare.]

I told you, frailties and imperfections, and also sins of sudden *surreption* . . . (so they were as suddenly taken and repented of), were reconcileable with a regenerate state. *Hammond*, Works, II. 23.

**surreptitious** (sur-ep-tish'us), *a.* [Former also *subreptitious*; = OF. *surreptice, subrepti* = Sp. *subrepticio, subreticio* = It. *surrettizio*, L. *surrepticius, subrepticius, surreptitius, subre titius*, stolen, clandestine, < *surripere, subripe* take away secretly: see *surrept*.] 1. Done stealth, or without legitimate authority; ma or produced fraudulently; characterized by co cealment or underhand dealing; clandestine

Who knows not how many *surreptitious* works are graff'd into the legitimate writings of the Fathers?
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng.

The tongues of many of the guests had already be loosened by a *surreptitious* cup or two of wine or spirit
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables

But what were the feelings of Pope during these s cessive *surreptitious* editions?
*I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Authors, II.

The bridegroom can scarcely ever obtain even a *surr titious* glance at the features of his bride until he fi her in his absolute possession.
*E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 1

2. Acting in a crafty or stealthy way; guil of appropriating secretly.

To take or touch with *surreptitious*
Or violent hand what there was left for vse.
*Chapman*, Odyssey, xxi. 3

I have not been *surreptitious* of whole pages togeth out of the doctor's printed volumes, and appropriated th to myself without any mark or asterism, as he has don
*Barnard*, Heylin, p.

**surreptitiously** (sur-ep-tish'us-li), *adv.* In surreptitious manner; by stealth; in an unde hand way. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, Pre

**surrey** (sur'i), *n.* A light phaëton, with without a top, and hung on side-bars with en springs and with cross-springs extending fro side to side, designed to carry four persons.

**surrogate** (sur'ō-gāt), *v.* [< L. *surrogatus*, p of *surrogare* (> It. *surrogare* = Sp. Pg. *subrog* = F. *subroger*), put in another's place, subst tute, < *sub*, under, + *rogare*, ask: see *rogatio* Cf. *subrogate*.] To put in the place of anothe substitute. [Rare.]

This earthly Adam falling in his office, the heavenly w *surrogated* in his room, who is able to save to the utmo
*Dr. H. More*, Philosophical Writings, General Pref.

**surrogate** (sur'ō-gāt), *n.* [See *surrogate*, *v.*] In a general sense, a substitute; a person a pointed or deputed to act for another, partic larly the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, mo commonly of a bishop or his chancellor.

A helper, or a *surrogate*, in government.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 1

The majority of their educated men [in Germany] . . are disposed to view religion either with von Hartma as a mere *surrogate* to morality, or with Wundt as an e crescence of the moral consciousness.
*New Princeton Rev.*, I. 1

2. In the State of New York, a judge havi jurisdiction over the probate of wills and t administration of estates.

In England this probate jurisdiction was, from the fi until a very recent date, a prerogative of the ecclesias cal courts, and in two of our states the probate courts tain the names of the officers who exercised this functi in the place of the bishop: in Georgia the court is call the court of the "Ordinary," in New York the "*Sur gate's*" court. *W. Wilson*, State, § 9

**surrogateship** (sur'ō-gāt-ship), *n.* [< *surroga* + *-ship*.] The office of surrogate.

**surrogation** (sur-ō-gā'shon), *n.* [Another for of *subrogation*.] Same as *subrogation*. [Rare

I fear Samuel was too partial to nature in the *surrog tion* of his sonnes; I doe not heare of God's allowance this act.
*Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, Saul and Samuel at Endo

The name was borrowed from the prophet David, in t prediction of the apostasy of Judas, and *surrogation* of Matthias. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 1

**surrogatum** (sur-ō-gā'tum), *n.* [L., neut. *surrogatus*, pp. of *surrogare*, substitute: see *su rogate*.] In *Scots law*, that which comes in pla of something else.

**surround** (su-round'), *v.* [Early mod. E. al *surrownd*; < ME. *surounden*, overflow, < OF. *s rounder, suronder*, < LL. *superundare*, overflo < L. *super*, over, + *undare*, rise in waves, surg LL. inundate, overflow, deluge, < *unda*, wav water: see *ound*. The verb is thus prop. *su ound*, parallel with *ab-ound, red-ound*; in lat use it has become confused with *round*, as if meant 'go round,' and hence is usually e plained as < *sur-* + *round*[1]. The correct e planation is given by Minsheu (1617) and Skeat (Supp.).] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To overflow; i undate. *Minsheu.*

By thencrease of waters dyuers londes and tenement in grete quantite ben *surounded* and destroyed.
*Stat. of Hen. VII.* (1489), printed by Caxton, fol. c
(*Skeat.*)

The sea . . . hath decayed, *surrounded*, and drowned up much hard grounds. *Act 7 James 1.*, c. 20. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**2.** To encompass; environ; inclose on all sides, as a body of troops, surrounded by hostile forces, so as to cut off communication or retreat; invest, as a fortified place: as, to *surround* a city; to *surround* a detachment of the enemy.

Our men *surrounded* the swamp, being a mile about, and shot at the Indians.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 279.

**3.** To form an inclosure round; environ; encircle: as, a wall or ditch *surrounds* the city.

And an embroider'd zone *surrounds* her slender waist.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 48.

To Neptune, ruler of the seas profound,
Whose liquid arms the mighty globe *surround*.
*Pope*, Iliad, ix. 240.

On arriving [at the Pyramids] we were *surrounded* by a crowd of Arabs.
*Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxvii.

**4.** To make the circuit of; circumnavigate.

I finde that my name-sake, Thomas Fuller, was pilot in the ship called the Desire, wherein Captain Cavendish *surrounded* the world.
*Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. xi. (Ded.). (*Davies.*)

**=Syn. 3.** To fence in, coop up.

**II.**† *intrans.* To overflow.

Streams if stopt *surround*.
*Warner*, Albion's England, viii. 129.

**surround** (su-round'), *n.* [< *surround*, *v.*] **1.** A method of hunting some animals, such as buffaloes, by surrounding them and driving them over a precipice, or into a deep ravine or other place from which they cannot escape. [Western U. S.]

The plan of attack [in hunting buffalo], which in this country is familiarly called a *surround*, was explicitly agreed upon.
*W. T. Hornaday*, Smithsonian Report, 1887, ii. 481.

**2.** A cordon of hunters formed for the purpose of capturing animals by surrounding and driving them. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*

**surrounding** (su-roun'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *surround*, *v.*] **1.** An encircling or encompassing; a circuit.—**2.** Something connected with or belonging to those things that usually surround or environ; an accompanying or environing circumstance or condition: generally in the plural: as, a dwelling and its *surroundings;* fashionable *surroundings.*

**surroundry** (su-roun'dri), *n.* [< *surround* + *-ry.*] An encompassing; a circuit. [Rare.]

All this Iland within the *surroundry* of the foure seas.
*Bp. Mountague*, Diatribe, p. 128. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**Surroy**† (sur'oi), *n.* [< ME. *surroy*, < OF. *surroy*, *surroi*, < *sud*, south, + *roi*, king: see *south* and *roy.* Cf. *Norroy.*] In *her.*, the old title for the king-at-arms for southern England: opposed to *Norroy*, and now called *Clarencieux.*

**sur-royal** (sėr-roi'al), *n.* The crown-antler of a stag. See cut under *antler.*

**surst**, *n.* A Middle English form of *source.*

**sursanure**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **sursanure* (?), < *sur-*, over, + *saner*, heal, < L. *sanare*, heal, < *sanus*, whole, sound: see *sane*[1].] A wound that is healed only outwardly.

Wel ye knowe that of a *sursanure*
In surgerye is perilous the cure.
*Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 385.

[Harleian text has *sore sanure.*]

**surseance**† (sėr'sē-ans), *n.* [< OF. *surseance*, F. *surséance*, suspension, delay, < *surseoir*, delay: see *surcease.*] Subsidence; quiet.

All preachers, especially such as be of good temper, and have wisdom with conscience, ought to inculcate and beat upon a peace, silence, and *surseance.*
*Bacon*, Works, VII. 60.

**sursize** (sėr-sīz'), *n.* [< OF. *sursise*, *sursis* (ML. *sursisa*, *supersisa*), lit. delay, surcease: see *surcease.*] In the middle ages, a penalty imposed upon the tenant for failure to pay the castle-guard rent on the appointed rent-day.

Annual rents, sometimes styled wardpenny and wayt-fee, but commonly castle-guard rents, payable on fixed days, under prodigious penalties called *sursizes.*
*Encyc. Brit.*, V. 198.

**sursolid** (sėr-sol'id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *math.*, of the fifth degree.—**Sursolid problem.** See *problem.*

**II.** *n.* The fifth power of a quantity.

**surstyle**† (sėr'stīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surstyled*, ppr. *surstyling.* [< *sur-* + *style*[1].] To surname.

Gildas, sirnamed the Wise, . . . was also otherwise *surstiled* Querulus, because the little we have of his writings is only "A Complaint."
*Fuller*, Worthies, Somerset, II. 286. (*Davies.*)

**surtax** (sėr'taks), *v. t.* [< F. *surtaxer*, overtax, < *sur-*, over, + *taxer*, tax: see *tax.*] To put a surtax, or extra tax, on.

**surtax** (sėr'taks), *n.* [= F. *surtaxe*, < *surtaxer*, overtax: see *surtax*, *v.*] A tax on something already taxed; additional tax on specific articles.

The free list is to be curtailed, and, as the 5 per cent. *sur-tax* on all import duties levied since July 1, 1886, for the emancipation fund was to be turned over to general revenue, the 60 per cent. additional taxes or *sur-taxes* are to be incorporated with the duty rate, so that the present 10 per cent. class will become 16 per cent., the 20 per cent. 32 per cent., the 30 per cent. 48 per cent., and the 40 per cent. 64 per cent.
*Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 94.

**surtout** (sėr-tōt' or sėr-tö'), *n.* [< F. *surtout*, an overcoat, surtout, lit. 'over-all'; < *sur-*, over, + *tout*, all, < L. *totus*, all: see *total.*] **1.** A man's overcoat; especially, in recent usage, such a coat cut like a frock-coat with full skirts.

I learned that he was but just arrived in England, and that he came from some hot country: which was the reason, doubtless, his face was so sallow, and that he sat so near the hearth, and wore a *surtout* in the house.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xviii.

A gentleman in a blue *surtout* and silken berlins accompanied us from the hotel.
*Forster*, Dickens, vi.

**2.** In *fort.*, the elevation of the parapet of a work at the angles, to protect from enfilade fire. —**Surtout de table.** (*a*) A set of vessels, porcelain or faience, used for the decoration of a dinner-table or supper-table. Sets of Crown Derby biscuit ware containing groups of rustic figures, etc., and of great beauty, have been made for this purpose. (*b*) A single large piece, such as an epergne, a vase holding cut flowers, a decorative cache-pot with a growing plant, or a large and decorative tazza or compotière, used to form the central ornament of a dinner-table.

**surtray**†, *v. t.* [ME., an error for **subtray*, < OF. *soubtraire*, *soubstraire*, draw away: see *subtract.*] To take away. [Rare.]

A skeppe of palme thenne after to *surtray* is.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

**surtrete**†, *v. t.* [ME., an error for **subtrete*, < OF. **soubtrait*, *soubstrait*, pp. of *soubtraire*, *soubstraire*, etc., subtract: see *surtray*, *subtract.*] To subtract.

*Surtrete* hem first, and after multiplie.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 186.

**surturbrand** (sėr'tėr-brand), *n.* [< Icel. *surtarbrandr*, jet, lit. 'Surt's brand,' < *Surtar*, gen. of *Surtr*, Surt, a fire-giant (< *svartr*, swart, black, = E. *swart*), + *brandr*, brand (= E. *brand*): see *swart* and *brand*, *n.*] The Icelandic name for lignite, which occurs in considerable quantity in various parts of the island, intercalated between beds of volcanic rocks and tuffs. The vegetation of which it is composed proves that the climate of Iceland has grown much colder than it was in Tertiary times.

**surucua** (sö-rö-kö'ü̇a), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American trogon, *Trogon surucua.* Also written *surukua.*

**surucucu** (sö-rö-kö'kö), *n.* [S. Amer.] The South American bushmaster, a venomous serpent, *Lachesis mutus.* *P. L. Sclater.*

**surveance**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *surveyance.*

**surveillance** (sėr-vāl'yans), *n.* [< F. *surveillance*, oversight, < *surveillant*, overseeing: see *surveillant.*] Oversight; superintendence; supervision; watch; spying.

That sort of *surveillance* of which, in all ages, the young have accused the old.
*Scott*, Castle Dangerous, viii.

**surveillant** (sėr-vāl'yant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *surveillant*, ppr. of *surveiller*, oversee, watch, < *sur-*, over, + *veiller*, < L. *vigilare*, watch: see *vigilant.*]

**I.** *a.* Keeping watch over another or others; overseeing; observant; watchful. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**II.** *n.* One who keeps watch over another; a supervisor or overseer; also, a spy. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**survene**† (sėr-vēn'), *v. t.* [< F. *survenir*, come upon, < L. *supervenire*, come upon, overtake: see *supervene.*] To supervene upon; come as an addition to.

A suppuration that *survenes* lethargies.
*Harvey.*

**survenue**† (sėr've-nū), *n.* [< OF. *survenue*, a coming in suddenly, < *survenir*, come in suddenly: see *survene*, and cf. *venue.*] The act of stepping or coming in suddenly or unexpectedly.

The Danes or Normans in their *survenue.*
*N. Bacon.*

**survey** (sėr-vā'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *survay;* < ME. **surveyen*, < AF. **surveier*, *surveer*, *surveir*, < L. *supervidere*, overlook, oversee, < *super*, over, + *videre*, see: see *supervise.* Cf. *purvey.*] **1.** To overlook; view at large, as from a commanding position; take a comprehensive view of.

Now that we haue spoken of the first Authors of the principall and first Nations, let vs *survey* the Lands and Inheritance which God gaue unto them.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 48.

Far as the breeze can bear, the billows foam,
*Survey* our empire, and behold our home.
*Byron*, Corsair, i. 1.

When all thy mercies, O my God,
My rising soul *surveys.* *Addison*, Hymn.

I am monarch of all I *survey.*
*Cowper*, Verses supposed to be written by Alexander Selkirk.

**2.** To oversee; view with a scrutinizing eye; examine; scrutinize.

I adventured not to approach near unto it to *survay* the particulars.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 6.

With such altered looks, . . .
All pale, and speechless, he *surveyed* me round.
*Dryden*, Spanish Friar, v. 1.

**3.** To inspect or examine with reference to situation, condition, and value; inspect carefully: as, to *survey* a building to determine its value, etc.

I am come to *survey* the Tower this day.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 3. 1.

**4.** To determine the boundaries, extent, position, etc., of, as of any part of the earth's surface by means of linear and angular measurements, and the application of the principles of geometry and trigonometry; determine the form and dimensions of, as of tracts of ground, coasts, harbors, etc., so as to be able to delineate their several shapes and positions on paper. See *surveying.*

*Surveying* a place, according to my idea, is taking a geometrical plan of it, in which every place is to have its true situation.
*Cook*, Second Voyage, iii. 7.

The commissioners were also impowered to *survey* the lands adjoining to the city of London, its suburbs, and within two miles circuit.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 118.

**5.** To examine and ascertain, as the boundaries and royalties of a manor, the tenure of the tenants, and the rent and value of the same.—**6**†. To see; perceive; observe.

The Norweyan lord, *surveying* vantage,
With furbish'd arms and new supplies of men
Began a fresh assault.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 2. 31.

**survey** (sėr-vā', now sometimes also sėr'vā), *n.* [< *survey*, *v.*] **1.** A general view; a comprehensive prospect.

Time, that takes *survey* of all the world,
Must have a stop. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 82.

Under his proud *survey* the city lies.
*Sir J. Denham*, Cooper's Hill, l. 25.

What I purpose to do . . . is . . . to attempt a sketch or *survey* of the different forms and phases which gambling has assumed at the present day in this country.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 841.

**2.** A particular view; an examination or inspection of all the parts or particulars of a thing, with a design to ascertain the condition, quantity, or quality: as, a *survey* of the stores, provisions, or munitions of a ship; a *survey* of roads and bridges; a *survey* of buildings intended to ascertain their condition, value, and exposure to fire.

The Certyfycath of the *Suruey* of alle the late Collagys, Chauntryes, ffree chappelles, ffraternitycs, brotherdes, and Guyldes.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 503.

O that you could turn your eyes toward the napes of your necks, and make but an interior *survey* of your good selves!
*Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 44.

**3.** In *insurance*, a plan or description, or both, of the present existing state or condition of the thing insured, including commonly in applications for fire-insurance the present mode of use so far as material to the risk; more loosely, the description or representations, including interrogatories and answers, constituting the application drawn up or adopted by the agent of the insurer.—**4.** The operation of finding the contour, dimensions, position, or other particulars of any part of the earth's surface, coast, harbor, tract of land, etc., and representing the same on paper; also, the measured plan, account, or exposition of such an operation. See *surveying*, and *ordnance survey* (under *ordnance*).

The *survey* is not that which is required in order to obtain a patent, but merely the measuring off of the claim by metes and bounds and courses and distances.
*Wade*, Mining Law, p. 46.

**5.** A species of auction, in which farms are disposed of for a period covering three lives. [Prov. Eng.]—**6.** A district for the collection of the customs, under the inspection and authority of a particular officer. [U. S.]—**Coast and Geodetic Survey**, a survey of the coasts and rivers of the United States, carried out by an office of the Treasury Department, called by this name. The Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey is charged with this work, and with the publication of annual reports, tide-tables, sailing-directions, and maps and charts. On the other hand, the Director of the Geological and Mineralogical Survey is an officer of the Department of the Interior.—

**Court of regard** (or **survey**) **of dogs.** See *regard*.—**Medical survey**, in the navy, an examination by a medical officer, ordered in the case of a person disabled.—**Trigonometrical survey.** See *trigonometrical*.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** Review, examination, inspection, retrospect.

**surveyable** (sėr-vā′ạ-bl), *a.* Capable of being surveyed. *Carlyle.*

**surveyal**† (sėr-vā′al), *n.* [< *survey* + *-al.*] Survey. *Barrow*, Works, III., Serm. 39.

**surveyance** (sėr-vā′ans), *n.* [< ME. *surveiance, surveiaunce*, < OF. *surveiance*, F. *survéance*, oversight, < **surveier*, oversee: see *survey*.] Surveyorship; survey.

> Youre is the charge of al hir *surveiaunce*,
> Whil that they been under youre governaunce.
> *Chaucer*, Physician's Tale, l. 95.
>
> I give you the *surveyance* of my new-bought ground.
> *Middleton*, Solomon Paraphrased, To the Gentlemen-Readers.

**surveying** (sėr-vā′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *survey, v.*] The art or the process of determining the boundaries and area of a part of the earth's surface from actual measurement of lines and angles; the art of determining the form, area, surface, contour, etc., of any section of the earth's surface, and delineating the same on a map or plan.

*Surveying* is the art of determining the relative positions of prominent points and other objects on the surface of the ground, and making a graphical delineation of the included area. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 695.

**Land-surveying**, the determination of the area, shape, etc., of tracts of land.—**Marine** or **hydrographical surveying**, the determination of the forms of coasts and harbors, the positions and distances of objects on the shore, of islands, rocks, and shoals, the entrances of rivers, the depth of water, nature of the bottom, etc.—**Military surveying.** See *reconnaissance*.—**Plane surveying.** See *plane*[1].—**Topographical surveying**, the determination not only of the direction and lengths of the principal lines of a tract to be surveyed, but also of the undulations of the surface, the directions and locations of its watercourses, and all the accidents, whether natural or artificial, that distinguish it from the level plain.

**surveying-vessel** (sėr-vā′ing-ves″el), *n.* A vessel fitted for and engaged in the carrying on of a marine survey.

**surveyor** (sėr-vā′ọr), *n.* [< ME. *surveior*, < AF. *surveour*; as *survey* + *-or*[1].] **1.** One who surveys or views. [Rare.]

> The brightest of stars appear the most unsteady and tremulous in their light: not from any quality inherent in themselves, but from the vapors that float below, and from the imperfection of vision in the *surveyor*.
> *Landor*, Diogenes and Plato.

**2.** An overseer; a superintendent. [Rare.]

> Were 't not madness, then,
> To make the fox *surveyor* of the fold?
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 253.

**3**†. A household officer; a supervisor of the other servants. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.—**4.** One who views and examines something for the purpose of ascertaining its condition, quantity, or quality: as, a *surveyor* of roads and bridges; a *surveyor* of weights and measures.—**5.** One who measures land, or practises the art of surveying.

> What land soe're the worlds *surveyor*, the Sun,
> Can measure in a day, I dare call mine.
> *Dekker and Ford*, Sun's Darling, iii.

**6.** An officer of the British navy whose duty it is to supervise the building and repairing of ships for the navy.—**Marine surveyor.** See *marine*.—**Surveyor of the customs, surveyor of the port**, in *U. S. revenue laws*, an officer at many ports of entry who is subject in general to the direction of the collector of the port, if there be one, and whose duties are to superintend and direct all inspectors, weighers, measurers, and gagers; to report once a week to the collector absence from or neglect of duty of such officers; to visit or inspect vessels arriving and to make return in writing to the collector of all vessels arrived on the preceding day, specifying particulars of vessels; to put on board one or more inspectors immediately after arrival; to ascertain distilled spirits imported, and rate according to laws; to ascertain whether goods imported agree with permits for landing the same; to superintend lading for exportation; and to examine and from time to time, and particularly on the first Mondays in January and July in each year, try the weights, etc., and correct them according to the standards. At ports to which a surveyor only is appointed, it is his duty also to receive and record copies of all manifests transmitted to him by the collector, to record all permits granted by the collector, distinguishing gage, weight, measure, etc., of goods specified, and to take care that no goods be unladen without proper permit.—**Surveyors' chain.** See *chain*, 3.—**Surveyors' cross**, an instrument used by surveyors to establish perpendicular lines. It has four sights set at right angles on a brass cross which can be fastened to a tripod or single staff. When the adjustment of the instrument is such that one pair of sights coincides with a given or base line, a line perpendicular to this can be readily observed or traced by means of the other pair of sights.—**Surveyors' level.** See *level*[1].—**Surveyors' pole**, a pole usually marked off into foot spaces for convenience in measuring, these being painted in strongly contrasted colors, that it may be readily distinguished from surrounding objects at a distance. It is used in ranging lines.

**surveyor-general** (sėr-vā′ọr-jen′ẹ-ral), *n.* **1.** A principal surveyor: as, the *surveyor-general* of the king's manors, or of woods and parks in England.—**2.** [*cap.*] An officer of the Interior Department of the United States government, who, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, supervises the surveys of public lands.

**surveyorship** (sėr-vā′ọr-ship), *n.* [< *surveyor* + *-ship.*] The office of surveyor.

**surview**† (sėr-vū′), *n.* [< *sur-* + *view.*] A survey; a looking on the surface only. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

**surview**† (sėr-vū′), *v. t.* [Cf. *surview, n.*, and *survey.*] To survey. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., February.

**survise**† (sėr-vīz′), *v. t.* [Cf. *survey, supervise.*] To look over; supervise.

> It is the most vile, foolish, absurd, palpable, and ridiculous escutcheon that ever this eye *survised*.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

**survivability** (sėr-vī-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *survive* + *-ability.*] Capability of surviving.

> It must be held that these rules still determine the *survivability* of actions for tort, except where the law has been specially modified or changed by statute.
> *99 N. Y. Reports*, 260.

**survival** (sėr-vī′val), *n.* [< *survive* + *-al.*] **1.** The act of surviving or outliving; a living beyond the life of another person; in general, the fact of living or existing longer than the persons, things, or circumstances which have formed the original and natural environment: often specifically applied to the case of a rite, habit, belief, or the like remaining in existence after what justified it has passed away.

> The occurrence of this D. M. [*Diis Manibus*, inscribed on tombs by ancient Romans] in Christian epitaphs is an often-noticed case of religious *survival*.
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 110.
>
> No small number of what the English stigmatize as Americanisms are cases of *survival* from former good usage. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., ix.

**2.** One who or that which thus survives, outlives, or outlasts.

> *Survivals* in Negro Funeral Ceremonies. Just before leaving, a woman, whom I judged to be the bereaved mother, laid upon the mound two or three infants' toys. Looking about among the large number of graves of children, I observed this practice to be very general.
> *The Academy*, Dec. 28, 1889, p. 442.
>
> Opinions belonging properly to lower intellectual levels, which have held their place into the higher by mere force of ancestral tradition; these are *survivals*.
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 403.

**3.** In *biol.*, the fact of the continued existence of some forms of animal and vegetable life after the time when certain related forms have become extinct; also, the law or underlying principle of such continued existence, as by the process of natural selection: in either case more fully called *survival of the fittest*, and by implication noting the extinction of other organisms less fitted or unfit to survive the struggle for existence. *Survival* in this sense simply extends the ordinary application of the word from the individual organism to the species, genus, etc., and takes into account geological as well as historical times. See under *selection* and *species*.—**Survival of the fittest**, a phrase used by Herbert Spencer to indicate the process or result of natural selection (which see, under *selection*).

> Plants depend for their prosperity mainly on air and light. . . . Natural selection will favour the more upright-growing forms; individuals with structures that lift them above the rest are the fittest for the conditions; and by the continual *survival of the fittest* such structures must become established.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 193.

**survivance** (sėr-vī′vans), *n.* [< F. *survivance*, < *survivant*, ppr. of *survivre*, survive: see *survive*.] Survivorship. [Rare.]

> His son had the *survivance* of the stadtholder-ship.
> *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times. (*Latham.*)

**survivancy** (sėr-vī′van-si), *n.* [As *survivance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *survivance*. *Bp. Burnet.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**survive** (sėr-vīv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *survived*, ppr. *surviving*. [< F. *survivre* = Pr. *sobreviure* = Sp. *sobrevivir* = Pg. *sobreviver* = It. *sopravvivere*, live longer than, < LL. *supervivere*, outlive, < L. *super*, over, + *vivere*, live: see *vivid*. Cf. *derive, revive.*] **I.** *trans.* To outlive; live or exist beyond the life or existence of; outlast beyond some specified point of time, or some given person, thing, event, or circumstance: as, to *survive* one's usefulness.

> If thou *survive* my well-contented day,
> When that churl Death my bones with dust shall cover.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxxii.
>
> Laborious hinds,
> Who had *surviv'd* the father, serv'd the son.
> *Cowper*, Task, iii. 748.

> It is unfortunate that so few early Eubœan inscripti have *survived* the accidents of time.
> *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II.

=**Syn.** *Outlive, Survive.* See *outlive*.

**II.** *intrans.* To remain alive or in existen specifically, to remain alive after the death cessation of some one or something.

> Yea, though I die, the scandal will *survive*.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. :
>
> Long as Time, in Sacred Verse *survive*.
> *Congreve*, Birth of the Mu
>
> The race *survives* whilst the individual dies.
> *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concc

**survivency** (sėr-vī′ven-si), *n.* [< LL. *super ven(t-)s*, ppr. of *supervivere*, outlive: see *surv* and *-cy.*] A surviving; survivorship. [Rar *Imp. Dict.*

**surviver** (sėr-vī′vėr), *n.* [< *survive* + *-er* Same as *survivor*.

**survivor** (sėr-vī′vọr), *n.* [< *survive* + *-or* **1.** One who or that which survives after t death of another.

> Death is what man should wish. But, oh! what fat
> Shall on thy wife, thy sad *survivor*, wait! *Ro*
>
> He was seventy years old when he was left destitu the *survivor* of those who should have survived him.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.,

**2.** In *law*, that one of two or more designat persons who lives the longest: usually of t joint tenants, or any two persons who hav joint interest.

**survivorship** (sėr-vī′vọr-ship), *n.* [< *survi* + *-ship.*] **1.** The state of surviving; surviv

> We [an ill-assorted couple] are now going into the co try together, with only one hope for making this life agr able, *survivorship*. *Steele*, Tatler, No.

**2.** In *law*, the right of a joint tenant or oth person who has a joint interest in an estate take the whole estate upon the death of t other. When there are more than two joint tenants s successive deaths occur, the whole estate remains to t survivors and finally to the last survivor.

**3.** An expectative to a specified benefice; t right and privilege to be collated in the futu to a specified benefice not vacant at the tir of the grant.—**Chance of survivorship**, the chan according to tables of mortality, that a person of one s has of outliving a person of a different age.

**Surya** (sör′yä), *n.* [< Skt. *sūrya*, the sun: s *sun*[1].] In *Hindu myth.*, the god of the sun.

**Sus**[1] (sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *sus* = Gr. *ὗς*, a hog, pi see *sow*[2], *swine*.] A Linnean genus of no ruminant hoofed quadrupeds, containing the swine known to him, now restricted to *S scrofa*, the wild boar, and closely related form and made type of the family *Suidæ*. See c under *boar*.

**sus**[2], *n.* The Tibetan antelope, *Pantholops hod soni*. *E. P. Wright.*

**susannite** (sū-zan′īt), *n.* [< *Susanna* (see del + *-ite*[2].] A mineral having the compositic of leadhillite, but supposed to crystallize in tl rhombohedral system. It is found at the S sanna mine, Leadhills, Scotland.

**susceptibility** (su-sep-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *susce tibilities* (-tiz). [= F. *susceptibilité* = Sp. *susce tibilidad* = Pg. *susceptibilidade* = It. *suscet bilità*, < ML. *susceptibilita(t-)s*, ppr. of **suscep bilis*, susceptible: see *susceptible*.] **1.** The sta or character of being susceptible; the cap bility of receiving impressions or change, or being influenced or affected; sensitiveness.

> All deficiencies are supplied by the *susceptibility* those to whom they [works of the imagination] are a dressed. *Macaulay*, John Dryde
>
> Every mind is in a peculiar state of *susceptibility* to ce tain impressions. *W. Wallace*, Epicureanism, p. 21

**2.** Capacity for feeling or emotion of any kinc sensibility: often in the plural.

> So I thought then, I found afterwards that blunt *s ceptibilities* are very consistent with strong propensities *Charlotte Brontë*, Professor,
>
> It has become a common-place among us that the mor *susceptibilities* which we find in ourselves would not exi but for the action of law and authoritative custom many generations of our ancestors.
> *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 20
>
> Conscience includes not only a *susceptibility* to feelin of a certain kind, but a power or faculty of recognisi the presence of certain qualities in actions (rightnes justness, &c.), or of judging an act to have a certain mor character. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 55

**3.** Specifically, a special tendency to exper ence emotion; peculiar mental sensitiveness.

> His [Horn's] character seems full of *susceptibility*; pe haps too much so for its natural vigour. His novels, a cordingly, . . . verge towards the sentimental.
> *Carlyle*, German Literatur
>
> In these fits of *susceptibility*, every glance seemed him to be charged either with offensive pity or with fi repressed disgust. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii

**Magnetic susceptibility**, the coefficient of induced magnetization; a quantity, constant for a given substance, which, multiplied by the total force acting upon a particle of a magnetic body, gives the intensity of the magnetization.—**Stimulus susceptibility.** See *stimulus*.

**susceptible** (su-sep'ti-bl), *a.* [< F. *susceptible* = Sp. *susceptible* = Pg. *susceptivel* = It. *suscettibile*, < ML. **susceptibilis*, capable, susceptible, < L. *suscipere*, pp. *susceptus*, take up, take upon one, undertake, receive: see *suscipient*.] 1. Capable of receiving or admitting, or of being affected; capable of being, in some way, passively affected; capable (of); accessible (to): commonly with *of* before a state and *to* before an agency: as, *susceptible of* pain; *susceptible to* flattery: but *of* is sometimes used also in the latter case.

This subject of man's body is of all other things in nature most *susceptible of* remedy.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Hill, who was a very amiable man, was infinitely too *susceptible of* criticism; and Pope, who seems to have had a personal regard for him, injured those nice feelings as little as possible. *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Authors, II. 88.

It sheds on souls *susceptible of* light
The glorious dawn of an eternal day. *Young.*

It now appears that the negro race is, more than any other, *susceptible of* rapid civilization.
*Emerson*, Misc., West Indian Emancipation.

The end and object of all knowledge should be the guidance of human action to good results in all the varied kinds and degrees of goodness *of* which that action is *susceptible*. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 257.

2. Capable of emotional impression; readily impressed; impressible; sensitive.

He was as tenderly grateful for kindness as he was *susceptible* of slight and wrong.
*Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, x.

The jealousy of a vain and *susceptible* child.
*Bulwer*, Last Days of Pompeii, iii. 4.

**susceptibleness** (su-sep'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Susceptibility. *Bailey.*

**susceptibly** (su-sep'ti-bli), *adv.* In a susceptible manner. *Imp. Dict.*

**susception** (su-sep'shon), *n.* [< F. *susception* = Sp. *suscepcion* = It. *suscezione*, < L. *susceptio(n-)*, an undertaking, < *suscipere*, pp. *susceptus*, take up, undertake: see *suscipient*.] The act of taking upon one's self, or undertaking.

The descent of God to the *susception* of human nature.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 28.

**susceptive** (su-sep'tiv), *a.* [= Sp. *susceptivo* = It. *suscettivo*, < NL. **susceptivus*, < L. *susceptus*, pp. of *suscipere*, take up: see *suscipient*.] Capable of admitting; readily admitting; susceptible.

Thou wilt be more patient of wrong, quiet under affronts and injuries, *susceptive* of inconveniences.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 214.

In his deep *susceptive* heart he [Goethe] felt a thousand times more keenly than anyone else could feel.
*The Academy*, April 20, 1889, p. 275.

**susceptiveness** (su-sep'tiv-nes), *n.* The property of being susceptive; susceptibility. *Imp. Dict.*

**susceptivity** (sus-ep-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *susceptive* + *-ity*.] Capacity of admitting; susceptibility.

Nor can we have any idea of matter which does not imply a natural discerptibility, and *susceptivity* of various shapes and modifications.
*Wollaston*, Religion of Nature, v.

**susceptor** (su-sep'tor), *n.* [< L. *susceptor*, an undertaker, a contractor, < *suscipere*, pp. *susceptus*: see *suscipient*.] One who undertakes; a godfather; a sponsor. [Rare.]

The church uses to assign new relations to the catechumens, spiritual fathers, and *susceptors*.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 117.

**suscipiency** (su-sip'i-en-si), *n.* [< *suscipien(t)* + *-cy*.] The quality of being suscipient; susceptibility; reception; admission. [Rare.]

The assumed chasm between pure intellect and pure sense, between power to conceive and mere *suscipiency* to perceive. *Jour. Spec. Phil.*, XIX. 88.

**suscipient** (su-sip'i-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *suscipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *suscipere*, take up, undertake, undergo, receive, < *sus-*, *subs-*, for *sub*, under, + *capere*, take: see *capable*.] **I.** *a.* Receiving; admitting. [Rare.]

It was an unmeasurable grace of providence and dispensation which God did exhibit to the wise men, . . . disposing the ministries of his grace sweetly, and by proportion to the capacities of the person *suscipient*.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 48.

**II.** *n.* One who takes or admits; one who receives. [Rare.]

God gives the grace of the sacrament. But . . . he does not always give it at the instant in which the church gives the sacrament (as if there be a secret impediment in the *suscipient*). *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 126.

**suscitability**† (sus-i-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *suscitate* + *-ability*.] The state or quality of being readily roused, raised, or excited; excitability. *B. Jonson.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**suscitate**† (sus'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *suscitatus*, pp. of *suscitare* (> It. *suscitare* = Sp. Pg. *suscitar* = F. *susciter*), lift up, elevate, arouse, excite, < *sub*, under, + *citare*, cause to move, arouse, excite: see *cite*. Cf. *resuscitate*.] To rouse; excite; call into life and action.

They which do eate or drinke, hauyng those wisdomes [wise sentences, etc.] euer in sighte, . . . may *susscitate* some disputation or reasonynge wherby some part of tyme shall be saued whiche els . . . wolde be idely consumed. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 3.

**suscitation**† (sus-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *suscitation* = Sp. *suscitacion* = Pg. *suscitação* = It. *suscitazione*, < LL. *suscitatio(n-)*, an awakening, resuscitation, < L. *suscitare*, pp. *suscitatus*, arouse, excite: see *suscitate*.] The act of arousing or exciting.

The temple is supposed to be dissolved, and, being so, to be raised again; therefore the *suscitation* must answer to the dissolution. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, v.

If the malign concoction of his humours should cause a *suscitation* of his fever, he might soon grow delirious.
*Fielding*, Joseph Andrews, i. 13.

**susi** (sö'si), *n.* [< Hind. *sūsī*.] A fine cotton fabric striped with silk or other material of a different color, the stripes running in the direction of the warp.

**suskin**† (sus'kin), *n.* [Prop. *seskin*; < OFlem. *sesken*, *sisken*, a coin so called, same as *sesken*, a die with six spots, < *ses*, six, + dim. *-ken*, E. *kin*.] A small silver, or base silver, coin of Flemish origin, current in England as a penny or a halfpenny in the fifteenth century.

*Suskins*, crocards, galley-pennies, and pollards were base coins, chiefly of the fifteenth century, whose value would depend upon that of the money they imitated, as well as upon the amount of the credulity of the persons upon whom they were palmed. Large quantities were manufactured in the Low Countries, and found their way here in bales of cloth. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 112.

**suslik** (sus'lik), *n.* [Also *souslik*; < Russ. *suslikŭ*.] A Eurasiatic spermophile, *Spermophilus citillus*; hence, some related species of that genus; a kind of ground-squirrel.

Suslik (*Spermophilus citillus*).

**suspect** (sus-pekt'), *v.* [< F. *suspecter* = Pr. Sp. *sospechar* = Pg. *suspeitar* = It. *sospettare*, < L. *suspectare*, look up at, watch, observe, suspect, mistrust, freq. of *suspicere*, pp. *suspectus*, look up at, suspect, mistrust, < *sub*, under, + *spicere*, look at: see *spectacle*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To imagine to exist; have a vague or slight opinion of the existence of, often on weak or trivial evidence; mistrust; surmise.

My heart *suspects* more than mine eye can see.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3. 213.

They *suspected* themselues discouered, and to colour their guilt, the better to delude him, so contented his desire in trade, his Pinnace was neere fraught.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 78.

Any object not well-discerned in the dark fear and phantasy will *suspect* to be a ghost.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 258.

Let us at most *suspect*, not prove our Wrongs.
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. To imagine to be guilty, upon slight evidence or without proof.

I do *suspect* thee very grievously.
*Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3. 134.

In the way of Trade, we still *suspect* the smoothest Dealers of the deepest Designs.
*Congreve*, Old Bachelor, iv. 3.

3. To hold to be uncertain; doubt; mistrust; distrust.

Genebrard *suspects* the History of the Assyrian greatnesse. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 71.

Ophechankanough will not come at vs, that causes vs *suspect* his former promises.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 38.

In politics it is held *suspected*, or to be employed with judgment. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, vi.

4†. To look up to; respect; esteem. [A Latinism.]

Not *suspecting* the dignity of an ambassador, nor of his country. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 927. (*Trench.*)

**Suspected bill of health.** See *bill of health*, under *bill*3.

**II.** *intrans.* To imagine guilt, danger, or the like; be suspicious.

But, O, what damned minutes tells he o'er
Who dotes, yet doubts; *suspects*, yet strongly loves!
*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 170.

**suspect** (sus-pekt'), *a.* and *n.*1 [< ME. *suspect*, < OF. (and F.) *suspect* = OSp. *suspecto* = Pg. *suspeito* = It. *sospetto*, < L. *suspectus*, pp. of *suspicere*, suspect: see *suspect*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Suspected; suspicious. [Obsolete or archaic.]

*Suspect* his face, *suspect* his word also.
*Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 485.

Be not curyous to wete or knowe what thin *suspect* women do. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 30.

Alle other *suspect* bokes, bothe in Englisah and in laten. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 35.

2. Doubtful; uncertain.

Sordid interests or affectation of strange relations are not like to render your reports *suspect* or partial.
*Glanville.*

**II.** *n.*1 1. A suspected person; one suspected of a crime, offense, or the like.

Whose case in no sort I do fore-judg, being ignorant of the secrets of the cause, but take him as the law takes him, hitherto for a *suspect*. *Wilson*, James I. (*Nares.*)

Political *suspects* awaiting trial are not the only persons therein confined, nor are the casemates of the Trubetskoi bastion the only cells in that vast state prison.
*G. Kennan*, The Century, XXXV. 756.

2†. Something suspicious; something causing suspicion.

It is good . . . that the novelty, though it be not rejected, yet be held for a *suspect*.
*Bacon*, Innovations (ed. 1887).

**suspect**† (sus-pekt'), *n.*2 [< ME. *suspect*, < OF. *suspect*, < L. *suspectus*, a looking upward, regard, esteem, < *suspicere*, look up at, suspect: see *suspect*, *v.*] 1. Suspicion.

The peple anon hath *suspect* of this thyng.
*Chaucer*, Physician's Tale, l. 263.

You war against your reputation,
And draw within the compass of *suspect*
The unviolated honour of your wife.
*Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 1. 87.

2. A vague or slight opinion. [Rare.]

There is in man the *suspect* that in the transient course of things there is yet an intimation of that which is not transient. *Mulford*, Republic of God, p. 243.

**suspectable** (sus-pek'ta-bl), *a.* [< *suspect* + *-able*.] Liable to be suspected. [Rare.]

It is an old remark that he who labours hard to clear himself of a crime he is not charged with renders himself *suspectable*. *Quot. from Newspaper by Nares.*

**suspectant** (sus-pek'tant), *a.* [< L. *suspectan(t-)s*, ppr. of *suspectare*, look up at: see *suspect*.] In *her.*, same as *spectant*.

**suspectedly** (sus-pek'ted-li), *adv.* In a suspected manner; so as to excite suspicion; so as to be suspected. *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 93.

**suspectedness** (sus-pek'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being suspected or doubted. *Imp. Dict.*

**suspecter** (sus-pek'ter), *n.* [< *suspect* + *-er*1.] One who suspects.

A base *suspecter* of a virgin's honour.
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 8.

**suspectful**† (sus-pekt'ful), *a.* [< *suspect*, *n.*2, + *-ful*.] 1. Apt to suspect or mistrust. *Saunders*, Physiognomie (1653). (*Nares.*)

I will do much, sir, to preserve his life,
And your innocence; be not you *suspectful*.
*Shirley*, Traitor, iii. 2.

2. Exciting suspicion.

A diffident and *suspectfull* prohibition.
*Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 34.

**suspectible** (sus-pek'ti-bl), *a.* [< *suspect* + *-ible*.] Liable to be suspected. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, II. lxxxi. [Rare.]

**suspection**† (sus-pek'shon), *n.* [A var. of *suspicion*, assuming the form of L. *suspectio(n-)*, a looking up to, < *suspicere*, pp. *suspectus*, look up to, suspect: see *suspect*.] Suspicion.

Yet hastow caught a fals *suspection*.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 306.

[This is the reading of the sixteenth-century edition and in Tyrwhitt for the *suspeciown* (modern *suspicion*) of the manuscripts.]

That yowe maye bee . . . owte of all *suspection* that yowe shal not bee deceaued, make me the guyde of this viage. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 117).

**suspectiousness**† (sus-pek'shus-nes), *n.* Suspicion; suspiciousness.

Se you any *suspectiousness* in this mater? I pray you shewe me or I sende the money.
*Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxvii.

**suspectless**† (sus-pekt'les), *a.* [< *suspect*, *n.*2, + *-less*.] 1. Not suspecting; having no suspicion. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 56.—2. Not suspected; not mistrusted.

This shape may prove *suspectlesse*, and the fittest To cloud a godhead in.
*Heywood*, Jupiter and Io (Works, ed. 1874, VI. 272).

**suspend** (sus-pend'), *v.* [< ME. *suspenden*, < OF. (and F.) *suspendre* = Pr. *suspendre* = Sp. Pg. *suspender* = It. *sospendere*, < L. *suspendere*, hang up, hang, < *sus-*, *subs-*, for *sub*, under, + *pendere*, hang: see *pendent*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to hang; make to depend from anything; hang: as, to *suspend* a ball by a thread; hence, to hold, or keep from falling or sinking, as if by hanging: as, solid particles *suspended* in a liquid.

After III monethes do hem *suspende*,
And right goode licoure of hem wol descende.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

A musquito-curtain is *suspended* over the bed by means of four strings, which are attached to nails in the wall.
*E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 190.

Milk of Magnesia is not a *suspended* Magnesia, but a pure Hydrated Oxide of Magnesium.
*Pop. Sci. News*, XXIII., p. 5 of adv'ts.

**2.** To make to depend (on).

God hath . . . *suspended* the promise of eternal life upon this condition: that without obedience and holiness of life no man shall ever see the Lord. *Tillotson.*

This election . . . involves all the questions of mere policy which are ever *suspended* on the choice of a president. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 334.

**3.** To cause to cease for a time; hinder from proceeding; interrupt; stay; delay: as, all business was *suspended*.

If it shall please you to *suspend* your indignation against my brother till you can derive from him better testimony of his intent, you shall run a certain course.
*Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 86.

Nature her self attentive Silence kept,
And Motion seem'd *suspended* while she wept.
*Congreve*, Tears of Amaryllis.

**4.** To hold undetermined; refrain from forming or concluding definitely: as, to *suspend* one's opinion.

We should not be too hasty in believing the tale, but rather *suspend* our judgments till we know the truth.
*Latimer*, Misc. Selections.

I endeavour to *suspend* my belief till I hear more certain accounts than any which have yet come to my knowledge. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 117.

**5.** To debar, usually for a time, from any privilege, from the execution of an office, or from the enjoyment of income: as, a student *suspended* for some breach of discipline (rarely, in this use, *suspended* from college).

Good men should not be *suspended* from the exercise of their ministry, and deprived of their livelihood, for ceremonies which are on all hands acknowledged indifferent.
*Bp. Sanderson.*

Compton, the bishop of London, received orders to *suspend* Sharp till the royal pleasure should be further known.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

**6.** To cause to cease for a time from operation or effect: as, to *suspend* the Habeas Corpus Act; to *suspend* the rules of a deliberative assembly. —**7.** In *music*, to hold back or postpone the progression of (a voice-part) while the other parts proceed, usually producing a temporary discord. See *suspension*, 5.—**To suspend payment or payments**, to declare inability to meet financial engagements; fail. =**Syn. 3.** To intermit, stop, discontinue, arrest.

**II.** *intrans.* To cease from operation; desist from active employment; specifically, to stop payment, or be unable to meet one's engagements.

**suspended** (sus-pen'ded), *p. a.* **1.** Hung from something: as, a *suspended* ornament.—**2.** Interrupted; delayed; undecided.

Thus he leaves the senate
Divided and *suspended*, all uncertain.
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 5.

**3.** In *bot.*, hanging directly downward; hanging from the apex of a cell, as many seeds.—**4.** In *entom.*, attached in a pendent position by the posterior end, as the chrysalids of many butterflies. Also *adherent*. See *Suspensi*, 2.—**Suspended animation, cadence**, etc. See the nouns.—**Suspended note** or **tone.** See *suspension*, 5.—**Suspended organs**, in *entom.*, organs attached by means of ligatures, but not inserted in the supporting part, as the legs of a grasshopper.

**suspender** (sus-pen'dėr), *n.* [< *suspend* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which suspends or is suspended.

It was very necessary to devise a means of fastening the fibre rigidly to the *suspender* and to the vibrator.
*Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXX. 109.

(*a*) One of the two straps worn for holding up trousers, etc.; one of a pair of braces: generally in the plural.

Correspondences are like small-clothes before the invention of *suspenders*; it is impossible to keep them up.
*Sydney Smith*, Letters, 1841. (*Davies.*)

(*b*) A hanging basket or vase, as for flowers. *Jewitt*, Ceramic Art in Great Britain, II. 1.

**2.** One of a series of tanning-pits. See the quotation.

In these pits (also called *suspenders*) the hides are suspended over poles laid across the pit, and they are moved daily from one to another of a series of four or six, this stage usually occupying about a week.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 384.

**3†.** One who remains in a state of suspense; a waverer.

I may adde thereunto—Or the cautelousnes of *suspenders* and not forward concluders in these times.
*Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, ii. 5.

**suspensation** (sus-pen-sā'shọn), *n.* [< *suspense* + *-ation*.] A temporary cessation. *Imp. Dict.*

**suspense†** (sus-pens'), *v. t.* [< L. *suspensus*, pp. of *suspendere*, hang, suspend: see *suspend*.] To suspend. *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses (ed. 1836), p. 101. (*Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 226.)

**suspense†** (sus-pens'), *a.* [< OF. *suspens* = Sp. *suspenso*, < L. *suspensus*, pp.: see *suspense*, *v.*] **1.** Held or lifted up; suspended.

Whenne thai rooteth, raise hem with thi hande,
That thai *suspense* a partie so may stande.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

**2.** Held in doubt or expectation; also, expressing or proceeding from suspense or doubt.

All Minds are *suspense* with expectation of a new Assembly, and the Assembly for a good space taken up with the new setling of it self. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

Expectation held
His looks *suspense*, awaiting who appear'd
To second or oppose. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 418.

**suspense** (sus-pens'), *n.* [Formerly also *suspence*; < F. *suspense*, the act of suspending, < *suspens*, suspended: see *suspense*, *a.* and *v.*] **1.** The state of being suspended; specifically, the state of having the mind or thoughts suspended; especially, a state of uncertainty, usually with more or less apprehension or anxiety; indetermination; indecision.

I find my thoughts almost in *suspense* betwixt yea and no. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Without Preface, or Pretence,
To hold thee longer in *Suspence*.
*Congreve*, An Impossible Thing.

**2.** Cessation for a time; stop. [Rare.]

A cool *suspense* from pleasure and from pain.
*Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 250.

**3.** Suspension; a holding in an undetermined state.

*Suspence* of iudgement and exercise of charitie.
*Hooker* Eccles. Polity, iv. 14.

**4.** In *law*, suspension; a temporary cessation of a man's right, as when the rent or other profits of land cease by unity of possession of land and rent.—**Suspense account**, in *bookkeeping*, an account in which sums received or disbursed are temporarily entered, until their proper place in the books is determined.

**Suspensi** (sus-pen'sī), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *suspensus*, pp. of *suspendere*, hang: see *suspense*, *a.*] **1†.** In *ornith.*, the humming-birds or *Trochilidæ*: so called from their habit of hovering on the wing, as if suspended in the air, in front of flowers. *Illiger*, 1811.—**2.** In *entom.*, a division of butterflies, including those whose chrysalids are simply suspended, not succinct: contrasted with *Succincti*.

**suspensibility** (sus-pen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *suspensible* + *-ity*.] The capacity of being suspensible, or sustainable from falling or sinking: as, the *suspensibility* of indurated clay in water. *Imp. Dict.*

**suspensible** (sus-pen'si-bl), *a.* [< *suspense* + *-ible*.] Capable of being suspended, or held from sinking. *Imp. Dict.*

**suspension** (sus-pen'shọn), *n.* [< F. *suspension* = Sp. *suspension* = Pg. *suspensão* = It. *sospensione*, < L. *suspensio(n-)*, the act or state of hanging up, a vaulting, < *suspendere*, pp. *suspensus*, hang up: see *suspend*.] **1.** The act of suspending, or the state of being suspended; the act or state of hanging from a support; hence, the state of being held up or kept in any way from falling or sinking, as in a liquid.—**2.** The act of suspending, or delaying, interrupting, ceasing, or stopping for a time; the state of being delayed, interrupted, etc. (*a*) The act of stopping or ceasing: as, a *suspension* of pain.

He consented to enter into negotiations for a *suspension* of hostilities. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13.

(*b*) The act of refraining from decision, determination, sentence, execution, or the like: as, a *suspension* of judgment or opinion. (*c*) The act of causing the operation or effect of something to cease for a time: as, the *suspension* of the Habeas Corpus Act.

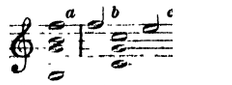
Practically, no bill escapes commitment—save, of course, bills introduced by committees, and a few which may now and then be crowded through under a *suspension* of the rules, granted by a two-thirds vote.
*W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., ii.

(*d*) The act of ceasing to pay debts or claims on account of financial inability; business failure: as, the *suspension* of a bank or commercial house. (*e*) Temporary deprivation of office, power, prerogative, or any other privilege: as, the *suspension* of an officer or of a clergyman. (*f*) *law*: (1) The temporary stop of a man's right, as when seigniory, rent, or other profit out of land lies dormant for a time, by reason of the unity of possession of the seigniory, rent, etc., and of the land out of which the issue. (2) In *Scots law*, a process in the supreme civil or criminal court by which execution or diligence on a sentence or decree is stayed until the judgment of the supreme court is obtained on the point.

**3.** That which is suspended or hung up, or that which is held up, as in a liquid.

Certain very ferruginous clays under experiment, the later *suspensions* from which are amber-colored, changing thus very decidedly and obviously from summer to winter in a vessel which is kept in the temperature of my study.
*Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XXIX.

**4.** The act of keeping a person in suspense or doubt.—**5.** In *music*: (*a*) The act, process, or result of prolonging or sustaining a tone in one chord into a following chord, in which at first it is a dissonance, but into which it is immediately merged by a conjunct progression upward or downward. The sounding of the tone in the first chord is called the *preparation* of the suspension, its dissonant sounding in the second the *percussion*, and its final passage into consonance the *resolution*. Usually the term *suspension* is used only when the resolution is downward, *retardation* being the common term when the resolution is upward. (See *retardation*, 4 (*b*).) When two or more voice-parts undergo suspension at once, the suspension is called *double*, *triple*, etc. Suspension was the earliest method selected for introducing dissonances into regular composition. (See *preparation*, 9 (*b*).) Its success depends largely on the exact harmonic relations of the suspended tone to the chord in which it is dissonant, and on the way in which its dissonance is rhythmically emphasized.



Example of Suspension
*a*, preparation; *b*, percussion; *c*, resolution.

(*b*) The tone thus suspended.—**6.** In a vehicle, any method of supporting the body clear of the axles, as by springs, side-bars, or straps.—**Bilar suspension.** See *bifilar*.—**Critical suspension judgment.** See *critical*.—**Indagatory suspension opinion†.** See *indagatory*.—**Pleas in suspension,** *Scots law*, those pleas which show some matter of temporary incapacity to proceed with the action or suit.—**Point of suspension,** in *mech.*, the points, as in the axis of beam or balance, at which the weights act, or from which they are suspended.—**Sist on a suspension.** See *sist*.—**Suspension and interdict,** in *Scots law*, a judicial remedy competent in the bill chamber of the Court of Session when the object is to stop or interdict some act or to prevent some encroachment on property or possession, or in general to stay any unlawful proceeding. The remedy is applied for by a note of suspension and interdict.—**Suspension-bridge.** See *bridge*[1].—**Suspension hub.** See *hub*.—**Suspension of arms.** See the quotation.

If the cessation of hostilities is for a very short period or at a particular place, or for a temporary purpose, such as for a parley, or a conference, or for removing the wounded and burying the dead after a battle, it is called a *suspension of arms*. *H. W. Halleck*, International Law, xxvii. § 1

**Suspension-railway**, a railway in which the body of the carriage is suspended from an elevated track or track on which the wheels run. =**Syn. 2.** *Intermission*, etc. (see *stop*[1], *n.*), interruption, withholding.—**2.** (*d*) *Bankruptcy*, etc. See *failure*.

**suspension-drill** (sus-pen'shon-dril), *n.* A vertical drilling-machine carried by a frame which may be bolted to the ceiling or other support overhead: used in metal-work, as for boiler plates. *E. H. Knight.*

**suspensive** (sus-pen'siv), *a.* [< F. *suspensif* = Sp. Pg. *suspensivo* = It. *sospensivo*, *suspensivo*, ML. **suspensivus* (in deriv.), < L. *suspendere*, pp. *suspensus*, suspend: see *suspend*, *suspense*.] **1.** Tending to suspend, or to keep in suspense; causing interruption; uncertain; doubtful; deliberative.

These few of the lords were *suspensive* in their judgment. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, p. 139

And in *suspensive* thoughts a while doth hover.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 97

**2.** Having the power to suspend the operation of something.

In every way the better plan may be to recognise the fact that power, under a democracy, will centre in the popular assembly, and . . . by subjecting it to a *suspensive* veto. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 321

We are not to be allowed even a *suspensive* veto.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxv. (*Encyc. Dict.*

**Suspensive conditions**, conditions which make the commencement of a legal transaction or title dependent upon the happening or not happening of a future uncertain fact.

**suspensively** (sus-pen'siv-li), *adv.* In a suspensive manner.

We become aerial creatures, so to speak, resting *suspensively* on things above the world.
*H. Bushnell*, Sermons on Living Subjects, p. 56

**suspensor** (sus-pen'sọr), *n.* [= F. *suspenseur*, < ML. *suspensor*, < L. *suspendere*, pp. *suspensus*, suspend: see *suspend*, *suspense*.] One who or that which suspends. (*a*) In *surg.*, a suspensory bandage

(*b*) In *bot.*, the filament or chain of cells at the extremity of which the developing embryo is situated. Also called *proembryo*. (*c*) In *anat.*, the suspensory ligament of the liver, a fold of peritoneum by means of which the liver is attached to, as if suspended from, the diaphragm. (*d*) In *zoöl.*, a suspensorium.

**suspensorial** (sus-pen-sō′ri-al), *a.* [< *suspensori-um* + *-al.*] Serving to suspend; of the nature or having the function of a suspensor; specifically, of or pertaining to the suspensorium of the lower jaw: as, the hyomandibular or *suspensorial* cartilage. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 557.

**suspensorium** (sus-pen-sō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *suspensoria* (-ä). [NL., neut. of **suspensorius*, suspensory: see *suspensory.*] That which suspends; a suspensor or suspender. Specifically—(*a*) The bone or bones forming the means by which the lower jaw is indirectly articulated with the skull in vertebrates below mammals. It is morphologically the proximal bone or proximal element of the mandibular arch, and includes the representative of the malleus of *Mammalia*. In *Sauropsida* (birds and reptiles) it is a single bone, the quadrate; in lower vertebrates it may consist of a series of bones, or be cartilaginous or ligamentous. (See cuts under *quadrate*, *Ilana*, *Pythonidæ*, and *Crotalus*.) In fishes the hyomandibular bone is the principal suspensorium. (See cuts under *palatoquadrate*, *Spatularia*, and *teleost*.) (*b*) The suspensory ligament in the *Acanthocephala* (*Echinorhynchus*), a cord traversing the anenterous body-cavity, supporting the organs of generation in either sex. Also called *ligamentum suspensorium*. See cut under *Acanthocephala*.

**suspensorius** (sus-pen-sō′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *suspensorii* (-i). [NL.: see *suspensory.*] A suspensory muscle.—**Suspensorius duodeni**, a band of plain muscular fibers connecting the lower end of the duodenum with the connective tissue about the celiac axis.

**suspensory** (sus-pen′sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *suspensoir*, *suspensoire* = Sp. Pg. *suspensorio* = It. *sospensorio*, < NL. **suspensorius*, < L. *suspendere*, pp. *suspensus*, suspend: see *suspense*, *suspend.*] **I.** *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, adapted or serving to suspend a part or organ; suspending; suspensorial: as, the cremaster is a *suspensory* muscle; the quadrate is a *suspensory* bone.—2. In *surg.*, forming a special kind of sling, in which an injured or diseased part is suspended: as, a *suspensory* bandage or belt for the scrotum in orchitis.—3. Suspending; causing interruption or delay; staying effect or operation: as, a *suspensory* proposal.—**Suspensory bandage**, in *surg.*, a bag attached to a strap or belt, used to support the scrotum.—**Suspensory ligament.** See *ligament.*—**Suspensory ligament of the axis**, ligamentous fibers which pass from the summit of the odontoid process to the margin of the foramen magnum. Also called *middle odontoid ligament.*—**Suspensory ligament of the incus**, a delicate ligament descending from the roof of the tympanum to the upper part of the incus.—**Suspensory ligament of the lens**, the annular ligament, a differentiated section of the hyaline membrane of the vitreous body, which passes from the ciliary processes to the capsule of the lens. Also called *zone* or *zonule of Zinn.*—**Suspensory ligament of the malleus**, a delicate ligament descending from the roof of the tympanum to the head of the malleus.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *suspensories* (-riz). A suspensory muscle, ligament, bone, or bandage; a suspensorium.

**sus. per coll.** [An abbr. of L. *suspensio per collum*, hanging by the neck: see *suspension*, *per*, *collar.*] Hanging by the neck.

**suspercollate** (sus-pėr-kol′āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *suspercollated*, ppr. *suspercollating*. [< *sus. per coll.* + *-ate*[2].] To hang by the neck. [Ludicrous.]

None of us Duvals have been *suspercollated* to my knowledge. *Thackeray*, Denis Duval, i.

**suspicability**† (sus′pi-ka-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *suspicable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality or state of being suspicable. *Dr. H. More.* (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**suspicable**† (sus′pi-ka-bl), *a.* [< LL. *suspicabilis*, conjectural, < L. *suspicari*, mistrust, suspect, < *suspicere*, suspect: see *suspect.*[7]] That may be suspected; liable to suspicion.

*Suspicable* principles and . . . extravagant objects. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness (1660), p. 121. [(*Latham.*)

**suspiciency**† (sus-pish′en-si), *n.* [< **suspicien*(*t*) (< L. *suspicien*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *suspicere*, suspect) + *-cy.*] Suspiciousness; suspicion. [Rare.]

The want of it [perfect obedience] should not deject us with a *suspiciency* of the want of grace. *Bp. Hopkins*, Sermons, xiv.

**suspicion** (sus-pish′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *suspicion*, *suspecioun*, *susspecion*, < OF. *suspicion*, also *suspeçon*, *soupeson*, *souppechon*, *soupçon*, F. *suspicion*, *soupçon* (> E. *soupçon*) = OSp. *suspicion* = Pg. *suspeição* = It. *sospezione*, *sospizione*, < L. *suspicio*(*n-*), *suspitio*(*n-*), mistrust, distrust, suspicion, < *suspicere*, suspect: see *suspect.*] 1. The act of suspecting; the feeling of one who suspects; the sentiment or passion which is excited by signs of evil, danger, or the like, without sufficient proof; the imagination of the existence of something, especially something wrong, without proof or with but slight proof.

Alle saf Gawein and Elizer, thei wolde not slepe, but were euer in *suspecion* of the saisnes that were so many in the londe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 539.

*Suspicion* always haunts the guilty mind;
The thief doth fear each bush an officer.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 11.

2†. Thought.

Cordeilla, out of meer love, without the *suspicion* of expected reward, at the message only of her Father in distress, powrs forth true filial tears. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

3. Suggestion; hint; small quantity; slight degree. [Colloq.]

He was engaged in brushing a *suspicion* of dust from his black gaiters. *Trollope*, Last Chron. of Barset, xlix.

A mere spice or *suspicion* of austerity, which made it [the weather] all the more enjoyable.
*Hawthorne*, Our Old Home, near Oxford.

=**Syn.** 1. Jealousy, distrust, mistrust, doubt, fear, misgiving.

**suspicion** (sus-pish′ọn), *v. t.* [< *suspicion*, *n.*] To regard with suspicion; suspect; mistrust; doubt. [Chiefly colloq.]

The folks yereabouts didn't never like him 'cause he didn't preach enough about hell, and the weepin' and wailin' and gnashin' o' teeth. They somehow *suspicioned* he wasn't quite sound on hell.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 349.

**suspicional** (sus-pish′ọn-al), *a.* [< *suspicion* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to suspicion; especially, characterized by morbid or insane suspicions: as, a *suspicional* delusion. [Recent.]

She displayed the same emotional mobility and *suspicional* tendencies which characterized her gifted son.
*Alien. and Neurol.*, XI. 347.

**suspicious** (sus-pish′us), *a.* [< F. *suspicieux* = Sp. *sospechoso* = It. *sospizioso*, < L. *suspiciosus*, *susptiosus*, full of suspicion, < *suspicio*(*n-*), suspicion: see *suspicion.*] 1. Inclined to suspect; apt to imagine without proof; entertaining suspicion or distrust; distrustful; mistrustful.

The Chinians are very *suspitious*, and doe not trust strangers. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 263.

Many mischievous insects are daily at work to make men of merit *suspicious* of each other. *Pope.*

2. Indicating suspicion, mistrust, or fear.

A wise man will find us to be rogues by our faces; we have a *suspicious*, fearful, constrained countenance. *Swift.*

3. Liable to cause suspicion; adapted to raise suspicion; questionable: as, *suspicious* innovations; a person met under *suspicious* circumstances.

And for that we shall not seeme that we speake at large, and doe recounte an historie verie *suspicious*, briefely we will touche who were they that bought this horse, and did possesse him.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 128.

I spy a black, *suspicious*, threatening cloud.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 3. 4.

In fact, Uncle Bill was Aunt Lois's weak point, and the corners of her own mouth were observed to twitch in such a *suspicious* manner that the whole moral force of her admonition was destroyed. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 349.

=**Syn.** 1. Jealous.—3. Doubtful, dubious.

**suspiciously** (sus-pish′us-li), *adv.* 1. In a suspicious manner; with suspicion.

Methought I spied two fellows
That through two streets together walk'd aloof,
And wore their eyes *suspiciously* upon us.
*Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iv. 3.

2. So as to excite suspicion.

I should have thought the finished tense neither very common in the independent jussive nor *suspiciously* rare in the dependent. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 161.

**suspiciousness** (sus-pish′us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being suspicious, in any sense. *Fuller.*

**suspiral** (sus′pi-ral), *n.* [< OF. *souspiral*, *souspirail*, F. *soupirail* = Pr. *sospiralh*, < ML. **suspiraculum*, a breathing-hole, a vent, < L. *suspirare*, breathe out: see *suspire.* Cf. *spiracle.*] 1. A breathing-hole; a spiracle; a vent.

No man shall hurt, cut, or destroy any pipes, *sesperals*, or windvents pertaining to the conduit, under pain of imprisonment. *Calthrop's Reports* (1670). (*Nares.*)

*Suspyral* of a cundyte, spiraculum, suspiraculum.
*MS. Harl.* 221, f. 168. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A spring of water passing under ground toward a cistern or conduit. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare in both senses.]

**suspiration** (sus-pi-rā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *suspiratio*(*n-*), a sighing, a deep breath, < *suspirare*, breathe out, sigh: see *suspire.*] The act of sighing, or fetching a long and deep breath; a deep respiration; a sigh.

Windy *suspiration* of forced breath.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 79.

**suspire** (sus-pīr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suspired*, ppr. *suspiring*. [< OF. *souspirer*, F. *soupirer* = Sp. Pg. *suspirar* = It. *sospirare*, < L. *suspirare*, breathe out, draw a deep breath, sigh, < *sus-*, *subs-*, for *sub-*, under, + *spirare*, breathe, blow: see *spire*[3].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To fetch a long, deep breath; sigh.

Earth turned in her sleep with pain,
Sultrily *suspired* for proof.
*Browning*, Serenade at the Villa.

2†. To breathe.

For since the birth of Cain, the first male child,
To him that did but yesterday *suspire*,
There was not such a gracious creature born.
*Shak.*, K. John, iii. 4. 80.

**II.**† *trans.* To sigh or long for.

O glorious morning, wherein was born the expectation of nations, and wherein the long *suspired* Redeemer of the world did, as his prophets had cryed, rend the heavens, and come down in the vesture of humanity!
*Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 269.

**suspire**† (sus-pīr′), *n.* [= F. *soupir* = Pr. *sospir*, *sospire* = Sp. Pg. *suspiro* = It. *sospiro*, a sigh (cf. L. *suspirium*, a sigh, deep breathing, asthma); from the verb.] A deep breath; a sigh.

Or if you cannot spare one sad *suspire*,
It doth not bid you laugh them to their graves.
*Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley*, Old Law, v. 1.

**suspirious** (sus-pir′i-us), *a.* [< ML. *suspiriosus*, breathing hard, asthmatic, < L. *suspirium*, a sigh, deep breathing, asthma: see *suspire*, *n.*] Sighing. [Rare.]

That condition of breathing called *suspirious*.
*Reynolds*, Epidemic Meningitis, I. 507.

**suss** (sus), *n.* and *v.* A variant of *soss*[1].

**sussapine**†, *n.* A kind of silk. *Fairholt.*

I'll deck my Alvida
In sendal, and in costly *sussapine*.
*Greene*, Looking Glass for London and England.

**sussarara**, *n.* Same as *siserary*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxi.

**Sussex marble.** In *geol.*, a marble composed almost entirely of two or more species of *Paludina*, and forming thin beds intercalated in the so-called Wealden clay (see *Wealden*) in Kent and Sussex, England: it was formerly used to considerable extent, especially in ecclesiastical buildings, for slender shafts to support the triforia, as at Canterbury and Chichester.

Both these varieties of *marble* [the Purbeck and *Sussex*] have now generally fallen into disuse, being inferior, both in richness of colouring and durability, to the more ancient and crystalline marbles of the British Isles.
*Hull*, Building and Ornamental Stones, p. 119.

**Sussex pig.** See *pig*[1].

**sustain** (sus-tān′), *v.* [< ME. *susteinen*, *susteynen*, *sustenen*, *susteenen*, < OF. *sustener*, *sustenir*, *sostenir*, *soustenir*, F. *soutenir* = Pr. *sostener* = Sp. *sostener* = Pg. *soster* = It. *sostenere*, < L. *sustinere*, hold up, uphold, keep up, support, endure, sustain, < *sus-*, *subs-*, for *sub-*, under, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenant.* Cf. *attain*, *contain*, *detain*, *pertain*, *retain*, etc., and *sustinent*, *sustenance*, *sustentate*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To hold up; bear up; uphold; support.

You take my house when you do take the prop
That doth *sustain* my house.
*Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 376.

Foure very high marble pillars which *sustain* a very lofty vault. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 154.

2. To hold suspended; keep from falling or sinking: as, a rope *sustains* a weight; to *sustain* one in the water.—3. To keep from sinking in despondency; support.

But longe thei myght not this endure; but than com Bretell, and hem *sustened*, and moche he hem comforted.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 155.

If he have no comfortable expectations of another life to *sustain* him under the evils in this world, he is of all creatures the most miserable. *Tillotson.*

4. To maintain; keep up; especially, to keep alive; support; subsist; nourish: as, provisions to *sustain* a family or an army; food insufficient to *sustain* life.

If you think gods but feigned, and virtue painted,
Know we *sustain* an actual residence.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 3.

O sacred Simples that our life *sustain*,
And, when it flies vs, call it back again!
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

The Lord of all, himself through all diffus'd,
*Sustains* and is the life of all that lives.
*Cowper*, Task, vi. 222.

5. To support in any condition by aid; vindicate, comfort, assist, or relieve; favor.

No man may serue tweyn lordis; for ethir he schal hate the toon, and loue the tother, ethir he shal *susteyne* the toon, and dispise the tothir. *Wyclif*, Mat. vi. 24.

His sons, who seek the tyrant to *sustain*, . . .
He dooms to death deserv'd.
*Dryden*, Æneid, vi. 1121.

**6.** To endure without failing or yielding; bear up against; stand: as, able to *sustain* a shock.

But he *sustened* the batalle so that noon myght hym remeve more than it hadde ben a-dongon.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 389.

The old man, lying downe with his face vpward, *sustained* the Sunne and showers terrible violence.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 454.

Ill qualified to *sustain* a comparison with the awful temples of the middle ages. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xii.

At last she raised her eyes, and *sustained* the gaze in which all his returning faith seemed concentrated.
*H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 176.

**7.** To suffer; have to submit to; bear; undergo.

You shall *sustain* moe new disgraces.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 5.

His subiects and marchants haue *sustained* sundry damages and ablations of their goods.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 148.

They *sustained* much trouble in Germanie.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 161.

**8.** To admit or support as correct or valid; hold as well founded: as, the court *sustained* the action or suit.—**9.** To support or maintain; establish by evidence; bear out; prove; confirm; make good; corroborate: as, such facts *sustain* the statement; the evidence is not sufficient to *sustain* the charge.—**10.** In *music*, of tones, to prolong or hold to full time-value; render in a legato or sostenuto manner.—**Sustaining pedal.** See *pedal.*=**Syn. 1.** To prop.—**4.** See *living.*—**8** and **9.** To sanction, approve, ratify, justify.

**II.** *intrans.* 1†. To sustain one's self; rest for support.

She . . . thus endureth, til that she was so mate
That she ne hath foot on which she may *sustene*.
*Chaucer*, Anelida and Arcite, l. 177.

2. To bear; endure; suffer. [Rare.]

Diogenes's opinion is to be accepted, who commended not them which abstained, but them which *sustained*.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

**sustain**† (sus-tān′), *n.* [< *sustain*, *v.*] One who or that which upholds; a sustainer.

I lay and slept; I waked again;
For my *sustain*
Was the Lord. *Milton*, Ps. iii.

**sustainable** (sus-tā′na-bl), *a.* [< *sustain* + *-able.*] Capable of being sustained or maintained: as, the action is not *sustainable*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 463.

**sustained** (sus-tānd′), *p. a.* **1.** Kept up or maintained uniformly, as at one pitch or level, especially a high pitch, or at the same degree, especially a high degree.

Never can a vehement and *sustained* spirit of fortitude be kindled in a people by a war of calculation.
*Burke*, A Regicide Peace, i.

Geniuses are commonly believed to excel other men in their power of *sustained* attention.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 423.

**2.** In *her.*, same as *supported:* see also *surmounted.*—**Sustained note** or **tone,** in *music*, a tone maintained for several beats or measures in a middle voice-part while the other parts progress. Compare *organ-point.*

**sustainer** (sus-tā′nėr), *n.* [< *sustain* + *-er*1.] One who or that which sustains. (*a*) A supporter, maintainer, or upholder.

The first founder, *sustainer*, and continuer thereof.
*Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 170.
[(*Latham.*)

(*b*†) A sufferer.

But thyself hast a *sustainer* been
Of much affliction in my cause.
*Chapman*, Iliad, xxiii. 524.

(*c*) In *entom.*, same as *sustentor.*

**sustainment** (sus-tān′ment), *n.* [< ME. *sustenement*, < OF. *soustenement*, < *soustener*, sustain: see *sustain* and *-ment.*] The act of sustaining; maintenance; support; also, one who or that which sustains or supports.

Whan Arthur hadde slain Magloras the kinge that was the *sustenement* of the saisnes, and the kynge looth hadde smyte of the hande of the kynge Syuarus, than fledde thei alle. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 591.

They betook them to the Woods, and liv'd by hunting, which was thir only *sustainment*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Raising hand and head
Thither where eyes, that cannot reach, yet yearn
For all hope, all *sustainment*, all reward.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, Invocation.

**sustenance** (sus′tē-nans), *n.* [< ME. *sustenance, sustinance*, < OF. *soustenance, sustenance*, F. *soutenance* = Pr. *sostenensa* = It. *sostenenza*, < LL. *sustinentia*, a sustaining, endurance, patience, < L. *sustinen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *sustinere*, sustain, endure: see *sustinent, sustain.*] **1.** An upholding; the act of bearing. [Rare.]

The cheerful *sustenance* of the cross.
*Barrow*, Works (ed. 1831), VI. 80.

**2.** The act of sustaining; support; maintenance; subsistence: as, the *sustenance* of life.

So fro Hermeny chaced in-to Fraunce,
Full long the kyng ther gat hym *sustinance*,
At Parys died as happned the cas.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5689.

There are unto one end sundry means: as, for the *sustenance* of our bodies many kinds of food, many sorts of raiment to clothe our nakedness. *Hooker.*

**3.** That which supports life; food; provisions; means of living.

Yet their backs need not envy their bellies; Bisket, Olaves, Garlick, and Onions being their principall *sustenance*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 14.

No want was there of human *sustenance*,
Soft fruitage, mighty nuts, and nourishing roots.
*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

=**Syn. 2.** *Subsistence*, etc. See *living.*

**sustentacle** (sus-ten′ta-kl), *n.* [< L. *sustentaculum*, a prop, support, < *sustentare*, hold up, support: see *sustentate.*] 1†. A prop; support; foundation.

For first it will be a ground and seat for forms; and, being thus a *sustentacle* or foundation, be fitly represented by the term earth.
*Dr. H. More*, Def. of Moral Cabbala, App.

2. Same as *sustentaculum.*

**sustentacular** (sus-ten-tak′ū-lär), *a.* [< *sustentacul*(*um*) + *-ar*3.] Supporting; of the nature of a sustentaculum.—**Sustentacular fibers of the retina,** a peculiar kind of non-nervous tissue, arranged in columns, passing through the thickness of the retina from the inner to the outer limiting membrane, binding together and supporting the more delicate nervous structures of that membrane, and conferring consistency upon the whole structure. Also called *Müllerian fibers* or *radial fibers.*—**Sustentacular process of the calcaneum,** the sustentaculum tali (which see, under *sustentaculum*).—**Sustentacular tissue,** connective tissue; especially, the Müllerian fibers (see above).

**sustentaculum** (sus-ten-tak′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *sustentacula* (-lą). [NL.: see *sustentacle.*] A sustaining or supporting part or organ; specifically, a strong movable spine inserted near the termination of the tarsus of each posterior leg, on the under side, in spiders of the genus *Epeira*. *Blackwall*, 1839.—**Sustentaculum lienis,** the suspensory ligament of the spleen, a fold of peritoneum between that organ and the diaphragm.—**Sustentaculum tali,** the support of the talus or astragalus; the large sustentacular process of the calcaneum or heel-bone, upon which the astragalus or ankle-bone especially rests. See cuts under *foot* and *hock.*

**sustentate** (sus′ten-tāt), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *sustentated*, ppr. *sustentating.* [< L. *sustentatus*, pp. of *sustentare*, hold up, support, freq. of *sustinere*, hold up, support, sustain: see *sustain.*] To sustain. [Rare.]

*Sustentated*, fortified, corroborated, and consoled.
*C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, ii.

**sustentation** (sus-ten-tā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *sustentacion*, < OF. *sustentation, sustentacion*, F. *sustentation* = Sp. *sustentacion* = Pg. *sustentação* = It. *sustentazione, sostentazione*, < L. *sustentatio*(*n-*), delay, forbearance, sustenance, lit. 'a holding up,' < *sustentare*, pp. *sustentatus*, hold up, support: see *sustentate.*] 1. Support; preservation from falling or sinking.

These foure are the most notable pyllers or *sustentacions* that the earth hath in heauen.
*R. Eden*, tr. of Francisco Lopez (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 349).

These steams, once raised above the earth, have their ascent and *sustentation* aloft promoted by the air. *Boyle.*

2. Maintenance; especially, support of life; sustenance.

Quat brothyr or systyr schal comyn into this fraternite, he schal payen, to the *sustentacion* of this gylde, v. s., quanne that he may resonabely.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

Necessary prouision of victuals, and whatsoeuer els mans life for the *sustentation* thereof shall require.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 307.

It [the chameleon] is . . . a very abstemious animal, and such as by reason of its frigidity, paucity of blood, and latitancy in the winter . . . will long subsist without a visible *sustentation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

**Sustentation fund,** a fund collected from various congregations, and employed in sustaining the clergy of a church; specifically, in the Free Church of Scotland, a fund out of which an equal dividend is paid to ministers in charge of congregations; this is generally supplemented by further contributions to the clergymen's stipends, paid either from the fund or by their congregations. In the Presbyterian churches in the United States contributions for sustentation are devoted to the supplementing of the incomes of pastors whose congregations are unable to afford them adequate support.

**sustentative** (sus-ten′ta-tiv), *a.* [< *sustentate* + *-ive.*] Sustaining; maintaining; affording nourishment or subsistence.

Each cell, or that element of a tissue which proceeds from the modification of a cell, must needs retain its *sustentative* functions so long as it grows or maintains a condition of equilibrium. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 28.

**sustentator** (sus′ten-tā-tor), *n.* [< NL. *sustentator*, < L. *sustentare*, pp. *sustentatus*, hold u see *sustentate.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a sustai ing part or structure; a sustentaculum or su tentor (see these words).—**Sustentator tuni mucosæ,** a thin stratum of longitudinal muscular fib between the mucous membrane and the internal sphinct of the anus. Also called *corrugator cutis ani.*

**sustention** (sus-ten′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **su tentio*(*n-*), < *sustinere*, pp. *sustentus*, sustain: s *sustain.*] The act of sustaining; sustainmen [Rare.]

A feeling capable of prolonged *sustention.*
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 2

**sustentor** (sus-ten′tor), *n.* [< NL. *sustentor*, L. *sustinere*, pp. *sustentus*, sustain: see *sustain* In *entom.*, a sustentator; specifically, of t chrysalis of a butterfly, one of two projectio (homologous with the soles of the anal prole of the larva) which assume various forms, b are always directed forward so as easily catch hold of the retaining membrane. Al *sustainer.*—**Sustentor ridge,** one of two ridges leadi to the sustentors; it is homologous with the limb of t anal proleg.

**suster**†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sister.*

**sustinance**†, *n.* An old spelling of *sustenance*

**sustinent**† (sus′ti-nent), *n.* [< L. *sustinen*(*t-*) ppr. of *sustinere*, support, sustain: see *sustai* Cf. *sustenance.*] Support.

And our right arme the Weedowe's *sustinent*.
*Davies*, Microcosmus, p. 70. (*Davie*

**sustren**†, *n.* An obsolete plural of *sister.*

**susu** (sö′sö), *n.* [Beng.] The Gangetic dolphi *Platanista gangetica.* Also *soosoo.* See cut u der *Platanista*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 743.

**susumber** (sū′sum-bėr), *n.* The macaw-bus See *Solanum.*

**susurrant** (sū-sur′ant), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *susu rante*, < L. *susurran*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *susurrare* It. *susurrare, sussurare* = Sp. Pg. *susurrar* murmur, whisper, < *susurrus*, a murmurin whispering: see *susurrus.*] Murmuring; sig ing; whispering; susurrous.

The soft *susurrant* sigh, and gently murmuring kiss.
*Poetry of Antijacobin*, p. 146. (*Davie*

**susurration** (sū-su-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *susurr tion* = Sp. *susurracion* = It. *susurrazione*, < LL *susurratio*(*n-*), a whispering, < L. *susurrare*, mu mur, whisper: see *susurrant.*] A whispering a soft murmur.

They resembled those soft *susurrations* of the tre wherewith they conversed.
*Howell*, Vocall Forrest, p. 2. (*Latham*

Over all the dunes there is a constant *susurration*, blattering and swarming of crustacea.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 73

**susurringly** (sū-sur′ing-li), *adv.* In the ma ner of a whisper; whisperingly. *Encyc. Dic* [Rare.]

**susurrous** (sū-sur′us), *a.* [< L. *susurrus*, mu muring, whispering, < *susurrus*, a murmurin a whispering: see *susurrus.*] Whispering; fu of sounds resembling whispers; rustling.

There were eyes peering through, and a gentle, *susu rous* whispering. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 24

**susurrus** (sū-sur′us), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *susurr* < L. *susurrus*, a murmuring, humming, buzzin whispering, an imitative reduplication of √ *su* = Skt. *svar*, sound.] A soft murmuring c humming sound; a whisper; a murmur.

The chant of their vespers,
Mingling its notes with the soft *susurrus* and sighs of th branches. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii.

**sute**†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *suit.*

**sutely**†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *suitly.*

**suter**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *suitor.*

**Sutherlandia** (sutʜ-ėr-land′i-ą), *n.* [NL. (I Brown, 1811), named after James *Sutherland*, Scottish botanist (end of 17th century).] A ge nus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Galega* and subtribe *Colutew.* It is characterized by flowe with an erect banner-petal, prominent and somewh acute keel, longitudinally bearded style, and small term nal stigma, followed by a membranous inflated ovoid po with reniform seeds. The only species, *S. frutescens*, a hoary South African shrub, with odd-pinnate leaves numerous entire leaflets, and handsome scarlet flowe grouped in short axillary racemes. It is known in En lish gardens as *Cape bladder-senna;* its powdered roo and leaves are said to have been useful in diseases of th eye.

**Suthora** (sū-thō′rą), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1838). A genus of babbling thrushes, of the grou *Crateropodes*, or family *Timeliidæ.* The bill h much greater depth than breadth opposite the nostrils, th rictal bristles are nearly obsolete, the nostrils are hidden b antrorse plumules, the wings and tail are of about the sam length, and the culminal ridge is rounded and tapers a point. About a dozen species inhabit the Himalays regions, extending through the hills of Assam and Burm

to those of China and Formosa; *S. nipalensis* is a characteristic example. The genus is also called *Temnorhis*.

**sutile** (sū'til), *a.* [< L. *sutilis*, sewed or bound together, < *suere*, pp. *sutus*, sew, stitch, join together: see *sew*[1].] Done by stitching.

These [crowns and garlands] were made up after all ways of art, compactile, *sutile*, plectile.
*Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, ii.

Half the rooms are adorned with a kind of *sutile* pictures, which imitate tapestry. *Johnson*, Idler, No. 13.

**sutlet**, *v.* See *suttle*[2].

**sutler** (sut'lėr), *n.* [Formerly also *sutteler*; < MD. *soeteler*, later *soetelaer*, *zoetelaer*, D. *zoetelaar* (= MLG. *sudeler*, *suteler*, *sutteler*), a peddler, victualer, esp. a military victualer, a sutler, also a scullion, < *soetelen*, later *zoetelen*, D. *zoetelen*, act as sutler, do dirty or mean work, peddle, tr. soil, sully, = LG. *suddeln* = MHG. *sudeln*, sully: see *suttle*[2].] A person who follows an army for the purpose of selling provisions, liquors, etc., to the troops.

The very *sutlers* and horse boyes of the Campe will be able to rout and chase them without the staining of any Noble sword. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 7.

**sutlership** (sut'lėr-ship), *n.* [< *sutler* + *-ship*.] The office or occupation of a sutler. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 178.

**sutlery** (sut'lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *sutleries* (-iz). [< MD. *soetelrije*, later *zoetelrye*, dirty work, drudgery, sordid business, < *soetelen*, do dirty work: see *sutler*, *suttle*[2].] 1. The occupation of a sutler; drudgery.

Has my *sutlery*, tapstry, laundrie, made mee be tane upp at the court? *Marston*, The Fawne, iv. 7.

2. A place where provisions, liquor, etc., are sold; a sutler's shop.

**sutling**†, *p. a.* An obsolete spelling of *suttling*.

**sutor** (sū'tor), *n.* [< L. *sutor*, a shoemaker, cobbler, < *suere*, pp. *sutus*, sew: see *sew*[1]. Cf. *souter*.] A cobbler.

**Sutoria** (sū-tō'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Nicholson, 1851), < L. *sutor*, a cobbler: see *sutor*.] A genus of tailor-birds, having twelve tail-feathers, of which the middle pair are long-exserted beyond the rest and the others are graduated. They inhabit India and Ceylon, the Burmese countries, the Malay peninsula, southern China, and Java, and were formerly included in the genus *Orthotomus*. *S. sutoria* or *longicauda* is the long-tailed tailor-bird or tailor-warbler,

Tailor-bird (*Sutoria longicauda*)

very extensively distributed in the range of the genus; *S. edela* is Javanese; and *S. maculicollis* inhabits the Malay peninsula. Compare the cut under *Orthotomus*, and see cut under *tailor-bird*.

**sutorial** (sū-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *sutor*, a cobbler (see *sutor*), + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to a cobbler; cobbling. [Rare.]

The intervals of his *sutorial* operations.
*Daily Telegraph*, March 13, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**Sutra** (sö'trä), *n.* [= F. *soutra*, < Skt. *sūtra*, lit. a thread, string, < √ *siv*, sew, cf. L. *suere* = E. *sew*[1]: see *sew*[1].] In *Sanskrit lit.*, a body of rules or precepts. In Brahmanic use, applied especially to collections of three classes: (1) *çrāuta-sūtras*, directions concerning the more elaborate and important ceremonies; (2) *gṛihya-sūtras*, concerning minor or household rites and practices; (3) *dharma-sūtras*, concerning the conduct of life, the duties of the castes, etc. The first two are reckoned as part of the Veda. In Buddhist literature, applied to general expositions of doctrine, the sermons of Buddha, etc., constituting the second of the three principal divisions.

**sutt** (sut), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A species of sea-bird. *Whiteaves.* [Gulf of St. Lawrence.]

**suttee** (su-tē'), *n.* [Also, better, *satī*; F. *suttie*, *suttee* (< E.), < Hind. *satī*, a faithful wife, esp. one who burns herself on the funeral pile of her husband; hence also the burning itself; Skt. *satī*, fem. of *sant*, existing, true, virtuous, abbr. from **asant*, ppr. of √ *as*, be, exist: see *am*, *is*, *sooth*.] 1. A Hindu widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile, either with the body of her husband, or separately if he died at a distance.—2. The voluntary self-immolation of Hindu widows on the funeral pile of their husbands according to a Brahmanical rite. The custom is not known or commanded in the most ancient sacred books of the Hindus, but is early spoken of as highly meritorious. The practice is now abolished in British India, and is all but extinct in the native states.

One of the first acts of the Dharmasabhâ was to petition Government against the abolition of *Suttee*—that is, in favour of the continuance of the burning of widows.
*Max Müller*, Biograph. Essays, p. 25.

**sutteeism** (su-tē'izm), *n.* [< *suttee* + *-ism*.] The practice of self-immolation among Hindu widows.

**suttle**[1]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *subtle*.

**suttle**[2]† (sut'l), *v. i.* [Also *sutle*; < MD. *soetelen*, D. *zoetelen*, peddle, act as sutler, do dirty or mean work, tr. soil, sully, daub, = LG. *sudeln* = MHG. G. *sudeln* (Dan. *sudle* < G.), soil, sully; a freq. verb, akin to Sw. *sudda*, soil, daub, stain, G. *sudel*, a puddle, etc., from the root of MD. *sieden*, D. *zieden* = G. *sieden*, etc., boil, seethe: see *seethe*, *sod*[1], *sud*, *suds*. The sense of 'dirty work' seems to come from the notion of 'wet' involved in *sod*[1], *suds*, etc.] To peddle; act as sutler.

*Zoetelen*, to sullie, to *suttle* [var. *sutle*, ed. 1678] or to victuall. *Hexham*, Netherdutch and Eng. Dict. (1658).

**suttle**[3] (sut'l), *a.* [Perhaps < It. *sotile*, *sottile*, fine, subtle: see *suttle*[1], now *subtle*.] Light; in the light weight previous to the additional goods delivered for tret. Since *tret* went out of use, very long ago, though continued in the arithmetic books, it has come to be wrongly stated to be a deduction, instead of an addition not to the number of pounds but to the amount of goods delivered; and *suttle* is sometimes erroneously called a noun.

At 16 pound the 100 *suttle*, what shall 895 pound *suttle* be worth, in giving 4 pound weight upon every 100 for treat. *Mellis*, Rules of Practice (before 1600), viii.

**suttling** (sut'ling), *p. a.* Belonging to sutlers; engaged in the occupation of a sutler.

A *suttling* wench, with a bottle of brandy under her arm.
*Addison*, Tatler, No. 260.

**Sutton's quadrant.** See *quadrant*.

**sutural** (sū'ṭū-ral), *a.* [< *suture* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a suture: as, a *sutural* line; *sutural* articulation.—2. Situated in a suture; effecting suture: as, *sutural* ligament; *sutural* cartilage.—3. In *bot.*, taking place at, or otherwise relating to, a suture: as, the *sutural* dehiscence of a pericarp.—**Sutural bones**, the ossa triquetra, or Wormian bones, of the skull. See under *os*.—**Sutural cartilage**, the fibrocartilage which forms an edging to the flat bones of the skull.—**Sutural ligament**, a thin layer of fibrous tissue interposed between immovably articulated bones, as between the cranial bones.

**suturally** (sū'ṭū-ral-i), *adv.* So as to be sutured; by means of a suture: as, bones *suturally* connected. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 511.

**suturate**† (sū'ṭū-rāt), *v. t.* [< *suture* + *-ate*[2].] To suture. [Rare.]

Six several bones, . . . *suturated* among themselves.
*J. Smith*, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 93.

**suturation** (sū-ṭū-rā'shon), *n.* The formation of a suture; the state of being sutured.

**suture** (sū'ṭūr), *n.* [= F. *suture* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *sutura*, < L. *sutura*, a seam, < *suere*, pp. *sutus*, sew, stitch, join: see *sew*[1].] 1. The act of sewing; a sewing together, or joining along a line or seam; hence (rarely), the state of being connected; connectedness.

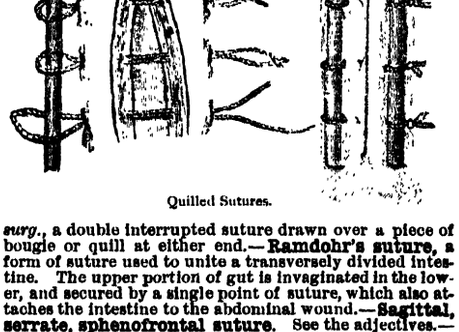
Alister was reading from an old manuscript volume of his brother's, which he had found in a chest. . . . It had abundance of faults, and in especial lacked *suture*.
*George Macdonald*, What's Mine's Mine, xiii.

2. A line of joining, uniting, or closure as if by sewing, stitching, or knitting together; a seam; a raphe. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, a linear synarthrosis or immovable articulation, especially of the bones of the skull. In man and other mammals all the cranial bones excepting the lower jaw are united by joints technically called sutures, and in all vertebrates which have bony skulls the sutures are numerous, uniting most of the bones. Sutures are classified or described in various ways: (1) by the mode of apposition of the united surfaces or edges of the bones, as the *squamous* suture, the *harmonic* suture, the *dentate*, the *limbate*, etc. (see *synarthrosis*); (2) by the shape or position of the suture, as the *coronal*, *sagittal*, *lambdoid* suture (many of these sutures appear in the cuts under *cranium* and *skull*, and in most of the other skulls figured in this dictionary); (3) by the names of the two bones which are sutured, as the *frontoparietal*, *occipitoparietal*, *sphenoparietal* suture. See phrases following. (*b*) In *entom.*, the line along which the elytra of opposite sides meet and sometimes are confluent. (*c*) In *conch.*, the line of junction of the successive whorls of a univalve shell, or the line of closure of the opposite valves of a bivalve shell. (*d*) In cephalopods, the outline of the septa of the tetrabranchiates, which resemble in some respects the dentate sutures of the cranial bones. These lines are variously traced in different cases; when they are folded the elevations or saliences are called *saddles*, and the intervening depressions or reëntrances are called *lobes*.

3. In *bot.*, the seam or line of junction between two edges, as between the component carpels of a pericarp, there commonly marking the line of dehiscence.—4. In *surg.*: (*a*) The uniting of the lips or edges of a wound by stitching or stitches, or in some equivalent manner. (*b*) One of the stitches or fastenings used to make such a union of the lips of a wound.

This was excised from the cartilage, and the lips of the cut partly approximated by two metallic *sutures*.
*J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 48.

**Basilar suture.** See *basilar*.—**Biparietal suture**, Same as *sagittal suture*.—**Buccal, claval, clypeal suture.** See the adjectives.—**Clypeofrontal suture.** Same as *clypeal suture*.—**Coronary** or **coronal suture.** See *coronary*.—**Dentate suture**, a suture effected by interlocking teeth without beveling of either bone, as the interparietal suture.—**Dorsal, epicranial, facial suture.** See the adjectives.—**Ethmofrontal suture, ethmosphenoid suture**, the articulations, respectively, of the ethmoid with the frontal and with the sphenoid bone.—**False suture**, suture by mere apposition of rough surfaces, as in the harmonic and squamous varieties: little used.—**Frontal suture.** (*a*) In *anat.*, the serrate suture between the right and left halves of the frontal bone. In adult man it is usually obliterated by confluence of the bones: when it persists, it continues the line of the sagittal suture down the middle of the forehead to the root of the nose. More accurately called *interfrontal suture*. (*b*) In *entom.*, same as *clypeal suture*.—**Frontoparietal suture**, the coronal suture.—**Frontosphenoidal suture**, the suture between the frontal and sphenoidal bones, chiefly the line of apposition of each orbital plate of the frontal with the corresponding orbitosphenoid.—**Genal suture.** See *genal*.—**Great suture.** Same as *genal suture*.—**Gular sutures.** Same as *buccal sutures*.—**Harmonic suture**, suture by means of flat rough surfaces apposed without beveling: a variety of false suture.—**Interfrontal suture**, the frontal suture.—**Intermaxillary suture**, the harmonic suture between the right and left superior maxillary bones, effected chiefly by their palatal plates and alveolar borders.—**Internasal suture**, the suture between the right and left nasal bones.—**Interparietal suture**, the sagittal suture.—**Lambdoid suture**, the occipitoparietal suture: so called because in man it presents the shape of the Greek capital letter lambda (Λ). It is noted for its irregular zigzag course and deep dentations, often including Wormian bones.—**Limbose suture**, a suture with beveled edges and toothed processes, as the coronal or frontoparietal of man.—**Mastoccipital suture**, the suture between the mastoid part of the temporal bone and the occipital.—**Mastoparietal suture**, the suture between the mastoid part of the temporal bone and the parietal: it is short and deeply dentated in man, and non-existent in most animals.—**Mental, metopic, nasal, neurocentral suture.** See the adjectives.—**Occipitoparietal suture**, the lambdoid suture.—**Palatine, parietomastoid, parieto-occipital suture.** See the adjectives.—**Parietosquamosal suture**, the suture between the parietal bone and the squamous part of the temporal bone.—**Parietotemporal suture**, the suture between the parietal and temporal bones.—**Petroccipital suture**, the suture between the petrous part of the temporal bone and the occipital: in man it is irregular and incomplete, interrupted by the posterior lacerate foramen.—**Petrosphenoidal suture**, the suture between the petrous part of the temporal and the greater wing of the sphenoid bone; the suture between the petrosal and alisphenoid.—**Petrosquamous suture.** See *petrosquamous*.—**Prosternal sutures.** See *prosternal*.—**Quilled suture**, in



Quilled Sutures.

*surg.*, a double interrupted suture drawn over a piece of bougie or quill at either end.—**Ramdohr's suture**, a form of suture used to unite a transversely divided intestine. The upper portion of gut is invaginated in the lower, and secured by a single point of suture, which also attaches the intestine to the abdominal wound.—**Sagittal, serrate, sphenofrontal suture.** See the adjectives.—**Sphenomalar suture**, the suture between the malar and any part of the sphenoid. It is a rare articulation, occasional in man.—**Sphenopalatine suture**, the suture of the palate bone with the sphenoid.—**Sphenoparietal suture**, the suture between the parietal and alisphenoid bones.—**Sphenopetrosal suture**, the suture between the sphenoid and the petrous part of the temporal bone.—**Sphenotemporal suture**, the suture between the sphenoid and temporal bones.—**Squamosphenoidal suture**, the suture between the squamosal and sphenoidal bones.—**Squamous suture.** See *squamous*.—**Temporal suture.** Same as *petrosquamous suture*.—**Transverse suture**, of man, the series of articulations of the frontal bone with the sphenoid, ethmoid, and several facial bones, extending entirely across the upper part of the face, nearly on a level with the roof of the orbits of the eyes. The bones thus sutured with the frontal are the ethmoid and sphenoid in mid-line, and the nasal, lacrymal, malar, and superior maxillary on each side.—**True suture**, suture by indented borders of bones, as in the dentate, serrate, and limbose sutures. Compare *false suture*, above.

**suture** (sū'ṭūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sutured*, ppr. *suturing*. [< *suture*, *n.*] To unite in a suture

or with sutures; sew up, or sew together; connect as if united by a suture.

According to Fick, the present text of Iliad, which rests on an Attic recension dating shortly after 500, is *sutured* together out of the following pieces.
*Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 233.

**suversed** (su-vėrst'), *a.* [< L. *su-* for *sub-* + *versus*, turned, + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *subverse*.] Versed and belonging to the supplement: only in the phrase *suversed sine*, which is the versed sine of the supplement of the angle. Also *subversed*.

**suwarrow** (sū-war'ō), *n.* A corruption of *saguaro*.

**suwarrow-nut** (sū-war'ō-nut), *n.* Same as *butternut*, 2.

**suwe**†, *v.* A Middle English variant of *sue*[1].

**Suya** (sū'yą), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1836), from a native name.] A genus of warblers, having a strongly graduated tail of only ten feathers, a short thick-set bill, and very stout rictal vibrissæ. Five species inhabit the Himalayan regions from Sind to Tenasserim, and Sumatra, of which *S. criniger* is the best-known. The genus is also called *Decurus* and *Blanfordius*. Its affinities appear to be with *Sphenœacus*, *Sphenura*, and *Stipiturus*. See these words.

**suzerain** (sū'zę-rān), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *suzerain*, sovereign but not supreme; *seigneur suzerain*, a lord who holds a fief of which other fiefs are held, or who has exclusive jurisdiction (Roquefort); appar. formed, in imitation of *suverain*, *soverein*, etc., sovereign (with which Roquefort in fact identifies it), with term. *-er-ain* (as if < ML. **suseranus*, **surseranus*), < OF. *sus*, < L. *sursum*, above, for **suvorsum*, < *sub*, under, from under, + *vorsus*, *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn (cf. *retrorse*, *introrse*): see *sub-* and *verse*, and cf. *subvert*.] A feudal lord or baron; a lord paramount. Also used attributively.

"My lord," she replied, still undismayed, "I am before my *Suzerain*, and, I trust, a just one."
*Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxxv.

This prince, whether led by border enmity, by loyalty to his *suzerain*, or by preference to one domestic tie over another, had joined the call of King Henry to an invasion.
*E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, III. 91.

In 1459 the illegitimate pretender, James II., did homage to the Sultan of Egypt as *suzerain* of Cyprus.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 164.

Certain institutions of a primitive people, their corporations and village communities, will always be preserved by a *suzerain* state governing them, on account of the facilities which they afford to civil and fiscal administration.
*Maine*, Village Communities, p. 236.

**suzerainty** (sū'zę-rān-ti), *n.* [< OF. *suzeraineté*, F. *suzeraineté*, the office or jurisdiction of a suzerain, < *suzerain*, suzerain: see *suzerain*.] The office or dignity of a suzerain; feudal supremacy; superior authority or command.

When Philip Augustus began his reign, his dominions were much less extensive than those of the English king, over whom his *suzerainty* was merely nominal.
*Brougham*.

No one would think of dignifying the heterogeneous mass of Arabs, Kopts, Kurds, Slavs, and Greeks who acknowledge the *suzerainty* of the Sultan with the name of a nation.
*Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 85.

So its [the sovereign power's] character of nominal *suzerainty* is exchanged for that of absolute sovereignty.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 2.

**s. v.** An abbreviation of *sub voce*, under the word: used in referring to articles in glossaries and dictionaries.

**svanbergite** (svan'bėrg-īt), *n.* [Named after L. F. *Svanberg*, a Swedish chemist.] A mineral occurring in rhombohedral crystals of a yellow, red, or brown color. It consists of sulphate and phosphate of aluminium and calcium.

**swa**†, *adv.* and *conj.* A Middle English form of *so*[1].

**swab**[1] (swob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swabbed*, ppr. *swabbing*. [Also *swob*; appar. first in the noun *swabber*, < MD. **swabber*, < **swabben* = G. *schwappen*, splash, = Norw. *svabba*, *subba*, splash; otherwise in freq. form: Sw. *svabla* = Dan. *svabre*, swab, = D. *zwabberen*, drudge. Cf. *swabble* and *swap*[1].] To clean with water and a swab, especially the decks of ships.

So he pick'd up the lad, *swabbed* and dry-rubb'd and mopp'd him.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 292.

After we had finished, *swabbed* down decks, and coiled up the rigging, I sat on the spars, waiting for . . . the signal for breakfast.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 8.

**swab**[1] (swob), *n.* [Also *swob*; < *swab*[1], *v.* Cf. Sw. *svab*, a swab, fire-brush; Norw. *svabb*, *svabba*, a careless person.] 1. A utensil for cleaning. (*a*) A large mop used on shipboard for cleaning decks, etc. (*b*) A cleaner for the bore of a cannon. See *sponge*, 4.

2. The epaulet of a naval officer. [Colloq. and jocose.]—3. A bit of sponge, cloth, or the like fastened to a handle, for cleansing the mouth of the sick, or for giving them nourishment. Compare *probang*.—4. In *founding*, a small tapering tuft of hemp, charged with water, for touching up the edges of molds.—5. An awkward, clumsy fellow. [Naut. slang.]

He swore accordingly at the lieutenant, and called him . . . *swab* and lubbard.
*Smollett*, Roderick Random, xxiv. (*Davies.*)

**swab**[2]†, *v.* Same as *swap*[2].

**swab**[3] (swob), *n.* Same as *swad*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

**swabber** (swob'ėr), *n.* [Also *swobber*; < MD. **swabber*, D. *zwabber*, a swabber, the drudge of a ship, = G. *schwabber*, a swabber; as *swab*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who uses a swab; hence, in contempt, a fellow fit only to use a swab.

Go and reform thyself; prithee, be sweeter;
And know my lady speaks with no such *swabbers*.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iii. 1.

Jolly gentleman!
More fit to be a *swabber* to the Flemish
After a drunken surfeit.
*Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, i. 1.

I am his *swabber*, his chamberlain, his footman, his clerk, his butler, his book-keeper, his brawl, his errand boy.
*N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 42.

2. A bakers' implement for cleaning the oven. It consists of a bunch of netting on the end of a long pole, and is wetted for use.—3. *pl.* Certain cards at whist the holder of which appears formerly to have been entitled to a part of the stakes. According to Grose (Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue, 1785), they were the "ace of hearts, knave of clubs, ace and duce of trumps."

At the commencement of last century, according to Swift, it [whist] was a favourite pastime with clergymen, who played the game with *swabbers;* these were certain cards by which the holder was entitled to part of the stake, in the same manner that the claim is made for the aces at quadrille.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 436.

**Whisk and swabbers**, an old form of whist.

I suppose . . . the society of half a dozen of clowns to play at *whisk and swabbers* would give her more pleasure than if Ariosto himself were to awake from the dead.
*Scott*, Rob Roy, xiv.

Fielding . . . records that . . . the Count beguiled the tedium of his in-door existence by playing at *Whisk-and-Swabbers*, "the game then in the chief vogue."
*Cavendish*, Laws and Principles of Whist, p. 39.

**swabble**[1] (swob'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *swabbled*, ppr. *swabbling*. [< ME. *swablen* = G. *schwabbeln*, roll to and fro, as liquids; drink often; cf. *swab*[1].] To sway; wabble.

*Swablynge* or swaggynge. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 481.

**swabble**[1] (swob'l), *n.* [< *swabble*[1], *v.*] A tall, thin person. [Scotch.]

**swabble**[2] (swob'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *swabbled*, ppr. *swabbling*. [A dial. form of *squabble*.] To squabble. *Halliwell*.

**Swabian** (swā'bi-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Suabian*; < *Swabia*, *Suabia*, F. *Souabe*, G. *Schwaben*, < L. *Suevi*, *Suebi*, a people of northeastern Germany.]

I. *a.* Pertaining to Swabia or the Swabians.—**Swabian emperors**, the German-Roman emperors who reigned from 1138 to 1254 (the Hohenstaufen line): so called because the founder was Duke of Swabia.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Swabia, an early duchy of Germany, corresponding nearly to the greater part of modern Würtemberg and southwestern Bavaria. The Swabian dialect is one of the principal High German idioms.

**swab-pot** (swob'pot), *n.* In *founding*, an iron pot in which a founder keeps his swab in water. *E. H. Knight*.

**swab-stick** (swob'stik), *n.* See the quotation.

If the powder is loose, the miner carefully wipes down the sides of the hole with a wet *swab stick* (a wooden rod with the fibres frayed at one end).
*Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 445.

**swad**[1] (swod), *n.* [< late ME. *swad*, *swade;* cf. Norw. *svad*, smooth, slippery, *svada*, slice off, flake off: see *swath*. Cf. *swad*[2], *swab*[3].] A pod, as of beans or peas. Also *swab*. [Prov. Eng.]

**swad**[2] (swod), *n.* [A var. of *squat:* see *squat*[1].] 1†. A short, fat person.

There was one busy fellow was their leader,
A blunt squat *swad*, but lower than yourself.
*B Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, ii. 1.

2. A rude, coarse fellow; a clown; a country bumpkin.

Let country swains and silly *swads* be still.
*Greene*, Madrigal.

3. A soldier. See *swaddy*[2]. [Slang.]

**swad**[3] (swod), *n.* [A dial. var. of *squad*[2].] 1. A crowd; a squad. [Local, U. S.]—2. A lump, mass, or bunch. [Vulgar.] *Imp. Dict.*

**swad**[4] (swod), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *coal-mining*, sooty or worthless coal. *Gresley*. [North. Eng.]

**swadder**† (swod'ėr), *n.* One who hawks goods; a peddler. [Slang.]

These *Swadders* and Pedlars be not all evil, but of an indifferent behaviour. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 72.

**swaddle** (swod'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *swadil*, *swadell;* < ME. **swadel*, *swathel*, *swethel*, < AS. *swethel*, *swethil*, a swaddling- (= MD. *swadel*), < *swethian*, bind, swathe *swathe*.] A bandage or long strip of cloth for wrapping a child, or for bandaging in similar manner; a swaddling-band.

O sacred Place, which wert the Cradle
Of th' only Man-God, and his happy *Swadle*.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Capt

They . . . ordered me to be carried to one of houses, and put to bed in all my *swaddles*.
*Addison*, Spectator, I

**swaddle** (swod'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swadd* ppr. *swaddling*. [Formerly also *swathle;* < *swathilen*, *swethlen*, *suedelen;* < *swaddle*, *n.*] To bind with long and narrow bandages, if with bandages; swathe: said especiall young children, who are still bandaged in manner in many parts of Europe to pre them from using their limbs freely, owing fancy that those who are left free in infanc come deformed.

Their feet to this end so straitly *swadled* in their cie that they grow but little. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage,

I got on my best straw-coloured stockings,
And *swaddled* them over to save charges, I.
*B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub

2†. To beat; cudgel.

You are both, believe me,
Two arrant knaves; and, were it not for taking
So just an execution from his hands
You have belied thus, I would *swaddle* ye
Till I could draw off both your skins like scabbs
*Beau. and Fl.*, Captain,

**swaddleband** (swod'l-band), *n.* [< ME. *swe band;* < *swaddle* + *band*[1].] Same as *swadd band*. *Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, iv.

**swaddlebill**† (swod'l-bil), *n.* The shov duck, *Spatula clypeata*. *J. Lawson*, 1709 *Pennant*, 1785.

**swaddler** (swod'lėr), *n.* [< *swaddle* + *-er*[1].] contemptuous name applied by Roman Ca lics in Ireland to the early Methodists: sai have originated from a sermon preached on infant Christ "wrapped in swaddling-cloth [Slang.]

To revive Sir W. Petty's colony by importing nort Presbyterians and Cornish *Swaddlers*.
*The Academy*, May 11, 1889, p

**swaddling** (swod'ling), *n.* [Early mod. E. *swadling;* < ME. *swadiling*, *swatheling;* ve n. of *swaddle*, *v.*] 1. The act of wrapping swaddle.—2. Swaddling-clothes: also in ral.

There he in clothes is wrapp'd, in manger laid,
To whom too narrow *swaddlings* are our spheres.
*Drummond*, Flowers of

**swaddling-band** (swod'ling-band), *n.* [< *swadiling-band*, *swatheling-bonde;* < *swadd* + *band*[1].] A band or bandage, as of lir for swaddling a young child.

When I made the cloud the garment thereof, and t darkness a *swaddlingband* for it. Job xxxvi

One [People] from their *swadling Bands*
Releas'd their Infant's Feet and Hands.
*Prior*, Alm

**swaddling-clothes** (swod'ling-klōŦHz), *n.* Swaddling-bands.

She brought forth her firstborn son, and wrapped in *swaddling clothes*. Luke

The duomo of Zara, if it were only stripped of its *s dling clothes*, would be no contemptible specimen o own style. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p.

**swaddling-clout** (swod'ling-klout), *n.* Sa as *swaddling-band*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 4

**swaddy**[1] (swod'i), *a.* [< *swad*[1] + *-y*[1].] Ful swads or pods. *Colgrave*, under *soussu*.

**swaddy**[2] (swod'i), *n.* [Prob. dim. of *swa* A soldier; especially, a soldier in the mili originally, a discharged soldier. *Hotten*. [C loq., Eng.]

**swade**†, *v.* See *suade*.

**swaff**[1]† (swof), *v. i.* [Perhaps a var. of *swou* (cf. *suff*[1], var. of *sough*[1] for *swough*[1]).] roar (?); beat over, like waves (?).

Drench'd with the *swaffing* waves, and stew'd in swe Scarce able with a cane our boat to set.
*John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Na*

**swaff**[2]†, *n.* A dialectal variant of *swath*[1].

**swag** (swag), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *swagge* Norw. *svaga*, sway: see *sway*, and cf. *swagger*

1†. To sink down by its weight; lean; sag.

I'll lie in wait for every glance she gives,
And poise her words i' th' balance of suspect;
If she but *sway*, she's gone.
*Middleton*, Mad World, i

For now these pounds are (as I feel them *swag*)
Light at my heart, tho' heavy in the bag.
*Brome*, Jovial Crew

**2.** To move as something heavy and pendent; sway. [Obsolete or provincial.]

I have seen above five hundred hanged, but I never saw any have a better countenance in his dangling and pendulatory *swagging*. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, I. 43.

A timber dray . . . had passed not long ago, with a great trunk swinging and *swagging* on the road, and slurring the scallops of the horse track.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Cripps, the Carrier, xxvi.

**swag** (swag), *n.* [< *swag*, *v.*] **1.** An unequal, hobbling motion. [Local.]—**2.** Same as *swale*[1], 2. [Local, U. S.]—**3.** A bundle; the package or roll containing the possessions of a swagman. [Australia.]

Money or no money, are they not free as air, bar the weight of their *swags*?
*Chambers's Journal*, 5th ser., II. 286.

**4.** A festoon. See the quotation.

The various sizes of festoons, or, as they are sometimes denominated by the trade, *swags*. *Paper-hanger*, p. 100.

**5.** In *decorative art*, an irregular or informal cluster: as, a *swag* of flowers in the engraved decoration of a piece of plate.—**6.** In *coal-mining*, a subsidence of the roof, in consequence of the working away of the coal: same as *weighting*. [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** A large quantity; a lot; hence, plundered property; booty; boodle. [Slang.]

'Twas awful to hear as she went along, . . .
The dark allusion, or bolder brag,
Of the dexterous dodge, and the lots of *swag*.
*Hood*, Tale of a Trumpet. (*Davies.*)

**swag-bellied**†(swag'bel'id), *a.* Having a prominent overhanging belly.

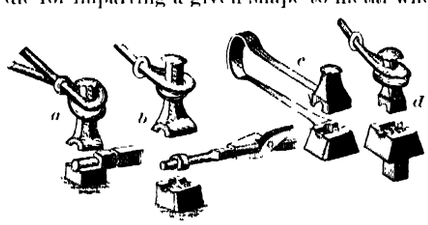
Your Dane, your German, and your *swag-bellied* Hollander . . . are nothing to your English.
*Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 80.

**swag-belly**† (swag'bel''i), *n.* A prominent or projecting belly; also, a swag-bellied person.

Great overgrown dignitaries and rectors, with rubicund noses and gouty ancles, or broad bloated faces, dragging along great *swag bellies*, the emblems of sloth and indigestion. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker, Melford to Phillips, Bath, May 17.

**swage**[1]†, *v.* See *suage*.

**swage**[2] (swāj), *n.* [Said to be < F. *suage*, a tool, lit. 'sweating,' < *suer*, sweat, < L. *sudare* = E. *sweat*: see *sudation* and *sweat*.] **1.** A tool or die for imparting a given shape to metal when



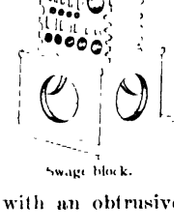

*a*, *b*, collar swages; *c*, spring-swage; *d*, guide-swage.

laid hot on an anvil, or in a stamping-press or drop-press, or between rolls. It assumes many shapes, as an indenting- or shaping tool, or as a die for striking up sheet metal or in stamps and presses. Stamping-presses are sometimes called *swaging machines*.

**2.** A similar tool used for bending or twisting cold metal slightly, as for setting saws by bending one tooth at a time to the proper angle, or, in the making of vessels of tin-plate, for bending the metal slightly.

**swage**[2] (swāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swaged*, ppr. *swaging*. [< *swage*[2], *n.*] To shape by means of a swage. Also *swedge*.

**swage-block** (swāj'blok), *n.* A heavy block of iron, perforated with holes of different sizes and shapes, and variously grooved on the sides: used for heading bolts, and swaging objects of larger size than can be worked on an anvil in the ordinary way. *E. H. Knight.*



Swage-block.

**swagger**[1] (swag'ėr), *v.* [Freq. of *swag*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To strut with a defiant or insolent air, or with an obtrusive affectation of superiority.

Here comes *swaggering* along the pavement a military gentleman in a coat much befrogged.
*W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 51.

**2.** To boast or brag noisily; bluster; bully; hector.

A rascal that *swaggered* with me [that is, tried to bully me] last night. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7. 131.

It was something to *swagger* about when they were together after their second bottle of claret.
*Disraeli*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

**II.** *trans.* To influence by blustering or threats; bully.

Can we not live in compasse of the Law,
But must be *swaggered* out on't?
*Heywood*, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 279).

He would *swagger* the boldest man into a dread of his power. *Swift*, Account of Court and Empire of Japan.

**swagger**[1] (swag'ėr), *n.* [< *swagger*[1], *v.*] The act or manner of a swaggerer; an insolent strut; a piece of bluster; boastfulness, bravado, or insolence in manner.

It requires but an impudent *swagger*, and you are taken upon your own representation.
*Marryat*, Pacha of Many Tales, The Water-Carrier. (*Latham.*)

**swagger**[1] (swag'ėr), *a.* [< *swagger*[1], *v.*] Swell; all the rage. [Slang.]

His [Prince Melissano's] gambling parties were so *swagger* that rich money-lenders who wanted to extend their social relations did not mind to what an extent they themselves or their sons lost money at them.
*New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, Nov. 2, 1886.

**swagger**[2] (swag'ėr), *n.* [< *swag* + *-er*[1].] Same as *swagman*, 2.

Under the name of the *swagger* or sundowner the tramp [in Australia], as he moves from station to station in remote districts in supposed search for work, is a recognized element of society. *The Century*, XLI. 694.

**swaggerer** (swag'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *swagger* + *-er*[1].] One who swaggers; a blusterer; a bully; a boastful, noisy fellow.

Patience herself would startle at this letter,
And play the *swaggerer*.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3. 14.

**swaggering** (swag'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *swagger*[1], *v.*] The act of strutting; blustering; bravado.

I am very glad
You are not gulled by all this *swaggering*.
*Browning*, Paracelsus.

**swaggering** (swag'ėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *swagger*[1], *v.*] Strutting; blustering; boasting.

Here's a *swaggering* fellow, sir, that speaks not like a man of God's making, swears he must speak with you, and will speak with you.
*Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, iv. 1.

**swaggeringly** (swag'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a swaggering manner; with bravado.

"I do not care what she says!" replies Lily, *swaggeringly*. *R. Broughton*, Dr. Cupid, xi.

**swagging**† (swag'ing), *p. a.* Swaggy; pendulous.

The belly [of the toad] is large and *swagging*.
*Goldsmith*, Animated Nature, xi.

**swaggy**† (swag'i), *a.* [< *swag* + *-y*[1].] Sinking, hanging, or leaning by its weight; pendulous.

His *swaggy* and prominent belly.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 4.

**swaging-machine** (swā'jing-ma-shēn''), *n.* A machine for shaping sheet-metal either by means of a blow or by pressure. *E. H. Knight.*

**swaging-mallet** (swā'jing-mal'et), *n.* A tool used in dental work to bring artificial plates to shape.

**swagman** (swag'man), *n.*; pl. *swagmen* (-men). [< *swag* + *man*.] **1.** A seller of low-priced trashy goods, trinkets, etc. [Slang.]

It is the same with the women who work for the slop-shirt merchants, &c., or make cap-fronts, &c., on their own account, for the supply of the shopkeepers, or the wholesale *swag men*, who sell low-priced millinery.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 93.

**2.** A man who travels in search of employment: so called because he carries his swag, or bundle of clothes, blanket, etc. Also *swagsman*, *swagger*. [Australia.]

Rememberin' the needful, I gets up an' quietly slips
To the porch to see a *swagsman*— with our bottle to his lips. *J. B. Stephens*, Drought and Doctrine.

**swag-shop** (swag'shop), *n.* A place where low-priced trashy goods are sold; formerly, a plunder-depot. *Hotten.* [Slang.]

**swaimish**, *a.* A dialectal form of *squeamish*.

**swain** (swān), *n.* [< ME. *swain*, *swayn*, *swein*, *sweyn*, < late AS. *swein*, < Icel. *sveinn*, a boy, lad, servant, = Sw. *sven* = Dan. *svend*, a swain, servant, = AS. *swān* = OS. *swēn* = LG. *sween* = OHG. *swein*, a herdsman, swain; perhaps ult. akin to *son*[1]; but not, as has been supposed, directly related to *swine*. Hence, in comp., *boatswain*, contr. *boson*, and *coxswain*, contr. *coxon*.]

**1**†. A young man or boy in service; a servant.

Worschipe me here, & bicome my *swayn*,
And y schal 3eue thee al this.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

Hym boes serve hymselue that has pa *swayn*.
*Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 107.

**2**†. A young man in attendance on a knight; a squire.

Forth went knyght & *sueyn*, & fote men alle in fere.
*Rob. of Brunne*, p. 241.

3ondyr ys Gayere, an harde *swayn*,
The emperowre sone of Almayn.
*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 150. (*Halliwell.*)

**3.** A man dwelling in the country; a countryman employed in husbandry; a rustic.

There is a Back-gate for the Beggars and the meaner Sort of *Swains* to come in at. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 8.

The *Swains* their Flocks and Herds had fed.
*Congreve*, Hymn to Venus.

Haply some hoary-headed *swain* may say,
"Oft have we seen him at the peep of dawn."
*Gray*, Elegy.

Hence—**4.** A country gallant; a lover or sweetheart generally.

Blest *swains*! whose nymphs in every grace excel.
*Pope*, Spring, l. 95.

**Swain moot.** See *moot*[1].

**swaining** (swā'ning), *n.* [< *swain* + *-ing*[1].] Love-making. [Slang, Eng.]

His general manner had a good deal of what in female slang is called *swaining*.
*Mrs. Trollope*, Michael Armstrong, I. (*Davies.*)

**swainish** (swā'nish), *a.* [< *swain* + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling a swain; rustic; boorish. [Rare.]

Not to be sensible when good and faire in one person meet argues both a grosse and shallow judgement and withall an ungentle and *swainish* brest.
*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**swainishness** (swā'nish-nes), *n.* The state of being swainish. [Rare.]

Others who are not only swainish, but are prompt to take oath that *swainishness* is the only culture.
*Emerson*, Letters and Social Aims (ed. 1876), p. 87.

**swainling**† (swān'ling), *n.* [< *swain* + *-ling*[1].] A small or young swain.

While we stand
Hand in hand,
Honest *swainling*, with his sweeting.
*Wits Recreations* (1654). (*Nares.*)

**swainmote**† (swān'mot), *n.* [Also *sweinmote*; < ME. **swainmote* (ML. *swanimotum*); < *swain* + *mote*[3], *moot*[1].] See *swain moot*, under *moot*[1].

**Swainsona** (swān'son-ā), *n.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1806), named after Isaac *Swainson*, a cultivator of plants at Twickenham in England, about 1790.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Galegeæ* and subtribe *Colutea*. It is characterized by flowers with a roundish spreading or reflexed banner-petal, a broad incurved keel which is obtuse or produced into a twisted beak, a curving style which is bearded lengthwise and inwardly or rarely on the back, and by an ovoid or oblong swollen pod which is coriaceous or membranous and often longitudinally two celled by the intrusion of the seed-bearing suture. There are about 28 species, all natives of Australia or (one species) of New Zealand. They are herbs or shrubs, either smooth or clothed with somewhat appressed hairs. They have odd-pinnate leaves of many entire leaflets, commonly with broad leaf-like stipules, and bluish, purplish, or red, rarely white or yellowish flowers in axillary racemes. Several species are cultivated under the name *Swainson pea*, especially two species with large pink or red flowers, *S. Greyana* with a white cottony calyx and *S. galegifolia* with the calyx smooth, both also known as *Darling-river pea*, or as *poison pea*, being said to poison stock, the latter is also called *indigo-plant* and *horse poison plant*.

**swaip** (swāp), *v. i.* [A dial. form of *sweep* or *swoop*.] To walk proudly; sweep. [Prov. Eng.]

**swaits**, *n.* Same as *swats*.

**swalt.** An obsolete strong preterit of *swell*.

**swale**[1] (swāl), *n.* [< ME. *swale*, shade; perhaps connected with *swale*[2] or with *sweal*[1].] **1.** A shade, or shady spot. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A low place; a slight depression in a region in general nearly level, especially one of the lower tracts of what is called in the western United States "rolling prairie." These depressions are usually moister than the adjacent higher land, and often have a ranker vegetation, due to the enrichment resulting from the washing down of the finer and richer part of the soil of the higher land about them.

**swale**[2] (swāl), *a.* [< Icel. *svalr* = Sw. Dan. *sval*, cool; cf. Icel. *sval*, a cool breeze, *svalar*, n. pl., a kind of balcony running along a wall, = Sw. Dan. *svale*, a gallery.] Bleak; windy. [Prov. Eng.]

**swale**[3] (swal), *v.* [< ME. *swalen*; a secondary form of *swelen*: see *sweal*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To melt and run down, as from heat; show the effects of great heat, whether by melting or by burning slowly.

**II.** *trans.* To burn, whether by singeing or by causing to melt or to run down; especially, to dress, as an animal killed for food, by singeing off the hair. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

**swale**[3] (swal), *n.* [< *swale*[3], *v.*] A gutter in a candle. [Prov. Eng.]

**swallow**[1] (swol'ō), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *swalow*, *swolow*; < ME. *swolowen*, *swolwen*, *swolgen*, *swolegen*, *swolghen*, *swolhen*, orig. a strong verb, *swel-*

*wen, swelzen*, < AS. *swelgan* (pret. *sweallh*, pp. *swolgen*) (also deriv. *swolgettan*), swallow, = OS. (*far-*)*swelgan* = MD. *swelgen*, D. *zwelgen* = MLG. *swelgen* = OHG. *swelgan, swelahan*, MHG. *swelgen, swelhen*, G. *schwelgen* = Icel. *svelga* (also deriv. *svolgra*) = Sw. *svälja* = Dan. *svælge* = Goth. **swilhan* (not recorded), swallow. Hence *swallow*[1], *n.*, and ult. the second element of *groundsel*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take into the stomach through the throat, as food or drink; receive through the organs of deglutition; take into the body through the mouth.

To the Scribes and Pharisees woe was denounc'd by our Saviour for straining at a Gnatt and *swallowing* a Camel.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ii.

Occasionally, in trance, the patient, though insensible, *swallows* morsels put into his mouth.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 84.

**2.** Hence, in figurative use, to draw or take in, in any way; absorb; appropriate; exhaust; consume; engulf: usually followed by *up*.

Faith, hope, and love be three sisters; they never can depart in this world, though in the world to come love shall *swallow up* the other two.
*Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 95.

The first thing is the tender compassion of God respecting us drowned and *swallowed up* in misery.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 11.

The earth opened her mouth and *swallowed* them *up*
Num. xvi. 32.

The necessary provision of life *swallows* the greatest part of their time. *Locke.*

In upper Egypt there were formerly twenty-four provinces, but many of them are now *swallow'd up* by Arab Sheiks, so that on the west side I could hear of none but Girge, Esne, and Manfalouth.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 162.

Specifically — **3.** To take into the mind readily or credulously; receive or embrace, as opinions or belief, without examination or scruple; receive implicitly; drink in: sometimes with *down*.

I saw a smith stand . . .
With open mouth *swallowing* a tailor's news
*Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2. 195

Here men are forced, at a venture, to be of the religion of the country and must therefore *swallow down* opinions, as silly people do empiric pills, without knowing what they are made of. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. xx. 4

**4.** To put up with; bear; take patiently: as, to *swallow* an affront.

The mother (not able to *swallow* her shame and griefe) cast herselfe into the lake to bee swallowed of the water, but there, by a new Metamorphosis, was turned into a Fish, and hallowed for a Goddesse. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 92.

Will not the proposal of so excellent a reward make us *swallow* some more than ordinary hardships that we might enjoy it? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

**5.** To retract; recant.

*Isab.* Did Angelo so leave her?
*Duke.* Left her in her tears, . . . *swallowed* his vows whole, pretending in her discoveries of dishonour
*Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 245.

= **Syn. 1-3.** *Engross, Engulf*, etc. See *absorb*.

**II.** *intrans.* To perform the act of swallowing; accomplish deglutition.

**swallow**[1] (swol'ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *swalow, swalow*; < ME. *swalowe, swolwe, swelowe, swelowhe, swolowy, swolug, swol*, *swalgh* = LG. *swalg*, G. *schwalg* = Icel. *svelgr* = Sw. *svalg* = Dan. *svælg*, the gullet, a gulf, whirlpool; from the verb: see *swallow*[1], *v.* In the later senses the noun is from the mod. verb.] **1.** The cavity of the throat and gullet, or passage through which food and drink pass; the fauces, pharynx, and gullet or esophagus leading from the mouth to the stomach; especially, the organs of deglutition collectively.

Swyftely swenged hym to swepe & his *swol*, opened.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 250.

The *swallow* of my conscience
Hath but a narrow passage.
*Middleton*, Game at Chess, iv. 2.

No tale was too gross or monstrous for his capacious *swallow*. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 424.

**2.** A yawning gulf; an abyss; a whirlpool.

This Eneas is come to paradys
Out of the *swolow* of helle
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1104

The thirde he caste . . . in a *swalowe* of ye see called Mare Adriaticum *Fabyan*, Chron., lxix.

**3.** A deep hollow in the ground; a pit.—**4.** The space in a block between the groove of the sheave and the shell, through which the rope reeves.—**5.** A funnel-shaped cavity occurring not uncommonly in limestone regions, and especially in the chalk districts of France and England. Also called *swallow-hole* or *sink-hole*. See *sink-hole*.—**6.** The act of swallowing.

Attend to the difference between a civilized *swallow* and a barbarous bolt *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Dec., 1834

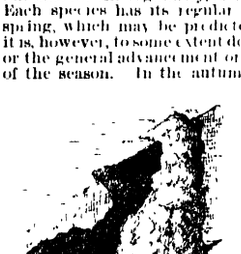
**7.** That which is swallowed; as much as is swallowed at once; a mouthful.

A *swallow* or two of hot milk sometimes aids in coughing up tenacious mucus.
*Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 4

**8.** Taste; relish; liking; inclination: as, "I have no *swallow* for it," *Massinger*.—**9.** A swallower; a fish that inflates itself by swallowing air; a puffer or swell-fish.

**swallow**[2] (swol'ō), *n.* [< ME. *swalowe, swalwe, swala, swalo*, < AS. *swalewe* = MD. *swaluwe, swalcke*, D. *zwaluw* = MLG. *swale, swalke* = OHG. *swalawa*, MHG. *swalwe*, G. *schwalbe* = Icel. Sw. *svala* = Dan. *svale* = Goth. **swaluwo* (not recorded), a swallow; orig. Teut. **swalgwon*, perhaps = Gr. *ἀχελιδών* (written also *ἀχελιδών*, and erroneously associated with *ἀγή*, sea), a kingfisher: see *halcyon*.] **1.** A fissirostral oscine passerine bird with nine primaries; any member of the family *Hirundinidæ*, of which there are numerous genera and about 100 species, found in all parts of the world. The leading species of swallows are the barn-swallows of the genus *Hirundo*, with long deeply forked tail having the lateral feathers elongated and linear toward their ends, and with lustrous steel-blue plumage on the upper parts, and more or less rufous plumage below. The common bird of Europe is *H. rustica*, that of America is *H. erythrogastra*. They are called *barn swallows* because they usually build their nests of straw and mud on the rafters of barns. The house-swallow or martin of Europe is *Chelidon urbica*, of a genus not represented in America. The purple martin of North America is a very large swallow, *Progne subis* or *P. purpurea*, the male of which is entirely lustrous steel-blue, several similar species of the same genus inhabit other parts of America. The most widely diffused species of the family is the bank swallow or sand martin, *Cotile riparia*, common to both hemispheres, of a mouse-gray and white coloration, without luster, breeding in holes in banks. Cliff-swallows are several species of the genus *Petrochelidon*, found in various parts of the world. That of the United States is *P. lunifrons*, also called *republican swallow, mud-swallow*, and *eaves-swallow*. These build nests almost entirely of pellets of mud stuck together in masses on the sides of cliffs, under eaves, etc. Rough-winged swallows are several forms of the genera *Psalidoprocne* and *Stelgidopteryx*, as *S. serripennis* of the United States, having the outer web of the first primary serrate with a series of recurved hooks. It is of dull grayish coloration, resembling the bank-swallow. The white-bellied swallow of the United States is *Tachycineta* or *Iridoprocne bicolor*, of a lustrous greenish-black above and snowy white below. A still more beautiful related species is the violet-green swallow of western North America, *Tachycineta thalassina*. The Bahaman swallow, *Callicheledon cyaneoviridis*, is a beautiful swallow resembling the violet-green, with sheeny upper parts and white under parts, belonging to the Bahamas and rarely found in Florida. Swallows are mainly insectivorous birds (though some of them eat berries also), and usually capture their prey on the wing with great address. Their wings are long, pointed, and narrow-bladed, giving great buoyancy, speed and extension of flight. The feet are small and weak, and scarcely used for progression, but chiefly for perching and clinging. The song is a varied and voluble twittering, but the American martin has a strong, rich, musical note. Swallows are in most countries migratory, and those of Europe and America have long been noted, not only for the extent, but also for the regularity, of their migratory movements. Each species has its regular time of appearing in the spring, which may be predicted with much confidence, it is, however, to some extent dependent upon the weather, or the general advancement or retardation of the opening of the season. In the autumn swallows are often governed in leaving their summer resorts by the approach of storms or cold weather, and they are thus to some extent weather prophets. Their modes of nesting are more variable than is usually the case among birds so intimately related in other habits and in structure, and swallows also show to an extent unequaled by other birds, a readiness to modify their primitive nesting habits in populous regions. Thus the multiplication of the seven species of swallows which are common in the United States shows four distinct categories: (1) holes in the ground, dug by the birds, slightly furnished with soft materials: bank-swallow, rough-winged swallow; (2) holes in trees or rocks, not made by the birds, fairly furnished with soft materials: white-bellied and violet-green swallows and purple martin; (3) holes or their equivalents, not made by the birds, but secured through human agency, and more or less furnished with soft materials by the l formerly no species, now six of the seven species (a cepting the bank-swallow): (4) nests elaborately structed by the birds, plastered to natural or arti surfaces, and loosely furnished with soft materials cliff-swallow and the barn swallow, especially the for The eggs of the swallows likewise differ more than is in the same family, some being pure-white, others fusely spotted. Among species in the United States the barn-swallow and the cliff swallow lay spotted e the other five, whole colored eggs. This difference teresting, taken in connection with the mode of bree since it is the general rule with birds that hole-bree lay white eggs, and that nest builders, especially t whose nests are elaborate and open, lay colored eggs. also cuts under *bank swallow, barn-swallow, eaves-swa hire-nest, Progne, rough-winged*, and *three-toed*

White-bellied Swallow (*Iridoprocne bicolor*).


Nest of a Swallow.

**2.** Some bird likened to or mistaken fo swallow. Thus, the swifts, *Cypselidæ*, belonging different order of birds, are commonly miscalled *swal* as the chimney-swallow of the United States *Cha pelagica*. (See cut under *Chaturæ*.) The so-called e swallows' nests are built by swifts of the genus *Collo* See *Collocalia* (with cut) and *swift*[1], *n.* 4.

**3.** A breed of domestic pigeons with sl legs, squat form, white body, colored wi and shell-crest. Numerous color-varieties noted. The birds sometimes called *fantails* usually classed as swallows.—**4.** The sto petrel. Also *sea-swallow*. [Prov. Eng.]

**swallowable** (swol'ō-a-bl), *a.* [< *swallow* + *-able*.] Capable of being swallowed; hen capable of being believed; credible. [Ra

The reader who for the first time meets with an a dote in its hundredth edition, and its most mutig and *swallowable* form, may very naturally receive simple good faith.
*Maitland*, Reformation, p. 315. (*Da*

**swallow-chatterer**† (swol'o-chat'ėr-ėr), *n.* waxwing; a bird of the genus *Bombycilla* restricted genus *Ampelis*. See cut under *w wing. Swainson.*

**swallow-day** (swol'ō-dā), *n.* The 15th of Au *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**swallower** (swol'ō-ėr), *n.* [< *swallow*[1] + *-er*] One who or that which swallows; specifica a voracious fish, more fully called *black sw lower*. See *Chasmodon* (with cut).

I have often considered these different people with great attention, and always speak of them with the function of the Eaters and *Swallowers*.
*Tatler*, No. 205. (*Lath*

**swallow-fish** (swol'ō-fish), *n.* The sapphir gurnard, *Trigla hirundo*; the red-tub.

**swallow-flycatcher** (swol'o-flī'kach-ėr), Same as *swallow-shrike*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII.

**swallow-hawk** (swol'ō-hak), *n.* The swall tailed kite, *Elanoides forficatus*, formerly *N elerus furcatus*, so called from its shape a mode of flight. See cut under *Elanoides*.

**swallow-hole** (swol'o-hōl), *n.* Same as *sw low*[1], 5, and *sink-hole*.

Sometimes a district of limestone is drilled with ve cal cavities (*swallow holes* or *sinks*).
*A. Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X.

**swallowing** (swol'ō-ing), *n.* [< ME. *swolwy* etc.; verbal n. of *swallow*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act deglutition; the reception, as of food, i the stomach through the fauces, pharynx, a esophagus.—**2**†. A yawning gulf, a whirlpo same as *swallow*[1], 2.

**swallow-pear** (swol'ō-pār), *n.* See *pear*[1].

**swallow-pipe**† (swol'ō-pīp), *n.* The gull [Slang.]

Each paunch with guttling was so swelled,
Not one but more could pass your *swallow-pipe*
*Wolcot* (Peter Pindar), Works, p. 115. (*Dav*

**swallow-plover** (swol'o-pluv'ėr), *n.* A gr lateral bird of the family *Glareolidæ*, relat to the plovers, and having a forked tail li that of a swallow; a pratincole. See cut u der *Glareola*.

**swallow-roller** (swol'o-rō'lėr), *n.* A roller the family *Coraciidæ* and genus *Eurystomus*. See cut under *Eurystomus*.

**swallow-shrike** (swol'o-shrīk), *n.* Any bird of the family *Artamidæ*, a wood swallow, as the Indian toddy bird, *Artamus fuscus*, or the rare *A. insignis* of New Britain and New Ireland. The name may have been given

Swallow-shrike (*Artamus insignis*).

to certain fork-tailed drongo-shrikes (as that figured under *drongo*) when the two families *Dicruridæ* and *Artamidæ* were not separated, or were differently constituted; but in present use it applies only to the restricted *Artamidæ*. Also *swallow-flycatcher*.

**swallow's-nest** (swol'ōz-nest), *n.* In *anat.*, the nidus hirundinis (which see, under *nidus*).

**swallow-stone** (swol'ō-stōn), *n.* A stone fabled to be brought from the sea-shore by swallows to give sight to their young, and to be found in the stomachs of the latter. The myth is noticed by various writers, from Pliny or earlier to Longfellow.

**swallow-struck** (swol'ō-struk), *a.* Bewitched or injured by a swallow. Among many superstitions connected with swallows are those to the effect that if the bird flies under one's arm the limb is paralyzed, and if under a cow the milk becomes bloody. See *witch-chick*, and compare *shrew-struck*.

**swallowtail** (swol'ō-tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** A swallow's tail; hence, a long and deeply forked or forficate tail, like that of the barn-swallow. —**2.** A swallow-tailed animal. (*a*) Any swallow-tailed butterfly of the restricted family *Papilionidæ*, the species of which have more or less lengthened processes of the hind wings, which together compose a swallowtail. See cut under *Papilio*. (*b*) A humming-bird of the genus *Eupetomena*, as *E. hirundo* or *E. macrura*, having a long, deeply forked tail. (*c*) The swallow-tailed kite. See cut under *Elanoides*.

**3.** Something resembling in form or suggesting the forked tail of a swallow. (*a*) A plant, a species of willow.

> The shining willow they call *swallow-tail*.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

(*b*) In *joinery*, same as *dovetail*. (*c*) In *fort*, same as *bonnet à prêtre* (which see, under *bonnet*). (*d*) A swallow-tailed coat; a dress-coat. [Colloq.] (*e*) The points of a burgee. (*f*) A broad or barbed arrow-head.

> The English . . . sent off their volleys of *swallow-tails* before we could call on St. Andrew.
> *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, xxix.

**Tiger swallowtail**, the turnus, *Papilio turnus*, a large yellow swallow-tailed butterfly, streaked with black, common in the United States. See cut under *turnus*.

**II.** *a.* Same as *swallow-tailed*.

> Here is one of the new police, with blue *swallow-tail* coat tightly buttoned, and white trousers.
> *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 50.

**swallow-tailed** (swol'ō-tāld), *a.* **1.** Of the form of a swallow's tail; having tapering or pointed skirts: applied particularly to a coat.—**2.** In *joinery*, dovetailed.—**3.** Having a long, deeply forked tail, like the barn-swallow's. **Swallow-tailed butterfly**, a swallowtail, as *Papilio machaon*, a large European species, expanding from 3½ to 4 inches, of a yellow color banded and spotted with black, and having a brick-red spot at the anal angle of the hind wings, which are prolonged into tails. See cuts under *Papilio* and *turnus*. **Swallow-tailed duck.** See *duck*[2].—**Swallow-tailed flycatcher**, a bird of the family *Tyrannidæ* and genus *Milvulus*; a scissortail. There are two species in the United States, *M. tyrannus* and *M. forficatus*. See cuts under *Milvulus* and *scissortail*. —**Swallow-tailed gull**, *Creagrus furcatus*, a very rare species of gull inhabiting the Galapagos Islands and the Peruvian coast. It is a large gull, the wing 16½ inches, white, with pearl-gray mantle, dark-colored primaries in most of their extent, and a sooty hood with white frontal spots, the bill blackish tipped with yellow, the feet red, and the tail deeply forked. It has been erroneously considered arctic, and also attributed to California.—**Swallow-tailed kingfisher.** See *kingfisher*.—**Swallow-tailed kite.** See *swallow-hawk*, and cut under *Elanoides*.—**Swallow-tailed moth**, *Urapteryx sambucaria*, a European moth of a pale-yellowish color, with olive markings, and a red spot at the base of the tail into which the hinder wings are prolonged.—**Swallow-tailed sheldrake**, the swallow-tailed duck. See cut under *Harelda*. *C. Swainson*, 1885. [Local, British.]

**swallow-wing** (swol'ō-wing), *n.* A South American fissirostral barbet of the genus *Chelidoptera*. See cut under *Chelidoptera*. *P. L. Sclater*.

**swallow-woodpecker**† (swol'ō-wụ̊d″pek-ėr), *n.* A woodpecker of the genus *Melanerpes* in a broad sense. *Swainson*.

**swallowwort** (swol'ō-wėrt), *n.* [< D. *zwaluwwortel*, trans. of *Hirundinaria*, name in Brunfelsius, etc., of *Vincetoxicum*, on account of some resemblance of the pod or seeds to a flying swallow, G. *schwalbenwurz*, *schwalbenkraut*. Also, for def. 3, trans. of *Chelidonium*. See *celandine*.] **1.** The European herb *Cynanchum* (*Asclepias*) *Vincetoxicum*, or white swallowwort, the plant anciently called *asclepias*. Also called *vincetoxicum* (which see) and *tame-poison*.—**2.** Hence, as a book-name, any plant of the genus *Asclepias*, the milkweed: applied also to the soma-plant, as formerly classed in *Asclepias*, and to an umbellifer, *Elæoselinum* (*Thapsia*) *Asclepium*, perhaps from its external resemblance to an asclepiad.—**3.** The celandine, *Chelidonium majus*, once fancied to be used by swallows as a sight-restorer. Compare *swallow-stone*.

**swalowet, swalwet.** Middle English forms of *swallow*[1], *swallow*[2].

**swam** (swam or swom). Preterit of *swim*.

**swame**[1]†, *n.* See *sweam*.

**swame**[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *squame*.

> In whose bloodde bathed he should have been,
> His leprous *swames* to have weshed of clene.
> *Harding*, Chronicle, f. 49. (*Halliwell.*)

**swamp**[1] (swomp), *n.* [Formerly also *swomp;* not found in early use; prob. a dial. var. or more orig. form of (*a*) *sump* = D. *somp* = MHG. G. *sumpf* (also OHG. *sumpft*) = Sw. Dan. *sump*, a swamp; related to (*b*) AS. *swam*, *swamm* = MLG. *swam*, *swamp* = OHG. *swam* (*swamb-*), MHG. *swam*, *swamp* (*swamb-*), G. *schwamm* = Icel. *sröppr* (for **svampr*) = Dan. Sw. *svamp*, a fungus, sponge, = Goth. *swamms*, a sponge; (*c*) cf. Goth. *swumsl*, a ditch; (*d*) cf. also E. dial. *swank*, *swang*, a swamp; akin to Gr. σομφός, spongy, σπόγγος, sponge, L. *fungus*, fungus: see *fungus* and *sponge*. Not connected with *swim*[1].] **1.** A piece of wet, spongy land; low ground saturated with water; soft, wet ground which may have a growth of certain kinds of trees, but is unfit for agricultural or pastoral purposes.

> The first three Days we marched thro' nothing but *Swamps*, having great Rains, with much Thunder and Lightning.
> *Wafer*, A New Voyage and Description of the Isthmus of [America (1699), p. 13.
>
> *Swamp* seems peculiarly an American word.
> *J. D. Whitney*, Names and Places, p. 211.

**2.** In *coal-mining*, a local depression in a coal-bed, in which water may collect. [Pennsylvania bituminous-coal districts.]—**3.** A shallow lake. [Australia.]—**Swamp fly-honeysuckle**, a shrub, *Lonicera oblongifolia*, of the northern United States and Canada.—**Swamp globe-flower.** Same as *spreading globe-flower* (which see, under *spread*, *v.*).—**Swamp pea-tree.** See *pea-tree*, 2.—**Swamp post-oak.** See *post-oak*.—**Swamp rose-mallow.** See *Hibiscus*.—**Swamp Spanish oak.** Same as *pin-oak*.—**Swamp tea-tree.** See *tea-tree*.—**Swamp white oak.** See *white oak*, under *oak*.—**Syn. 1.** *Morass*, etc. See *marsh*.

**swamp**[1] (swomp), *v.* [< *swamp*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To plunge, whelm, or sink in a swamp, or as in a swamp.

> Meat, which is abundant, is rarely properly cooked, and game, of which Sweden has a great variety, is injured by being *swamped* in sauces.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 201.

**2.** To plunge into inextricable difficulties; overwhelm; ruin; hence, to outbalance; exceed largely in numbers.

> Having *swamped* himself in following the ignis fatuus of a theory. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
>
> Before the Love of Letters, overdone,
> Had *swampt* the sacred poets with themselves.
> *Tennyson*, Old Poets foster'd under friendlier skies.
>
> A circular tin bath-tub, concerning which the Mohammedan mind had *swamped* itself in vain conjecture.
> *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 207.
>
> *Swamped* with full washes and blots of colour or strong strokes with the red pen. *The Portfolio*, April, 1888, p. 68.

**3.** *Naut.*, to overset, sink, or cause to become filled, as a boat, in water; whelm.—**4.** To cut out (a road) into a forest. See *swamper*. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*. [U. S.]

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To sink or stick in a swamp; hence, to be plunged in inextricable difficulties. —**2.** To become filled with water and sink, as a boat; founder; hence, to be ruined; be wrecked.

**swamp**[2] (swomp), *a.* [Cf. *swank*[1].] Thin; slender; lean. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Our why is better tidded than this cow,
> Her ewr's but *swampe;* shee's nut for milk I trow.
> *A Yorkshire Dialogue* (1697), p. 36. (*Halliwell.*)

**swamp-apple** (swomp'ap″l), *n.* Same as *honeysuckle-apple*.

**swamp-ash** (swomp'ash), *n.* Same as *hoop-ash*.

**swamp-beggarticks** (swomp'beg″är-tiks), *n.* A plant, *Bidens connata*, with adhesive seeds.

**swamp-blackberry** (swomp'blak″ber-i), *n.* A blackberry which grows in swamps. See *running swamp-blackberry*, under *running*.

**swamp-blackbird** (swomp'blak″bėrd), *n.* Same as *marsh-blackbird*.

**swamp-blueberry** (swomp'blö″ber-i), *n.* See *blueberry*.

**swamp-broom** (swomp'brōm), *n.* Same as *swamp-oak*, 2 (*a*).

**swamp-cabbage** (swomp'kab″ăj), *n.* Same as *skunk-cabbage*. See *cabbage*[1].

**swamp-cottonwood** (swomp'kot″n-wụ̊d), *n.* Same as *downy poplar* (which see, under *poplar*).

**swamp-crake** (swomp'krāk), *n.* An Australian crake, *Ortygometra tabuensis*, about 7 inches long, of a chocolate-brown and slate-gray color. *W. L. Buller*.

**swamp-cypress** (swomp'sī″pres), *n.* The bald cypress, *Taxodium distichum;* also, a tree of the genus *Chamæcyparis*, sometimes called *ground-* or *marsh-cypress*.

**swamp-deer** (swomp'dēr), *n.* A rucervine deer of India, *Rucervus duvaucelli*, of a light-yellowish color, about 4 feet high, with long-beamed simply dichotomous antlers, inhabiting swampy places.

**swamp-dock** (swomp'dok), *n.* See *dock*[1], 1.

**swamp-dogwood** (swomp'dog″wụ̊d), *n.* Same as *poison-sumac*.

**swamp-elm** (swomp'elm), *n.* Same as *rock-elm*.

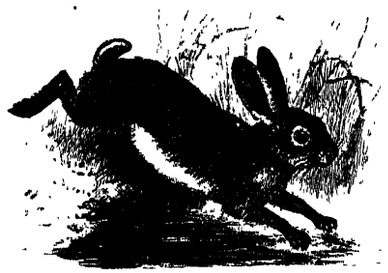
**swamper** (swomp'ėr), *n.* [< *swamp* + *-er*[1].] One engaged in breaking out roads for lumberers, or clearing away underbrush, especially in swamps; one who cuts trees in a swamp. [U. S.]

> But when the swamps are deep in water the *swamper* may paddle up to these trees whose narrowed waists are now within the swing of his ax, and standing up in his canoe, by a marvel of balancing skill, cut and cut until at length his watchful up-glancing eye sees the forest giant bow his head. *G. W. Cable*, The Century, XXXV. 550.
>
> After the trees are sawn off, as near the roots as possible, the trunks are cut into logs of various lengths—the shortest being, as a rule, sixteen feet long. The men called *swampers* then clear away the underbrush.
> *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 583.

**swamp-fever** (swomp'fē″vėr), *n.* A malarial fever (which see, under *fever*).

**swamp-gum** (swomp'gum), *n.* A tree of the genus *Eucalyptus*, of various species, including *Eucalyptus Gunnii*, a mountain form of which in Tasmania is called *cider-tree* (which see); *E. pauciflora*, white or drooping gum; *E. rostrata*, red-gum; *E. paniculata*, white ironbark; *E. amygdalina*, giant gum or peppermint-tree; etc. The last species embraces perhaps the loftiest trees on the globe, one specimen having measured 471 feet. Another at a height of 210 feet had still a diameter of 5 feet.

**swamp-hare** (swomp'hār), *n.* A large, long-limbed hare or rabbit, *Lepus aquaticus*, inhabiting the fresh-water swamps and bayous of the



Swamp-hare (*Lepus aquaticus*)

southern United States, as in Mississippi and Louisiana, where it is locally known as the *water-rabbit*. It is one of the few species of this extensive genus which are to any extent aquatic in habits. It is quite distinct from the small marsh-hare *L. palustris*, which is found in the salt-marshes of the Southern States as far north as North Carolina. The range of the swamp-hare extends in the cane-brakes of the Mississippi valley as far at least as Cairo in Illinois. It is one of the larger species, 18 or 20 inches long, the ears 3 inches, the hind foot 4. The tail is very short, and the skull is less than half as wide as it is long, with confluent postorbital processes. In color the swamp-hare resembles the common gray wood-rabbit.

**swamp-hellebore** (swomp'hel″e-bōr), *n.* See *hellebore*, 2 and 3.

**swamp-hen** (swomp'hen), *n.* A marsh-hen. Specifically—(*a*) The swamp-crake. (*b*) The European purple gallinule. (*c*) A large blackish gallinule of Australia and New Zealand, *Porphyrio melanotus*, about 21 inches long. See cut under *Porphyrio*. *Walter L. Buller*.

**swamp-hickory** (swomp'hik″ō-ri), *n.* Same as *bitternut;* also, same as *bitter pecan* (see *pecan*).

**swamp-honeysuckle** (swomp'hun″i-suk-l), *n.* The clammy azalea, *Rhododendron viscosum*, a shrub found in swamps in eastern North America. The flowers are white, showy, and fragrant; the corolla has a slender tube longer than the lobes of the border and is very viscid.

**swamp-land** (swomp'land), *n.* Land covered with swamps.

> The so-called "*swamp lands*" forming a portion of the national domain have been freely bestowed on the various States in which they occur, and have been the source of endless fraud and deceit, since large areas of the most valuable agricultural land in the country have been claimed and held as "*swamp land.*"
> *J. D. Whitney*, Names and Places, p. 2

**swamp-laurel** (swomp'lâ″rel), *n.* The pale laurel, *Kalmia glauca;* also, the laurel magnolia, *Magnolia glauca*.

**swamp-lily** (swomp'lil″i), *n.* **1.** See *lily*, 1. **2.** A plant of the genus *Zephyranthes*.

**swamp-locust** (swomp'lō″kust), *n.* Same as *water-locust*.

**swamp-loosestrife** (swomp'lös″strīf), *n.* See *Nesæa*.

**swamp-lover** (swomp'luv″ėr), *n.* Same as *sti flower*.

**swamp-magnolia** (swomp'mag-nō″li-ä), *n.* The swamp-laurel *Magnolia glauca*. See *Magnol*

**swamp-mahogany** (swomp'ma-hog″a-ni), *n.* An Australian timber-tree of the species *Eu*

*lyptus botryoides* and *E. robusta;* also, *Tristania suaveolens*, and perhaps species of *Angophora*.

**swamp-maple** (swomp′mā″pl), *n.* The red maple (see *maple*[1]); also, *Negundo Californicum*, of the Coast Range in California.

**swamp-milkweed** (swomp′milk″wēd), *n.* See *milkweed*, 1.

**swamp-moss** (swomp′môs), *n.* A common name for moss of the genus *Sphagnum*.

**swamp-muck** (swomp′muk), *n.* See *muck*[1].

**swamp-oak** (swomp′ōk), *n.* 1. In America—(*a*) the swamp white oak (see *white oak*, under *oak*); (*b*) the swamp post-oak (see *post-oak*); (*c*) the swamp Spanish oak (see *pin-oak*).—2. In Australia—(*a*) a broom-like leguminous shrub or small tree, *Viminaria denudata* (also called *swamp-broom*); (*b*) a tree of the genus *Casuarina*, as *C. suberosa*, *C. equisetifolia*, or *C. paludosa*. (See *she-oak*.) These trees are of a handsome but funereal aspect.

The train had stopped before a roadside station standing in a clearing against a background of shivering *swamp-oak* trees. *Mrs. Campbell-Praed*, The Head Station.

**swamp-ore** (swomp′ōr), *n.* Same as *bog-iron ore* (which see, under *bog*[1]).

**swamp-owl** (swomp′oul), *n.* The short-eared owl, or marsh-owl, *Brachyotus palustris;* also, sometimes, the barred owl, *Strix nebulosa*. [Local, U. S.]

**swamp-partridge** (swomp′pär″trij), *n.* The spruce-partridge, or Canada grouse. [Local, U. S.]

**swamp-pine** (swomp′pīn), *n.* Same as *slash-pine*.

**swamp-pink** (swomp′pingk), *n.* Same as *swamp-honeysuckle;* also extended to other azaleas.

**swamp-quail** (swomp′kwāl), *n.* See *Synœcus*, 1.

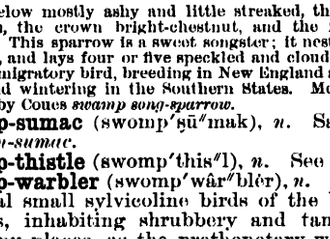
**swamp-robin** (swomp′rob″in), *n.* The towhee bunting, chewink, or marsh-robin. [Local, U. S.]

**swamp-rose** (swomp′rōz), *n.* See *rose*[1].

**swamp-sassafras** (swomp′sas″a-fras), *n.* See *Magnolia*.

**swamp-saxifrage** (swomp′sak″si-frāj), *n.* See *saxifrage*.

**swamp-sparrow** (swomp′spar″ō), *n.* A fringilline bird, *Melospiza palustris*, abundant in eastern North America, related to and much resembling the song-sparrow, inhabiting the shrubbery of swamps, marshes, and brakes (whence the name). It is 5¾ inches long, and 7¾ in extent, with the plumage streaked above with black, gray, and bright



Swamp-sparrow (*Melospiza palustris*).

bay, below mostly ashy and little streaked, the throat whitish, the crown bright-chestnut, and the forehead black. This sparrow is a sweet songster; it nests in low bushes, and lays four or five speckled and clouded eggs. It is a migratory bird, breeding in New England and Canada, and wintering in the Southern States. More fully called by Coues *swamp song-sparrow*.

**swamp-sumac** (swomp′shū″mak), *n.* Same as *poison-sumac*.

**swamp-thistle** (swomp′this″l), *n.* See *thistle*.

**swamp-warbler** (swomp′wâr″blėr), *n.* One of several small sylvicoline birds of the United States, inhabiting shrubbery and tangle in swampy places, as the prothonotary warbler, *Protonotaria citrea*, the worm-eating warbler, *Helmintherus vermivorus*, and some related species, formerly all referred to Audubon's genus *Helinaia* (or *Helonæa*), the type of which is Swainson's warbler, *H. swainsoni*. See cuts under *prothonotary* and *Helminthophaga*.

**swampweed** (swomp′wēd), *n.* A prostrate or creeping perennial herb, *Selliera radicans*, of the *Goodeniaceæ*, found in Australia: more fully called *Victorian swampweed*.

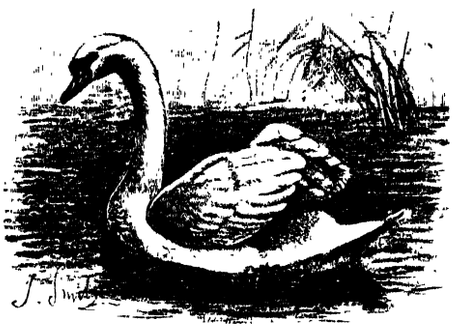
**swamp-willow** (swomp′wil″ō), *n.* Same as *pussy-willow*.

**swampwood** (swomp′wūd), *n.* The leatherwood, *Dirca palustris*.

**swampy** (swom′pi), *a.* [< *swamp*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to a swamp; consisting of swamp; like a swamp; low, wet, and spongy: as, *swampy* land.

Susquehanna's *swampy* ground. *Scott*, Marmion, iii. 9.

**swan**[1] (swon), *n.* [< ME. *swan*, *swon*, < AS. *swan* = MD. *swaen*, D. *zwaan* = MLG. *swan*, *swane* = OHG. *swan*, m., *swana*, f., MHG. *swan*, *swanc*, G. *schwan* = Icel. *svanr* = Sw. *svan* = Dan. *svane* = Goth. **swans* (not recorded), a swan; perhaps allied to Skt. √ *svan*, L. *sonare*, sound: see *sound*[5]. Cf. AS. *hana* = G. *hahn*, etc., a cock, as related to L. *canere*, sing: see *hen*[1].] 1. A large lamellirostral palmiped bird, of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Cygninæ*, with a long and flexible neck, naked lores, reticulate tarsi, and simple or slightly lobed hallux. The neck is usually held in a graceful curve while the bird is swimming; the inner flight-feathers are usually enlarged, and capable of being erected or set like sails to waft the bird over the water; and in most of the species the plumage of the adults is snow-white in both sexes. The young of the white species are usually grayish or brownish; they are called *cygnets*. Swans walk awkwardly on land, in consequence of the backward position of the legs, but their movements on the water are exceptionally graceful and stately. Hence they are very ornamental, and some of them have been kept from time immemorial in a state of domestication. Swans are chiefly herbivorous. The flesh is edible, and the plumage furnishes the valuable swan's-down. There are 8 or 10 species, found in most parts of the world, except Africa. The ordinary white swans fall into two groups—*Cygnus* proper, with a knob on the beak, and *Olor*, without a knob; the latter are also distinguished by the resonant quality of the voice, due to the convolutions of the windpipe in the cavity of the breast-bone. In Europe four kinds of swans are found: (1) the common "tame" or mute swan, usually seen in domestication, *C. gibbus* (by the rules of nomenclature also

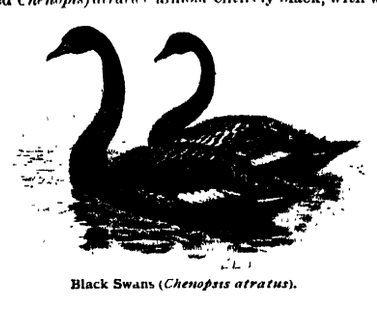


European White Swan (*Cygnus olor*).

called *C. olor*), with a knob on the beak, wedge-shaped tail, and no tracheal convolutions; (2) the elk, hooper, whooper, or whistling-swan, *Olor cygnus* or *Cygnus* (*O.*) *musicus* or *ferus*, sometimes specified as the "wild" swan; (3) Bewick's swan, *C.* (*O.*) *bewicki;* (4) the Polish swan, *C.* (*O.*) *immutabilis*. Two kinds of swans are common in North America, both belonging, like the three named last, to *Olor:* these are the whistling-swan, *C.* (*O.*) *americanus* or *columbianus*, and the trumpeter, *C.* (*O.*) *buccinator;* the former has a small yellow spot on each side of the beak, and is smaller than the latter, of which the beak is entirely black. The black-necked swan of South America

Black-necked Swan (*Sthenelides melancoryphus*).

is *C.* (*Sthenelides*) *nigricollis* or *melancoryphus*, with a frontal knob, and the body, wings, and tail pure-white. The black swan of Australia is *Chenopsis* (usually miscalled *Chenops*) *atratus*, almost entirely black, with white



Black Swans (*Chenopsis atratus*).

on the wing (some feathers of which are curly), ca and white bill, and red eyes; it is easily acclimatize is often seen in domestication. A gigantic fossil sw swan-like goose, from the bone-caves of Malta, is k as *Palæocygnus falconeri* The popular notion th swan sings just before dying has no foundation in f

The jelous *swan* agens hire deth that syngeth. *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls,

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a swan, ally with the wings raised as if carries t when swimming. It is therefore not neces to say in the blazon "with wings indor See below.—3. In *astron.* See *Cygnus*, **Black swan.** (*a*) Something very rare, or supposed non-existent; a rara avis: used like "white crow, some other apparent contradictions in terms. [The p arose at a time when only white swans were known.

The abuse of such places [theaters] was so great for any chaste liuer to haunt them was a *black swan* a white crowe. *Gosson*, Schoole of A

(*b*) See def. 1.—**Chained swan**, in *her.*, a swan repre ed with some kind of collar about its neck, to wh chain is secured, which may be either carried to a ri staple, or passed in a curve over the bird's neck, bet its wings, or the like. The swan ducally gorge chained is the well-known badge of the Bohuns, ad by the Lancastrian kings.—**Demi-swan**, in *her.*, a with only so much of the body showing as rises abov water when it is swimming, the wings either indor expanded.—**Order of the Swan**, a Prussian order f ed by the elector Frederick II., Margrave of Branden in 1440, renewed by Frederick William IV., King of sia, in 1843.—**Swan close**, in *her.*, a bearing represe a swan with the wings close to its side.—**Wild s** any feral swan; specifically, *Cygnus ferus* (*C. musicu* called in distinction from the "tame" or mute swan. def. 1.

A melody loud and sweet,
That made the *wild-swan* pause in her cloud.
*Tennyson*, The Poet's

**swan**[2] (swon), *v. i.* [A euphemistic varia of *swear*[1]; cf. *swow*, a similar evasion.] swear: used in the phrase *I swan*, an expres of emphasis. Also *swon*. [Rural, New En

Pines, ef you're blue, are the best friends I know
They mope an' sigh an' sheer your feelin's so'—
They hesh the ground beneath so, tu, *I swan*,
You half forgit you've got a body on.
*Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser

**I swan to man**, a more emphatic form of *I swan:* gated form of *I swear to God*.

But they du preach, *I swan to man*, it 's puf'kly scrib'le! *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d s

**swan-animalcule** (swon′an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* infusorian of the family *Trachelocercidæ*, o the family *Trachelidæ*, having a sort of n as *Trachelocerca olor* of the former group, *Amphileptus cygnus* of the latter. See the f ily names.

**swan-down** (swon′doun), *n.* Same as *swa down*, 1.

**swan-flower** (swon′flou″ėr), *n.* An orchi the genus *Cycnoches*, particularly *C. Loddige* so called in allusion to the long arched colu The species named has flowers four inches across. *swanwort* and (translating the genus name) *swanneck*

**swang**[1] (swang), *n.* [Also *swank:* see *swam* A piece of low land or greensward liabl be covered with water; also, a swamp or l [Prov. Eng.]

**swang**[2]†. Obsolete preterit of *swing*.

**swan-goose** (swon′gös), *n.* The China go *Cygnopsis cygnoides*, a large, long-necked g of somewhat swan-like aspect, often seen domestication. See cut under *Cygnopsis*.

**swanherd** (swon′hėrd), *n.* [< *swan*[1] + *her* One who tends swans.

No person having swans could appoint a *swanherd* out the king's *swanherd's* license. *Farrell*, British B

**swan-hopping** (swon′hop′ing), *n.* A corr tion of *swan-upping*.

Then whitebait down and *swan-hopping* up the riv *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney. (*Lath*

**swanimote**†, *n.* See *swain mool*, under *moo*

**swank**[1] (swangk), *a.* [Not found in ME. AS. only in the form *swancor*, *swoncor* = Ml *swanked*, pliant, bending; in the simpler fo MHG. *swanc*, *swanck*, G. *schwank*, pliant, = I *swangr*, thin, slender, slim; cf. MD. *swa* swinging, vibration, *swancken*, bend, swi vibrate; from the root of AS. *swingan*, *swin* etc., swing: see *swing*, *swink*. Cf. *swamp*[2].] Thin; slender; pliant.—2. Agile.

Thou auce was i' the foremost rank,
A filly burdly, steeve, an' *swank*.
*Burns*, Auld Farmer to his Auld M

[Scotch in both senses.]

**swank**[2] (swangk), *n.* See *swang*[1].

**swanking** (swang′king), *a.* [< *swank*[1] + *-ing* Supple; active. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermo xxiv. [Scotch.]

**swanky**[1] (swang′ki), *n.*; pl. *swankies* (-k [Dim. of *swank*[1].] An active or clever yo fellow. *Skinner*. [Scotch.]

**swanky**[2], **swankie** (swang'ki), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. Any weak fermented drink; cheap beer. [Slang.]—2. A drink composed of water, molasses, and vinegar. [Fishermen's slang.]

**swan-maiden** (swon'mā'dn), *n.* One of the maidens who, in many Indo-European legends, were believed in the guise of swans to have supernatural power, traveling at will through air or water. Their power depended on the possession of a robe or shift of swan's feathers, or, according to other narratives, a ring or chain, on the loss of which the maidens became mortal. The swan-maidens or swan-wives are found in Teutonic mythology as the valkyrs or wish-maidens of Odin (Wuotan), riding through the air at the will of the god. The influence of this myth is also seen in the medieval conception of angels.

**swan-mark** (swon'märk), *n.* A mark indicating the ownership of a swan, generally cut on the beak in the operation known as swan-upping. Also called *cigninota.*

The *swan-mark*, called by Sir Edward Coke cigninota, was cut in the skin of the beak of the swan with a sharp knife or other instrument. *Yarrell*, British Birds.

**swan-marking** (swon'mär''king), *n.* Same as *swan-upping.*

**swan-mussel** (swon'mus''l), *n.* A kind of pond-mussel, or fresh-water bivalve, *Anodonta cygneus.*

**swanneck** (swon'nek), *n.* 1. The end of a pipe, a faucet, or the like, curved in some resemblance to the neck of a swan when swimming. See *gooseneck.*—2. See *swan-flower.*

**swanner** (swon'ėr), *n.* [< *swan*[1] + *-er*[1].] A swan-keeper. *Municip. Corporation Reports*, p. 2465. [Local, Eng.]

**swannery** (swon'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *swanneries* (-iz). [< *swan*[1] + *-ery.*] A place where swans are bred and reared.

Anciently the crown had an extensive *swannery* attached to the royal palace or manor of Clarendon, in Wiltshire. *Yarrell*, British Birds.

**swanny** (swon'i), *a.* [< *swan*[1] + *-y*[1].] Swan-like.

Once more bent to my ardent lips the *swanny* glossiness of a neck late so stately. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 22. (*Davies.*)

**swanpan**, *n.* See *shwanpan.*

**Swan River daisy.** [< *Swan River* in Western Australia.] A pretty annual composite plant, *Brachycome iberidifolia*, of Western Australia. The heads are about an inch broad, and have bright-blue rays with paler center. It is cultivated in flower-gardens, and is well suited for massing.

**Swan River everlasting.** A composite plant, *Helipterum* (*Rhodanthe*) *Manglesii.* See *Rhodanthe.*

**swan's-down** (swonz'doun), *n.* 1. The down or under-plumage of a swan. It is made into a delicate trimming for garments, but it is principally used for powder-puffs. Also *swan-down.*

With his plumes and tufts of *swan's down.* *Longfellow*, Hiawatha, xvi.

2. (*a*) A fine, soft, thick woolen cloth.

If a gold-laced waist-coat has an empty pouch, the plain *swan's-down* will be the brawer of the twa. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xv.

Chilton, the chief musician, had on a pearl-colored coat, buff *swansdown* vest, white worsted breeches, and ribbed stockings. *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 10.

(*b*) A thick cotton cloth with a soft pile or nap on one side: more commonly called *Canton* or *cotton flannel.*

**Swansea porcelain.** See *porcelain*[1].

**swan-shot** (swon'shot), *n.* A very large size of shot, used for shooting swans. It is of about the same size as buckshot.

Large *swanshot*, as big as small pistol-bullets. *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe (ed. Kingsley), p. 235.

**swanskin** (swon'skin), *n.* 1. The skin of a swan with the feathers on.—2. A kind of fine twilled flannel; also, a kind of woolen blanketing used by letterpress printers and engravers.

**swan-song** (swon'sông), *n.* The fabled song of a dying swan; hence, a last poem or musical work, written just before the composer's death.

But the *swan-song* he sang shall for ever and ever abide In the heart of the world, with the winds and the murmuring tide. *R. W. Gilder*, The Celestial Passion, Mors Triumphalis.

**swan-upping** (swon'up''ing), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *swanhopping* (simulating *hopping*, as if in allusion to the struggling of the swans); < *swan*[1] + *upping.*] The custom or practice of marking the upper mandible of a swan, on behalf of the crown, of Oxford University, and of several London companies or gilds. The mark is made with a cutting-instrument, and the operation is still annually performed upon the swans of the river Thames. Also called *swan-marking.*

The taking of swans, performed annually by the swan companies, with the Lord Mayor of London at their head, for the purpose of marking them. The king's swans were marked with two nicks or notches, whence a double animal was invented, unknown to the Greeks, called the swan with two necks. A MS. of swan marks is in the library of the Royal Society, described in Arch. xvi. *Upping the swans* was formerly a favorite amusement, and the modern term swan-hopping is merely a corruption from it. The struggle of the swans when caught by their pursuers, and the duckings which the latter received in the contest, made this diversion very popular. *Halliwell.*

**swanwort** (swon'wėrt), *n.* See *swan-flower.*

**swap**[1] (swop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swapped*, ppr. *swapping.* [Also *swop*; < ME. *swappen*; cf. G. *schwappen*, swap; a secondary form, prob. connected with AS. *swāpan*, swoop, etc.: see *sweep, swoop.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To strike; beat.

To haue with his sword *swapped* of his hed. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3609.

His hed to the walle, his body to the grounde, Ful ofte he *swapte*, hymselven to confounde. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 245.

If any do but lift up his nose to smell after the truth, they *swap* him in the face with a fire-brand, to singe his smelling. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 73.

2. To chop: used with reference to cutting wheat in a peculiar way. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* 1. To strike; aim a blow.

He *swapt* at hym swyth with a sword fell; Hit brake thurgh the basnet to the bare hed. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6921.

2. To move swiftly; rush.

Beofs to him *swapte*. *Layamon*, l. 26775.

3. To fall down.

**swap**[1] (swop), *n.* [< ME. *swap, swappe*; cf. G. *schwapp*, a blow; from the verb.] 1†. A blow; a stroke.

With *swappes* sore thei hem swong. *Cursor Mundi.* (*Halliwell.*)

If 't be a thwack, I make account of that; There 's no new-fashion'd *swap* that e'er came up yet, But I've the first on 'em, I thank 'em for 't. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Nice Valour, iii. 2.

2†. A swoop.

Me fleing at a *swappe* he hente. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 543.

3. A fall. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**swap**[1] (swop), *adv.* [Also *swop*; an elliptical use of *swap*[1], *v.*] At a snatch; hastily; with hasty violence. [Prov. Eng.]

**swap**[2] (swop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swapped*, ppr. *swapping.* [Also *swop*, and formerly *swab* (see *swab*[2]); a particular use of *swap*[1], appar. in allusion to 'striking' a bargain.] I. *trans.* To exchange; barter.

They *swapped* swords, and they twa swat, And aye the blood ran down between. *Battle of Otterbourne* (Child's Ballads, VII. 24).

Farmers frequented the town, to meet old friends and get the better of them in *swapping* horses. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, x.

**To swap off**, to cheat; "sell." [Slang, U. S.]

Den Brer Fox know dat he been *swap off* mighty bad. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, iv.

II. *intrans.* To barter; exchange.

Of course not! What you want to do is to *swap.* I seed that in your eyes the minit you rode up. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 186.

**swap**[2] (swop), *n.* [< *swap*[2], *v.*] An act of swapping; a barter; an exchange. [Colloq.]

For the pouther, I e'en changed it . . . for gin and brandy— . . . a gude *swap* too. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xxvi.

We'd better take maysures for shettin' up shop, An' put off our stock by a vendoo or *swop.* *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., v.

Not even the greasy cards can stand against the attractions of a *swap* of horses, and these join the group. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 187.

**swape** (swāp), *v. i.* and *t.* [An obs. or dial. form of *swoop* or *sweep.*] 1. To sweep.—2. To place aslant. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

**swape** (swāp), *n.* [A var. of *sweep*; cf. *swape, v.*] 1. Same as *sweep*, 7.—2. A sconce or light-holder.—3. A pump-handle.—4. Same as *sweep*, 10. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

**swape-well** (swāp'wel), *n.* A well from which water is raised by a well-sweep. [Prov. Eng.]

Dwellers in the Eastern Counties may be credited with knowing what a *swape-well* is, though most of them have now given way to the prosaic, but far more useful, pump. A *swape-well* is a well from which the water is raised by a loaded lever. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 240.

**swapping** (swop'ing), *a.* [Orig. ppr. of *swap*[1], *v.*] Large; big; "whopping." [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Oh! by the blood of King Edward! It was a *swapping, swapping* mallard! *Old Song of All Souls, Oxford.*

Ay, marry, sir, here 's *swapping* sins indeed! *Middleton*, Game at Chess, iv. 2.

**sward** (swârd), *n.* [Also dial. or obs. *sword, sord, soord*; < ME. *sward, sword, swart, swarth*, < AS. *sweard*, skin, rind, the skin of bacon, = OFries. *swarde* = MD. *swarde*, D. *zwoord*, rind of bacon, = MLG. *swarde*, LG. *swaarde, sware* = OHG. **swarta*, MHG. *swarte, swart*, skin with hair or feathers, G. *schwarte*, skin, rind, bark, = Icel. *svörðr*, skin, sward (*grassvörðr*, 'grass-sward,' *jarthar-svörðr*, 'earth-sward'), = Dan. *svær* (in *fleskesvær*, 'flesh-sward,' *grönsvær*, 'greensward,' *jordsvær*, 'earth-sward') = Goth. **swardus* (not recorded).] 1†. A skin; a covering; especially, the hide of a beast, as of a hog.

*Swarde* or *sworde* of flesch. Coriana. *Prompt. Parv.*

Or once a week perhaps, for novelty, Rees'd bacon-*soords* shall feast his family. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, IV. ii. 36.

2. The grassy surface of land; turf; that part of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass, forming a kind of mat. When covered with green grass it is called *greensward.*

The *sward* was trim as any garden lawn. *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

**sward** (swârd), *v.* [< *sward, n.*] I. *trans.* To produce sward on; cover with sward. *Imp. Dict.*

This *swarded* circle into which the lime-walk brings us. *Mrs. Browning*, Lady Geraldine's Courtship, st. 28.

The smooth, *Swarded* alleys, the limes Touch'd with yellow by hot Summer. *M. Arnold*, Heine's Grave.

II. *intrans.* To become covered with sward.

The clays that are long in *swarding*, and little subject to weeds, are the best land for clover. *Mortimer.*

**sward-cutter** (swârd'kut'ėr), *n.* 1. A form of plow for turning over grass-lands.—2. A lawn-mower. *Imp. Dict.*

**swardy** (swâr'di), *a.* [< *sward* + *-y*[1].] Covered with sward or grass: as, *swardy* land.

**sware**[1] (swār). An obsolete or archaic preterit of *swear*[1].

**sware**[2]†, *v.* [< ME. *swaren*, < Icel. *svara* = Sw. *svara* = Dan. *svare*, answer: see *swear*[1].] To answer.

He called to his chamberlayn, that cofly hym *swared*, & bede hym bryng hym his bruny & his blonk sadel. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2011.

**sware**[3]†, *a.* [< MLG. *swar*, lit. heavy: see *sweer.*] An old spelling of *sweer.*

**sware**[4]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *square.*

**swarf**[1] (swärf), *v. i.* [< Sw. *svarfva* = Dan. *svarve*, turn, = E. *swerve*: see *swerve.*] To faint; swoon. [Scotch.]

And monie a huntit poor red coat For fear amaist did *swarf*, man! *Burns*, Battle of Sheriff-Muir

The poor vermin was likely at first to *swarf* for very hunger. *Scott*, Kenilworth, ix

**swarf**[1] (swärf), *n.* [< *swarf*[1], *v.*] Stupor; a fainting-fit; a swoon. [Scotch.]

**swarf**[2] (swärf), *n.* [< ME. **swarf*, < AS. *geswearf, geswyrf*, filings, < *sweorfan* (pret. **swearf*, pp. *worfen*) = Icel. *sverfa* (pret. *svarf*), file; cf. Sw. *svarfva*, Dan. *svarve*, turn in a lathe, = Goth. *bi-swairban*, wipe; cf. E. *swarve*, creep and scrape up a tree, climb, swerve: see *swerve* and cf. *swarf*[1].] The grit mixed with particles of iron or steel worn away in grinding cutlery wet.

**swarf-money** (swärf'mun''i), *n.* In *feudal law*, money paid in lieu of the service of castle-ward. *Blount.*

**swarm**[1] (swârm), *n.* [< ME. *swarm*, < AS. *swearm* = MD. *swerm*, D. *zwerm* = OHG. *swaram*, MHG. *swarm*, G. *schwärm* = Icel. *svarmr* = Sw. *svärm* = Dan. *sværm*, a swarm; prob. orig. a swarm of bees, so called from their humming; akin to L. *susurrus*, a murmuring, humming (see *susurrus*), Gr. σειρήν, a siren (see *siren*), Lith. *suma*, a pipe, Russ. *sviriele*, a pipe, G. *schwirren*, whir, Sw. *svirra*, hum, Dan. *svirre*, whirl, etc., from the root seen in Skt. *svar*, sound: see *swear*[1].] 1. A large number or body of insects or other small creatures, particularly when moving in a confused mass.

Many great *swarmes* [of butterflies] . . . lay dead upon the high wales. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 8

A *swarm* of flies in vintage time. *Milton*, P. R., iv.

2. Especially, a cluster or great number of honey-bees which emigrate from a hive at once and seek new lodgings under the direction of a queen; also, a like body of bees settled permanently in a hive.

Not runnynge on heapes as a *swarme* of bees.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 341.

**3.** In general, a great number or multitude; particularly, a multitude of people in motion: often used of inanimate objects: as, a *swarm* of meteors.

They are not faithful towards God that burden wilfully his Church with such *swarms* of unworthy creatures.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

This *swarm* of fair advantages.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 55.

A night made hoary with the *swarm*
And whirl-dance of the blinding storm.
*Whittier*, Snow-Bound.

=Syn. 3. Crowd, throng, cluster.

**swarm**[1] (swârm), *v.* [< ME. *swarmen*, *swermen*, < AS. *swirman* = MD. *swermen*, D. *zwermen* = MHG. *swärmen*, G. *schwärmen* = Sw. *svärma* = Dan. *sværme*, swarm; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move in a swarm or in large numbers, as insects and other small creatures; specifically, to collect and depart from a hive by flight in a body, as bees.

We were sometimes shivering on the top of a bleak mountain, and a little while after basking in a warm valley, covered with violets and almond-trees in blossom, the bees already *swarming* over them, though but in the month of February.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 415).

**2.** To appear or come together in a crowd or confused multitude; congregate or throng in multitudes; crowd together with confused movements.

All the people were *swarmed* forth into the streets.
*Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 6.

After the Tartars had sacked Bagdat in the yeare of the Hegeira 656. these Sectaries *swarmed* all ouer Asia and Africa.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 619.

O, what a multitude of thoughts at once
Awaken'd in me *swarm!* *Milton*, P. R, i. 197.

**3.** To be crowded; be overrun; be thronged with a multitude; abound; be filled with a number or crowd of objects.

Every place *swarming* with souldiours.
*Spenser*, State of Ireland.

The whole land
Is full of weeds, . . . and her wholesome herbs
*Swarming* with caterpillars.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 4. 47.

Therefore, they do not only *swarm* with errors, but vices depending thereon. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg Err., i. 3.

**4.** To breed multitudes.

Not so thick *swarm'd* once the soil
Bedropt with blood of Gorgon. *Milton*, P. L., x. 526.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To crowd or throng. [Rare.]

The barbarians, marueilyng at the huge greatnesse and mouynge of owre shyppes, came *swarmyng* the bankes on bothe sydes the ryuer.
*Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 188).

And cowled and barefoot beggars *swarmed* the way,
All in their convent weeds, of black, and white, and gray.
*Bryant*, The Ages.

**2.** To cause to breed in swarms.

But, all his vast heart sherris-warm'd,
He flash'd his random speeches;
Ere days, that deal in ana, *swarm'd*
His literary leeches.
*Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

**swarm**[2] (swârm), *v.* [< ME. *swarmen* (for *swarven*?); appar. a var. of *swarve*, simulating *swarm*[1], and perhaps associated with *squirm*.] **I.** *intrans.* To climb a tree, pole, or the like by embracing it with the arms and legs; shin: often with *up*. [Colloq.]

He *swarmed up* into a tree,
Whyle eyther of them might other se.
*Syr Isenbras*, l. 351. (*Halliwell.*)

*Swarming up* the lightning-conductor of a great church to fix a flag at the top of the steeple.
*The Spectator*, No. 3035, p. 1142.

**II.** *trans.* To climb, as a tree, by embracing it with the arms and legs, and scrambling up. [Colloq.]

**swarm-cell** (swârm'sel), *n.* In *bot.*, a naked motile protoplasmic body; a zoöspore.

**swarming** (swâr'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *swarm*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of moving in a swarm, as bees from a hive.—**2.** In *bot.*, a method of reproduction observed in some of the *Confervaceæ* and *Desmidiaceæ*, in which the granules constituting the green matter become detached from one another and move about in their cells; then the external membrane swells and bursts, and the granules issue forth into the water to become new plants.

**swarm-spore** (swârm'spōr), *n.* **1.** A naked motile reproductive body produced asexually by certain *Fungi* and *Algæ*; a zoöspore. See *microcyst.*—**2.** The peculiar gemmule (see *gemmule*) of sponges; the so-called planula or ciliated sponge-embryo, regarded not as an embryonic body, but as a coherent aggregate of monadiform spores.

**swart** (swârt), *a.* [Also improp. *swarth*; < ME. *swart*, *swarte*, < AS. *sweart* = OS. OFries. *swart* = MD. *swart*, D. *zwart* = MLG. LG. *swart* = OHG. MHG. *swarz*, G. *schwarz* = Icel. *svartr* = Sw. *svart* = Dan. *sort* = Goth. *swarts*, black; akin to L. *sordere*, be dirty, *sordidus*, dirty, *sordes* (**swordes*), dirt (see *sordid*).] Being of a dark hue; moderately black; swarthy: said especially of the skin or complexion.

Men schalle then sone se
Att mydday hytt shalle *swarte* be.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

A nation straunge, with visage *swart*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 15.

Lame, foolish, crooked, *swart*. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 46.

**swart**† (swârt), *v. t.* [< ME. *swarten*, < AS. *sweartian* = MD. *swerten*, D. *zwarten* = OHG. *swarzjan*, *swarzan*, make black, *swarzēn*, be or become black, MHG. *swerzen*, make black, *swarzen*, be or become black, G. *schwärzen*, make black, = Icel. *svertа*, *sorta* = Sw. *svärta* = Dan. *sværte*, make black; cf. Dan. *sortne*, become black; from the adj.] To make swart; blacken; tan.

The sun, whose fervour may *swart* a living part, and even black a dead or dissolving flesh.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

**swartback** (swârt'bak), *n.* The great black-backed gull, or coffin-carrier, *Larus marinus*. [Orkney.]

**swarth**[1] (swârth), *n.* [A var. of *sward*.] A sward.

Dance them down on their own green-*swarth*.
*B. Jonson*, Pan's Anniversary.

Grassy *swarth*, close cropp'd by nibbling sheep.
*Cowper*, Task, i. 110.

**swarth**[2] (swârth), *n.* A corruption of *swath*[1].

An affectioned ass, that cons state without book and utters it by great *swarths*. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3. 162.

Here stretch'd in ranks the level'd *swarths* are found,
Sheaves heap'd on sheaves here thicken up the ground.
*Pope*, Iliad, xviii. 639.

**swarth**[3] (swârth), *a.* A corrupt form of *swart*.

Your *swarth* Cimmerian
Doth make your honour of his body s hue,
Spotted, detested, and abominable.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3. 72.

He's *swarth* and meagre, of an eye as heavy
As if he had lost his mother.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 2.

**swarth**[4] (swârth), *n.* [Perhaps < *swarth*[3], a form of *swart*, black; cf. *swart-rutter*, a black rider, German horseman, whose strange apparel may have originated the superstition: see *swart*.] An apparition of a person about to die; a wraith. [Prov. Eng.]

These apparitions are called Fetches or Wraiths, and in Cumberland *Swarths*. *Grose*, Pop. Superstitions, Ghosts.

**swarthily** (swâr'thi-li), *adv.* With a swarthy hue.

**swarthiness** (swâr'thi-nes), *n.* The state of being swarthy; tawniness; a dusky or dark complexion.

**swarthness** (swârth'nes), *n.* Same as *swarthiness*.

**swarthy** (swâr'thi), *a.* [A corrupt and now more common form of *swarty*.] Dark; tawny; swart.

Silvia . . .
Shows Julia but a *swarthy* Ethiope.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 6. 26.

Hard coils of cordage, *swarthy* fishing-nets.
*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

**swarthy**† (swâr'thi), *v. t.* [< *swarthy*, *a.*] To blacken; make swarthy or swart.

Now will I and my man John *swarthy* our faces over as if that country's heat had made 'em so. *Cowley.*

**swartiness** (swâr'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being swart or swarthy; swarthiness. *Imp. Dict.*

**swartish** (swâr'tish), *a.* [< ME. *swartish*; < *swart* + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat swart, dark, or tawny.

Blak, bloo, grenyssh, *swartish*, rede.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1647.

**swartness** (swârt'nes), *n.* Swarthiness. *Scott.*

**swart-rutter** (swârt'rut″ėr), *n.* [< MD. *swert-ruyter*, a black trooper, < *swert*, black, + *ruyter*, trooper, horseman: see *swart* and *rutter*[1].] A black trooper; one of a class of irregular troopers who infested the Low Countries in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They wore a black dress, carried black arms, blackened their faces, and called themselves *devils*.

**swart-star** (swârt'stär), *n.* The dog-star: so called because it appears in the heat of summer, which darkens or makes swart the plexion. [Rare.]

Shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks
On whose fresh lap the *swart-star* sparely looks
*Milton*, Lycidas,

**swart-visaged** (swârt'viz″ājd), *a.* Swa
[Rare.]

Bare-armed, *swart-visaged*, gaunt, and shaggy-bro
*O. W. Holmes*, Autocr

**swarty**† (swâr'ti), *a.* [< *swart* + *-y*[1]. Now ally in the altered form *swarthy*.] An obs form of *swarthy*.

And proudly roll'st thy *swarty* chariot-wheels
Over the heaps of wounds and carcasses.
*Fletcher*, Bonduca,

**Swartzia** (swärt'si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Schre 1789), named after Olaus *Swartz* (born 1760, about 1818), a Swedish botanist.] A gen leguminous trees, of the suborder *Papiliona* type of the tribe *Swartzieæ*. It is characteriz a variously ruptured calyx, which is entire and rou in the bud; a corolla usually consisting of a single l corrugated banner-petal or sometimes wanting; num declined and curving stamens which are nearly or free; and a coriaceous or fleshy ovoid or elongated There are nearly 60 species, natives of tropical Am except one which is African. The leaves are odd-pi or sometimes reduced to a single leaflet; the flowe commonly borne in clustered or panicled racemes. are mostly large forest-trees yielding a very hard durable timber. *S. tomentosa*, the panococo or palo tree of Guiana, becomes 60 feet high and 3 feet thick bark, called *panococo-bark*, is a powerful sudorific, yields a red juice which hardens into a blackish resi *grandiflora*, of the West Indies and southward, a small or shrub known as *naranjillo amarillo*, also yields a v ble and very heavy wood.

**Swartzieæ** (swart-zī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A de Candolle, 1825), < *Swartzia* + *-eæ*.] A t of leguminous plants, intermediate between suborder *Cæsalpinieæ* and the *Papilionaceæ*, formerly itself regarded as a distinct subor From the former it differs in its usually exterior u petal and its inflexed instead of straight radicle. It is classed with the *Papilionaceæ*, but differs from their al character in its numerous and separate stamens, an rolla not at all papilionaceous but composed of five n equal petals, or of a single broad one, or wholly wit petals. From the tribe *Sophoreæ*, its nearest ally, it is distinguished by its calyx, which is closed and entire i bud. It consists of 6 genera, of which *Swartzia* is the t and includes about 70 species, mainly trees with pin leaves, natives of tropical Africa and South America, e cially of Brazil. Five or six exceptional Brazilian spe have usually only ten stamens, like the type of the or

**swarve** (swârv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swarved*, p *swarving*. [< ME. *swarven*, a var. of *swerv* swerve: see *swerve*. Cf. *swarf*.] **I.** *intrans.* swerve; incline to one side.

In the *swarvinge*, the stroke, that was grete, descen betwene the sholde, and kutte asonder the gyge with the honde that it fly in to the fellde.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii.

The sword, more merciful than he to himself, with slipping of the pommel the point *swarved* and rased but upon the side. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia.

The horse *swarved* round, and I fell aff at the tae sid the ball whistled by at the tither.
*Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, x

**II.** *trans.* To climb.

Then Gordon *swarved* the mainmast tree.
*Percy's Reliques.* (*Halliw*

[Old Eng. and Scotch in both uses.]

**swash**[1] (swosh), *v.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *svaska*, m a swashing noise, as when one walks with ter in his shoes; cf. Sw. *svassa*, speak or wr bombast, Norw. *svakka*, make a noise like wa under the feet.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To spill or spl water about; dash or flow noisily; splash.

The nightmared ocean murmurs and yearns,
Welters, and *swashes*, and tosses, and turns.
*Lowell*, Appledor

**2**†. To fall violently or noisily.

They offered to kisse hir, and *swasht* downe vpon bed. *Holinshed*, Chron., Rich. II., an. 1

**3.** To bluster; make a great noise; make a sh of valor; vapor; brag.

To fence, to *swash* with swords, to swagger. *Flo*

**II.** *trans.* To dash about violently; stri violently.

**swash**[1] (swosh), *n.* [< *swash*[1], *v.*] **1.** A da ing or splashing of water; splash. *Coles.*—Liquid filth; wash; hogwash.

His stomacke abhorreth longyn after slibber, sause, a *swashe*, at which a whole stomacke is readye to cast gorge. *Tyndale*, Works, p.

Swine . . . refuse partriges and other delicats, and greedily hunt after Acornes and other *swash*.
*Meres*, Wits Commonwealth (1634), ii.

**3.** A narrow sound or channel of water lyi within a sand-bank, or between that and t shore. Also *swash channel*, *swashway*.

The Minnesota taking the middle or *swash channel*.
*The Century*, XXIX. 7

4. A low coast-belt or tract of country covered with mangroves, and liable to be submerged or inundated at certain seasons. [Bahamas.]

The country described by the natives as either coppet, pine-yard, or *swash*. . . . Here the ground is soft, and in wet weather almost entirely under water; hence the peculiar appropriateness of the local term *swash*.
*The Auk*, Jan., 1891, pp. 64, 65.

5. A blustering noise; a vaporing. [Slang.] —6. A roaring blade; a swaggerer; a swasher.

With courtly knights, not roaring country *swashes*.
*Britannia Triumphans* (1637). (*Nares.*)

**swash**[2] (swosh), *a.* [Cf. *squash*[2].] Soft; watery, like fruit too ripe. Also *swashy*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**swash**[3]† (swosh), *n.* In *arch.*, an oval figure formed by moldings which are placed obliquely to the axis of the work.

*Swash* [is] a figure whose circumference is not round, but oval; and whose mouldings lie not at right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work.
*Moxon*, Mechanical Exercises. (*Latham.*)

**swash-bank** (swosh'bangk), *n.* The crowning part of a sea-embankment. *E. H. Knight.*

**swash-bucket** (swosh'buk″et), *n.* The common receptacle of the washings of the scullery; hence, a mean, slatternly woman. [Prov. Eng.]

**swash-buckler** (swosh'buk″lėr), *n.* [< *swash*[1], *v.*, + obj. *buckler*.] A swaggering blade; a bravo; a bully or braggadocio.

A ruffian is the same with a swaggerer, so called because endeavoring that side to swag or weigh down whereon he engageth. The same also with *swash-buckler*, from swashing, or making a noise on buckler.
*Fuller*, Worthies of England, III. 347.

Their men [Egyptians] are very Ruffians and *Swashbucklers*.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 54.

**swasher** (swosh'ėr), *n.* [< *swash*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who swashes, or makes a blustering show of valor or force of arms; a braggart; a bully.

I have observed these three *swashers*; . . . three such antics do not amount to a man. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 2. 30.

**swashing** (swosh'ing), *p. a.* 1. Having the character of a swasher; swaggering; slashing; dashing.

We'll have a *swashing* and a martial outside.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 3. 122.

2. Having great force; crushing.

Gregory, remember thy *swashing* blow.
*Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1. 70.

The Britans had a certain skill with their broad *swashing* Swords and short Bucklers, either to strike aside or to bear off the Darts of their Enemies.
*Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

**swash-letters** (swosh'let″ėrz), *n. pl.* Italic capital letters of the old style with flourished projections: first made by Claude Garamond of Paris, about 1540, to fill unsightly gaps attending the use of some plain inclined letters.

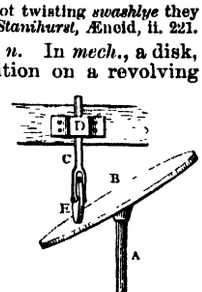
*A B D M N P Q R T V QU &*

Specimen of Swash-letters.

**swashly**† (swosh'li), *adv.* [< *swash*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a swashing manner.

Their tayls with croompled knot twisting *swashlye* they wrigled. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii. 221.

**swash-plate** (swosh'plāt), *n.* In *mech.*, a disk, fixed in an inclined position on a revolving axis, for the purpose of communicating a reciprocating motion to a bar in the direction of its length. The excursion of the bar varies with the inclination of the plate to the axis.



Swash-plate.
*A*, shaft; *B*, swash-plate; *C*, rod working in guide *D* and having friction-wheel *E* pivoted to its lower end. Rotation of *A* and *B* causes *C* to rise and descend alternately, the descent being effected by its own gravity or the action of a spring not shown.

**swashway** (swosh'wā), *n.* 1. A deep swampy place in large sands in the sea. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. Same as *swash*[1], 3.

**swash-work** (swosh'wėrk), *n.* In *turnery*, cuttings inclined to the axis of the cylinder which is being worked.

**swashy** (swosh'i), *a.* [< *swash*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Same as *swash*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Swaggering. *Halliwell.*

**swastika** (swas'ti-kä), *n.* [Skt., lit. 'of good fortune,' < *svasti* (< *su*, well, + *asti*, being), welfare.] Same as *fylfot*. Compare *crux ansata* (under *crux*), and *gammadion*.

**swat**[1] (swot), *n.* and *v.* An old and dialectal form of *sweat*.

**swat**[1] (swot). An old and dialectal (Scotch) preterit of *sweat*.

**swat**[2] (swot), *v. t.* [Perhaps a var. of *swap*[1].] To strike; hit. [Slang.]

**swat**[2] (swot), *n.* [< *swat*[2], *v.*] A blow. [Slang.]

**swatch** (swoch), *n.* [Cf. *swath* (?).] 1†. A swath.

One spreadeth those bands, so in order to lie,
As barley (in *swatches*) may fill it thereby.
*Tusser*, August's Husbandry, st. 18.

2. A piece or strip, as of cloth, especially one cut off for a pattern or sample: now only in trade use.

Consider but those little *swatches*
Us'd by the fair sex, called patches.
*T. Ward*, England's Reformation, p. 16.

The weighed hank of yarn or *swatch* of cloth to be used in the experiment is then thoroughly wetted, and immersed in the liquid.
*Benedikt*, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 58.

**swatchway**, *n.* Same as *swash*[1], *n.*, 3. *Nature*, XLI. 539.

**swath**[1] (swâth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also and prop. *swathe* (a bundle of grass); < ME. *swathe*, < AS. *swathu*, a swath, a track, foot-track, trace, = MD. *swade*, D. *zwad*, *zwade* = MLG. *swat*, LG. *swad* = MHG. *swadem*, G. *schwad*, *schwaden*, a swath, prob. 'that which has been mown,' and related to East Fries. *swade*, *swae*, *swah* = MD. *swade* = MLG. LG. *swade*, a scythe, sickle, and to Icel. *svethja*, a large knife, *svath*, a slippery place, *svethja*, slide or glance off; cf. Norw. *svad*, smooth, slippery, *svada*, shred or slice off, flake off (see *swad*[1]). Cf. *swathe*[2]. The AS. form *swathu* requires a mod. E. *swathe;* the form *swath* is due to some interference, which is indicated also in the erroneous forms *swarth*[2] and *swatch*.] 1. A line or ridge of grass, or grain, or the like, cut and thrown together by a scythe or mowing-machine: often used figuratively.

The strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's *swath*.
*Shak.*, T. and C., v. 5. 25.

The farmer swung the scythe or turned the hay,
And 'twixt the heavy *swaths* his children were at play.
*Bryant*, After a Tempest.

2. The whole reach or sweep of a scythe or cut of a mowing-machine; also, the path or passage so cut: as, a wide *swath:* often used figuratively.

Merry mowers, hale and strong,
Swept, scythe on scythe, their *swaths* along.
*Whittier*, Snow-Bound.

At last they drew up before the station at Torresdale. It was quite deserted, and only a single light cut a *swath* in the darkness. *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 161.

3†. A track; trace.

Cam him no fieres *swathe* ner [near].
*Genesis and Exodus*, l. 3786.

**To cut a wide swath**, to make ostentatious display; splurge; cut a swell. [Colloq. or slang.]

**swath**[2], *n.* Same as *swathe*[2].

**swathband**†, **swathbond**†, *n.* A swaddling-band.

Sypers, *swathbonds*, rybandes, and sleevelaces.
*J. Heywood*, Four P's, in Dodsley's Old Plays, I. 64.

Wash'd sweetly over, swaddled with sincere
And spotless *swathbands*.
*Chapman*, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Apollo, l. 179.

**swathe**[1]†, *n.* An old spelling of *swath*[1].

**swathe**[2] (swāŦH), *n.* [Also *swath;* < ME. *swathe*, < AS. *swathu*, a bandage, band, fillet; perhaps the same as *swathu*, a swath (orig. a row? or a shred?): see *swathe*[1]. Cf. *swathe*[2], *v.*] A bandage; a band of linen or other fabric; a swaddling-band; a winding, as of a bandage.

Which [the Moule and Bray] on her dainty breast, in many a silver *swathe*,
She bears. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 286.

Hast thou not seen (Apollo) the yong Brat
So late brought forth by lovely Maia? that
Looks in his *swathes* so beautifully faire?
*Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 210).

**swathe**[2] (swāŦH), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swathed*, ppr. *swathing*. [< ME. *swathen*, an altered form, reverting to the form of the noun, of *swethen*, < AS. **swethian*, in comp. *be-swethian*, swathe, inwrap (= Icel. *svatha*, swathe), < *swathu*, a bandage: see *swathe*[2], *n.* Hence freq. *swaddle*.] 1. To bind with a bandage or bandages; swaddle; bind; wrap.

And *swathe* a tender vyne in bondes softe.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 107.

His legs were *swathed* in flannel. *Macaulay*, Chatham.

2†. To make a bundle of; tie up in bundles or sheaves, as corn.

*Swathed*, or made into sheaves. *Cotgrave.*

3. To bind about; inclose; confine. [Rare.]

Who hath *swathed* in the great and proud ocean with a girdle of sand?
*Bp. Hopkins*, Exposition, p. 276. (*Latham.*)

**swathel**†, *v. t.* Same as *swaddle*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 104.

**swathel-binding**†, *n.* Linen used for swathing infants.

I swaddled him in a scurvy *swathel-binding*, . . . and with my cords tied him royster-like both hand and foot, in such sort that he was not able to wince.
*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 14.

**swather** (swâ'thėr), *n.* [< *swath*[1] + *-er*[1].] A device with curved arms extending diagonally backward, fixed to the end of the cutter-bar of a reaper or mower to lift up uncut stalks, and throw those that are cut in such a way as to mark a line of separation between the uncut and the cut.

**swathing** (swā'ŦHing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *swathe*[2], *v.*] A band; a bandage.

When I was yet in baby *swathings*, a genius came to my cradle and bestowed on me some whimsical caresses.
*Alien. and Neurol.*, X. 680.

**swathling-clothes**† (swāŦH'ling-klōŦHz), *n. pl.* Swaddling-clothes. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 112.

**swathy** (swâ'thi), *a.* [Also *swathey;* < *swath*[1] + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to a swath; consisting of or lying in swaths. [Rare.]

Forth hies the mower with his glittering scythe, . . .
And lays the grass in many a *swathey* line.
*J. Baillie*, A Summer's Day.

**swats** (swats), *n.* [Also *swaits;* said to be ult. < AS. *swātan*, beer.] Ale or beer. [Scotch.]

Reaming *swats* that drank divinely.
*Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

**swatte.** Same as *swat*[2].

**swatter** (swat'ėr), *v. i.* [Sc. also *squatter*, E. dial. var. *swattle;* < D. *swaddren*, dabble in water, = Sw. dial. *skvadra*, squirt, Sw. *sqvattra*, squander; freq. of the verb appearing in Dan. *skvatte*, splash, spirt, squander, Sw. *sqvatta;* cf. Sw. dial. *skwatta*, squirt, = Icel. *skvetta*, squirt. Cf. *swat*[2], throw down violently, *swash*, a torrent of water. Cf. also *squander*.] To splutter; flounce; move rapidly in any fluid, generally in an undulating way. *Sir D. Lyndsay.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**sway** (swā), *v.* [(*a*) < ME. *sweyen*, *swezen*, *sweigen;* prob. < Icel. *sveigja*, bend aside, swing (a distaff); cf. *sveggja*, sway, swing, = Norw. *sveigja*, bend (cf. *sveg*, switch), = Dan. *sveie*, bend; causal of Icel. **svīga*, bend (> *svigna*, give way, *svigi*, a bending switch, *svig*, a bend), = Sw. dial. *sviga* (pret. *sveg*), bend. (*b*) Cf. Sw. *svaja* = Dan. *svaie*, jerk, = D. *zwaaijen*, sway, swing, brandish, = LG. *swajen*, waver in the wind. Cf. *swag*[1], a collateral form of *sway*, and see *swing*. The Sw. Dan. *svag*, weak, pliant, is appar. of LG. or G. origin, MHG. *swach*, G. *schwach*, weak: a word of a different root (see *sick*[1]).] I. *intrans.* 1. To bend to one side, as by excess of weight; hang in a heavy, unsteady manner; lean away from the perpendicular; swag: as, a wall that *sways* to the west; also to bend or lean first to one side and then to the other; swing backward and forward.

The balance *sways* on our part. *Bacon.*

The branches
*Swayed* and sighed overhead in scarcely audible whispers.
*Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 4.

While her dark tresses *swayed*
In the hot breath of cannon!
*Whittier*, St. John.

2. To move or incline to one side, or to one side and then to the other, literally or figuratively; incline to one side, party, etc., or to one and then to the other; vacillate, as judgment or opinion.

This battle fares like to the morning's war; . . .
Now *sways* it this way, like a mighty sea, . . .
Now *sways* it that way. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

But yet success *sways* with the breath of Heaven.
*M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum.

3. To have weight or influence; bear rule; govern.

Hadst thou *sway'd* as kings should do, . . .
They never then had sprung as summer flies.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6. 1.

The example of sundry churches . . . doth *sway* much.
*Hooker.*

Donna Olympia *sways* most, and has the highest ascendant over him. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 4.

4†. To advance steadily.

Let us *sway* on and face them in the field.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 5.

**To sway up** (*naut.*), to pull a rope so as to raise something; throw a strain on a mast-rope, to start the mast upward, so that the fid may be taken out before lowering the mast.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to move backward and forward; wave or swing; hence, to wield with the hand.

Here, there, and every where about her *swayd*
Her wrathfull steele, that none mote it abyde.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 66.

And your impartial undeceived Hand
*Sway* its own Sceptre.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, v. 154.

And the wind of night is *swaying*
The trees with a heavy sigh.
*Bryant*, A Lifetime.

**2.** To cause to bend or move aside; bias, literally or figuratively; cause to lean or incline to one side; prejudice.

God forgive them that so much have *sway'd*
Your majesty's good thoughts away from me!
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 130.

Take heed lest passion *sway*
Thy judgment to do aught which else free will
Would not admit. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 635.

As bowls run true, by being made
On purpose false, and to be *sway'd*.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. ii. 1368.

The colonies were *swayed* by no local interest, no partial interest, no selfish interest.
*D. Webster*, Speech, Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825.

**3.** To rule; govern; influence or direct by power and authority, or by moral force; manage.

She could not *sway* her house. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 3. 17.

This was the race
To *sway* the world, and land and sea subdue.
*Dryden*.

*Swaying* the long-hair'd goats with silver'd rein.
*M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

**4.** *Naut.*, to hoist; raise: particularly said of yards and topmasts.—**To sway across**, to sway (a yard) to a horizontal position.—**Syn. 1.** To brandish.—**3.** *Guide*, *Direct* (see *guide*), control.

**sway** (swā), *n.* [< *sway*, *v.*] **1.** Inclination; preponderance; movement toward one side or the other, or toward both alternately; swing.

Whan that the sturdy ok,
On which men hakketh ofte for the nones,
Receyved hath the happy fallyng strok,
The grete *sweigh* [var. *swough*] doth it to come al atones.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1383.

Expert
When to advance, or stand, or turn the *sway*
Of battel. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 234.

With huge two-handed *sway*
Brandish'd aloft, the horrid edge came down
Wide-wasting. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 251.

**2.** Weight; force, as of some heavy or powerful agent.

In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes, . . .
Regardless of the sweeping whirlwind's *sway*,
That, hush'd in grim repose, expects his evening prey.
*Gray*, The Bard, ii.

**3.** Rule; control; government: probably in allusion to the sway of the scepter, or of the sword, embodying and illustrating government.

The whole *sway* is in the people's hands, who voluntarily appoint those magistrates by whose authority they may be governed. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 14.

Five chosen leaders the fierce bands obey,
Himself supreme in valour, as in *sway*.
*Pope*, Iliad, xvi. 209.

The *sway*
Of habit form'd in early day.
*Scott*, Marmion, iii., Int.

Horrible forms of worship, that, of old,
Held o'er the shuddering realms unquestioned *sway*.
*Bryant*, The Ages, xxv.

**4.** An instrument of rule or management. [Rare.]

The Sword is the surest *Sway* over all People, who ought to be cudgeled rather than cajoled to Obedience.
*Howell*, Letters, iv. 47.

**5.** A switch used by thatchers to bind their work.—**Syn. 3.** *Influence*, *Ascendancy*, etc. See *authority*.

**sway-backed** (swā′bakt), *a.* **1.** Same as *swayed*. —**2.** Having the back naturally sagged or hollowed to an unusual degree, as a horse.

The Ts'aidam ponies are of a very poor breed, mostly *sway-backed*, and with such long hoofs that they are bad mountain animals. *The Century*, XLI. 367.

**sway-bar** (swā′bär), *n.* In a vehicle, a bar on the hinder end of the fore hounds, resting on the coupling-poles, and sliding on them when the wagon turns. Also called *slider*, *sweep-bar*. *E. H. Knight*.

**sway-bracing** (swā′brā′sing), *n.* The horizontal bracing of a bridge, to prevent lateral swaying. *Imp. Dict.*

**swayed** (swād), *p. a.* Strained and weakened in the back or loins: noting horses that have been injured by overwork.

*Swayed* in the back and shoulder-shotten.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 56.

**swayful** (swā′fûl), *a.* [< *sway* + *-ful*.] Able to sway; swaying; powerful. [Rare.]

Where Cytherea's *swayful* power
Is worshipp'd in the reedy bower.
*Fawkes*, tr. of the Idylls of Theocritus, The Distaff.

**sweak** (swēk), *v.* A dialectal form of *squeak*.

**sweal**[1] (swēl), *v.* [Also dial. *swale*; < ME. *swelen*, < AS. *swelan* (pret. **swæl*, pp. **swolen*), burn, = MD. *swelen* = LG. *swelen*, > G. *schwelen*, burn slowly; cf. deriv. AS. *for-swælan*, burn up; OHG. *swilizzōn*, burn slowly; AS. *swōl*, heat; MD. **swoel*, *soel*, D. *zwoel*, *zoel* = LG. *swul*, > G. *schwül*, sultry; cf. also Lith. *swelu*, singe, scorch, etc. Cf. *swelter*, *sweltry*, *sultry*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To burn slowly.—**2.** To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; waste away without feeding the flame.

**II.** *trans.* To singe; scorch; dress, as a hog, by burning or singeing.

**sweal**[2]† (swēl), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *squeal*[1].

And ill-shap't Loon who his harsh notes doth *sweal*.
*S. Clarke*, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 35.

**sweam**† (swēm), *n.* [Also dial. *sweem*, *swaim*, *swame*; < ME. *sweem*, *sweme*, *swem*, a dizziness, < Icel. *sveimr*, a bustle, stir, = Norw. *sveim*, a hovering about, a sudden sickness, a slight intoxication; akin to Icel. *svimi* = Dan. *svime* = AS. *swima*, a fainting-fit, a swoon: see *swim*[2]. Hence ult. *sweamous*, *sweamish*, *squeamous*, *squeamish*.] **1.** A swimming of the head; a fainting-fit; a swoon. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 482.—**2.** A sudden qualm of sickness.

By blindnesse blunt, a sottishe *sweame* hee feeles:
With loyes bereapte, when death is hard at heeles.
*Mir. for Mags.* (ed. Haslewood), I. 307.

**sweamish** (swē′mish), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *squeamish*.

**sweamous**†, *a.* [ME. *sweymous*, *sweymowse*, etc.: see *squeamous*.] Same as *squeamous*.

**swear**[1] (swãr), *v.*; pret. *swore*, archaically *sware*, pp. *sworn*, ppr. *swearing*. [< ME. *sweren*, *swerien* (pret. *swor*, *sware*, pl. *sweren*), < AS. *swerian* (pret. *swor*, pp. *sworen*) = OS. *swerian* = OFries. *swera* = MD. *sweren*, D. *zweren* = MLG. *sweren*, LG. *swören* = OHG. *sweren*, *swerien*, MHG. *swern*, *sweren*, G. *schwören* = Icel. *sverja* = Sw. *svärja* = Dan. *sværge* = Goth. *swaran* (pret. *swōr*), swear; cf. Icel. *svar*, pl. *svör*, = Sw. Dan. *svar*, answer, Icel. Sw. *svara* = Dan. *svare*, answer, AS. *andswaru*, answer, *andswarian*, *andswerian*, answer, etc. (see *answer*); prob. orig. declare, affirm, assert, hence answer; cf. Skt. *svara*, sound, voice, √*svar*, sound. To the same root is referred *swarm*. Hence, in comp., *forswear*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God or to some superhuman being in confirmation of what is affirmed; declare or affirm something in a solemn manner by some sacred being or object, as the Bible or the Koran.

Man, hytt was the fulle ryve
To *swere* be my wowndys fyve.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

By this pale queen of night I *swear*.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 2. 100.

**2.** To promise something upon oath; vow; make a promise in a solemn manner.

Jacob said, *Swear* to me this day; and he *sware* unto him. Gen. xxv. 33.

**3.** To give evidence or make any statement on oath or with an oath; also, to declare solemnly, without an oath, as to the truth of something.

At what case
Might corrupt minds procure knaves as corrupt
To *swear* against you? *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1. 133.

**4.** To use profane language; be profane; practise profaneness; use the name or names of God irreverently in common conversation; utter profane oaths; curse.

If I do not put on a sober habit,
Talk with respect, and *swear* but now and then,
. . . never trust me more. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 200.

The swearer continues to *swear*; tell him of his wickedness, he allows it is great, but he continues to *swear* on.
*W. Gilpin*, Sermons, II. xxvii.

"But whom did he *swear* at?" was the enquiry made of the narrator [a Scottish Highlander], who replied, "Oh, he didna *sweer* at ony thing particular, but juist stude in ta middle of ta road and *swoor* at lairge."
*E. B. Ramsay*, Scottish Life and Character, p. 10.

**5.** To be incongruous or inharmonious (with): followed by *at*: often said of colors. [Colloq.]

What is new in it in the way of art, furniture, or bric-à-brac may not be in the best taste, and may *swear at* the old furniture and the delightful old portraits.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 258.

**To swear by**, to treat as an infallible authority; place great confidence in. [Colloq.]

I have no very good opinion of Mrs. Charles's nurs maid: . . . Mrs. Charles quite *swears by* her, I know
*Jane Austen*, Persuasion

**To swear off, to swear out**†, to renounce solemnly to *swear off* drinking.

I hear your grace hath *sworn out* house-keeping.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To utter or affirm with a sole appeal to God, a divinity, or something held be sacred for the truth of the declaration: to *swear* an oath.

I dare saye, and saufly *swere*,
The knyght is trewe and trust.
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V.

The Scots without refusal *swore* him Allegiance.
*Milton*, Hist. Eng

**2.** To promise in a solemn manner; vow.

Well, tell me now what lady is the same
To whom you *swore* a secret pilgrimage?
*Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1.

Come join thy hands to mine,
And *swear* a firmness to what project I
Shall lay before thee.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, ii

And Galahad *sware* the vow,
And good Sir Bors, our Lancelot's cousin, sware.
*Tennyson*, Holy Gr

Let me put mine hand in thine and *swear*
To serve thee faithfully a changing year.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I.

**3.** To put to an oath; cause to take an oat bind by an oath: as, to *swear* witnesses court; to *swear* a jury.

I'll kiss thy foot; I'll *swear* myself thy subject.
*Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 1

Are we not all his subjects, all *sworn* to him?
*Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iv

He *swore* also certaine of the chiefe men of euery tr to bee Bailiffes thereof.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 1

My worthy colleague, Mr. James Buller, began to *swo* privy councillors in the name of "King George IV.— W liam, I mean," to the great diversion of the council.
*Greville*, Memoirs, July 18, 18

**4.** To declare or charge upon oath: as, to *swe* treason against a man.—**5.** To appeal to an oath; call to witness. [Rare.]

Now, by Apollo, king,
Thou *swear'st* thy gods in vain.
*Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 1

**6.** To utter in a profane manner.

Being thus frighted, *swears* a prayer or two,
And sleeps again. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 4.

**To swear in**, to induct into office by administering oath.

I was *sworn in* the day before yesterday, and kiss hands at a council at Carlton House yesterday morning clerk of the council. *Greville*, Memoirs, March 22, 182

**To swear the peace against one**, to make oath th one is under the actual fear of death or bodily harm fro some person, in which case the person may be requir to give sureties of the peace. See *surety*.

You must let his Clerk, Jonathan Item, *Swear the Pea against you* to keep you from Duelling, or insure yo life, which you may do for Eight per cent.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Ann II. 198.

**swear**[1] (swãr), *n.* [< *swear*[1], *v.*] An oath. [Co loq.]

**swear**[2] (swãr), *a.* See *sweer*.

**swearer** (swãr′ėr), *n.* [< *swear*[1] + *-er*[1].] On who swears, in any sense; one who utters takes an oath.

She'll . . . make our *swearers* priests.
*Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 6. 1

For it is the opinion of our most refined *swearers* th the same oath or curse cannot, consistently with tru politeness, be repeated above nine times in the same con pany by the same person, and at one sitting.
*Swift*, Polite Conversation, In

**swear-word** (swãr′wėrd), *n.* A profane word an oath. [Colloq.]

There has been in the past an immense quantity scolding, occasionally a *swear word*.
*Elect. Review* (Amer.), XII. i. 1

**sweat** (swet), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *swet*; dial *swat*; < ME. *swette*, *swete*, *swoot*, *swot*, *swote*, AS. *swāt* = OS. *swēt* = OFries. *swēt* = MD *sweet*, D. *zweet* = MLG. *swēt*, LG. *sweet* = OHG MHG. *sweiz*, G. *schweiss* = Icel. **sveit*, in sec ondary form *sveiti* (cf. also *sviti*) = Sw. *svett* = Dan. *sved* = Skt. *sveda*, sweat; cf. L. *sudor*, n. *sudare*, v., Gr. ἱδρώς, ἱδος, Lith. *swidrs*, sweat Skt. √*svid*, sweat. From the L. root are ult E. *sudation*, *sudatory*, *sudorific*, *exude*, *transude* etc.] **1.** Moisture exuded from the skin, a excretion containing from one to two per cent of solids, consisting of sodium chlorid, formic acetic, butyric, and other fatty acids, neutra fats, and cholesterin; sensible perspiration especially, the excessive perspiration produce by exertion, toil, the operation of sudorifi medicines, etc.

As wittnesseth genesis,
That seith, with swynke and with *swot* and swetynge face
By-tulye and by-trualle treuly oure lyf-lode.
*Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 241.

In the *sweat* of thy face shalt thou eat bread.
Gen. iii. 19.

All drown'd in *sweat* the panting mother flies.
*Pope*, Iliad, xi. 159.

I found the patient almost pulseless, pale, cold, and covered with clammy *sweat*.
*J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 60.

2. The state of one who sweats or perspires; sweating; especially, such a state produced medicinally; diaphoresis.

Indeed your worship should do well to advise him
To cleanse his body, all the three highways;
That is, by *sweat*, purge, and phlebotomy.
*B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

Soft on the flowery herb I found me laid,
In balmy *sweat*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 255.

3. That which causes sweat; labor; toil; drudgery; also, a sudorific medicine.

This painful labour of abridging . . . was not easy, but a matter of *sweat* and watching. 2 Mac. ii. 26.

Ease and leisure was given thee for thy retired thoughts, out of the *sweat* of other men.
*Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Pref.

4. That which resembles sweat, as dew; also, moisture exuded from green plants piled in a heap: as, the *sweat* of hay or grain in a mow or stack.

The Muse's friend (gray-eyde Aurora) yet
Held all the meadows in a cooling *sweat*.
*W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 2.

5. A sweating process, as in tanning hides.—6†. Sweating-sickness.

Certain this yere, and of late, have had the *Swet;* the oonly name and voyce wherof is soo terrible and fearful in his Highnes [Henry VIII.'s] eeres that he dare in noowise approch vnto the place where it is noysed to have been.
*Stephen Gardener*, To Cardinal Wolsey (Ellis's Hist. [Letters, 3d ser., I. 346).

Bradford, being at Cambridge, "prophesied truly" to the people there "before the *sweat* came, what would come if they repented not their carnal gospelling."
*Biog. Notice of Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), [II. xxiv.

Thus, what with the war, what with the *sweat*, what with the gallows, and what with poverty, I am custom-shrunk. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2. 84.

7. A short run of a horse in exercising him.—8. In the manufacture of bricks, tiles, etc., that stage in the burning in which the hydrated oxid of alumina in the clay parts with its water.—**Bloody sweat**, the exudation of sweat mixed with blood; hematidrosis: a very rare affection.—**English sweat.** Same as *sweating sickness.*—**Gipsy sweat.** See *Gipsy.*—**Syn. 1.** See *perspiration.*

**sweat** (swet), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sweat* or *sweated*, ppr. *sweating*. [Also dial. *swat;* < ME. *sweten, sweete* (pret. *swette, swatte*), < AS. *swǣtan* = MD. *swetten*, D. *zweeten* = MLG. *sweten*, LG. *sweten*, sweat, = OHG. *sweizzan*, roast, MHG. *sweizen*, G. *schweissen*, hammer or weld red-hot metal together (cf. OHG. *swizzen*, MHG. *switzen*, G. *schwitzen*, sweat), = Icel. *sveita* = Sw. *svettas* = Dan. *svede*, sweat; cf. L. *sudare* (> It. *sudare* = Sp. *sudar* = Pg. *suar* = Pr. *suar, suzar* = F. *suer*), sweat, Gr. ἱδρώς, Skt. √ *svid*, sweat: see *sweat, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To excrete sensible moisture from the skin, or as if from the skin; perspire; especially, to perspire excessively.

His hakeney, that was al pomely grys,
So *swatte* that it wonder was to see.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 7.

And notwithstanding that these Winds [on the Coast of Coromandel] are so hot, yet the Inhabitants don't *sweat* while they last, for their Skins are hard and rough.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 47.

2. To exude moisture, as green plants piled in a heap; also, to gather moisture from the surrounding air by condensation: as, a new hay-mow *sweats;* the clay of newly made bricks *sweats;* a pitcher of ice-water *sweats.*

A pitcher filled with cold water and placed in a room in summer will *sweat*—at least, that is what it is commonly called. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 228.

3. To exude as or in the manner of perspiration.

In the same Ilande they gather pytche whiche *sweateth* owte of the rockes, beynge muche harder and sourer then the pitche of the tree.
*Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 174).

4. To toil; labor; drudge.

Utterly rejecting the pleasures of this present life as hurtful, they be all wholly set upon the desire of this life to come, by watching, waiting, and *sweating;* hoping shortly to obtain it.
*Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 11.

If you do *sweat* to put a tyrant down,
You sleep in peace the tyrant being slain.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 255.

I could out-plead
An advocate, and *sweat* as much as he
Does for a double fee, ere you should suffer
In an honest cause.
*Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

Henceforth, said God, the wretched Sons of Earth
Shall *sweat* for Food in vain.
*Cowley*, Tree of Knowledge, st. 4.

5. To labor under a burden as of punishment or extortion; suffer; pay a penalty. [Slang.]—6. To work for starvation wages; also, to carry on work on the sweating or underpaying system.

I have many a time heard both husband and wife—one couple especially, who were *sweating* for a gorgeous clothes' emporium—say that they had not time to be clean.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 64.

**To sweat for it**, to suffer for an offense; pay the penalty for a wrong done. [Colloq.]

Well, Jarvis, thou hadst wrongs, and, if I live,
Some of the best shall *sweat for't.*
*Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, v. 1.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To cause to excrete moisture from the skin, or, figuratively, as if from the skin.

The imagination, *sweated* by artificial fire, produces nought but vapid bloom. *Goldsmith*, Taste.

2. To emit, as from the pores; exude; shed.

Fro thens a Stones cast toward the Southe is another Chapelle, where oure Lord *swette* droppes of Blood.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 96.

To make
Mine eyes to *sweat* compassion.
*Shak.*, Cor., v. 3. 196.

For him the rich Arabia *sweats* her gum. *Dryden.*

3. To saturate with sweat; spoil with sweat: as, to *sweat* one's collar.

He dares tell 'em how many shirts he has *sweat* at tennis that week. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

I trust gentlewomen their diet sometimes a fortnight, lend gentlemen holland shirts, and they *sweat* 'em out at tennis, and no restitution.
*Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, iv. 4.

4. To extort money from; fleece; bleed; oppress by exactions; underpay, as shop-hands. [Slang or cant.]

In 1880 the casuals struck against this system [of small contractors]. They declared that they were being *sweated;* that the hunger for work induced men to accept starvation rates. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 489.

5. To put in pledge; pawn. [Slang.]

The night before Larry was stretched,
The boys they all paid him a visit.
A bit in their sacks too they fetched;
They *sweated* their duds till they riz it.
*R. Burrowes*, in Prout's Reliques, p. 267.

6. To dry or force moisture from, as the wood in charcoal-burning by covering over the heap closely.—7. In *leather-manuf.*, to loosen the hair from, as a hide, by subjecting it to putrefactive fermentation in a smoke-house.—8. In *tobacco-manuf.*, to render elastic, as the leaves, by subjecting them to a slight fermentation.—9. To join by applying heat after soldering.

The junction of the coil wires with the segments of the commutator is made through large copper plugs, which are *sweated* in to secure perfect contact.
*W. H. Wahl*, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 112.

**Cold sweating**, in *tanning*, a process preparatory to the removal of the hair and outer skin. It consists in soaking the hides in tanks from six to twelve days, in a flow of fresh cold water.—**To sweat coins**, more especially gold coins, to remove a part of the metal from the surface and edges by shaking the coins together in bags, so that particles of the metal are worn off, yet the diminution of the value is not readily perceived. *R. Cobden.*

His each vile sixpence that the world hath cheated—
And his the art that every guinea *sweated.*
*Wolcot*, Bozzy and Piozzi, ii.

**sweat-band** (swet'band), *n.* The leather lining, usually enameled, of a hat or cap, inserted for protection against the sweat of the head and brow; a sweat-leather.

**sweat-box** (swet'boks), *n.* 1. A box in which hides are sweated in the process of tanning.—2†. A narrow cell for prisoners.

**sweat-canal** (swet'ka-nal′), *n.* Same as *sweat-duct.*

**sweat-center** (swet'sen′tėr), *n.* A center situated in the medulla on either side of the middle line. It may be excited by eserine, nicotine, and picrotoxin.

**sweat-cloth** (swet'klôth), *n.* A cloth for wiping sweat from the face, as a towel or a handkerchief; a sudarium.

**sweat-duct** (swet'dukt), *n.* The excretory duct of a sweat-gland. See cut under *sweat-gland.*

**sweated** (swet'ed), *a.* 1. Made under the sweating system: as, a *sweated* coat.—2. Underpaid, as a shop-hand under the sweating system.

It was a poor consolation to the *sweated* waistcoat-hand to be told that the Amalgamated Engineers had a quarter of a million in the bank.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 725.

It is possible that several of the minor industries of the East End are absolutely dependent upon the fact that a low type of *sweated* and overworked labour is employed at starvation wages. *Contemporary Rev.*, LVI. 880.

**sweater** (swet'ėr), *n.* [< *sweat* + *-er*1.] 1. One who sweats.—2. One who or that which causes to sweat. Specifically—(*a*) A sudorific. (*b*) A grinding employer, or a middleman between the employer and the workmen; one who sweats his work-people; especially, one who employs working tailors at the lowest wages. [Slang.]

The greater part of the work, if not the whole, is let out to contractors or middle-men—*sweaters*, as their victims significantly call them—who, in their turn, let it out again, sometimes to the workmen, sometimes to fresh middle-men, so that, out of the price paid for labor on each article, not only the workmen, but the *sweater*, and perhaps the *sweater's sweater*, and a third, and a fourth, and a fifth, have to draw their profit.
*C. Kingsley*, Cheap Clothes and Nasty. (*Davies.*)

A Royal Commission has been collecting evidence on the subject [of "sweating"], and has established the fact that the victims of the system are not employed in factories or ordinary workrooms, but in *sweaters'* dens.
*New York Tribune*, June 11, 1888.

(*c*) One of a gang of street ruffians of the time of Queen Anne, who, forming a circle around an inoffensive wayfarer, pricked him with their swords, and compelled him to dance till he sweated.

These *sweaters* . . . seem to me to have at present but a rude kind of discipline amongst them.
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 332.

(*d*) A woolen jacket or jersey, especially one worn by men in training for athletic contests or by acrobats after performing.

Contestants with a proper regard for their health usually have thick coats (or *sweaters*) handy at the finish line, and are vigorously rubbed with crash towels immediately after a race. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 355.

3. One who sweats coin.

No one now actually refuses any gold money in retail business, so that the *sweater*, if he exists at all, has all the opportunities he can desire.
*Jevons*, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 115.

**sweat-fiber** (swet'fī′bėr), *n.* One of the nervous fibers which run to the sweat-glands and on stimulation cause a flow of sweat.

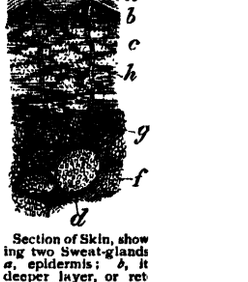
**sweatful** (swet'fûl), *a.* [< *sweat* + *-ful.*] 1. Covered with sweat; hence, laborious; toilsome.

See here their antitype—a crude block raised
By *sweatful* smelters on this wooded strand.
*Blackie*, Lays of Highlands, p. 106. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. Expressive of hard work; indicating laborious struggle.

The bloated armaments under which all Europe is bending to the earth with *sweatful* groans.
*Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 408.

**sweat-gland** (swet'gland), *n.* One of those glands of the skin which secrete sweat. Such a gland consists of an epithelial tube, single or dividing into two (or in the larger glands, as in the axilla, into four or more) branches, and coiled up at its lower end in a loose irregular glomerulus. Also called *perspiratory, sudoriparous,* and *sudoriferous gland.* See also cut under *skin.*



Section of Skin, showing two Sweat-glands *a*, epidermis; *b*, it deeper layer, or ret Malpighii; *c* to *d*, cori um, dermis, or true skin *f*, fat-cells; *g*, coile end of a sweat-gland *h*, its duct, opening o the surface at *i*.

**sweat-house** (swet'hous), *n.* 1. See the quotation.

Each building [of a Pueblo town], if of any considerable size, is provided with one or more estufas, or subterranean chambers, where a fire is kept constantly burning, and where the men of the community meet for social, deliberative, and religious purposes. A similar usage existed among the Floridian tribes; in fact, the rudiments of it may be found among most tribes of the continent, where the *sweat-house*, in one form or another, is usually a conspicuous feature.
*Francis Parkman*, in N. A. Rev., [CXX. 46.

2. In *tanning*, a building in which the depilation of hides and skins is performed by sweating.

**sweatily** (swet'i-li), *adv.* In a sweaty manner so as to be moist with sweat.

**sweatiness** (swet'i-nes), *n.* The state of being sweaty, or moist with sweat.

**sweating** (swet'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sweat, v.*] 1. The act of perspiring; profuse perspiration also, the process of producing profuse perspiration by means of sudorifics, hot baths, etc.

Why, sir, I thought it duty to informe you
That you were better match a ruin'd bawd,
One ten times cured by *sweating* and the tub.
*Jasper Mayne*, City Match, v. 1

*Sweatings* in the night were frequent, and sometimes her sufferings ceased when these occurred.
*Alien. and Neurol.*, XI. 14

2. Same as *sweating system* (which see, under *sweating, p. a.*).

The House of Lords Committee on *Sweating* . . . had made men think and given them matter for thought.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 730.

3. The process of producing exudation or oozing of moisture by application of heat either dry or moist.—4. Specifically, in *tanning*, a process of removing hair from hides by exposing them to moist air. There are various ways of carrying out the process. In one method the hides are hung in a pit, vault, or building, and exposed to air at a temperature of from 40° to 56° F., the air being kept cold, and saturated with moisture by the injection of a spray of cold spring-water. A ventilator in the roof permits of circulation of air, and an underground drain from the bottom of the pit permits outflow of water and inflow of cold air.

**sweating** (swet'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *sweat*, *v.*] 1. Perspiring freely or profusely.—2. Of or pertaining to the employment of persons, as to make clothes, at the lowest wages.—**Sweating system**, the practice, particularly in the tailoring trade, of employing men, women, and children to make up clothes in their own houses for scant pay. See *sweater*.

The *sweating system*, by which working people are furnished with employment in various trades at starvation wages, is attracting much attention in England.
*New York Tribune*, June 11, 1888.

**sweating-bath** (swet'ing-bȧth), *n.* A bath for producing sensible sweat; a sudatory; a stove.

**sweating-cloth** (swet'ing-klȯth), *n.* Same as *sweat-cloth*. *Nares*.

**sweating-fever** (swet'ing-fē″vėr), *n.* Same as *sweating-sickness*.

**sweating-house** (swet'ing-hous), *n.* 1. A house for sweating persons as a hygienic or curative process.

At the Hummum's in Covent Garden are the best accommodations for Persons of Quality to Sweat or Bath every day in the week, the Conveniences of all kinds far exceeding all other Bagnios or *Sweating-Houses* both for Rich and Poor.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 117.

2. In Spain, a long low hut in which sheep are closely packed the night before they are shorn, in order that the animal heat may soften the fleece and make it easier to cut.

**sweating-iron** (swet'ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A kind of knife-like scraper to remove sweat from horses.

**sweating-pit** (swet'ing-pit), *n.* In *tanning*, a pit or inclosure wherein the depilation of hides is accomplished by the process called sweating.

**sweating-room** (swet'ing-rȯm), *n.* 1. A room for sweating persons, as in the Turkish bath.

As the theory had been advanced that a Turkish bath was an excellent preventive [of hydrophobia], he submitted to several hours in the *sweating-room*.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 3.

2. In dairy business, a room for sweating cheese and carrying off the superfluous juices.

**sweating-sickness** (swet'ing-sik″nes), *n.* Sudor anglicanus, ephemera sudatoria, or ephemera maligna: a febrile epidemic disease, in some places extremely fatal, which made its appearance in England in August, 1485, and at different periods until 1551, and spread extensively on the Continent. It was characterized by profuse sweating, and was frequently fatal in a few hours. It seems to have resembled somewhat the later epidemics of miliary fever. Also called *English sweat*, *sweating-fever*.

This Year, by reason of a *Sweating-sickness*, Michaelmas Term was adjourned. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 265.

The king [Richard III.] was now seriously alarmed, and sent another summons to Lord Stanley requiring his own immediate presence; to which he replied by sending an excuse that he was ill of the *sweating sickness*.
*J. Gairdner*, Richard III., vi.

**Malwa sweating-sickness**, a disease occurring in India, notably in the province of Malwa, which appears to be allied to the worst form of cholera, and to bear a close relation to malignant congestive fever. *Dunglison*.

**sweating-tub** (swet'ing-tub), *n.* A tub used for a hot bath, or sweating-bath.

These new Fanatics of not the preaching but the *sweating-tub*. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

**sweat-leather** (swet'leᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* 1. A leather flap attached to a stirrup-leather to protect the rider's leg from the sweat of the horse.—2. A sweat-band.

**sweatless** (swet'les), *a.* [< *sweat* + *-less*.] Without sweat; hence, without labor.

Thou for whom Harvest all the yeer doth last,
That in poor Desarts rich aboundance heap'st,
That *sweat-less* eat'st, and without sowing reap'st.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe. (*Davies*.)

**sweat-lodge** (swet'loj), *n.* Same as *sweat-house*. *Amer. Soc. Psychical Research*, I. 141.

**sweat-shop** (swet'shop), *n.* A shop where work is done for a sweater. See *sweater*, 2 (*b*).

**sweat-stock** (swet'stock), *n.* In *tanning*, a collective term for skins or hides which have been unhaired by treatment in the sweating-pit.

**sweaty** (swet'i), *a.* [< *sweat* + *-y*¹.] 1. Moist or stained with sweat: as, a *sweaty* skin.

The rabblement . . . threw up their *sweaty* night-caps.
*Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 247.

2. Consisting of sweat.

No humours gross, or frowzy steame,
No noisome whiffs, or *sweaty* streame.
*Swift*, Strephon and Chloe.

3. Causing sweat; laborious; toilsome.

This *sweaty* haste
Doth make the night joint-labourer with the day.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 77.

If he would needs put his foot to such a *sweaty* service, the odour of his Sock was like to be neither musk nor benjamin. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**sweddle** (swed'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sweddled*, ppr. *sweddling*. [Appar. a var. of *swaddle*, with sense due to *swell*.] To swell; puff out. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**Swede** (swēd), *n.* [Formerly also *Sweed*; = F. *Suède* = MD. *Swede*, D. *Zweed* = MHG. *Sweide*, *Swede*, G. *Schwede* = Goth. **Swētha* (pl. *Swethans*, in Jornandes); cf. L. *Sitones*, a people of northern Germany, near the Suiones; cf. Icel. *Svíar* = Sw. *Svear*, Swedes; Icel. *Svenskr*, *Svænskr* = Sw. Dan. *Svensk*, Swedish; Icel. *Svíaríki* = Sw. *Sverige* = Dan. *Sverrig* = AS. *Swéorice*, *Swiórice*, Sweden, lit. 'kingdom of the Swedes'; as *Swéon*, *Swión* (L. *Suiones*), the Swedes, + *rice*, kingdom. The name *Sweden*, D. *Zweden*, G. *Schweden*, was orig. dat. pl. of *Swede*.] 1. A native of Sweden, a kingdom of Europe which occupies the eastern part of the Scandinavian peninsula. Since 1814 it has been united with Norway under a common sovereign.—2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A Swedish turnip.

Past rhododendron shrubberies, broad fields of golden stubble, sweet clover, and gray *swedes*, with Ogwen making music far below. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xxi.

3†. A cannon consisting of a thin metal tube wound around with rope and covered with leather. Such cannon are said to have carried about a quarter of the load of an iron cannon. They were introduced by the Swedes, and used until the battle of Leipsic.

**Swedenborgian** (swē-dn-bôr'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Swedenborg*, the name of a Swedish family, changed from *Svedberg* when it was ennobled in 1719.] I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Emanuel Swedenborg (1688–1772), a Swedish scientific and religious author, or to Swedenborgianism.

II. *n.* A believer in the theology and religious doctrines of Swedenborg; a New Churchman. Swedenborg held Rev. xxi. 2, "And I John saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven," to be a prediction of the establishment of a new dispensation, the initiation of which took place by the execution of the last judgment in the spiritual world in the year 1757, whereby man was restored to moral freedom by the restriction of evil infestations, the power of which had threatened its utter extinction. In proof of this belief, his followers point to the unparalleled spiritual and material progress of mankind since that date. They were first organized in London (where Swedenborg long resided) in 1788, under the name of the "Society of the New Church signified by the New Jerusalem," usually abbreviated to New Church. Professed Swedenborgians, though widely scattered, have never been numerous; but Swedenborg himself appears not to have contemplated the formation of a separate church, trusting to the permeation of his doctrines through the existing churches. Swedenborgians believe that this process is going on, and that thus the new dispensation is making its way independently of their own organization or efforts, and even without the conscious knowledge of most of those affected by it. Swedenborg considered himself the divinely appointed herald and expounder of this dispensation, being prepared for the office by open intercourse during many years with spirits and angels (all originally human beings), and with God himself, who revealed to him the spiritual or symbolic sense of the Divine Word (which the world had not previously been in a state to receive or apprehend), setting forth spiritual and celestial truths in every part through the correspondence of all material things with the spiritual principles, good or evil, of which they are the outgrowth and manifestation. This doctrine of correspondences is the foundation of his system, which he elaborated with uniform consistency in many volumes, all first published in Latin. In this correspondence consists the plenary inspiration of the Word, which includes only the Pentateuch, Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings, the Prophets and Psalms, the four Gospels, and the Apocalypse; the other books of the Bible are valuable for instruction, but lack this divine character.

**Swedenborgianism** (swē-dn-bôr'ji-an-izm), *n.* [< *Swedenborgian* + *-ism*.] The doctrines and practice of the Swedenborgians.

**swedge** (swej), *v. t.* Same as *swage*².

**Swedish** (swē'dish), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *Zweedsch* = G. *Schwedisch*; as *Swede* + *-ish*¹.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Sweden or its inhabitants.—**Swedish beam-tree.** See *Pyrus*.—**Swedish coffee.** See *coffee*.—**Swedish feather.** (*a*) A weapon of the type of the partizan. (*b*) An iron-pointed stake: same as *palisade*, 2. Compare *swine's-feather*.

I was often obliged to run my head against my old acquaintances "the *Swedish feathers*," whilk your honour must conceive to be double-pointed stakes, shod with iron at each end, and planted before the squad of pikes to prevent an onfall of the cavalry. *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, ii.

**Swedish fir**, a commercial name of the Scotch pine. *pine*¹.—**Swedish gloves**, gloves of undressed kid-is, gloves made with the smooth side of the skin ne: hand, and the rough or split surface outside. Comm called by the French name, *gants de Suède*.—**Swe juniper.** See *juniper*.—**Swedish leech**, the cor medicinal leech, *Hirudo medicinalis*.—**Swedish tu** See *rutabaga*.—**Swedish work**, a kind of hand-we by which flat, narrow webbing is produced, whicl good substitute for braid, and can be done in various and patterns.

II. *n.* The language of the Swedes: a S dinavian dialect, akin to Norwegian, Da and Icelandic.

**Sweed†**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *Swede*.

**sweeny** (swē'ni), *n.* [Origin obscure.] W ing of the shoulder-muscles in the horse, re ing from disuse of the corresponding limb. disuse may be due to a variety of injuries, ing in lameness. Also *swinney*.

The shrinkage . . . commonly called *sweeny* is d some lameness of the foot or limb, which induce horse to favor the shoulder and throw the muscles use. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI

**sweep** (swēp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swept*, ppr. *sw ing*. [Early mod. E. also *swepe*; < ME. *sw* (pret. *swepte*), < AS. **swēpan* (pret. **swēpt* secondary form of *swāpan* (pret. *swēp*), sw = OFries. *swepa* = LG. *swepen*, sweep ( a broom), = OHG. *sweifan*, MHG. *sweifen schweifen*, intr. slip, sweep, ramble, etc. sweep, turn, = Icel. *sveipa*, sweep, swoop *swape*, *swipe*, *swoop*. The forms and senses much involved, and the verb is now usu treated as if meaning primarily 'sweep wi broom.'] I. *intrans.* 1. To move or pass a with a swift waving or surging movement: the wind *sweeps* along the plain; pass with o whelming force or violence, especially ov surface: as, a *sweeping* flood.

A *sweeping* rain which leaveth no food. Prov. xxv

The sky blackened, and the storm *swept* down.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II.

One day the poet's harp lay on the ground,
Though from it rose a strange and trembling soun
What time the wind *swept* over with a moan.
*R. W. Gilder*, Poet and his Maste

2. To pass with pomp, as if with trailing ments: sometimes with an indefinite *it*.

She *sweeps it* through the court with troops of ladie
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i.

Why do we not say, as to a divorst wife, those t which are yours take them all with you, and they *sweepe* after you? *Milton*, Apology for Smectym

3. To move with a long reach; move wi prolonged sliding or trailing motion: a *sweeping* stroke.

The seeming stars fall headlong from the skies;
And, shooting through the darkness, gild the nigh
With *sweeping* glories, and long trails of light.
*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i.

4. To pass systematically over a surface search of something; especially, to move line of vision in such a way as to search ev part of a given angular area: a modificatio the transitive use II., 5. Hence, in *astron.*, to se systematically any part of the heavens by moving telescope, or, especially, by allowing it to remain tionless until the diurnal motion has carried a ce part of the heavens through the field, when the scope is carried back to the west and set to the nex jacent zone. In *naval affairs*, to search for subma mines by dragging the bottom with a sweep so constru that the mines can be caught and destroyed.

5. To pass over a surface with a broom or som; clean up: as, a servant engaged to *su* and scrub.—6. To swing or slat the flu from side to side, as a whale when woun or attacked. It is the characteristic method of fense. The fullest action of the flukes is called *swee* (or *slatting*) *from eye to eye*.—**To sweep for an anc** See *anchor*¹.

II. *trans.* 1. To move, drive, or carry forw or away by overwhelming force or violer remove or gather up by a long brushing strc literally or figuratively: as, the wind *sweeps* snow from the tops of the hills; a flood *sw* away a bridge or a house.

Death 's a devouring gamester,
And *sweeps* up all. *Shirley*, Traitor,

You seem'd that wave about to break upon me,
And *sweep* me from my hold upon the world.
*Tennyson*, Merlin and Vi

Friends, companions, and train
The avalanche *swept* from our side.
*M. Arnold*, Rugby Ch

To avoid being *swept* on the rocks, which were all af we had to row direct eastward.
*H. M. Stanley*, Through the Dark Continent, July 24,

2. To carry with a long swinging or dragg movement; trail pompously.

Let frantic Talbot triumph for a while,
And like a peacock *sweep* along his tail.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii.

3. To strike with a long sweeping stroke; brush or traverse quickly with the fingers; pass with a brushing motion, as the fingers; hence, to produce, as musical sounds, by such a motion or stroke.

Wake into voice each silent string,
And *sweep* the sounding lyre!
*Pope*, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

The wind began to *sweep*
A music out of sheet and shroud.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cliii.

If the fingers be repeatedly *swept* rapidly over something covered by numerous small prominences, as the papillated surface of an ordinary counterpane, a peculiar feeling of numbness in them results.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 45.

4. To move over or along: as, the wind *swept* the surface of the sea.

As . . . choughs . . . madly *sweep* the sky.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 23.

Troy's proud dames, whose garments *sweep* the ground.
*Pope*, Iliad, vi. 563.

5. To direct the eye over in a comprehensive glance; view with the eye or an optical instrument in a rapid and general survey: as, to *sweep* the heavens with a telescope.

Here let us *sweep*
The boundless landscape.
*Thomson*, Summer, l. 1408.

To see distinctly a wide field, as in looking at a landscape or a picture, we unconsciously and rapidly *sweep* the line of sight over every part, and then gather up the combined impression in the memory.
*Le Conte*, Sight, p. 74.

6. To brush over, as with a broom or besom, for removing loose dirt; make clean by brushing: as, to *sweep* a floor or a chimney.

What woman having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one piece, doth not light a candle, and *sweep* the house, and seek diligently till she find it? Luke xv. 8.

The besom that must *sweep* the court clean of such filth.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 34.

7. To rid as by sweeping; clear.

But first seven ships from Rochester are sent,
The narrow seas of all the French to *sweep*.
*Drayton*, Battle of Agincourt, st. 46.

8. To draw or drag something over: as, to *sweep* the bottom of a river with a net, or with the bight of a rope to hook an anchor; to *sweep* (a harbor or a mine-field) for submarine mines. —9. To propel by means of sweeps or long oars.

Brigs of 386 tons have been *swept* at three knots or more.
*Admiral Smyth.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

10. To have within range of fire; clear of enemies or a mob by a discharge of artillery or musketry, as a street or square.

Sections or full batteries of the Division artillery were posted to *sweep* the avenues of approach, and the fields on which these avenues opened. *The Century*, XXX. 315.

The French are now transporting heavy siege artillery to their new or remodeled works commanding the highways that lead to France, and so arranged as to be capable of *sweeping* them from two sides.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 129.

**To sweep away**, to scatter; disperse; get rid of.

A broom is hung at the mast-head of ships about to be sold, to indicate that they are to be *swept away*.
*Brewer*, Dict. Phrase and Fable (Broom).

**To sweep the board** or **the stakes**. See *board*. —**To sweep the deck** or **the decks**. See *deck*.

**sweep** (swēp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *swepe*; = OHG. MHG. *sweif*, G. *schweif*, a ramble, = Icel. *sveipr*, a fold, swoop, twirl; from the verb.] 1. The act of sweeping; the act of effecting something by means of a sweeping or clearing-out force; hence, wholesale change or removal.

Here has been a great *sweep* of employments, and we expect still more removals. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xlix.

The hope that the few remaining hundreds of the aborigines might be captured in one *sweep*.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 758.

2. The reach or range of a continued motion or stroke: as, the long *sweep* of a scythe; direction or extent of any motion not rectilinear: as, the *sweep* of a compass; hence, range, in general; compass.

Tyranny sends the chain that must abridge
The noble *sweep* of all their privilege.
*Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 475.

Feelings of calm power and boundless *sweep*.
*Bryant*, The Poet.

An incision was commenced on the mesial line . . . and carried backward and downward . . . in a semicircular *sweep*. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 81.

Specifically—(*a*) The compass of anything flowing or blowing: as, the flood or the storm carried away everything within its *sweep*. (*b*) Reach; extent; prevalence, as of a disease: as, the *sweep* of an epidemic.

3. A turn, bend, or curve.

The St. Just miners . . . use a hammer . . . which is a long bloathead with a little *sweep*.
*Morgans*, Manual of Mining Tools, p. 65.

The cavalcade, following the *sweep* of the drive, quickly turned the angle of the house, and I lost sight of it.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

Deep, wistful gray eyes, under a *sweep* of brown hair that fell across his forehead. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 353.

The stream twists down through the valley in long *sweeps*, leaving oval wooded bottoms, first on one side and then on the other. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 655.

4. A circular, semicircular, or curved carriage-drive in front of a house.

Down the little carriage-drive past the pigeon-house elevated on a pole, . . . up the *sweep*, and so to the house-door. *E. Yates*, Broken to Harness, I. 311.

5. A rapid survey or inspection by moving the direction of vision in a systematic manner so as to search the whole of a given angular area; especially, in *astron.*, the act of sweeping (see *sweep*, *v. i.*, 4); hence, the immediate object of such a view; hence, again, the external object, the country, or section of the heavens viewed.

Beyond the farthest *sweep* of the telescope.
*Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 173.

By continuing my *sweeps* of the heavens my opinion of the arrangement of the stars and their magnitudes, and of some other particulars, has undergone a gradual change.
*A. M. Clerke*, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 26.

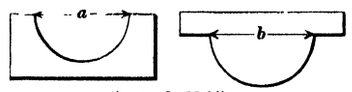
A magnificent *sweep* of mountain country was in sight.
*C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 93.

6. In *ship-building*, any arc of a circle used in the body-plan to describe the form of the timbers.—7. *Naut.*, a large oar, used in small vessels sometimes to assist the rudder in turning the vessel in a calm, but usually to propel the craft. Also *swape*.—8. A metal frame on which the tiller or rudder-yoke of a ship travels. —9. An engine formerly used in war for throwing stones into fortresses; a ballista. [Still used in heraldry.]—10. A device for drawing water from a well by means of a long pole resting on a tall upright as a fulcrum; also, one of various somewhat similar levers performing other functions, as the lever of a horse-power. Also *swipe*, *swape*.

A great poste and high is set faste; then over it cometh a longe beame whiche renneth on a pynne, so that the one ende havynge more poyse then the other causeth the lyghter ende to ryse; with such beere brewers in London dooe drawe up water; they call it a *sweepe*.
*Elyot.* (*Halliwell.*)

The well, its long *sweep* piercing the skies, its bucket swinging to and fro in the wind. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

11. In *loam-molding*, a pattern shape consisting of a board of which the edge is cut to the form of the cross-sectional outline of the article to be molded. The surface of the mold or core is formed by moving the sweep parallel to the axis at right angles to its length. For hollow articles, as pipes, sweeps are



Sweeps for Molding.

made in pairs, one for "running up" the core and the other for forming the interior of the mold. They are consequently the reverse of each other, and the radii differ by a quantity equal to the thickness of the metal of the pipe to be cast. Thus, supposing the internal diameter of the pipe to be 24 inches, and the thickness of the metal 1 inch, the radius of each core and sweep (see *a*) will be 12 inches, and the radius of the mold-sweep (see *b*) 13 inches. Sweeps are employed for many other symmetrical forms besides cylinders.

12. A form of light plow or cultivator used for working crops planted in rows, as cotton or maize; a cotton-sweep.—13. In *card-playing*: (*a*) In the game of casino, a pairing or combining of all the cards on the board and so removing them all. (*b*) In whist, the winning of all the tricks in a hand.—14. Same as *sweepstakes*. [Colloq.]—15. *pl.* The sweepings of an establishment where precious metals are worked, as a goldsmith's or silversmith's shop, or a mint.

The silver wasted by the operative officers and sold in *sweeps* during the year was 44,413.20 standard ounces.
*Rep. Sec. Treasury*, 1886, p. 168.

Wastage and loss on sale of *sweeps*. [U. S. mints.]
*Rep. Sec. Treasury*, 1886, p. 252.

16. One who sweeps; a sweeper; specifically, a chimney-sweeper.

We positively deny that the *sweeps* have art or part in these proceedings. *Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, xx.

It was in country places, however, that the stealing and kidnapping of children was the most frequent, and the threat of "the *sweeps* will get you" was often held out, to deter children from wandering.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 394.

17. See the quotation.

Four broad, curved pieces of iron, called *sweeps*, pressers, or pushers, which terms are synonymous, and their use is to force the tempered clay through an opening near the bottom in the side of the cylinder or box inclosing the pug-mill. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., p. 109.

**Sweep of a seine**, the reach or compass of a seine that is swept.—**To make a clean sweep**, to sweep away anything completely; remove entirely; clean out: often used in politics: as, to *make a clean sweep* of office-holders.

They burnt thirty-two houses in Springfield,—the minister's house and all, with all his library (and books was sca'ce in them days); but the Indians *made a clean sweep* on't. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 168.

**sweepage** (swē'pāj), *n.* [< *sweep* + *-age*.] The crop of hay got in a meadow. [Prov. Eng.]

**sweep-bar** (swēp'bär), *n.* Same as *sway-bar*.

**sweeper** (swē'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *swepare*; < *sweep* + *-er*1.] 1. One who or that which sweeps; a sweeping-machine.

Oxygen, the *sweeper* of the living organism, becomes the lord of the dead body.
*Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 35.

It was late in the day when the big *sweepers* with six teams of horses came down to clear the track.
*New York Times*, Jan. 26, 1891.

2. A tree growing on the margin of a stream, and overhanging the water at a sharp angle from the bank. It sometimes forms an excellent fishing-place.

**sweeping** (swē'ping), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *swepyng*; verbal n. of *sweep*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which sweeps, in any sense; also, the result of such act.

With a *sweeping* of the arm,
And a lack-lustre dead-blue eye,
Devolved his rounded periods.
*Tennyson*, A Character.

Within the flowery swarth he heard
The *sweeping* of the scythe.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 379.

2. *pl.* Whatever is gathered together by or as by sweeping; rubbish; refuse.

They shulde bee dryuen togyther on heapes by th[e]ympulsyon of the shyppes, euen as a beasome gathereth the *swepynges* of a house.
*Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 157).

The *sweepings* of the finest lady's chamber.
*Swift*, Meditation upon a Broomstick.

The population [of Armenia] was composed largely of the *sweepings* of Asia Minor, Christian tribes which had taken refuge in the mountains.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 159.

Specifically—(*a*) In *stereotyping* and *electrotyping*, the bits of metal thrown on the floor by sawing- and planing-machines. (*b*) In *printing*, the waste paper swept up from the floor of a press-room. (*c*) In *bookbinding*, the bits of gold-leaf gathered up by the cotton cloth that is used to remove the surplus gold of a gilded book.

**sweeping** (swē'ping), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *sweep*, *v.*] 1. Carrying everything before it; overwhelming: as, a *sweeping* majority.

Regardless of the *sweeping* whirlwind's sway.
*Gray*, The Bard, II. ii. 13.

2. Including or comprehending many individuals or particulars in a single act or assertion; comprehensive; all-including: as, a *sweeping* charge; a *sweeping* declaration.

One *sweeping* clause of ban and anathema.
*Burke*, Rev. in France.

This has the manifest drawback of most generalizations: it is far too *sweeping*. *A. Dobson*, Introd. to Steele, p. xi.

There is no doubt that the Roman commonwealth in its last days . . . needed the most *sweeping* of reforms.
*E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 336.

**Sweeping resolution**, in *U. S. hist.*, a resolution passed by the Ohio legislature in 1810, declaring vacant the seats of all the State judges.

**sweeping-car** (swē'ping-kär), *n.* A car carrying mechanical rotary brooms for sweeping snow and dirt from a railroad-track.

**sweeping-day** (swē'ping-dā), *n.* The day on which sweeping is regularly done, as in a house.

Friday, the anniversary of the Assembly Ball, was general *sweeping-day* at Mrs. Dansken's.
*The Century*, XXXVIII. 180.

**sweepingly** (swē'ping-li), *adv.* In a sweeping or comprehensive manner.

It seemed all so *sweepingly* intelligible.
*E. Montgomery*, Mind, IX. 372.

**sweepingness** (swē'ping-nes), *n.* The character of being sweeping or comprehensive: as, the *sweepingness* of a charge.

**sweep-net** (swēp'net), *n.* 1. A large net admitting of making a wide compass in drawing it. —2. A net used by entomologists to take insects by drawing it over herbage with a sweeping motion. It generally consists of a bag of light strong cloth attached to an iron or brass ring set in a short handle.

**sweep-piece** (swēp'pēs), *n.* In *ship-building*, a curved piece of timber fastened to the inner side of a port-sill to assist in training a gun.

**sweep-rake** (swēp'rāk), *n.* The rake that clears the table of a self-raking reaper. *E. H. Knight.*

**sweeps** (swēps), *n. pl.* The arms of a mill. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sweep-saw** (swēp′sâ), *n.* A saw with a thin blade in a frame or bow, capable of cutting in a sweep or curve; a bow-saw or turning-saw.

**sweep-seine** (swēp′sān), *n.* A large seine for making a wide sweep in drawing.

**sweep-seining** (swēp′sā″ning), *n.* The act or process of sweeping a net, paid out from the stern of a boat, which describes a circle starting from and returning to the shore, one end of the rope being left on shore and the other brought in by the boat. The net is then hauled in by the men on shore.

**sweepstake** (swēp′stāk), *n.* [< *sweep*, *v.*, + obj. *stake*[2].] **1**†. A game of cards, in which apparently a player could take all the tricks or win all the stakes.

To play at *sweepstake*, and take all together.
*Heylin*, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 439. (*Latham.*)

**2.** Same as *sweepstakes*.—**To make sweepstake**†, to make a clean sweep.

If the pope and his prelates were charitable, they would, I trow, *make sweep-stake* at once with purgatory.
*J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 292.

**sweepstake** (swēp′stāk), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *sweepstake*, *n.*] By winning and taking all the stakes at once; hence, by wholesale; indiscriminately.

**sweepstakes** (swēp′stāks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* **1.** A gaming transaction, in which a number of persons contribute a certain stake, which becomes the property of one or of several of the contributors under certain conditions. Thus, in horse-racing each of the contributors has a horse assigned to him (usually by lot), and the person to whom the winning horse is assigned takes the whole stakes, or the stakes may be divided between two or three who draw the first two or three horses in the race.

There was a general notion that a *sweepstakes* differed from a lottery in that the winner swept away the whole of the stakes (hence the name), whereas in a lottery the person who held the bank made a large profit. . . . This distinction existed in theory rather than in fact, and . . . the *sweepstakes* were declared illegal as lotteries by a decision of the courts in 1845.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 842.

**2.** A prize in a horse-race or other contest, made up of several stakes.—**3**†. Same as *sweepstake*, 1.—**4.** A race for all the stakes contributed, sometimes with money added.

The Time Test Stakes is a *sweepstakes* for all ages at three-quarters of a mile, with $1,250 added.
*New York Evening Post*, June 28, 1889.

**sweep-washer** (swēp′wosh″ėr), *n.* In *gold-* and *silver-refining*, a person who extracts from the sweepings, potsherds, etc., the small particles of gold or silver contained in them.

**sweep-washings** (swēp′wosh″ingz), *n. pl.* The refuse or sweepings of gold- and silver-working shops. *E. H. Knight.*

**sweepy** (swē′pi), *a.* [< *sweep* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Bending or swaying; sweeping.

They [the waters], . . .
. . . rushing onwards with a *sweepy* sway,
Bear flocks, and folds, and lab'ring hinds away.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 395.

A *sweepy* garment, vast and white.
*Browning*, Christmas Eve.

**2.** Protuberant; bulging; strutting.

Behold their swelling dugs, the *sweepy* weight
Of ewes that sink beneath their milky freight.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid.

**3.** Curving; having long bends or turns.

And its fair river gleaming in the light,
With all its *sweepy* windings. *J. Baillie.*

**sweer** (swēr), *a.* [Also *swear*, Sc. *sweir*; < ME. *swer*, *sware*, < AS. *swǣr*, *swār*, heavy, = OS. *swār* = OFries. *swēre* = D. *zwaar* = MLG. *swar* = OHG. *swār*, *swāri*, MHG. *swære*, G. *schwer* = Icel. *svārr* = Sw. *svår* = Dan. *svær* = Goth. *swērs*, heavy, = Lith. *swarus*, heavy.] **1.** Heavy.—**2.** Dull; indolent; lazy.—**3.** Reluctant; unwilling. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all senses.]

**sweet** (swēt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *swete*, *suete*, *sweote*, also *swote*, *swot*, *soote*, *sote*, < AS. *swēte* = ONorth. *swœte*, *swōte* = OS. *swōti*, *suoti* = OFries. *swēt* = MD. *soet*, D. *zoet* = MLG. *sote*, *sute*, LG. *söte*, *söt* = OHG. *suozi*, *swuazi*, MHG. *sueze*, G. *süss* = Icel. *sætr* (*sœtr*) = Sw. *söt* = Dan. *söd* = Goth. **swōtus*, *suts* = L. *suāvis* (for **suadvis*) = Gr. *ἡδύς* = Skt. *svādu*, sweet; from a root seen in Gr. *ἥδεσθαι*, be pleased, *ἡδονή*, pleasure, *ἀνδάνειν*, please, Skt. √ *svad*, *svād*, be savory, make savory, take pleasure. From the L. adj. is the E. *suave*, with its derivatives, also *suade*, *dissuade*, *persuade*, etc., *suasion*, *suasive*; from the Gr., *hedonism*, *hedonist*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pleasing to the taste; having a pleasant taste or flavor like that of sugar or honey; also, having a fresh, natural taste, as distinguished from a taste that is stale, sour, or rancid.

Ther was brid and ale *suete*,
For riche men ther ete.
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1257.

Thei [apples] ben righte *swete* and of gode Savour.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape
Crush'd the *sweet* poison of misused wine.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 47.

**2.** Pleasing to the smell; fragrant; perfumed.

Burn *sweet* wood to make the lodging *sweet*.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i. 49.

The wind of May
Is *sweet* with breath of orchards.
*Bryant*, Among the Trees.

**3.** Pleasing to the ear; making agreeable music; musical; soft; melodious; harmonious: as, a *sweet* singer; a *sweet* song.

And there a noyse alluring sleepe soft trembled,
Of manie accords more *sweete* than Mermaids song.
*Spenser*, Visions of Bellay, l. 162.

*Sweet* instruments hung up in cases.
*Shak.*, T. of A., i. 2. 102.

*Sweet* was thy song, but *sweeter* now
Thy carol on the leafless bough.
*O. W. Holmes*, An Old-Year Song.

**4.** Pleasing to the eye; beautiful; attractive; charming.

Thou hast the *sweetest* face I ever look'd on.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 43.

I went to see the palace and gardens of Chevereux, a *sweete* place. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 28, 1644.

I forgot to tell you of a *sweet* house which Mr. Montagu carried me to see. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 349.

The *sweetest* little inkstand and mother-of-pearl blotting-book, which Becky used when she composed her charming little pink notes. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lv.

**5.** Pleasing, agreeable, grateful, or soothing to the mind or emotional nature; exciting pleasant or agreeable feelings; charming; delightful; attractive; hence, dearly loved; precious.

And [they] asketh leue and lyccence at Londun to dwelle,
To singe ther for simonye for selner is *swete*.
*Piers Plowman* (A), Prol., l. 83.

Aprille with hise shoures *soote*.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 1.

Canst thou bind the *sweet* influences of Pleiades?
Job xxxviii. 31.

I have vowed to Jaquenetta to hold the plough for her *sweet* love three years. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 893.

The merry month of June, the *sweetest* month in all the year. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 147.

But the high soul burns on to light men's feet
Where death for noble ends makes dying *sweet*.
*Lowell* Memoriæ Positum.

**6.** Gracious; kind; amiable: as, *sweet* manners: formerly often used as a term of complimentary address: as, *sweet* sir.

Young I know she was,
Tender, and *sweet* in her obedience.
*Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2.

Give, if thou canst, an almes; if not, afford,
Instead of that, a *sweet* and gentle word.
*Herrick*, Almes.

**7.** Free from sour or otherwise excessive taste.

Chymists oftentimes term the calces of metals and other bodies dulcified, if they be freed from all corrosive salts and sharpness of taste, *sweet*, though they have nothing at all of positive sweetness.
*Boyle*, Origin of Forms, § II. Exp. 4.

**8.** Fresh; not salt or salted.

Than the waters whereof [the Nile] there is none more *sweet*, . . . and of all others most wholesome. . . . Such it is in being so concocted by the Sun.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 78.

The sails are drunk with showers, and drop with rain; *Sweet* waters mingle with the briny main.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 156.

**9.** Being in a sound or wholesome state; not sour or spoiled; not putrescent or putrid: as, *sweet* meat.

At the fote of this mounte is the fountayne yt Helyseus helyd and made *suete* with puttynge in of salte and holy wordes in the name of Almyghty God.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 43.

I could heartily wish their Summer cleanliness was as great; it is certainly as necessary to keep so populous a City *sweet*. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 24.

This is the salt unto humanity,
And keeps it *sweet*.
*Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iv. 2.

**10.** In *archery*, of a bow, soft in flexure and recoil. See the last quotation under *sweetness*.—**A sweet tooth.** See *tooth*.—**Sweet acorn, almond, alyssum, amber, ash, balm.** See the nouns.—**Sweet balsam.** See *balsam-weed*.—**Sweet basil, birch, broomweed, buckeye, calabash, cassava, chervil, chestnut, cicely, cider.** See the nouns.—**Sweet calamus, sweet cane.** Same as *calamus*, 2.—**Sweet cistus,** the shrub *Cistus villosus*.—**Sweet clover.** See *Melilotus*.—**Sweet coltsfoot.** See *coltsfoot*.—**Sweet corn,** a variety of maize of a sweet flavor, preferred for eating green.—**Sweet cumin, cypress, dock, fennel.** See the nouns.—**Sweet fucus.** Same as *sea-belt*.—**Sweet glove,** a fumed glove of any sort: a phrase often occurring in sc[h] ules, etc., of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

*Gloves* as *sweet* as damask roses.
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4.

**Sweet goldenrod.** See *Solidago*.—**Sweet gum.** *gum*[2], and compare *sweet-gum*.—**Sweet herbs,** frag[rant] herbs cultivated for culinary purposes, as thyme and s[avory] marjoram.—**Sweet horsemint, lemon, marjor[am], maudlin.** See the nouns.—**Sweet locust.** Same *honey-locust*.—**Sweet marten,** the pine-marten, *Mu[stela] martes*: apparently so called in comparison with *foul m[arten]*, the foulmart or polecat. [Eng.]—**Sweet mount[ain] fern.** See *Lastrea*.—**Sweet oleander.** See *oleande[r]*.—**Sweet orange,** the common as opposed to the bitte[r] Seville orange.—**Sweet pea.** See *pea*[1].—**Sweet p[ea]-per-bush.** See *Clethra*.—**Sweet pine-sap.** See *Sch[w]einitzia*.—**Sweet pishamin.** See *pishamin*.—**Sweet pl[um]** See *Owenia*.—**Sweet potato, precipitate, sack**†, **s[alt]-bious, shrub.** See the nouns.—**Sweet sedge.** Same *sweet-flag*.—**Sweet spirit of niter.** See *spirit of nit[re]*, *ether*, under *nitrous*.—**Sweet stuff,** candy; sweetme[at] [Colloq., Great Britain.]

The *sweet-stuff* maker (I never heard them called c[on]fectioners) bought his "paper" of the stationers, o[r] the old book-shops.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I.

**Sweet sultan.** See *sultan*, 4.—**Sweet tea.** See *Sm[ilax]* 1.—**Sweet tincture of rhubarb.** See *tincture*.—**Sw[eet] vernal-grass.** See *vernal grass*, under *vernal*.—**Sw[eet] viburnum.** Same as *sheepberry*, 1.—**Sweet vic[e]-woodruff.** See the nouns.—**To be sweet on** or **u[nto]**, to be in love with; have an especial fondness for. [Colloq.]

That Missis is *sweet* enough *upon* you, Master, to herself up, slap, to get you out of trouble.
*Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iv

=**Syn. 1.** Luscious, sugary, honeyed.—**2.** Redolent, bal[my].—**3.** Dulcet.—**5.** Engaging, winning, lovely.—**6.** Love[d]

**II.** *n.* **1.** The quality of being sweet; swe[et]ness.

Their [mulberries'] taste does not so generally ple[ase] being of a faintish *sweet*, without any tartness.
*Beverley*, Virginia, iv. [9]

It seems tolerably well established that *sweet* and [bitter] are tasted chiefly with the tip of the tongue.
*G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p.

It is but for a moment, comparatively, that anyt[hing] looks strange or startling: a truth that has the bitter the *sweet* in it. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables,

**2.** Something sweet to the taste: used chi[efly] in the plural.

The fly that sips treacle is lost in the *sweets*.
*Gay*, Beggars' Opera, i

From purple violets and the teile they bring
Their gathered *sweets*, and rifle all the spring.
*Addison*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics

(*a*) Confections; bonbons: as, he brought a box of *s[weets]* for the children. (*b*) Sweet dishes served at table, as p[uddings], tarts, creams, or jellies: as, a course of *sweets* ceded fruit and coffee. (*c*) Home-made fermented or fermented liquors, as meads or metheglin.

**3.** That which is pleasant to the sense [of] smell; a perfume.

Whence didst thou [violet] steal thy *sweet* that smel[l]
If not from my love's breath? *Shak.*, Sonnets, x

**4.** Something pleasing or grateful to the mi[nd], heart, or desires: as, the *sweets* of domestic li[fe], the *sweets* of office.

*Sweets* grown common lose their dear delight.
*Shak.*, Sonnets,

It was at Streatham that she tasted, in the highest [de]fection, the *sweets* of flattery, mingled with the *swee[ter]* friendship. *Macaulay*, Mme. D'Arb[lay]

**5.** One who is dear to another; a darling [a] word of endearment.

Wherefore frowns my *sweet*? *B. Jonson*, Catiline,

**sweet**† (swēt), *v. t.* [< ME. *sweten*, < AS. *swē[te]* (= OHG. *suozan*), < *swēte*, sweet: see *sweet*, *a.*] To make sweet; sweeten.

She with face and voice
So *sweets* my pains that my pains me rejoice.
*Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. [1]

Heaven's tones
Strike not such musick to immortall soules
As your accordance *sweetes* my breast withall.
*Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, II., ii

**sweet** (swēt), *adv.* [< ME. *sweete*; < *sweet*, *a.*] Sweetly; in a sweet manner; so as to be swe[et]

He kiste hire *sweete* and takoth his sawtrie.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l.

**To roast sweet,** in *metal.*, to roast thoroughly.

**sweet-and-twenty** (swēt′and-twen′ti), *a.* B[e]attractive and young: a Shaksperian term [of] endearment.

Then come kiss me, *sweet-and-twenty*,
Youth's a stuff will not endure.
*Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3

**sweet-apple** (swēt′ap″l), *n.* **1.** A sweet-vored apple.—**2.** Same as *sweet-sop*.

**sweet-ballt**, *n.* A sweetmeat.

This *sweet-Ball*,
Take it to cheere your heart.
*Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. [2]

**sweet-bay** (swēt′bā), *n.* **1.** The noble or [lau]rel-tor's laurel, *Laurus nobilis*, which is also

common bay-tree, in southern Europe becoming a tree of 40 or 50 feet, in cooler regions grown as a shrub. It has lanceolate evergreen leaves with a pleasant scent and an aromatic taste, which are used for flavoring in cookery, form an ingredient in several ointments, and are placed between the layers of Smyrna figs. See *laurel*[1].

2. The swamp-laurel *Magnolia glauca*. See *Magnolia*.—**Sweet-bay oil.** See *oil*.

**sweet-box** (swēt'boks), *n.* A small box or dish intended to hold sweets.

**sweetbread** (swēt'bred), *n.* 1. The pancreas of an animal, used for food; also, the thymus gland so used. Butchers distinguish the two, the former being the *stomach-sweetbread*, the latter the *neck-sweetbread* or *throat-sweetbread*. —2†. A bribe or douceur.

I obtain'd that of the fellow . . . with a few *sweetbreads* that I gave him out of my purse.
*Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, II. 163. (*Davies.*)

3. A part of the lobster taken from the thorax for canning. [Maine.]

**sweet-breasted**† (swēt'bres″ted), *a.* Sweet-voiced: from *breast*, in the old sense of musical voice.

*Sweet-breasted* as the nightingale or thrush.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Cure, iii. 1.

**sweet-breathed** (swēt'bretht), *a.* Fragrant; odorous; sweet-smelling.

The *sweet-breathed* violet of the shade.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, vii.

Sweetbrier (*Rosa rubiginosa*).

**sweetbrier** (swēt'bri″ėr), *n.* The eglantine, *Rosa rubiginosa*, a native of Europe and central Asia, introduced in the eastern United States. It is a tall-stemmed rose armed with strong and hooked, also slender and straight, prickles, the leaves and flowers small, the former aromatic-scented, especially in cultivation, from copious resiniferous glands beneath and on the margins. Also *sweetbriar*.

Trees I would have none in it, but some thickets made only of *sweetbriar* and honeysuckle.
*Bacon*, Gardens (ed. 1887).

**Sweetbrier-sponge.** Same as *bedegar*.

**sweeten** (swē'tn), *v.* [< *sweet* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To become sweet, in any sense.

Set a rundlet of verjuice over against the sun in summer, . . . to see whether it will ripen and *sweeten*.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 898.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To make sweet to any of the senses.

With fairest flowers . . .
I'll *sweeten* thy sad grave.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 220.

*Sweeten* your tea, and watch your toast.
*Swift*, Panegyric to the Dean.

2. To make pleasing or grateful to the mind: as, to *sweeten* life; to *sweeten* friendship.

Distance sometimes endears Friendship, and Absence *sweeteneth* it. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 6.

3. To make mild or kind; soften.

Devotion softens his heart, enlightens his mind, *sweetens* his temper. *W. Law.*

4. To make less painful or laborious; lighten.

Thus Noah *sweetens* his Captivity,
Beguiles the time, and charms his misery,
Hoping in God alone.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

And hope of future good, as we know, *sweetens* all suffering. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 380.

5. To increase the agreeable qualities of; also, to render less disagreeable or harsh: as, to *sweeten* the joys or pleasures of life.

Correggio has made his name immortal by the strength he has given to his figures, and by *sweetening* his lights and shades. *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy. (*Johnson.*)

6. To make pure and wholesome by destroying noxious or offensive matter; bring back to a state of purity or freshness; free from taint: as, to *sweeten* apartments that have been infected; to *sweeten* the air; to *sweeten* water.

The one might be employed in healing those blotches and tumours which break out in the body, while the other is *sweetening* the blood and rectifying the constitution.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 16.

7. To make mellow and fertile: as, to dry and *sweeten* soils.

**sweetener** (swēt'nėr), *n.* [< *sweeten* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which sweetens, in any sense.

Powder of crab's eyes and claws, and burnt egg-shells, are often prescribed as *sweeteners* of any sharp humours.
*Sir W. Temple*, Health and Long Life.

Above all, the ideal with him [Spenser] was not a thing apart and unattainable, but the *sweetener* and ennobler of the street and the fireside.
*Lowell*, in N. A. Rev., CXX. 357.

**sweetening** (swēt'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sweeten*, *v.*] That which sweetens; a substance, as sugar, used to sweeten something. —**Long sweetening**, molasses. [Local, U. S.]

*Long sweetening* (molasses), he says, came to them from Virginia, and is still used in remote districts.
*Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 34.

An' pour the *longest sweetnin'* in.
*Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., viii.

**Short sweetening**, sugar. [Local, U. S.]

**sweet-fern** (swēt'fėrn'), *n.* 1. A fragrant shrub, *Myrica* (*Comptonia*) *asplenifolia*. Its leaves,

Branch with Fruit of Sweet-fern (*Myrica asplenifolia*).
*a*, male catkins; *b*, scale of male flower; *c*, the fruit, with the eight bristles; *d*, part of the leaf, showing the nervation.

which are fern-like in aspect, contain 9 or 10 per cent. of tannin. See *Comptonia*.—2. The European sweet cicely, *Myrrhis odorata*, which has leaves dissected like those of a fern. [Prov. Eng.]

**sweet-flag** (swēt'flag'), *n.* An araceous plant, *Acorus Calamus*, with sword-shaped leaves and two-edged leaf-like scapes, from one edge of which emerges a cylindrical spadix. It has a pungent and aromatic property, especially its thick creeping rootstock, which forms the officinal calamus aromaticus. This is now sparingly used as a stomachic, also in confectionery and in kinds of distilling and brewing. Also *calamus*, *sweet-rush*, *sweet sedge*.

Flowering Plant of Sweet-flag (*Acorus Calamus*).
*a*, the spadix; *b*, a flower; *c*, one of the anthers with the perianth-scale.

**sweet-gale** (swēt'gāl), *n.* See *gale*[3].

**sweet-grass** (swēt'-gràs), *n.* A grass of the genus *Glyceria:* so called doubtless from the fondness of cattle for *G. fluitans*. Locally applied also to the woodruff, *Asperula odorata*, and the grass-wrack, *Zostera marina*. [Great Britain.]

**sweet-gum** (swēt'-gum), *n.* The American liquidambar, *Liquidambar Styraciflua*, or its exuding balsam. See *Liquidambar*, and *liquid storax* (under *storax*).

**sweetheart** (swēt'härt), *n.* [< ME. *swetcherte;* orig. two words, *swete herte*, 'sweet heart,' i. e. 'dear love': see *sweet* and *heart*.] A person beloved; a lover; more commonly, a girl beloved. [Colloq.]

For thow hast lengthed my lif, & my langour schortot,
Thurth the solas & the sizt of the, my *swete hert!*
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1550.

Mistress, . . . you must retire yourself
Into some covert; take your *sweetheart's* hat,
And pluck it o'er your brows.
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 664.

**sweetheart** (swēt'härt), *v.* [< *sweetheart*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To act the part of a lover to; pay court to; gallant: as, to *sweetheart* a lady. [Colloq.] *Imp. Dict.*

**II.** *intrans.* To perform the part of a lover; act the gallant; play the wooer: as, he is going a-*sweethearting*. [Colloq.]

I see he 's for taking her to sit down, now they're at the end o' the dance; that looks like *sweet-hearting*, that does. *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, xi.

**sweeties** (swē'tiz), *n. pl.* [Dim. of *sweets*.] Confections; candies; sweets. [Colloq., Great Britain.]

*Sweeties* to bestow on lasses.
*Ramsay*, Poems, II. 547. (*Jamieson.*)

Instead of finding bonbons or *sweeties* in the packets which we pluck off the boughs, we find enclosed Mr. Carnifex's review of the quarter's meat.
*Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, x. (*Davies.*)

**sweeting** (swē'ting), *n.* [< ME. *sweting*, *swetyng;* < *sweet* + *-ing*[3].] 1. A sweet apple.

*Swetyng*, an apple, pomme doulce. *Palsgrave.*

2. A term of endearment.

"Nai sertes, *sweting*," he seide, "that schal i neuer."
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 916.

Trip no further, pretty *sweeting*.
*Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3. 43.

**sweet-john** (swēt'jon), *n.* A flower of the narrow-leaved varieties of a species of pink, *Dianthus barbatus*, as distinguished from other varieties called *sweet-william*.

Armoires. . . . The flowers called *Sweet-Johns*, or Sweet-Williams, Tolmeyners, and London-tufts. *Cotgrave.*

**sweetkin**† (swēt'kin), *a.* [< *sweet* + dim. *-kin*. Cf. MD. *soetken*, a sweetheart.] Sweet; lovely.

The consistorians, or setled standers of Yarmouth . . . gather about him, as flocking to hansell him [a Londoner] and strike him good luck, as the *sweetkin* madams did about valiant Sir Walter Manny.
*Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 163).

**sweetleaf** (swēt'lēf), *n.* A small tree or shrub, *Symplocos tinctoria*, found in deep woods or on the borders of cypress-swamps in the southern United States. Its leaves are sweet to the taste, greedily eaten by cattle and horses, and they yield, as does also the bark, a yellow dye. Also called *horse-sugar*.

**sweetlips** (swēt'lips), *n.* 1. One who has sweet lips: a term of endearment.—2†. An epicure; a glutton. *Halliwell.*—3. The ballanwrasse, *Labrus maculatus*. Also called *Servellan wrasse*. See cut under *Labrus*. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

**sweetly** (swēt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *sweteliche*, *suettly*, *swetlike;* < AS. *swētlice*, < *swēte*, sweet: see *sweet* and *-ly*[2].] In a sweet manner, in any sense of the word *sweet*.

Smelling so *sweetly*, all musk.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 67.

**sweetmeat** (swēt'mēt), *n.* [< ME. *swete mete*, < AS. *swēte mete*, usually in pl. *swete metas*, sweet meats: see *sweet* and *meat*[1].] 1. A sweet thing to eat; an article of confectionery made wholly or principally of sugar; a bonbon: usually in the plural.—2. Fruit preserved with sugar, either moist or dry; a conserve; a preserve: usually in the plural.

For the servants . . . thrust aside my chair, when they set the *sweetmeats* on the table.
*Addison*, Guardian, No. 163.

The little box contained only a few pieces of candied angelica, or some such lady-like *sweetmeat*.
*Scott*, Chronicles of the Canongate, vi.

3. One of the common slipper-limpets of the United States, *Crepidula fornicata*. See *Crepidula*. [Local, U. S.]—4. A varnish for patent leather.

**sweet-mouthed**† (swēt'mouthd), *a.* Fond of sweets; dainty.

Plato checked and rebuked Aristippus, for that he was so *swete mouthed* and drouned in the voluptuousnes of high fare. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 49.

**sweet-nancy** (swēt'nan'si), *n.* The double-flowered variety of *Narcissus poeticus*. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

In his button-hole was stuck a narcissus (a *sweet Nancy* is its pretty Lancashire name).
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, viii.

**sweetness** (swēt'nes), *n.* [< ME. *swetnesse*, *swotnesse*, < AS. *swētnes* (= OHG. *suoznassi*, *suaznissi*, *swuaznissa*), < *swēte*, sweet: see *sweet* and *-ness*.] The quality of being sweet, in any sense.

Where the new-born brier
Breathes forth the *sweetness* that her April yields.
*Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 7.

Be a princess
In *sweetness* as in blood; give him his doom,
Or raise him up to comfort.
*Ford*, Broken Heart, iii. 5.

We [the bees] have rather chose to fill our hives with honey and wax, thus furnishing mankind with the two noblest of things, which are *sweetness* and light.
*Swift*, Battle of the Books.

The charm of a yew bow is what archers call its *sweetness*—that is, its softness of flexure and recoil.
*Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 13.

**sweet-oil** (swēt'oil'), *n.* Olive-oil.

**sweet-pea** (swēt'pē'), *n.* See *sweet pea*, under *pea*[1].

**sweet-potato** (swēt'pō-tā'tō), *n.* See *sweet potato*, under *potato*.

**sweet-reed** (swēt'rēd), *n.* Sorghum. [South Africa.]

**sweetroot** (swēt'rōt), *n.* The licorice, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

**sweet-rush** (swēt'rush), *n.* 1. See *rush*[1].—2. Same as *sweet-flag*.

**sweet-scented** (swēt'sen″ted), *a.* Having a sweet smell; fragrant.—**Sweet-scented cedar.** See *cedar*, 8.—**Sweet-scented crab**, the American crab, *Pyrus coronaria*, a small somewhat thorny tree with sweet and elegant rose-colored flowers and hard greenish-yellow fragrant fruit, sometimes made into preserves.—**Sweet-scented grass.** Same as *vernal grass* (which see, under *vernal*).—**Sweet-scented melon, shrub**, etc. See the nouns.—**Sweet-scented olive.** See *fragrant olive*, under *olive*.

**sweet-sop** (swēt'sop), *n.* An evergreen tree or shrub, *Anona squamosa*, native in tropical America, cultivated and naturalized in hot climates elsewhere; also, its fruit, which consists of a thick rind with projecting scales, containing a sweet pulp. In India called *custard-apple*, a name properly belonging to *A. reticulata*. Also *sweet-apple*.

**sweet-sucker** (swēt'suk″ėr), *n.* The chub-sucker, *Erimyzon sucetta*.

**sweet-tangle** (swēt'tang″gl), *n.* Same as *kambou*.

**sweet-tempered** (swēt'tem″pėrd), *a.* Having a gentle or pleasant temper.

**sweet-water** (swēt'wâ″tėr), *n.* A white variety of the European grape, with notably sweet juice. It is among those varieties which are most grown in hothouses.

**sweetweed** (swēt'wēd), *n.* 1. See *West Indian tea*, under *tea*[1].—2. Same as *sweet broomweed*. See *broomweed* and *Scoparia*, 2.

**sweet-william** (swēt'wil'yam), *n.* 1. The bunch-pink, *Dianthus barbatus*, a garden flower, hardy and of vigorous growth, bearing in close clusters a profusion of brightly and variously colored flowers, generally party-colored in zones. Compare *sweet-john*.

> Some with *sweet-williams* red, some with bear's-foot, and the like low flowers, being withal sweet and sightly.
> *Bacon*, Gardens (ed. 1887).
>
> Soon shall we have gold-dusted snapdragon,
> *Sweet-William* with its homely cottage-smell.
> *M. Arnold*, Thyrsis.

2. The Deptford pink, or sweet-william catchfly, *Dianthus Armeria*. See *pink*[2].—3. See *Lychnis*. [U. S.]—4. The goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*. [Eng.]—**Barbados sweet-william.** See *Ipomœa*.—**Wild sweet-william.** See *Phlox*.

**sweet-willow** (swēt'wil″ō), *n.* The sweet-gale: so named from its willow-like habit and scented leaves.

**sweetwood** (swēt'wůd), *n.* A name of several chiefly laurineous trees and shrubs found in the West Indies and South America. The black sweetwood is *Ocotea* (*Strychnodaphne*) *floribunda*, a small tree or shrub of Jamaica; the loblolly-sweetwood or Rio Grande sweetwood, *Ocotea* (*Oreodaphne*) *Leucoxylon*, of the West Indies and South America (loblolly-sweetwood is also the local name of the West Indian *Sciadophyllum Jacquini*); the long-leafed, *Nectandra Antillana*; the lowland, pepper, white, or yellow, *N. sanguinea*, a timber-tree 50 feet high, of the islands and continent; the mountain, *Acrodiclidium Jamaicense*, a small tree of mountain woods in Jamaica; the shrubby, the rutaceous genus *Amyris*; the timber-sweetwood, *Nectandra exaltata*, a tall tree with a hard yellow durable wood, found especially in Jamaica, also *N. Antillana* and *Acrodiclidium Jamaicense*; the white, *N. sanguinea* and *N. Antillana*. The sweetwood of the Bahamas is *Croton Eleuteria*, the source of cascarilla or sweetwood bark.—**Sweetwood bark.** Same as *cascarilla*.

**sweetwort** (swēt'wėrt), *n.* [< *sweet* + *wort*[1].] Any plant of a sweet taste.

**sweight**†, *n.* See *sway*.

**sweint, sweinmote**†, *n.* See *swain*, *swainmote*.

**sweir**, *a.* A Scotch spelling of *sweer*.

**swell** (swel), *v.*; pret. *swelled*, pp. *swelled* or *swollen*, ppr. *swelling*. *Swollen* is now more frequently used as an adjective. [< ME. *swellen* (pret. *swal*, pp. *swollen*), < AS. *swellan* (pret. *sweall*, pp. *swollen*) = OS. *swellan* = OFries. *swella* = MD. *swellen*, D. *zwellen* = MLG. *swellen*, LG. *swellen*, *swillen* = OHG. *swellan*, MHG. *swellen*, G. *schwellen* = Icel. *svella* = Sw. *svälla* = Goth. **swillan* (not recorded), swell; prob. akin to Gr. σαλεύειν, toss (cf. σάλος, σάλη, tossing motion, σάλαξ, a sieve, σόλος, a quoit; L. *salum*, the open, tossing sea).] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To grow in bulk; bulge: dilate or expand; increase in size or extent by addition of any kind; grow in volume, intensity, or force: literally or figuratively, and used in a great variety of applications.

> Hir thoughte it *swal* so soore aboute hire herte
> That nedely som word hire moste asterte.
> *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 111.
>
> Thus doth this Globe *swell* out to our use, for which it enlargeth it selfe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 11.
>
> Brooks, Lakes, and Floods, Rivers and foaming Torrents Suddenly *swell*. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 2.
>
> If he [Constantine] had curb'd the growing Pride, Avarice, and Luxury of the Clergie, then every Page of his Story should have *swel'd* with his Faults.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.
>
> No, wretched Heart, *swell* 'till you break!
> *Cowley*, The Mistress, Concealment.
>
> The murmur gradually *swelled* into a fierce and terrible clamour. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.
>
> Every burst of warlike melody that came *swelling* on the breeze was answered by a gush of sorrow.
> *Irving*, Granada, p. 107.
>
> When all the troubles of England were *swelling* to an outburst. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, v.

2. To belly, as sails; bulge out, as a cask in the middle; protuberate.—3. To rise in altitude; rise above a given level.

> Just beyond *swells* the green knoll on which stands the whitewashed church. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 450.

4. To be puffed up with some feeling; show outwardly elation or excitement; hence, to strut; look big: as, to *swell* with pride, anger, or rage.

> The Apostle said that when he was sicke then was he most strong: and this he said because the sicke man doth neither *swel* by pride, . . . either overwatch him selfe with ambition.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 132.
>
> I . . . will help every one from him that *swelleth* against him. *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. xli. 6.
>
> Here he comes, *swelling* like a turkey-cock.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 1. 15.
>
> There was the portly, florid man, who *swelled* in, patronizing the entire room.
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 6.

5. To rise and gather; well up.

> Do but behold the tears that *swell* in me.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 37.
>
> *Swelling* over the rim of moss-grown stones, the water stole away under the fence. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vi.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To increase the bulk, size, amount, or number of; cause to expand, dilate, or increase.

> Gers hym swolow a swete, that *swellis* hym after.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13680.
>
> The water *swells* a man; and what a thing should I have been when I had been *swelled*!
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii 5. 18.
>
> And Int'rest guides the Helm, and Honour *swells* the Sail.
> *Prior*, Celia to Damon.
>
> What gentle Sorrow
> *Swells* thy soft Bosom?
> *Congreve*, Semele, ii. 3.
>
> The debt of vengeance was *swollen* by all the usury which had been accumulating during many years.
> *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

2. To inflate; puff up; raise to arrogance.

> If it did infect my blood with joy,
> Or *swell* my thoughts to any strain of pride.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 171.
>
> They are *swoln* full of pride, arrogancy, and self-conceit.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 185.
>
> What other notions but these, or such like, could *swell* up Caligula to think himself a God?
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

3. To increase gradually the intensity, force, or volume of: as, to *swell* a tone. See *swell*, *n.*, 4.

**swell** (swel), *n.* [< *swell*, *v.*] 1. The act of swelling; augmentation in bulk; expansion; distention; increase in volume, intensity, number, force, etc.

> It moderates the *Swell* of Joy that I am in to think of your Difficulties. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.
>
> The rich *swell* of a hymn, sung by sweet Swedish voices, floated to us over the fields as we drove up to the post-station. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 418.

2. An elevation above a level, especially a gradual and even rise: as, a *swell* of land.

> Soft mossy lawns
> Beneath these canopies extend their *swells*.
> *Shelley*, Alastor
>
> Beside the crag the heath was very deep; when I lay down, my feet were buried in it; . . . a low, mossy *swell* was my pillow. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxviii.

3. A wave, especially when long and unbroken; collectively, the waves or fluctuations of the sea after a storm, often called *ground-swell*; billows; a surge: as, a heavy *swell*.

> A fisherman stood on the beach in a statuesque attitude, his handsome bare legs bathed in the frothy *swells*.
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 41.
>
> Up! where the airy citadel
> O'erlooks the surging landscape's *swell*.
> *Emerson*, Monadnoc.

4. In *music*: (*a*) A gradual increase and following decrease in loudness or force; a crescendo combined with a diminuendo. Compare *messa di voce*. (*b*) The sign < or >, used to denote the above. (*c*) A mechanical contrivance in the harpsichord and in both the pipe-organ and the reed-organ by which the loudness of the tones may be varied by opening or shutting a lid or set of blinds of a closed box, case, or chamber within which are the sounding strings, pipes, or vibrators. Its most common modern form is that of Venetian blinds, which are controlled by a pedal or knee-lever. The swell was introduced into the organ from the harpsichord about 1712. (*d*) Same as *swell-box*, *swell-keyboard*, *swell-organ*, or *swell-pedal*. See also *organ*[1], 6.—5. In a cannon, an enlargement near the muzzle: it is not present in guns as now made.—6. In a gunstock, the enlarged and thickened part. *E. H. Knight.*—In *geol.*, an extensive area from whose central region the strata dip quaquaversally to a moderate amount, so as to give rise to a geologically and topographically peculiar type of structure.

> This central spot is called the San Rafael *swell*, and is full of interest and suggestion to the geologist. From its central point the strata dip away in all directions, inclination, however, being always very small.
> *C. E. Dutton*, Sec. Ann. Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv., p.

8. In *coal-mining*, a channel washed out or in some way eroded in a coal-seam, and afterward filled up with clay or sand. Also called, in some English coal-fields, a *horse*, and in others a *wash*; sometimes also a *horse-back*, and in the South Wales coal-field a *swine-back*.—9. A man of great claims to admiration; one of distinguished personality; hence, one who puts on such an appearance, or endeavors to appear important or distinguished; a dandy: as, a howling *swell*; a conspicuously great *swell*). [Colloq.]

> The abbey may do very well
> For a feudal "Nob," or poetical *Swell*.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I.
>
> Selina remark'd that a *swell* met at Rome
> Is not always a *swell* when you meet him at home.
> *F. Locker*, Mr. Placid's Flirtat
>
> Presently, from the wood in front of us, emerged head of the body of cavalry, a magnificent *swell*, as he called, in yellow shawls, with a green turban, mounted a white arab, leading them.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I.
>
> Bruce can't be half such a *swell* as one fancied. He only taken a second. *Farrar*, Julian Ho

10. In a stop-motion of a loom, a curved lever in the shuttle-box, which raises a catch out of engagement with the stop or stop-finger when ever the shuttle fairly enters the shuttle-box but which, when the shuttle fails to enter, permits such engagement, thus bringing into action mechanism that stops the loom. Compare *stop-motion*.—**Full swell**, the entire power of the swell organ.—**Syn. 3.** See *wave*[1].

**II.** *a.* First-rate of its kind; hence, elegant; stylish. [Colloq.]

> They narrate to him the advent and departure of the lady in the *swell* carriage, the mother of the young swell with the flower in his button-hole
> *Thackeray*, Philip, xx

**swell-blind** (swel'blīnd), *n.* In *organ-building*, one of the movable slats or blinds forming the front of the swell-box. These slats are now usually arranged vertically.

**swell-box** (swel'boks), *n.* In *organ-building* the box or chamber in which the pipes of the swell-organ are placed, the front being made of movable blinds or slats, which can be opened or shut by means of a pedal. Some of the pipes of the great organ are occasionally included in the swell box, and the entire choir-organ is sometimes inclosed in a swell-box of its own with a separate pedal. See *organ*.

**swelldom** (swel'dum), *n.* [< *swell* + *-dom*.] Swells collectively; the fashionable world. [Colloq.]

> This isn't the moment, when all *Swelldom* is at her feet for me to come forward. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xl

**swell-fish** (swel'fish), *n.* A plectognath fish, any of the several genera *Tetrodon*, *Diodon*, and related forms, capable of inflating itself like a ball, or swelling up by swallowing air; the name is given to the globe-fish, bur-fish

Swell-fish (*Chilomycterus geometricus*).
(From Report of United States Fish Commission.)

puffing-fish, porcupine-fish, rabbit-fish, tambor, puffer, etc. Numerous species are found in the seas of most parts of the world. Also *swell-toad*. See also cuts under *balloon-fish*, *Diodon*, and *Tetrodontidæ*.

**swelling** (swel'ing), *n.* [< ME. *swellinge*, *swellynge*; verbal n. of *swell*, *v.*] **1.** A tumor, or any morbid enlargement: as, a *swelling* on the hand or leg.

I saw men and women have exceeding great bunches or *swellings* in their throates. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 87.

Sometimes they are troubled with dropsies, *swellings*, aches, and such like diseases. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 137.

**2.** A protuberance; a prominence.

The superficies of such [thin] plates are not even, but have many cavities and *swellings*. *Newton*, Opticks, ii. 2.

**3.** A rising or inflation, as by passion or other powerful emotion: as, the *swellings* of anger, grief, or pride.

Ther is inobedience, avaunteyng, ypocrisye, despit, arragaunce, impudence, *swellyng* of hert, insolence, elacioun, impatience, and many another twigge that I can not tell ne declare. . . . *Swellyng* of hert is whan a man rejoysith him of harm that he hath don. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Down all the *swellings* of my troubled heart. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

**4.** The state of being puffed up; arrogance; pride.

I fear lest . . . there be debates, envyings, wraths, strifes, backbitings, whisperings, *swellings*, tumults. 2 Cor. xii. 20.

**5.** An overflow; an inundation.

Behold, he shall come up like a lion from the *swelling* of Jordan. Jer. xlix. 19.

**Blue swelling**, in *fish-culture*, same as *dropsy*, 3.—**Cloudy swelling**. See *cloudy*.—**Glassy swelling**, Weber's name for *amyloid infiltration*.—**Lactiferous swelling, lacteal swelling**, distention of the breast with milk, caused by obstruction of one or more lactiferous ducts.—**White swelling**, milk-leg; phlegmasia alba dolens. See *phlegmasia*.

**swelling** (swel'ing), *p. a.* Grand; pompous; inflated; bombastic: as, *swelling* words.

'Tis not unknown to you, Antonio,
How much I have disabled mine estate
By something showing a more *swelling* port
Than my faint means would grant continuance.
*Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1. 124.

Let him follow the example of Peter and John, that without any ambitious *swelling* termes cured a lame man. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 722.

**swellish** (swel'ish), *a.* [< *swell* + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of a swell or dandy; foppish; dandified; stylish. [Colloq.] *Imp. Dict.*

**swell-keyboard** (swel'kē″bōrd), *n.* The keyboard of the swell-organ. It is usually placed next above that of the great organ.

**swell-mob** (swel'mob'), *n.* A class of pickpockets who go about genteelly dressed in order to mix in crowds, etc., with less suspicion or chance of recognition. [Slang.]

Some of the *Swell Mob*, on the occasion of this Derby, . . . so far kiddied us as to . . . come into Epsom from the opposite direction; and go to work, right and left, on the course, while we were waiting for 'em at the Rail. *Dickens*, Three Detective Anecdotes, ii.

**swell-mobsman** (swel'mobz'man), *n.* A member of the swell-mob; a genteelly clad pickpocket. Sometimes *mobsman*. [Slang.]

Others who went for play-actors, and a many who got on to be *swell-mobsmen*, and thieves, and housebreakers, and the like o' that ere. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 417.

**swell-organ** (swel'ôr″gan), *n.* In *organ-building*, one of the partial organs, next in importance to the great organ. It is so named because its pipes are inclosed in a swell-box, so that the loudness of their tone can be varied at will. The stops of this organ are usually among the most delicate and individual in the whole instrument, since the finer gradations of tone, especially in solo effects, are produced by them.

**swell-pedal** (swel'ped″al), *n.* In *organ-building*, a pedal whereby the opening and shutting of the swell-blinds are controlled. It usually embodies the principle of a ratchet, which holds the blinds at one of two or three degrees of openness, or that of a balanced lever operated by the toe or heel of the player's foot. Other devices for controlling the blinds have also been tried.

**swell-rule** (swel'rōl), *n.* In *printing*, a dash swelling usually into a diamond form in the center, and tapering toward the ends. See *dash*, 7 (*b*).

**swell-shark** (swel'shärk), *n.* A small shark, *Scyllium ventricosum*.

**swell-toad** (swel'tōd), *n.* Same as *swell-fish*.

**swelly** (swel'i), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a thickening or swelling out of a coal-seam over a limited area. Also called *swally* and *swilley*. [North. Eng.]

**swelt**† (swelt). An obsolete preterit and past participle of *swell*.

**swelt**† (swelt), *v.* [< ME. *swelten* (pret. *swalt*, pl. *swulten*, also weak pret. *swelte*), < AS. *sweltan* (pret. *swealt*, pl. *swulton*, pp. *swolten*), die, faint, consume with heat, = OS. *sweltan* = MD. *swelten* = OHG. *swelzan*, MHG. *swelzen* = Icel. *svelta*, die, starve, also put to death, = Sw. *svälta* = Dan. *sulte* = Goth. *swiltan*, die. Hence the freq. *swelter*, whence *sweltry*, *sultry*, etc. The sense 'faint with heat' is prob. due in part to the influence of *sweal*[1], *swale*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become faint; faint; die.

Almost he *swelte* and swowned ther he stood. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 532.

Nigh she *swelt*
For passing joy, which did all into pitty melt. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. xii. 21.

**2.** To faint with heat; swelter.

No wonder is thogh that I *swelte* and swete. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 517.

He that . . .
Seeks in the Mines the baits of Auarice,
Or, *swelting* at the Furnace, fineth bright
Our soules dire sulphur. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Euer thirstie, and ready to *swelt* for drinke. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 65.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to die; kill; destroy. —**2.** To cause to faint; overpower, as with heat; swelter.

Is the sun to be blamed that the traveller's cloak *swelts* him with heat? *Bp. Hall*, Soliloquies, lxxiv.

**swelter** (swel'tèr), *v.* [< ME. **swelteren*, *swelteren*, *swalteren*, freq. of *swelten*, die, faint: see *swelt*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To faint with heat; be ready to perish with heat.

I behold the darken'd sun boreav'n
Of all his light, the battlements of Heav'n
*Swelt'ring* in flames. *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 14.

If the Suns excessive heat
Make our bodies *swelter*,
To an Osier hedge we get
For a friendly shelter.
*Song*, in Walton's Complete Angler, xi.

**2.** To perspire freely; sweat.

They bathe their coursers' *sweltering* sides. *Scott*, L. of the L., v. 18.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To oppress with heat.

One climate would be scorched and *sweltered* with everlasting dog-days. *Bentley.*

**2**†. To cause to exude like sweat, by or as if by heat.

Toad, that under cold stone
Days and nights hast thirty-one
*Swelter'd* venom sleeping got. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1. 8.

[*Sweltered venom* is also explained as venom moistened with the animal's sweat.]

**3**†. To soak; steep.

And all the knights there dubbed the morning but before,
The evening sun beheld there *sweltered* in their gore. *Drayton*, Polyolbion.

**sweltering** (swel'tèr-ing), *p. a.* **1.** Sweltry; sultry; suffocating with heat.

Hark how the direful hand of vengeance tears
The *swelt'ring* clouds. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 9.

We journeyed on in a most *sweltering* atmosphere. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 109.

**2.** Ready to perish with heat; faint with heat.

*Swalteryn* for hete, or febylnesse, or other cawsys, or swownyn. Exalo, sincopizo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 481.

**swelth**†, *n.* [Appar. < *swell* + *-th*[1].] Swelling; bubbling (?).

A deadly gulfe where nought but rubbish growes,
With fowle blacke *swelth*, in thickned lumpes that lies. *Sackville*, Ind. to Mir. for Mags., st. 31.

**sweltry** (swel'tri), *a.* [For **sweltery*, < *swelter* + *-y*[1]. Hence, by contraction, the present form *sultry*, q. v.] **1**†. Suffocating with heat; sweltering; oppressive with heat; sultry. *E. Phillips.*—**2.** Oppressed with heat; sweltering.

Along the rough-hewn Bench
The *sweltry* man had stretch'd him. *Coleridge*, Destiny of Nations.

**swelwe**†, *v.* A Middle English variant of *swallow*[1].

**swepe**†, *v.* and *n.* An old spelling of *sweep*.

**swept** (swept). Preterit and past participle of *sweep*.

**sword**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sward*.

**Swertia** (swèr'ti-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after Emanuel *Swert* (*Swert*, *Sweerts*), an herbalist, who published a "Florilegium" in 1612.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Gentianaceæ* and tribe *Swertieæ*. It is characterized by a wheel-shaped corolla with five or more nectaries and four or five dextrorsely twisted lobes, a very short style, and a two-valved capsule with its sutures not intruded. There are about 55 species, natives of Europe, Africa, and Asia, especially of mountain regions. They are erect herbs, with or without branches; the annual species bear opposite, the perennial radical leaves; their flowers are blue or rarely yellow, borne in a crowded or loose panicle. *S. perennis* of Europe and northeastern Asia occurs also in the Rocky Mountains from Colorado and Utah to Alaska; the Tatars apply its leaves to wounds, and the Russians use an infusion of them as a medicinal drink. Many medicinal Indian species known as *chiretta* have been sometimes separated as a genus, *Ophelia*. See *chiretta* and *bitter-stem*.

**Swertieæ** (swèr-tī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1845), < *Swertia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Gentianaceæ*. It is characterized by a one-celled ovary with ovules covering the whole inner surface more or less completely, or confined to a double row at the sutures, and by a usually short or obscure style ending in a stigma which commonly divides into two lobes crowning the valves of the capsule. It includes 9 genera, of which *Swertia* is the type, chiefly herbs of north temperate regions. The other North American genera are *Gentiana*, *Frasera*, *Halenia*, *Obolaria*, and *Bartonia*. See cuts under *gentian* and *Obolaria*.

**swerve** (swèrv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swerved*, ppr. *swerving*. [< ME. *swerven*, *swarven*, turn aside, etc., < AS. *sweorfan* (pret. *swearf*, pp. *sworfen*), rub, file, polish, = OS. *swerban*, wipe, = OFries. *swerva*, creep, = MD. *swerven*, D. *zwerven* = LG. *swarven*, swerve, wander, riot, = OHG. *swerban*, MHG. *swerben* = Icel. *sverfa*, file, = Goth. **swairban*, in comp. *biswairban*, wipe; cf. Dan. *svarbe* = Sw. *svarfva*, turn in a lathe (< LG. ?). The development of senses appears to have been 'rub, wipe, polish, file, move to and fro, turn, turn aside, wander'; but two orig. diff. words may be concerned. Skeat assumes a connection with Dan. dial. *svirre*, move to and fro, swerve, turn aside, Dan. *svirre*, whirl round, *svire*, revel, = Sw. *svirra*, murmur, hum. Cf. *swarve*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To turn aside suddenly or quickly; turn suddenly aside from the direct course or aim: used of both physical and moral action.

And, but the swerde hadde *swarved*, he hadde ben deed for euer-more. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 137.

Rend not thy meate asunder,
For that *swarues* from curtesy. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

From this dignified attitude . . . she never *swerved* for a moment during the course of her long reign. *Prescott*, F'erd. and Isa., i. 15.

Wheresoe'er my feet have *swerved*,
His chastening turned me back. *Whittier*, My Psalm.

**2.** To wander; rove; stray; roam; ramble. [Obsolete or rare.]

A maid thitherward did run,
To catch her sparrow, which from her did *swerve*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**3**†. To climb or move upward by winding or turning.

(The tree was high)
Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *swerv'd*.
*Dryden*, tr. of Theocritus's Idyls, iii.

Then up [the] mast tree *swarved* he. *Sir Andrew Barton* (Child's Ballads, VII. 207).

**II.** *trans.* To turn aside; cause to change in course.

Those Scotish motions and pretentions . . . *swerved* them . . . from the former good constitution of the Church of England *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 460. (*Davies.*)

To that high mind, by sorrow *swerved*,
Gave sympathy his woes deserved. *Scott*, Rokeby, iv. 29.

**swerve** (swèrv), *n.* [< *swerve*, *v.*] A turning aside.

Presently there came along a wagon laden with timber; the horses were straining their grand muscles, and the driver, having cracked his whip, ran along anxiously to guide the leader's head, fearing a *swerve*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, viii.

All this star-poised frame,
One *swerve* allowed, were with convulsion rackt. *Lowell*, The Brakes.

**swet**† (swet). An old spelling of the noun *sweat*, and of the preterit and past participle of the verb *sweat*. [Rare.]

**swete**[1]†, *v. i.* A Middle English variant of *sweat*.

**swete**[2]†, *a.* and *v.* An old spelling of *sweet*.

**sweven**†, *n.* [< ME. *sweven*, *swevene*, *swefn*, < AS. *swefen*, sleep, dream, = OS. *swebhan* = Icel. *svefn* = Sw. *sömn* = Dan. *søvn* = L. *somnus* (**sopnus*), sleep, = Gr. ὕπνος = Lith. *sapnas* = Skt. *svapna*, sleep, < √ *svap*, sleep. Cf. *Somnus*, *somnolent*, etc., *sopor*, *soporific*, etc., *hypnotic*, etc.] A dream.

And as I lay and lened and loked in the wateres,
I slombred in a slepyng it sweyued so merye.
Thanne gan I to meten a merueilouse *swouene*. *Piers Plowman* (B), Prol., l. 11.

*Swevenes* engendren of replecciouns,
And ofte of fume and of compleccioun,
Whan humours ben to abundant in a wight. *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 103.

**swevening**†, *n.* [ME.; as if verbal n. of *sweven*.] A dream.

Many men sayen that in *swevenynges*
Ther nis but fables and lesynges.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1.

**swich**[1]†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *such*.

**swich**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *switch*.

**swidder** (swid'ėr). Same as *swither*[1], *swither*[3].

**Swietenia** (swē-tē'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1762), named after Gerard van *Swieten* (1700–1772), an Austrian physician.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Meliaceæ*, type of the tribe *Swieteniæ*. It is characterized by flowers with five petals, a ten-toothed urn-shaped stamen-tube, annular disk, and numerous pendulous ovules, ripening into broadly winged seeds with fleshy albumen. There are 3 species, natives of Central America, Mexico, and the Antilles. The chief of these, *S. Mahagoni*, a large tree furnishing the mahogany of commerce, extends in a reduced form (50 feet high or under) to the Florida keys. It bears smooth abruptly pinnate leaves composed of obliquely ovate tapering opposite leaflets. The small flowers are borne in axillary and subterminal panicles, and are followed by five-celled septicidal capsules. See *mahogany*.

**Swieteniæ** (swē-te-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Adrien de Jussieu, 1831), < *Swietenia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous trees or rarely shrubs, of the order *Meliaceæ*. It is characterized by stamens united into a tube, ovary-cells with numerous ovules, and septifragal capsules with their three to five valves usually separating from an axis with as many wings. The 5 genera are mostly tropical trees with pinnate leaves. See *Swietenia*, *Soymida*, and cut under *mahogany*.

**swift**[1] (swift), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *swift*, *swyft*, < AS. *swift*, swift, fleet; prob. for **swipt*, akin to Icel. *svipta*, pull quickly, *svipa*, swoop, flash, whip, *svipall*, shifty, *svipligr*, swift: see *swipe*, *swivel*, etc. Cf. *swift*[2].] **I.** *a.* 1. Moving with great speed, celerity, velocity, or rapidity; fleet; rapid; speedy.

The same cuynnynge ye wynde come well and fresshely in our way, wherwith we made right fast and *swyfte* spede.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 73.

The race is not to the *swift*, nor the battle to the strong.
Eccl. ix. 11.

The *swift* and glad return of day.
*Bryant*, Lapse of Time.

2. Ready; prompt; quick.

Let every man be *swift* to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath.
Jas. i. 19.

Having so *swift* and excellent a wit.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 1. 89.

3. Of short continuance; swiftly or rapidly passing.

My days are *swifter* than a weaver's shuttle. Job vii. 6.

Make *swift* the pangs
Of my queen's travails!
*Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 1 13.

**Line or curve of swiftest descent.** Same as *brachistochrone*.—**Swift garter-snake.** See *snake*.

**II.** *n.* 1. The swifter part of a stream; the current. [Rare.]

He [the barbel] is able to live in the strongest *swifts* of the water; and in summer they love the shallowest and sharpest streams.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 167.

2. An adjustable machine upon which a skein of yarn, silk, or other thread is put, in order that it may be wound off. It consists of a cylinder of separate strips, arranged on the principle of the lazy-tongs, so that its diameter can be increased or decreased at pleasure; the strips that form the cylinder are supported from a central shaft which revolves in a socket.

Two horses were the stock to each [silk-]mill. Above-stairs the walls were lined on three sides with the reels, or, as the English manufacturers call them, *swifts*, which received the silk as it was devolved from certain bobbins.
*Godwin*, Fleetwood (1805), xi.

In the centre sits Brown Moll, with bristling and grizzly hair, with her inseparable pipe, winding yarn from a *swift*.
*S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

3. The main card-cylinder in a flax-carding machine.—4. A bird of the family *Cypselidæ*: so called from its rapidity of flight. The common swift of Europe is *Cypselus* (or *Micropus*) *apus*, with many local names, as *black swift*, *swallow*, or *martin*, *screech-martin*, *shricker* or *shriek-owl*, *swing-devil*, *devil-bird*, etc. The Alpine swift of Europe is *Cypselus melba*, white below, and resembling the rock-swift. There are several United States species, of which the best-known is the chimney-swift, *Chætura pelagica*, popularly called *chimney-swallow*, though it is in no sense a swallow. Rock-swifts belong to the genus *Panyptila*, as *P. saxatilis* of western North America. Cloud-swifts constitute the genus *Nephœcetes*. Swifts of the genus *Collocalia* build the edible bird's-nests; they are small species, sometimes called *salanganes* and *swiftlets*. Palm-swifts are small species of the genus *Tachornis*, as *T. phœnicobia* of the West Indies. Spine-tailed swifts have the tail-feathers mucronate, as in the genus *Chætura*. See also *tree-swift*, and cuts under *Chætura*, *Collocalia*, *Cypselus*, and *Panyptila*.

5. A breed of domestic pigeons, of which there are several color-varieties.—6. (*a*) The common newt or eft. [Eng.] (*b*) One of several small lizards which run with great swiftness, as the common brown fence-lizard of the United States, *Sceloporus undulatus*. See cut under *Sceloporus*.—7. A ghost-swift, ghost-moth, or goat-moth; one of the *Epialidæ*: so called from the rapid flight. The ghost-moth or -swift is *Epialus humuli*; the golden swift is *E. hectus*; the evening swift is *E. sylvinus*; the common swift is *E. lupulina*. All these are British species. See cut under *Cossus*.—**Northern swift.** (*a*) A large blackish cloud-swift of northwestern parts of the United States, *Nephœcetes niger* (or *borealis*). (*b*) A goat-moth, *Epialus vellida*.

**swift**[1] (swift), *adv.* [< *swift*[1], *a.*] In a swift or rapid manner; swiftly.

Light boats sail *swift*, though greater hulks draw deep.
*Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 277.

**swift**[2] (swift), *v. t.* [< Icel. *svipta*, reef (sails), pull quickly: see *swift*[1]. Hence *swift*[2], *n.*, *swifter*.] To reef (a sail). [Scotch.]

**swift**[2] (swift), *n.* [< *swift*[2], *v.*] A tackle used in tightening standing rigging.

**swift-boat** (swift'bōt), *n.* Same as *flyboat*, 3.

**swifter** (swif'tėr), *n.* [< *swift*[2] + *-er*[1]. Cf. Icel. *sviptungr*, *sviptingr*, Sw. *svigt-linor*, Dan. *svöft*, reefing-ropes: see *swift*[2].] 1. *Naut.*: (*a*) The forward shroud of the lower rigging.

The line is snatched in a block upon the *swifter*, and three or four men haul it in and coil it away.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 421.

(*b*) *pl.* Formerly, in English ships, the after pair of shrouds. (*c*) A small line joining the outer ends of capstan-bars to confine them to their sockets while the capstan is being turned. (*d*) A rope used to encircle a boat longitudinally to strengthen and defend her sides in collision.—2. Tackling to fasten a load to a wagon. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A strong short stick inserted loop-wise into a rope or chain that goes round a load, acting as a lever to bind the load more tightly together. [Local, U. S. and Canada.]

**swifter** (swif'tėr), *v. t.* [< *swifter*, *n.*] *Naut.*, to tighten by binding together, as the shrouds of the lower rigging.—**Swiftering-in line**, a rope used to girt in the shrouds before the ratlines are hitched on.—**To swifter a ship**, to haul a ship ashore or careen her.—**To swifter the capstan-bar.** See *capstan-bar*.

**swiftfoot** (swift'fůt), *a.* and *n.* [< *swift*[1] + *foot*.] **I.**† *a.* Swift of foot; nimble.

Where now . . .
The hauke, the hound, the hinde, the *swift-foot* hare?
*Mir. for Mags.*, II. 669.

**II.** *n.* A bird of the genus *Cursorius*; one of the coursers. See cut under *Cursorius*.

**swift-footed** (swift'fůt"ed), *a.* Fleet; swift in running.

The *swift-footed* martin pursued him. *Arbuthnot.*

**swift-handed** (swift'han"ded), *a.* Prompt in action; quick.

A *swift-handed*, deep-hearted race of men. *Carlyle.*

In this country, corruption or maladministration in judicial procedure would be followed by *swift-handed* retribution. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 673.

**swift-heeled** (swift'hēld), *a.* Swift of foot.

She takes delight
The *swift-heel'd* horse to praise.
*Congreve*, Ode to Lord Godolphin.

**swiftlet** (swift'let), *n.* [< *swift*[1] + *-let*.] A small kind of swift; a member of the genus *Collocalia*; a salangane. See cut under *Collocalia*.

**swiftly** (swift'li), *adv.* [< ME. *swiftliche*, *swiftlik*; < *swift*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a swift or rapid manner; fleetly; rapidly; with celerity; quickly.

*Swiftly* seize the Joy that *swiftly* flies.
*Congreve*, Ovid's Art of Love.

**swift-moth** (swift'môth), *n.* Any moth of the family *Epialidæ* (or *Cossidæ*); a goat-moth; a swift. See *swift*[1], *n.*, 7, and cut under *Cossus*.

**swiftness** (swift'nes), *n.* [< ME. *swiftnesse*, *swyftnes*, *swiftnes*, < AS. *swiftnes*, < *swift*, swift: see *swift*[1].] The state or quality of being swift; speed; rapid motion; quickness; celerity; expedition.

The other River is called the Rhodanus, much famoused by the ancient Latine Poets for the *swiftnesse* thereof.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 61.

This King [Harold] for his *Swiftness* in Running was called Harefoot. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 18.

=**Syn.** *Rapidity*, *Speed*, etc. See *quickness*.

**swift-shrike**† (swift'shrīk), *n.* [< *swift*[1], *n.*, 4, + *shrike*.] A bird of the genus *Ocypterus*; a kind of swallow-shrike or wood-swallow. *Swainson.*

**swift-winged** (swift'wingd), *a.* Rapid in flight.

Nor staying longer than one *swift-wing'd* Night.
*Prior*, Solomon, iii.

**swifty**† (swif'ti), *a.* [< *swift*[1] + *-y*[1].] Swift.

*Googe*, Epitaph of M. Shelley. [Rare.]

**swig**[1] (swig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swigged*, ppr. *swigging*. [Perhaps ult., through dial. corruption, < AS. *swelgan* (pret. *swealg*), swallow: see *swallow*[1]. Cf. *bag*[1] as related to AS. *bælg*. In sense the word is associated with *swill*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To drink by large draughts; drink off rapidly and greedily: as, to *swig* one's liquor. [Colloq.]

There's a barrel of porter at Tammany Hall,
And the bucktails are *swigging* it all the night long.
*Halleck*, Fanny.

2. To suck, or suck at, eagerly, as when lic will not come readily.

The lambkins *swig* the teat,
But find no moisture, and then idly bleat.
*Creech*, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii. (*Richard*

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To take a swig, or deep drau [Colloq.]

The jolly toper *swigged* lustily at his bottle.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gable

2. To leak out. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**swig**[1] (swig), *n.* [< *swig*[1], *v.*] 1. A large deep draught. [Colloq.]

But one *swig* more, sweet madam.
*Middleton and Rowley*, Changeling, i

Take a little lunch, . . . and a *swig* of whiskey water. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXI.

2. Ale and toasted bread. *Latham.*

**swig**[2] (swig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swigged*, p *swigging*. [Appar. a var. of *swag*.] 1. Sa as *swag* or *sway*. Specifically—2. To pu rope fast at both ends upon, by throwing weight on the bight of it.

In hoisting sails after reefing, be careful (particula it be blowing fresh) not to *swig* them up too taut.
*Luce*, Seamanship, p.

3. To castrate, as a ram, by binding the te cles tight with a string so that they slough [Local, Eng.]—**To swig off**, to pull at right angl a rope secured at both ends.

What is called *swigging off*—that is, pulling at r angles to a rope—is, at first, a very great power; bu decreases as the rope is pulled out of the straight lin
*Luce*, Seamanship, p.

**swig**[2] (swig), *n.* [< *swig*[2], *v.*] 1. A pull o rope fast at both ends.—2. *Naut.*, a tackle falls of which are not parallel.

**swile** (swīl), *n.* [Prob. a dial. corruption *seal*[1].] A seal. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.* [N foundland.]

**swill**[1] (swil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *swyll* ME. *swilien*, *swele*, *swilen*, < AS. *swilian*, wa cf. Sw. *sqvala*, gush, Icel. *skyla*, Dan. *sky* swill, rinse, wash (see *squall*[1]).] **I.** *trans.* To rinse; drench; wash; bathe. [Obsolete provincial.]

I *swyll*, I rynce or clense any maner vessell.
*Palsgrave*, p.

As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base,
*Swill'd* with the wild and wasteful ocean.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 1.

Previous to every dip the work should be well rinsec fresh boiling water, and at the conclusion it should *swilled* in the same manner and dried in boxwood s dust. *G. E. Gee*, Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 1

2. To drink greedily or to excess.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar . . .
*Swills* your warm blood like wash.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 2

Let Friar John, in safety, still . . .
Roast hissing crabs, or flagons *swill*.
*Scott*, Marmion, i.

3. To fill; swell with fullness.

*Swell* me my bowl yet fuller. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i

I should be loth
To meet the rudeness and *swill'd* insolence
Of such late wassailers. *Milton*, Comus, l. 1

Till they can show there's something they love bet than *swilling* themselves with ale, extension of the s frage can never mean anything for them but extension boozing. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt,

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To wash; rinse.

Kezia, the good-hearted, bad-tempered housemaid, had begun to scrub and *swill*.
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii.

2. To drink greedily; drink to excess.

They which on this day doe drink & *swill*
In such lewd fashion.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p.

Ye eat, and *swill*, and sleep, and gormandize, and thri while we are wasting in mortification.
*Sheridan*, The Duenna, iii.

**swill**[1] (swil), *n.* [< *swill*[1], *v.*] 1. Drink; liqu as drunk to excess: so called in contempt.—2. Liquid food for animals; specifically, t refuse or leavings of the kitchen, as given swine.

Give swine such *swill* as you have. *Mortim*

3†. A keeler to wash in, standing on three fe *Ray* (ed. 1674, p. 47). (*Halliwell.*)

**swill**[2] (swil), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a other use of *swill*[1], *n.*, 3.] 1. A wicker bask of a round or globular form, with open top, i which red herrings and other fish and goods a carried to market for sale. *Halliwell.* [Pro Eng.]

Baskets of a peculiar shape, called *swills*.
*Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 2

Specifically—2. A basket of 100 herring [Prov. Eng.]

**swill**[3] (swil), *n.* [Cf. *swale*[1].] A shade. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**swill-bowl**† (swil'bōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *swilbol, swielbolle;* < *swill*[1] + *bowl*[1].] A drunkard. [Slang.]

Lucius Cotta . . . was taken for the greatest *swielbolle* of wyne in the woorlde.
*Udall,* tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 367.

**swiller** (swil'ėr), *n.* [< *swill*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who swills. (*a*) One who washes dishes, etc.; a scullion. *Halliwell.* (*b*) A glutton or drunkard.

**swilley**[1] (swil'i), *n.* [< *swill*[1], *v.*] An eddy or whirlpool. [Prov. Eng.]

**swilley**[2] (swil'i), *n.* [< *swell.*] Same as *swelly;* also, in the Yorkshire coal-fields, an area of coal separated from the main basin, forming a kind of detached coal-field, very subordinate in size to the main one.

**swilling** (swil'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *swill*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of drinking to excess.—2. *pl.* Same as *swill*[1], 2.

Now they follow the fiend, as the bear doth the train of honey, and the sow the *swillings,* till they be brought into the slaughter-house.
*J. Bradford,* Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 79.

**swill-milk** (swil'milk), *n.* Milk produced by cows fed on swill, especially on slops from distilleries. [Local, U. S.]

Parties who produce *swill-milk* for sale in large cities find swill to be the cheapest food for the production of milk, and consequently use it to excess. *Science,* X. 72.

**swill-pot**† (swil'pot), *n.* A drunkard; a sot. [Slang.]

What doth that part of our army in the meantime which overthrows that unworthy *swill-pot* Grangousier?
*Urquhart,* tr. of Rabelais, i. 33. (*Davies.*)

**swill-tub**† (swil'tub), *n.* A drunkard; a swill-pot. *N. Bailey,* tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 261. [Slang.]

**swim**[1] (swim), *v.*; pret. *swam* or *swum,* pp. *swum,* ppr. *swimming.* [< ME. *swimmen, swymmen* (pret. *swam,* pl. *swummen, swommen*), < AS. *swimman* (pret. *swam, swom,* pl. *swummon,* pp. *swummen*) = OS. *swimman* = MD. *swimmen, swemmen,* D. *zwemmen* = MLG. *swemmen,* LG. *swimmen* = OHG. *swimman,* MHG. *swimmen,* G. *schwimmen* = Icel. *svimma, symja* = Sw. *simma* = Dan. *svømme* (Goth. not recorded), swim; cf. Icel. *svamla,* swim, *sumla,* be flooded; Goth. *swumsl,* a pond. Hence ult. *sound*[2]; cf. *swamp, sump.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To float on or in water or other fluid.

He lep in the water, . . .
& *swam* swiftli awei.
*William of Pale ne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2760.

Plankes and lighter things *swimme* and are preserved, whereas the more weighty sinke and are lost.
*Aubrey,* Lives (Thomas Hobbes).

Five or six Heaps of Cabbage, Carrots, Turnips, or some other Herbs or Roots, well pepper'd and salted, and *swimming* in Butter. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign [of Queen Anne, I. 186.

2. To move on or in water by natural means of locomotion, as an animal, many of which can so move, though the water be not their natural element, and swimming not their habit. The act is accomplished in many ways, by different movements of the body or of the limbs, or by various combinations of such motions. Man swims with the arms and legs, or with the legs alone, in an attitude and with an action most like that of the frog. Ordinary quadrupeds can swim with movements of the legs much like walking. Some of these are specially fitted for swimming without decided modification of structure, as the otter, the beaver, the muskrat, though often in these cases the tail takes some part in propelling or guiding the animal; other mammals, as the pinnipeds, and especially the cetaceans and sirenians, swim more or less exactly like fishes, the propulsion being mainly from the movements of the tail and hinder part of the body, and the flippers or fins being mainly used for steadying the body or guiding the course. All such mammals swim under as well as on the water. Web-footed birds, and some whose feet are scarcely or not webbed, swim on or under water, chiefly by means of the feet; but many of them accomplish a kind of flight under water with the wings, and use the feet chiefly as rudders. Such is especially the case with penguins, whose wings are flipper-like; and with the dippers (*Cinclidæ*), which are thrush-like birds, and fly under water as they do in the air, without using their feet at all. Aquatic serpents swim with a wriggling or writhing motion of the whole body like that with which they crawl on land; in some of these, however, the tail is flattened to serve as a fin. (See *Hydrophidæ,* and cuts under *sea-serpent, Hydrophis,* and *Platurus.*) Aquatic anurous batrachians swim with their legs alone, when adult; their larvæ (tadpoles), and all tailed batrachians, swim like fishes, by movements of the hind part of the body and tail. Aquatic turtles swim with all four legs, and especially, in the cases of the marine forms, with their enlarged fore flippers. Nearly all crustaceans are aquatic, and swim with very variously modified limbs and tail, their natatorial organs being usually abdominal or postabdominal. (See *swimmeret, pleopod, rhipidura.*) Many insects swim by the movement of specially modified legs which serve as oars, or in the cases of larvæ by undulatory movements of the whole body; some swim only on their backs, and others float walk, or run on the surface of the water. A few mollusks, without shells, swim with an undulation of the body or of processes of the mantle, but their usual modes of swimming are unlike those of animals with ordinary limbs or tail; some swim by energetic flapping of bivalved shells, others by ejecting a stream of water through siphons, or by setting a sort of sail which wafts them over the water. Aquatic worms swim by wriggling the whole body, and also by the action of multitudinous parapods or cilia. Jellyfishes and comb-jellies swim by rhythmical pulsations of a swimming-bell, or of the whole body, assisted or not by the action of some special organs. Animalcules swim mainly by ciliary action, but also by changes in the shapes of their bodies, and in some cases by special formations. See *swimming-bell, -bladder, -fin, -foot.*

Tyrants *swim* safest in a crimson flood.
*Lust's Dominion,* v. 1.

Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And *swim* to yonder point. *Shak.,* J. C., i. 2. 104.

3. Hence, to move or be propelled on or through water by any means.

Ure schip bigan to *swymme*
To this londes brymme.
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 189.

4. To glide with a smooth motion, literally or figuratively.

A hovering mist came *swimming* o'er his sight.
*Dryden.*

Life, death, time, and eternity were *swimming* before his eyes. *Scott,* Quentin Durward, vi.

Beautiful cloud! with folds so soft and fair,
*Swimming* in the pure quiet air!
*Bryant,* To a Cloud.

5. To be flooded; be overflowed or drenched.

All the night make I my bed to *swim;* I water my couch with my tears. Ps. vi. 6.

The most splendid palace in the world, which they left *swimming* in blood. *Burke,* Rev. in France.

She sprang
To meet it, with an eye that *swim* in thanks.
*Tennyson,* Princess, vi.

6. To overflow; abound; have abundance.

Colde welle stremes, nothyng dede,
That *swymen* ful of smale fishes lite.
*Chaucer,* Parliament of Fowls, l. 188.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To pass or cross by swimming; move on or in by swimming: as, to *swim* a stream.

Sometimes he thought to *swim* the stormy main.
*Dryden,* Æneid, x. 966.

2. To immerse in water, that the lighter parts may swim: as, to *swim* wheat for seed.—3. To cause to swim or float: as, to *swim* a horse across a river.—4. To furnish with sufficient depth of water to swim in.

The water did not quite *swim* the horse, but the banks were so steep that he could not get out of it till he had ridden several hundred yards and found the bank less steep. *The Century,* XXX. 286.

**swim**[1] (swim), *n.* [< *swim*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of swimming; period or extent of swimming: as, to take a *swim.*—2. A smooth swaying gliding motion.

Both the *swim* and the trip are properly mine; everybody will affirm it that has any judgment in dancing.
*B. Jonson,* Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Your Arms do but hang on, and you move perfectly upon Joints. Not with a *Swim* of the whole Person.
*Steele,* Tender Husband, iii 1.

3. The sound or swimming-bladder of a fish.

There was a representation of innumerable distinct bodies in the form of a globe, not much unlike the *swims* of some fish. *Winthrop,* Hist. New England, I. 328.

4. A part of a stream, or other piece of water, deep and free from rocks and other obstructions, and much frequented by fish. [Eng.]

Barbel, through a series of cold nights, have run into deeper *swims,* and will soon be lost sight of for the winter.
*The Field,* Oct. 3, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**In or into the swim,** in the current; on the inside; identified with the current of events; in the secret: as, to be *in the swim* in business or in society. [Colloq.]

His neighborhood is getting *into the swim* of the real-estate movement. *Harper's Mag.,* LXXVIII. 313.

The confidential communications constantly made by those *in the swim* to journalists in their confidence.
*Contemporary Rev.,* XLIX. 668.

A girl *in the swim* hasn't time to paint or to draw, and there is no music listened to from amateurs.
*The Century,* XL. 275.

**swim**[2] (swim), *n.* [< ME. *swime, sweme, swaime,* a dizziness, swoon, trance, < AS. *swima,* a swoon, swimming in the head, = OFries. *swima* = MD. *swijme,* D. *zwijm,* a swoon, = Icel. *svimi,* dizziness (*sveimr,* a bustle, stir, = Norw. *sveim,* sickness: see *sweam*), = Dan. *svime,* a fainting-fit; cf. Sw. *svimma,* be dizzy, *svindel,* dizziness, *svimning,* a swoon, Dan. *svimle,* be giddy, *besvime,* swoon, *svimmel,* giddiness; with formative *-m* (*-ma*), from the root of OHG. *swīnan,* MHG. *swinen,* fade away, vanish, swoon, OHG. *swintan,* swoon, vanish, MHG. *swinden,* faint, swoon, G. *schwinden,* vanish, fade away, *schwindel,* vertigo, Icel. *svīa, svina,* subside, as a swelling, Sw. *svindel,* giddiness, *svinna,* disappear, Dan. *svinde,* fade away, etc. Cf. *sweam, sweamous, sweamish, squeamous, squeamish.*] A dizziness; swoon.

He swounnes one the swrathe [sward], and one *swym* fallis. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4247.

**swim**[2] (swim), *v. i.*; pret. *swam* or *swum,* pp. *swum,* ppr. *swimming.* [< *swim*[2], *n.* This verb is now usually confused with *swim*[1] (used as in quots. under I., 4), from which it takes its principal parts.] To be dizzy or vertiginous; have giddiness; have a sensation as if the head were turning round; also, to have, or appear to have, a whirling motion: as, everything *swam* before his eyes.

At length his senses were overpowered, his eyes *swam* in his head, his head gradually declined, and he fell into a deep sleep. *Irving,* Sketch-Book, p. 55.

I read . . .
Till my head *swims.* *Tennyson,* Holy Grail.

**swimbel**†, *n.* [Also *swymbel;* ME., for **swimel;* cf. Dan. *svimle,* be giddy: see *swim*[2].] A giddy motion; also, a moaning or sighing noise caused by the wind.

In which ther ran a *swymbel* in a swough,
As though a storm schulde bersten every bough.
*Chaucer,* Knight's Tale (Harl. MS.), l. 1121.

**swim-bladder** (swim'blad″ėr), *n.* Same as *swimming-bladder.*

**swimet**, *n.* See *swim*[2], *n.*

**swimmable** (swim'a-bl), *a.* [< *swim*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being swum. [Rare.]

I . . . swam everything *swimmable.*
*M. W. Savage,* Reuben Medlicott, ii. 3. (*Davies.*)

**swimmer** (swim'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *swimmere, swymmere;* < *swim*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who swims.

A solitary shriek, the bubbling cry
Of some strong *swimmer* in his agony.
*Byron,* Don Juan, ii. 53.

2. An animal which is well adapted for swimming, or which swims habitually. Specifically—(*a*) In *ornith.,* a swimming bird; a natatorial web-footed or fin-footed bird; any member of the old order *Natatores;* a water-fowl. (*b*) In *entom.*: (1) A swimming beetle; an aquatic carnivorous pentamerous coleopter; a member of the group *Hydradephaga* or *Hydrocanthari.* (2) A swimming-spider; a water-spider; a member of the araneidan group *Natantes,* which spins a web under water. See cut under *Argyroneta.*

3. A protuberance on the leg of a horse.—4. Something that swims or floats or is used as a float.

Then take good cork, so much as shall suffice
For every line to make his *swimmer* fit.
*J. Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 151).

5. In *brewing,* a metallic vessel floated on the wort in a fermenting-tun, and used to hold ice or iced water for absorbing the heat produced by the fermentation.—6. A swimming-bladder.

A thing almost like the *swimmer* of a fish in colour and bigness. *T. Stevens* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 131).

**Short-tailed swimmers.** See *short-tailed.*

**swimmeret** (swim'ėr-et), *n.* [< *swimmer* + *-et.*] In *Crustacea,* a swimming-foot; a pleopod; an abdominal limb or appendage usually adapted for swimming, and thus distinguished from the ambulatory or chelate thoracic limbs, fitted for walking or seizing. In the lobster there are five pairs of swimmerets, each consisting of a developed endopodite and exopodite, the last pair more highly modified than the rest, forming with a median piece or telson the large flaps or tail. (See *rhipidura.*) Swimmerets are also used for other purposes, as the carrying of the spawn, coral, or berry of the female.

**swimming**[1] (swim'ing), *n.* [< ME. *swymmynge;* verbal n. of *swim*[1], *v.*] The act or art of sustaining and propelling the body in water.

Peacham, describing the requisites for a complete gentleman, mentions *swimming* as one.
*Strutt,* Sports and Pastimes, p. 151.

**swimming**[1] (swim'ing), *p. a.* 1. Able to swim; habitually moving in or on the water; natatorial, as a bird or an insect.—2. Adapted to, used for, or connected with swimming: as, a *swimming* action or progression.—3. Filled to overflowing.

From her *swimming* Eyes began to pour
Of softly falling Rain a Silver Show'r.
*Congreve,* Tears of Amaryllis.

4. Floating; fluctuating; wavering.

Proceeding to comment on the novelty of his method, he admits however this "freeing of a direction" to be discernible in the received philosophies as far as a *swimming* (i. e., vague and shifting) anticipation could take hold.
*E. A. Abbott,* Bacon, p. 351.

**swimming**[2] (swim'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *swim*[2], *v.*] Dizziness.

*Corb.* How does he with the *swimming* of his head?
*Mos.* O, sir, 'tis past the scotomy.
*B. Jonson,* Volpone, i. 1.

**swimming-bath** (swim'ing-bȧth), *n.* A bath large enough for swimming.

**swimming-bell** (swim'ing-bel), *n.* 1. A nectocalyx.—2. Some bell-shaped part or organ whose motions serve to propel an animal through the water.

In the Octopoda they [the arms] are not unfrequently connected by a web, and form an efficient *swimming-bell*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 675.

**swimming-belt** (swim'ing-belt), *n.* A kind of life-preserver arranged so as to be worn around the body as a support in the water.

**swimming-bladder** (swim'ing-blad″ėr), *n.* The swim, sound, or air-bladder of a fish. It is homologically a rudimentary lung, though not an organ of respiration, that function being accomplished by the gills. See *air-bladder* and *sound*³ (*a*).

**swimming-crab** (swim'ing-krab), *n.* A shuffle-crab or shuttle-crab; a paddle-crab; any crab one or more pairs of whose legs are expanded and fin-like or fitted for swimming, as in the family *Portunidæ*. See cut under *paddle-crab*.

**swimming-fin** (swim'ing-fin), *n.* The flap of the foot with which a heteropod or a pteropod swims. *P. P. Carpenter*.

**swimming-foot** (swim'ing-fůt), *n.* A foot or leg fitted for swimming; a natatorial limb; in crustaceans, a swimmeret: correlated with *walking-foot* and *foot-jaw*. Such feet are usually abdominal, and are technically called *pleopods*. See cut under *Apus*.

**swimmingly** (swim'ing-li), *adv.* In an easy, gliding manner, as if swimming; smoothly; easily; without obstruction; with great success; prosperously. [Colloq.]

*Max.* Can such a rascal as thou art hope for honour? . . .
*Geta.* Yes; and bear it too,
And bear it *swimmingly*.
*Fletcher* (*and another?*), Prophetess, i. 3.

And now, for a time, affairs went on *swimmingly*; money became as plentiful as in the modern days of paper currency, and, to use the popular phrase, "a wonderful impulse was given to public prosperity."
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 233.

**swimmingness** (swim'ing-nes), *n.* The state of swimming; an appearance of swimming; especially, tearfulness; a melting look.

You see that picture has a sort of a—ha, Foible! a *swimmingness* in the eye- yes, I'll look so.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 5.

His eyes were black too, but had nothing of fierce or insolent; on the contrary, a certain melancholy *swimmingness*.
*Walpole*, Letters, II. 62.

**swimming-plate** (swim'ing-plāt), *n.* A wooden plate fitted to the hand or foot for assistance in swimming. It is little used.

**swimming-pond** (swim'ing-pond), *n.* An artificial pond, generally with a sloping bottom, in which swimming is learned or practised.

**swimming-school** (swim'ing-skōl), *n.* A place where persons are taught to swim.

**swimming-spider** (swim'ing-spī″dėr), *n.* An aquatic spider able to swim; a water-spider; a member of the old division *Natantes*. See cut under *Argyroneta*.

**swimming-stone** (swim'ing-stōn), *n.* [A literal translation of the G. *schwimmstein*.] A very cellular variety of flint; an imperfectly formed flint: sometimes called *floatstone*, also in German *schwimmkiesel*, and in French *quartz nectique*.

**swimming-tub** (swim'ing-tub), *n.* In *calico-printing* and *wall-paper manuf.*, a tub used to hold the color, fitted with a floating diaphragm of fabric on which the printing-block is laid to take up color.

**swindle** (swin'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swindled*, ppr. *swindling*. [A back-formation < *swindler*, taken as 'cheater,' < *swindle*, *v.*, cheat, + *-er*¹; but the noun precedes the verb in E.] To cheat or defraud. The word implies, commonly, recourse to petty and mean artifices for obtaining money which may or may not be strictly illegal.

Lamotte, . . . under pretext of finding a treasure, . . . had *swindled* one of them out of 300 livres.
*M. de la Varenne*, quoted in Carlyle's Diamond Necklace, [xvi., note 9.

**swindle** (swin'dl), *n.* [< *swindle*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of swindling; a fraudulent scheme; an act of cheating; an imposition; a fraud.

There were besides—and they sprang up as if by magic—insurances for everything: for marriages, for births, for baptisms—rank *swindles* all.
*Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 113.

2. Anything that is deceptive or not what it is said or thought to be. [Colloq.]

Let us take, for example, that pathetic *swindle*, the Bridge of Sighs *Howells*, Venetian Life, i.

**swindleable** (swin'dl-a-bl), *a.* [< *swindle* + *-able*.] Capable of being swindled; easily duped. [Rare.]

I look easily *swindleable*.
*M. Collins*, Thoughts in my Garden, I. 283. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**swindler** (swin'dlėr), *n.* [< G. *schwindler* (= D. *zwendelaar*), an extravagant projector, a swindler, < *schwindeln*, be dizzy, act thoughtlessly, cheat, freq. of *schwinden*, decay, sink, vanish, fall, = AS. *swindan*, languish. Cf. *swim*¹.] One who swindles; one who defrauds or makes a practice of defrauding others; a cheat; a rogue.

After that you turned *swindler*, and got out of gaol by an act for the relief of insolvent debtors.
*Foote*, The Capuchin, ii.

**swindlery** (swin'dlėr-i), *n.* The acts or practices of a swindler; roguery. [Rare.]

*Swindlery* and Blackguardism have stretched hands across the Channel, and saluted mutually.
*Carlyle*, French Rev., I. ii. 6.

**swindling** (swin'dling), *p. a.* Fraudulent; cheating: as, a *swindling* operation.

**swine** (swīn), *n.*; pl. *swine*. [< ME. *swine*, *swyne*, *swin* (both sing. and pl.), < AS. *swīn* (pl. *swīn*), a pig, swine, = OS. *swīn* = OFries. *swin* = MD. *swijn*, D. *zwyn* = MLG. *swīn*, LG. *swin* = OHG. MHG. *swīn*, G. *schwein* = Icel. *svīn* = Sw. Dan. *svin* = Goth. *swein*, a swine; cf. Pol. *swinia* = Bohem. *swine*, Russ. *svineya*, a swine (*svinka*, a pig, *svinoi*, swinish, etc.); orig. adjectival forms (cf. Pol. *swini*, adj.), like L. *suinus* (> E. *suine*), of or pertaining to swine; with adj. formative *-n*, from the form seen in L. *sus* = Gr. σύς, ἰός, a sow: see *sow*².] 1. An ungulate non-ruminant quadruped, of the family *Suidæ* in a broad sense; any hog, pig, sow, or boar; in the plural, these animals collectively. The word is commonly used in the plural, *swine*, as a collective noun, meaning several individuals of a given species, as of the domestic hog, or several kinds of swinish animals, as the hog, the wart-hog, the peccary, the babirussa, etc. The most important breeds of swine are those originated in England during the present century. Some have been produced by crossing native hogs with China and Italian (Neapolitan) breeds. Among the most prominent are the following: the Berkshires, black pigs, with white on the feet, face, tip of the tail, and occasionally on the arm, and erect ears of medium size; the Essex, black pigs of small to medium size, with small ears at first erect, later drooping; and the Yorkshires, a well-established breed of large and small hogs of white color, resembling the Suffolk breed, also with white skin and small upright ears Neapolitans represent a breed of rather small Italian swine, seldom bred in the United States. They are described as having a bluish-plum or slaty color, the skin nearly free from hair, and the ears small, standing forward horizontally. The English varieties, especially the Berkshires, are largely bred in the United States, where are also raised a number of native breeds. The Poland-China originated during the present century in Ohio from several breeds, including some so-called China hogs. They are characterized by a dark spotted or black color, small, broad, slightly concave face, and fine, drooping ears. The Duroc-Jersey, of unknown origin, has been bred in New Jersey for many years; they are large red animals with lopped ears. The Chester white originated in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Cheshires and Victorias are white swine, originating in New York State, which do not represent distinct breeds. See cuts under *babirussa*, *boar*, *Artiodactyla*, *gyrus*, *sulcus*, *mesodermum*, *peccary*, and *Potamochœrus*.

Sche broust fram the kychene
A scheld of a wylde *swynne*,
Hastelettus in galantyne.
*Sir Degrevant*, l. 1398.

We never kill'd so large a *swine*; so fierce, too,
I never met with yet.
*Fletcher* (*and another?*), Prophetess, i. 3.

One great Hogg may doe as much mischief in a Garden as many little *Swine*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, iv.

2. A mean, degraded person; a hoggish individual. [Slang.]—**Intestinal fever of swine.** Same as *hog-cholera* (which see, under *cholera*). Compare *swine-plague*.

**swine-backed**†, *a.* Convex; hog-backed.

Fourthly [a question may be asked], in couling or sheering, whether high or low, whether somewhat *swine-backed* (I must use shooters' words) or saddle-backed, whether round or square shorn?
*Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 123.

**swine-bread** (swīn'bred), *n.* 1. The earthnut or hawknut. See *hawknut*.—2. Same as *sow-bread*.—3. The truffle.

**swine-cote**†, *n.* A pigsty. *Palsgrave*.

**swine-cress** (swīn'kres), *n.* See *Senebiera*.

**swine-drunk**†, *a.* Very drunk, as if brought to the level of a swine by intoxication.

Drunkenness is his best virtue, for he will be *swine-drunk*. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 286.

**swine-feather** (swīn'feтн″ėr), *n.* Same as *swine's-feather*.

**swinefish** (swīn'fish), *n.* 1. The wolf-fish, *Anarrhichas lupus*: so called from the way it works its snout. See cut under *Anarrhichas*.—2. The banded rudder-fish, *Seriola zonata*. [Narragansett Bay, U. S.]

**swine-flesh** (swīn'flesh), *n.* [< ME. *swinflesch* (= G. *schweinfleisch*); < *swine* + *flesh*.] Pork.

**swine-grass** (swīn'gràs), *n.* Same as *k grass*, 1.

**swineherd** (swīn'hėrd), *n.* [< *swine* + *herd*] A herder or keeper of swine. Also *swinew*

"The curse of St. Withold upon these infernal porke said the *Swine-herd*. *Scott*, Ivanh

**swineherdship** (swīn'hėrd-ship), *n.* [< *sw herd* + *-ship*.] The office or position of a swi herd.

The needie king . . .
An vnder-*swineheardship* did serue.
*Warner*, Albion's England, iv

**swine-oat** (swīn'ōt), *n.* The naked oat, *Av nuda*, grown for the use of pigs, as in Cornw

**swine-penny** (swīn'pen″i), *n.* A piece of mo rooted up by swine. [Local, Eng.]

Here [Littleborough] . . . great numbers of coins l been taken up in ploughing and digging, which they *Swine-pennies*, because those creatures sometimes rout t up. *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, III. 9. (*Dav*

**swine-plague** (swīn'plāg), *n.* An infecti disease of swine, appearing in more or l extensive epizoötics, in which usually m of the animals exposed to the infection s cumb. The disease is caused by specific bacteria, an localized in the lungs, giving rise to pneumonia and p risy. The digestive tract may be secondarily invol In such cases diphtheritic inflammation of the muc membrane of the large intestine is present. Swine-pla is not readily distinguished from hog-cholera. In latter disease the lesions, chiefly limited to the large testine, are in the form of round button-shaped ul and diphtheritic patches. Lung-disease is slight or sent. The specific bacteria causing hog-cholera are rea distinguished from those of swine-plague, and upon distinction the diagnosis is mainly based. The introc tion of diseased swine into a herd is probably the n cause of the spreading of both maladies.

**swine-pox** (swīn'poks), *n.* Chicken-pox. A *swine's pox*.

The *swine's-pox* overtake you! there 's a curse
For a Turk, that eats no hog's flesh.
*Massinger*, Renegado, i

It did not prove the small-pox, but only the *swine-p*
*Pepys*, Diary, Jan. 18, 1

**swinery** (swī'nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *swineries* (-iz). *swine* + *-ery*.] A place where swine are ke a piggery; hence, a horde of swine or swini persons.

Thus are parterres of Richmond and of Kew
Dug up for bull, and cow, and ram, and ewe,
And Windsor-Park so glorious made a *swinery*.
*Wolcot* (P. Pindar), Works, p. 216. (*Dav*

The enlightened public one huge Gadarenes-*swinery*
*Carlyle*, Nigger Questi

**swine's-bane** (swīnz'bān), *n.* Same as *so bane*.

**swine's-cress** (swīnz'kres), *n.* Same as *swi cress*.

**swine's-feather**† (swīnz'feтн″ėr), *n.* (*a*) A broad-bladed spear used in the boar-hunt. See *boar-spear*. (*b*) A similar weapon used in war, to which many different forms were given.

Swine's-feath 16th century

**swine's-grass** (swīnz'gràs), *n.* Same as *knot-grass*, 1.

**swineshead**† (swīnz'hed), *n.* [ME. *swyneshed*, < AS. *swīnes hēafod*, a swine's head: see *swine* and *head*.] A stupid person; a dolt.

He seyde, "Thou John, thou *swyneshed*, awak." *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 342.

**swine's-snout** (swīnz'snout), *n.* The dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*: so called from the form of its receptacle after fruiting.

**swine's-succory** (swīnz'suk″ō-ri), *n.* See *succory*.

**swinestone** (swīn'stōn), *n.* Same as *stinkston*

**swine-sty** (swīn'stī), *n.* [< ME. *swīnsty* (= M *swijnstije* = OHG. *swinstīge* = Icel. *svīnstī*); *swine* + *sty*².] A pigsty.

**swine-thistle** (swīn'this″l), *n.* Same as *so thistle*.

**swineward** (swīn'wārd), *n.* [Formerly al *swinward*; < *swine* + *ward*.] Same as *swin herd*.

Neere to the May-pole on the way
This sluggish *swinward* met me.
*W. Browne*, Shepherd's Pipe,

**swineyard**† (swīn'yārd), *n.* [A corruption *swineward*.] 1. A swineherd or swineward.

Herds-men, or *swineyards*.
*Bishop*, Marrow of Astrology, p. 36. (*Halliwel*

2. A boar, as the chief or master of the herd

Then sett down the *swineyard* [the boar's head],
The foe to the vineyard,
Let Bacchus crowne his fall
*Christmas Prince*, p. 24. (*Nare*

**swing** (swing), *v.*; pret. *swung* or *swang*, pp. *swung*, ppr. *swinging*. [< ME. *swingen*, *swyngen* (pret. *swang*, pp. *swungen*, *swongen*), < AS. *swingan* (pret. *swang*, pp. *swungen*), intr. fly, flutter, flap with the wings, tr. beat, dash, scourge, = OS. *swingan* = OFries. *swinga* = D. *swingen* = MLG. *swingen*, fly, flutter, swing, throw, beat, scourge, = OHG. *swingan*, MHG. *swingen*, G. *schwingen*, swing, rise, soar, = Sw. *svinga* = Dan. *svinge*, swing, whirl, = Goth. **swiggwan* (indicated by the above forms, and by the deriv. **swaggwjan*, in comp. *uf-swaggwjan*); akin to *swink* and *swank*[1], and perhaps ult. to *sway*, *swag*. Hence *swinge*[1], *swingle*[1], etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move to and fro, as a body suspended from a fixed point or line of support; vibrate; oscillate.

We thought it not amiss to try if a pendulum would *swing* faster or continue *swinging* longer in our receiver, in case of exhaustion of the air, than otherwise.
*Boyle*, Spring of the Air, xxvi.

In the towers I placed great bells that *swung*,
Moved of themselves, with silver sound.
*Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

**2.** To move or oscillate in any plane about a fixed point or line of support: often with *round*: as, a gate *swings* on its hinges; the boom of a vessel *swings round*.

Fauns and Satyrs beat the ground
In cadence, and Silenus *swung*
This way and that, with wild flowers crowned.
*Wordsworth*, Power of Sound, st. 10.

The gates *swung* backward at his shouted word.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 254.

**3.** To move with a free swaying motion, as soldiers on the march; sometimes, to move with a bouncing motion. See *swinging*[1], *p. a.*

The boy, . . . with an indignant look and as much noise as he could make, *swung* out of the room.
*Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 6.

They [the Prussian troops] *swung* along the road to Metz, across the grave-besprinkled plain of Mars-la-Tour and through the ensanguined gorge of Gravelotte.
*Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 51.

From another street *swings* in a truck piled high with ladders. *Scribner's Mag.*, IX. 54.

**4.** To move backward and forward on a suspended rope or on a seat suspended by ropes; ride in a swing.

On two near elms the slacken'd cord I hung,
Now high, now low, my Blouzelinda *swung*.
*Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Monday, l. 104.

**5.** *Naut.*, to move or float round with the wind or tide, as a ship riding at a single anchor.

A ship of Tyre was *swinging* nigh the shore.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 5.

**6.** To be hanged; be suspended by the neck till dead. [Colloq.]

For this act
Did Brownrigg *swing*.
*Poetry of Antijacobin*, p. 7. (*Davies.*)

And now they tried the deed to hide;
For a little bird whisper'd, "Perchance you may *swing*."
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 229.

**Swinging substage.** See *substage*.—**To swing around or round the circle**, to make a complete circuit, as in going from place to place; also, to veer about like a weathercock in one's opinions; trim continually. [Colloq.]

After the trial began, the president [Andrew Johnson] made a tour through the northwest, which was called *swinging round the circle*, because in his speeches he declared that he had *swung around the* entire *circle* of offices, from alderman to president.
*Appleton's Cyc. Amer. Biog.*, III. 489.

**To swing clear**, to ride at anchor, as a vessel, without colliding with any object: often used figuratively.—**Syn. 1.** *Roll*, etc. See *rock*[2].

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to sway or oscillate; cause to vibrate, as a body suspended in the air; cause to move backward and forward below or about a fixed point or line of support.

They get on ropes, as you must have seen the children, and are *swung* by their men visitants.
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 492.

The pendulums were *swung* through six consecutive days and nights at each place.
*Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XL. 481.

**2.** To support and move in some way resembling or suggesting the movement of a suspended body, as a pendulum; move freely through the air: used of a great variety of acts: as, to *swing* one's arms in walking; to *swing* a club about one's head; to *swing* a stone with a crane.

The fiery Tybalt, with his sword prepared,
Which, as he breathed defiance to my ears,
He *swung* about his head and cut the winds.
*Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1. 118.

Go, baffled coward! lest I run upon thee, . . .
Or *swing* thee in the air, then dash thee down,
To the hazard of thy brains and shatter'd sides.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 1240.

I chanced to see a year ago men at work . . . *swinging* a block of granite of the size of the largest of the Stonehenge columns with an ordinary derrick.
*Emerson*, English Traits, xvi.

**3.** Hence, to manage; control: as, to *swing* a large business. [Colloq.]—**4.** To move as if by swinging about an axis or fixed point; cause to move in a way resembling in some degree the motion of a spoke of a wheel.

By means of the railroad, troops can be *swung* across from bay to bay as the exigencies of the war may require.
*Jour. Mil. Service Inst.*, X. 588.

**5.** To suspend so as to hang freely between points of support; suspend freely.

Fair the trellised vine-bunches
Are *swung* across the high elm-trees.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 354.

**6†.** To pack, as herrings, in casks or barrels.

Wee call it the *swinging* of herrings, when hee [we?] cade them. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 179).

**Hoisted and swung.** See *hoist*.—**To swing a ship**, to bring the ship's head to every point of the compass in succession in order to ascertain the amount of local deviation or compass-error on each heading by comparing the apparent and true bearings of some distant object.—**To swing the base-line**, to transfer a number of registered claims bodily to a fresh base-line. [Australia.]

**swing** (swing), *n.* [< ME. *swing*, < AS. *swing*, a blow, = OFries. *swinge* = OHG. *swing*, MHG. *swinc* = Sw. Dan. *sving*, a swing, flourish; from the verb.] **1.** The act of swinging; an oscillation or vibration; the sweep of a body moving in suspension from or about a fixed support: used with much latitude and often figuratively.

The ram that batters down the wall,
For the great *swing* and rudeness of his poise,
They place before his hand that made the engine.
*Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 207.

All states have changes hurried with the *swings*
Of chance and time, still riding to and fro.
*Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 1.

On the savage beast look'd he;
Her breath was strang, her hair was lang,
And twisted was about the tree,
And with a *swing* she came about.
*Kemp Owyne* (Child's Ballads, I. 144).

A bitter politician, . . . he [W. Hazlitt] smote with the same unexpected *swing* of his flail Tory, Whig, Radical, Reformer, Utopianist, Benthamite, Churchman, Dissenter, Free-thinker. *Bulwer*, Charles Lamb.

**2.** A free or swinging movement or gait: often used figuratively.

He made up the Cowgate at a rapid *swing*; he had forgotten some engagement.
*Dr. J. Brown*, Rab and his Friends.

The composition is distinguished by the true Rubensian *swing* and emphatic movement.
*Athenæum*, No. 3247, p. 90.

In the Shepherd's Calender we have, for the first time in the century, the *swing*, the command, the varied resources of the real poet. *R. W. Church*, Spenser, ii.

**3.** A line or cord, suspended and hanging loose, on which something may swing or oscillate; especially, a seat slung by a rope or ropes, the ends of which are fastened to points of support at the same distance above the ground, between which the seat hangs freely, used in the sport of swinging backward and forward. Swings are also made in which strips of wood take the place of the rope.

Ancient Swing, from a Greek red-figured hydria of the 4th century B. C., found at Nola.

Some set up *swings* in the street, and get money of those who will swing in them. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1688.

**4.** Free course; abandonment to any motive; one's own way; unrestrained liberty or license.

Ha' you done yet? take your whole *swing* of anger;
I'll bear all with content.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Little French Lawyer, ii. 3.

Let them have their *swing* that affect to be terribly singular. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

The man who . . . desired to thrust the world aside and take his *swing* of indulgence uninterrupted and unchecked. *Godwin*, Fleetwood, vii.

**5.** Unrestrained tendency; natural bent: as, the *swing* of propensities.

Were it not for these, civil governments were not able to stand before the prevailing *swing* of corrupt nature, which would know no honesty but advantage. *South.*

**6.** In a lathe, the distance between the head-center and the bed or ways of the machine, this distance limiting the diameter of the work placed in the lathe: hence a lathe may be described as having a 6-inch *swing*, an 18-inch *swing*, etc. In order to increase the swing, a gap or depression is sometimes made in the bed of a lathe, when the machine is called a *gap-bed lathe*. See *lathe*[1].

**7.** In a carriage-wheel, the apparent cant or leaning outward of the upper half of the wheel; the dish or dishing of the wheel. See *dish*, *v. t.*, 2.—**8.** The rope or chain reaching forward from the end of the tongue of a wagon along which a team in front of the wheelers is hitched by a swingletree. This team is said to be *in the swing*. Hence—**9.** The team so harnessed; in a six-horse or six-mule team, the pair of animals between the wheelers and the leaders; also, the position of this pair of animals, or their relation to the rest of the team.—**10.** In *photog.*: (*a*) A swing-back. (*b*) The motion or function of a swing-back, including the *single swing* and the *double swing*. The *single swing* provides for a change of the vertical angle of the sensitive plate; the *double swing*, in addition to the motion of the single swing, admits of a change in the horizontal angle. See *swing-back*.—**Full swing.** (*a*) Same as *swing*, *n.*, 4.

In the great chorus of song with which England greeted the dawn of this century, individuality had *full swing*.
*J. C. Shairp*, Aspects of Poetry, p. 132.

(*b*) With eager haste; with violence and impetuosity: an elliptical quasi-adverbial use.—**In full swing**, in full operation or working; in full blast.

And in the reign of Henry's son, when every kind of alteration, alienation, and sacrilege was *in full swing*, Latimer became the Jeremiah of the Reformation.
*R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

**swing-back** (swing'bak), *n.* In a photographic camera, a device, varying in its details, whereby the back of the camera, which carries the ground glass and the sensitized plate on which the picture is taken, can be made to oscillate and then be fixed in a desired position. Its chief object is to admit of bringing the plate more nearly into parallelism with the object to be photographed than can often be accomplished without this device, the result being a better focus, and the avoidance of exaggerated convergence of parallel lines, such as occurs in the picture when the camera must be tilted to take in objects placed much above or much below it. See *swing*, *n.*, 10 (*b*).

**swing-beam** (swing'bēm), *n.* Same as *swing-bolster*.

**swing-boat** (swing'bōt), *n.* A boat-shaped carriage slung from a frame, swinging in which is a favorite amusement with young people at fairs, etc.

All the caravans and *swing-boats*, and what not, used to assemble there.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, III. 107.

**swing-bolster** (swing'bōl'stėr), *n.* A truck bolster which bears on springs that are supported by a transverse timber called a *spring plank*, which is suspended by hangers or links so that it can swing laterally to the truck: so called in distinction from a *rigid bolster*. *Car Builder's Dict.* See cut under *car-truck*.

**swing-bridge** (swing'brij), *n.* A bridge that may be moved aside by swinging (either as a whole or in sections), so as to afford passage for ships on a river or a canal, at the mouth of docks, or the like. See cuts under *bridge* and *castle*.

**swing-churn** (swing'chėrn), *n.* A form of box churn slung in a frame and worked by swinging.

**swing-devil** (swing'dev'l), *n.* A local name of the swift, a bird. See *swift*, *n.*, 4.

**swinge**[1] (swinj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swinged*, ppr. *swingeing*. [Formerly, sometimes, *swindge*, < ME. *swengen*, < AS. *swengan* (= OFries. *swega*), shake, toss, causal of *swingan*, swing, beat; see *swing*. *Swinge* (< AS. *swengan*) is related to *swing* (< AS. *swingan*), as *singe* (< AS. *sengan*) is related to *sing* (< AS. *singan*).] **1.** To beat, strike; whip; of persons, to chastise; punish.

Once he *swing'd* me till my bones did ake.
*Greene*, George-a-Greene.

Be not too bold; for, if you be, I'll *swinge* you,
I'll *swinge* you monstrously, without all pity.
*Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iv.

Walpole, late secretary of war, is to be *swinged* for bribery. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xxx

**2†.** To move, as a lash; lash; swing.

The Lion rowz'd, and ruffles vp his Crest, . . .
Then often *swindging*, with his sinnewy train,
Somtimes his sides, somtimes the dusty Plain,
He whets his rage.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i.

And, wroth to see his kingdom fail,
*Swindges* the scaly horrour of his folded tail.
*Milton*, Ode, Nativity, l. 1

When I was a scholar in Padua, faith, then I could have *swinged* a sword and buckler.
*Devil's Charter* (1607), quoted by Stevens. (*Nares.*)

3. To forge; weld together, as by beating with a hammer; swage.

**swinge**[1] (swinj), *n.* [< *swinge*[1], *v.*] 1. A lashing movement; a lash.

The shallow water doth her force infringe,
And renders vain her tail's impetuous *swinge*.
*Waller*, Battle of the Summer Islands, iii.

2†. Sway; control.

That whilome here bare *swinge* among the best.
*Sackville*, Ind. to Mir. for Mags., st. 26.

Holy church hath borne a great *swinge*.
*Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 12, [side-note.

**swinge**[2]† (swinj), *v. t.* [An irreg., appar. forced, form, with inserted *w*, of *singe:* see *singe*.] To singe.

The scorching flame sore *swinged* all his face.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 26.

**swinge**[2]† (swinj), *n.* [< *swinge*[2], *v.*] A singe.
*Beau. and Fl.*

**swinge-buckler** (swinj'buk″lėr), *n.* [< *swinge*[1], *v.*, + obj. *buckler*.] A swash-buckler.

You had not four such *swinge-bucklers* in all the inns o' court again.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 24.

**swingeing** (swin'jing), *p. a.* [Also *swinging;* ppr. of *swinge*[1], *v.*] Great; huge. [Colloq.]

When I said now I will begin to lie, did I not tell you a *swinging* Lie then, when I had been accustomed to lie for so many Years, and I had also told a Lie just the Moment before?
*N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 271.

A *swinging* storm will sing you such a lullaby.
*Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

I don't advise you to go to law; but, if your jury were Christians, they must give *swingeing* damages, that 's all.
*Fielding*, Joseph Andrews, ii. 5.

Christmas eve was a shiny cold night, a creaking cold night, a placid, calm, *swingeing* cold night.
*C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 264.

**swingeingly** (swin'jing-li), *adv.* Hugely; vastly; greatly. Also *swingingly*. [Colloq.]

**swingel** (swing'gl; sometimes swin'jel, with reference to *swinge*), *n.* 1†. An obsolete spelling of *swingle*[1].—2. Same as *swingle*[1], 2.

Floors send up the sound
Of the *swingel's* measured stroke.
*F. Lucas*, quoted in The Academy, Jan. 25, 1890, p. 59.

**swinger**[1] (swing'ėr), *n.* [< *swing* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which swings.

**swinger**[2] (swin'jėr), *n.* [< *swinge*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which swinges.—2. Anything very great or astonishing; a stunner; hence, a bold lie; a whopper. [Colloq.]

Next crowne the bowle full
With gentle lambs-wool;
Adde sugar, nutmeg, and ginger,
With store of ale too;
And thus ye must doe
To make the wassaile a *swinger*.
*Herrick*, Twelfe Night.

How will he rap out presently half a dozen *swingers*, to get off cleverly!
*Echard*, Obs. on Ans. to Cont. of Clergy, p. 159.

**swing-handle** (swing'han″dl), *n.* A handle of any utensil fitted on one or more pivots; especially, a bail, or upright arched handle, so arranged as to be dropped or raised at pleasure.

**swinging**[1] (swing'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *swing*, *v.*] The act of moving back and forth; especially, the sport or pastime of moving in a swing.

*Swinging* . . . is a childish sport, in which the performer is seated upon the middle of a long rope, fastened at both ends, a little distance from each other, and the higher above his head the better.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 399.

**swinging**[1] (swing'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *swing*, *v.*] Having or marked by a free sweeping movement like or suggesting that of a pendulum: as, a *swinging* step. See cuts under *sign* and *phonograph*.

**swinging**[2] (swin'jing), *p. a.* See *swingeing*.

**swinging-block** (swing'ing-blok), *n.* Same as *swing-stock*.

**swinging-boom** (swing'ing-böm), *n.* A boom having one end fastened to the side of the ship abreast of the fore swifter, used at sea to extend the foot of the lower studdingsail. In port it is swung out at right angles so that boats may be fastened to it. Also called *lower boom*.

**swingingly**[1] (swing'ing-li), *adv.* In an oscillating or swaying manner.

The fiendish groans of the camels, as they stalked *swingingly* along.
*O'Donovan*, Merv, x.

**swingingly**[2] (swin'jing-li), *adv.* See *swingeingly*.

**swinging-post** (swing'ing-pōst), *n.* The post to which a gate is hung.

**swinging-saw** (swing'ing-sâ), *n.* A saw swinging from an axis overhead; a swing-saw.

**swingism** (swing'izm), *n.* [< *Swing* (see def.) + *-ism*.] In *Eng. hist.*, the practices of those agitators who, from 1830 to 1833, were in the habit of sending threatening letters signed "*Swing*" or "Captain *Swing*" to farmers, landed proprietors, etc., commanding them to give up the use of the threshing-machine, to pay higher wages to their employees, etc., and in case of non-compliance threatening the destruction of the obnoxious person's property; incendiarism in the fancied promotion of the interests of agricultural laborers.

Thus, at one time, we have burking—at another, *swingism*—now suicide is in vogue.
*Bulwer*, Night and Morning.

**swing-jack** (swing'jak), *n.* A jack used to replace derailed cars on a railway-track.

**swing-knife** (swing'nīf), *n.* Same as *swingle*[1], 1.

**swingle**[1] (swing'gl), *n.* [Formerly also *swingel;* < ME. *swingle, swingel, swengyl,* < AS. *swingel* (pl. *swingla, swinegla*), a whip, scourge, flail, a blow, *swingele*, a scourging (= MD. *swinghel, swenghel*, a swingle, = MHG. *swenkel, swengil*, G. *schwengel*, a clapper (of a bell), handle (of a pump), beam, bar, lever, etc.), with noun formative *-el* (*-le*), < *swingan*, swing: see *swing, swinge*[1]. Cf. G. *schwinge, schwing-stock*, a swingle.] 1. A wooden instrument used for beating flax and scraping from it the woody parts. Also *swing-knife, swingle-staff, swingling-knife* or *-staff*.

*Swengyl*, for flax or hempe. Excudium.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 482.

2. That part of a flail which falls upon the grain in threshing; a swipple. [Local.]—3. A kind of spoke or lever, like the hand-spike of a capstan, used in turning the barrel in wire-drawing.—4. One of the radiating arms by which the roller of a plate-press is turned.

**swingle**[1] (swing'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swingled*, ppr. *swingling*. [< ME. *swinglen, swingilen* = MD. *swinghelen*, D. *zwingelen;* from the noun.] 1. To clean, as flax, by beating and scraping with a swingle or swing-knife.

I bete and *swyngylle* flex.
*Rel. Antiq.*, II. 197.

Following the dog, approached the jolly-faced father of Margaret from the barn, where he had been *swingling* flax.
*S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

2. To cut off the tops of without pulling up the roots, as weeds.

**swingle**[2] (swing'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *swingled*, ppr. *swingling*. [A freq. from *swing*. Cf. Icel. *svingla*, stray to and fro, = Dan. *svingle*, reel.] 1. To dangle; wave hanging. *Imp. Dict.*—2†. To swing for pleasure. *Imp. Dict.*

**swingle-bar** (swing'gl-bär), *n.* Same as *swingletree*. *De Quincey*, Vision of Sudden Death.

**swingle-staff** (swing'gl-stâf), *n.* Same as *swingle*[1], 1.

**swingletail** (swing'gl-tal), *n.* The thrasher or fox-shark, *Alopias vulpes*. See cut under *Alopias*.

**swingletree** (swing'gl-tre), *n.* [< ME. *swingletre, swyngletre;* < *swingle*, swingle, lit. 'a swinger,' or that which swings, + *tree:* see *swingle*[1] and *tree*. This word is also used in the corrupted form *singletree*. Cf. *axletree*.] A cross-bar, pivoted at the middle, to which the traces are fastened in a cart, carriage, plow, etc. From *singletree*, a corruption of *swingletree*, arose the name *doubletree* for the equalizing-bar to which a pair of animals is hitched by means of a pair of swingletrees, each centerbolted and swinging freely like the doubletree itself. The extent of swing of the doubletree is generally limited by a chain or strap passing to the fore axle on each side. The swingletree gives freedom of alternating action to the shoulders of the horse, and also prevents that motion from being communicated to the vehicle. In the case of the doubletree it further correlates and equalizes the traction of the two animals composing the team. Also *swingtree, whiffletree*.

**swingletree-hook** (swing'gl-trē-hůk), *n.* A curved metallic hook joined to a ring which is fitted over the end of a swingletree. The hook receives the trace coming on its side.

**swingling-knife** (swing'gling-nīf), *n.* Same as *swingle*[1], 1.

**swingling-machine** (swing'gling-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for swingling flax.

**swingling-staff** (swing'gling-stâf), *n.* Same as *swingle*[1], 1.

**swingling-tow** (swing'gling-tō), *n.* The coarsest fiber yielded by the stalks of flax. It includes that from which the woody particles cannot be perfectly removed in the process of swingling.

**swing-motion** (swing'mō″shon), *n.* In rail rolling-stock, an arrangement of springs, h ers, swinging-bolster, and other parts of a truck that enables the car-body to sway or sv laterally on the truck. A car-truck arrang this way is called a *swing-motion truck*. cut under *car-truck*.

**swing-pan** (swing'pan), *n.* In *sugar-manu* sugar-pan with a spout, hinged at one sid that it can be tipped to pour out the syru lifting the opposite edge.

**swing-plow** (swing'plou), *n.* 1. Any plow w out wheels.—2. A turn-wrest plow, or a hill plow.

**swing-press** (swing'pres), *n.* A baling-p the box of which is suspended from abov a screw on which it winds as it is rotated. *H. Knight*.

**swing-saw** (swing'sâ), *n.* A circular saw pended at the lower end of a swinging fr over a bench, used by moving it over bl which, from their weight or shape, cannot veniently be fed to the saw. *E. H. Knigh*

**swing-shelf** (swing'shelf), *n.* A hanging sl or set of hanging shelves.

A *swing-shelf* was loaded with shot-pouches, bu moulds, powder-horns, and fishing-tackle.
*S. Judd*, Margaret,

**swing-stock** (swing'stok), *n.* In *flax-dress* an upright piece of timber set in a foot-pi and having a blunt edge at the top, over wl flax is laid to be beaten with a sword-sha wooden implement called a swingle, in the o ation known as swingling, whereby the sh are beaten out of previously retted and bro flax to separate the harl. This method has b superseded by modern flax-dressing machi Also called *swinging-block*.

**swing-swang** (swing'swang), *a.* [A varied duplication of *swing*.] Swinging; drawl *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**swing-swang** (swing'swang), *n.* [Cf. *sw swang, a.*] A swing back and forth; an os lation, as of a pendulum: an imitative w [Colloq.]

The time taken by a simple pendulum to effect complete oscillation—one *swing-swang*—depends on square root of its length, and varies inversely as the sq root of the local acceleration of gravity.
*A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics,

**swing-table** (swing'tā″bl), *n.* In a machine polishing plate-glass, a movable table or to which a plate of glass is cemented for ishing. Also called *runner*.

**swing-tool** (swing'tōl), *n.* In fine metal-wo a holder which swings on horizontal cent so that it will yield to unequal pressures, hold a plate resting on it flat against the f of a file. *E. H. Knight*.

**swingtree** (swing'trē), *n.* Same as *swingle*

**swing-trot** (swing'trot), *n.* A swinging t [Rare.]

With an appearance of great hurry and business, smoking a short travelling-pipe, he proceeded on a *swing trot* through the muddy lanes of the metropoli
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p.

**swing-wheel** (swing'hwēl), *n.* The wheel i timepiece which drives the pendulum. I watch or balance-clock it is called the *bala wheel*.

**swinish** (swī'nish), *a.* [< ME. **swinish* (Sc. *nis*) (= MHG. *swinisch*, G. *schweinisch* = D *swinsk*); < *swine* + *-ish*[1].] Befitting swine; l swine; gross; hoggish; brutal; beastly: a *swinish* drunkard or sot.

*Swinish* gluttony
Ne'er looks to Heaven amidst his gorgeous feast.
*Milton*, Comus, l.

**swinishly** (swī'nish-li), *adv.* In a swinish m ner. *Bailey*, 1731.

**swinishness** (swī'nish-nes), *n.* The charac of being swinish. *Bailey*, 1731.

**swink**† (swingk), *v.* [< ME. *swinken, swyn* (pret. *swank, swanc, swonc*, pp. *swunken, sw ken*), < AS. *swincan* (pret. *swanc*, pp. *swunc* labor, work hard; appar. another form, dif entiated in use, of *swingan*, swing: see *swin*

I. *intrans.* To toil; labor; drudge; slave.

Clerkes that aren crouned [tonsured clerks] of kynde derstondyng
Sholde nother *swynke* ne swete ne swere at enquestes
*Piers Plowman* (C), vi.

If he be poure, she helpeth hym to *swynke*.
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l.

Honour, estate, and all this worldes good,
For which men *swinck* and sweat incessantly,
Fro me do flow into an ample flood.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii

**II.** *trans.* To cause to toil or drudge; tire with labor; overlabor.

The *swink'd* hedger at his supper sat.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 298.

**swink**† (swingk), *n.* [< ME. *swink*, < AS. *geswinc*, labor; from the verb.] Toil; labor; drudgery.

Of my *swink* yet blered is myn ye.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 176.

**swinker**† (swing'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *swinkere*; < *swink* + *-er*[1].] A laborer.

A trewe *swynkere* and a good was he.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol to C. T., l. 531.

**swinney**, *n.* Same as *sweeny*.

**swipe** (swip), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *swiped*, ppr. *swiping*. [In earlier use with a short vowel, as if mod. **swip*; < ME. *swippen* (pret. *swipte*), < AS. *swipian*, move quickly, = Icel. *svipa*, move quickly, swoop, also whip; akin to *sweep*, *swoop*, swift.] **1.** To strike with a long or wide sweeping blow; deliver a hard blow or stroke with the full swing of the arms; strike or drive with great force. [Colloq.]

*Swipte* hire of that heaued.
*Life of St. Katherine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2452.

The first ball of the over Jack steps out and meets, *swiping* with all his force.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

A vulgar but strong expression in the South for a severe beating is "He *swiped* up the very earth with him," or "He *swiped* the whole thing out"—in these cases meaning about the same as sweep.
*Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 45.

**2**†. To drink, or drink off, hastily.—**3.** To snatch; steal by snatching; steal. [Slang.]

**swipe** (swīp), *n.* [< ME. *swipe* = Icel. *svipr*, a swoop, a glimpse, look: see *swipe*, *v.*] **1.** Same as *sweep*, 10.—**2.** A hard blow; a stroke with the full swing of the arms, as in cricket or golf. [Colloq.]

*Swipe*, "a blow," as "Jack made a *swipe* at him with his knife," though not very elegant, is not uncommon in some parts of the South, and doubtless West also.
*Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 44.

In driving for Tel-el-Kebir [a golf-hole], Kirk had a long *swipe* off the tee *The Field*, Sept. 4, 1886, p. 377.

**swipe-beam** (swīp'bēm), *n.* The counterpoise lever of a drawbridge.

**swiper** (swī'pėr), *n.* [< *swipe* + *-er*[1].] One who swipes; one who gives a strong blow. [Colloq.]

Jack Raggles, the long-stop, toughest and burliest of boys, commonly called "*Swiper* Jack."
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

**swipes** (swīps), *n.* [Also *swypes*; < *swipe*, *v.*] Poor, washy beer; a kind of small beer; hence, by extension, malt liquor in general. [Vulgar.]

The twopenny is undeniable; but it is small *swipes*—small *swipes*—more of hop than malt—with your leave I 'll try your black bottle. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter xiii.

**swipey** (swī'pi), *a.* [< *swipe* + *-y*[1].] Drunk, especially with malt liquor. [Slang.]

"He ain't ill. He 's only a little *swipey*, you know." Mr. Bailey reeled in his boots to express intoxication.
*Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxviii.

**swiple**, *n.* See *swipple*.

**swippet**, *v.* See *swipe*.

**swipper** (swip'ėr), *a.* [Sc., also *swippert*; < ME. *sweper*, *swypyr*; cf. Icel. *svipall*, *svipull*, agile (?), shifty, changeable, < *svipa*, swoop: see *swipe*.] Nimble; quick. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

*Swyppyr*, or delyvyr. Agilis. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 484.

**swipple** (swip'l), *n.* [Also, less prop., *swiple*, also *swipel*, Sc. contr. *souple*, *soople*; < *swipe* + *-le*, a formative.] That part of the flail that falls upon the grain in threshing. Also *swingle*.

**swire** (swīr), *n.* [< ME. *swire*, *swyre*, *sweore*, *swere*, *sweere*, *swiere*, *sweyer*, < AS. *swyra*, *swira*, *swūra*, *sweóra* = Icel. *svīri*, the neck.] **1**†. The neck.

Heo makede him faire chere,
And tok him abute the *swere*.
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 404.

For to rent in many place
Hir clothis, and for to tere hir *swire*.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 325.

**2.** A depression on the crest of a mountain or hill; a hollow between two hills. Also written *swyre*, *swarr*.

**swirl** (swėrl), *v.* [< Norw. *svirla*, whirl round, freq. of *sverra* = Sw. *svarra* = Dan. *svarre*, whirl, orig. hum, = G. *schwirren*, whir, chirp. Cf. *whirl* as related to *whir*.] **I.** *intrans.* To form eddies; whirl in eddies; have a whirling motion; whirl about.

He . . . sat for several hours on a bench looking at the muddy current as it *swirled* by.
*J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 337.

And the straw in the yard *swirling* round and round.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xli.

**II.** *trans.* To give a whirling motion to.

The lower fall, though less exposed, was yet violently *swirled* and torn and thrashed about in its narrow canon.
*The Century*, XL. 498.

**swirl** (swėrl), *n.* [< *swirl*, *v.*] **1.** A whirling motion; an eddy, as of water; gyration; whirl.

Headlong I darted; at one eager *swirl*
Gain'd its bright portal. *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

There was a rush and a *swirl* along the surface of the stream, and "Caiman! caiman!" shouted twenty voices; . . . the moonlight shone on a great swirling eddy, while all held their breaths. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xxv.

Hence—**2.** Specifically, in *angling*, the rush of a fish through the water when it rises to a fly.—**3.** A twist or convolution, as in the grain of wood; a curl; a spot marked by swirling.—**4.** Same as *swire*, 2.

Another word used in the Lake District with the meaning of "pass," or depression in a mountain range, is *swirl* (spelled also *swirrel*), as seen in the names "*Swirl* Band," Helvellyn, and "*Swirl* Edge," near Coniston.
*J. D. Whitney*, Names and Places, p. 138.

**swirly** (swėr'li), *a.* [Also *swirlie*; < *swirl* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Whirling; eddying, as a stream.—**2.** Full of contortions or twists; entangled: applied to grass, etc. [Scotch.]—**3.** Full of knots: knaggy. *Burns*, Halloween.

**swirt** (swėrt), *v.* A dialectal form of *squirt*.

**swish** (swish), *v.* [Imitative; cf. *swash*[1], *switch*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To flog; lash. [Slang.]

Having to hide behind a haystack to smoke a penny cigar, with constant anticipation of being caught and *swished*. *E. Yates*, Fifty Years of London Life, I. ii.

**2.** To flourish; brandish; make quick, cutting motions with; switch.

And backward and forward he *swished* his long tail
As a gentleman *swishes* his cane.
*Coleridge*, The Devil's Thoughts (ed. 1799).

**3.** To affect by swishing: as, to *swish* off the heads of flowers with a cane.

**II.** *intrans.* To move, or make a movement, with a swash or flourish, or with a sound like the washing of small waves on the shore, or of swift movement through the air, of which the word *swish* is imitative.

The rustic who was . . . *swishing* through the grass with his scythe . . . looked up.
*O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, x.

I lingered in the lane, where the ferns began to have a newer look, and on the bridge over the little river, bordered by yellow-tasseled willows and *swishing* with a pleasant murmur against its grassy banks.
*The Atlantic*, LXIII. 718.

**swish** (swish), *n.* [< *swish*, *v.*] **1.** A sound as of water lapping the shore, or of swift movement through the air; a rustling.

The air was musical with the song of birds, the *swish* of the scythe. *New York Tribune*, Sept. 2, 1879.

The *swish* and splash of the waves.
*Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 275.

**2.** A swish-broom.

**swish** (swish), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *swish*, *n.*] In a swishing manner, or with a swishing sound; with a swish. [Colloq.]

*Swish* went the whip; the buggy gave a jerk and whirled quickly past her. *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 565.

**swish-broom** (swish'bröm), *n.* A small broom, usually made of cane-cuttings or of twigs bunched together, and having a handle like that of a hearth-broom. It is used for various purposes in the arts, as for sprinkling water upon fires by blacksmiths, for cleaning pots and vessels by varnishmakers, etc.

**swisher** (swish'ėr), *n.* [< *swish* + *-er*[1].] One who swishes or flogs. [Colloq.]

A desperate *swisher* the doctor, as I had cause to know, and not overburdened, to my thinking, with tact, judgment, or impartiality.
*E. Yates*, Fifty Years of London Life, I. ii.

**swish-swash** (swish'swosh), *n.* [< *swish* + *swash*; or a varied reduplication of *swish*. Also *swish-swish*.] **1.** A swishing action or sound; a swish.

The frequent *swash-swish* of the water.
*M. Scott*, Tom Cringle's Log, viii.

**2.** Slops; a wishy-washy beverage.

There is a kind of *swishswash* made also in Essex, and diuerse other places, with honicombs and water, which the homelie countrie wiues, putting some pepper and a little other spice among, call mead.
*Harrison*, Descrip. of Eng., ii 6.

The small sour *swish-swash* of the poorer vintages of France. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 55.

**Swiss** (swis), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Suisse*, < G. *Schweiz*, Switzerland, *Schweizer*, a Swiss. Cf. *Swisser*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to Switzerland or the Swiss.—**Swiss cambric**, a fine variety of Swiss muslin.—**Swiss darning**, a kind of darning in which the peculiar texture of stockinet is imitated.—**Swiss drill.** See *drill*[1].—**Swiss embroidery.** (*a*) Needlework in white on white, especially in washable materials: common in Switzerland. (*b*) An imitation of this, made by machinery, which has to a great extent superseded the real needlework.—**Swiss guards**, bodies of mercenary soldiers recruited from Switzerland, long in the service of France and other countries. These mercenaries continued to be employed in Naples and elsewhere in the nineteenth century, although the practice was disapproved by the Swiss federal and cantonal authorities. A small company of Swiss guards is still in the pay of the Pope at Rome.—**Swiss headdress**, a head-dress supposed to be imitated from the customary way of wearing the hair of the peasant women in some cantons of Switzerland: as usually understood, it consists of two long plaits behind tied with ribbons, as is usual in many parts of Germany. In France the wearing of the hair loose over the shoulders is often similarly designated.—**Swiss mellilot**, a plant, *Trigonella cærulea*.—**Swiss muslin**, light and thin cotton cloth made in Switzerland, where the manufacture has been established for a long period; especially, such cloth having a simple pattern of dots or small sprigs.—**Swiss pine.** See *pine*[1].—**Swiss plover** or **sandpiper**, *Squatarola helvetica*, a large plover having four toes like a sandpiper: an old book-name. See cut under *Squatarola*.—**Swiss stone-pine.** See *stone-pine*, under *pine*[1].—**Swiss sword.** See *sword*[1].—**Swiss tapeworm**, the broad tape, *Bothriocephalus latus*.—**Swiss tea.** See *tea*[1].

Uniform of the Papal Swiss Guard about 1800.

**II.** *n.* [Plural formerly *Swisses*, now *Swiss*.] A native or an inhabitant of Switzerland, a republic of Europe, surrounded by France, Italy, and the Austrian and German empires.

The fortune of the *Swisses* of late years, which are bred in a barren and mountainous country, is not to be forgotten. *Bacon*, Speech for Naturalization, Works (ed. [Spedding), X. 324.

**Swisser**† (swis'ėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *Switzer*.

Leading three thousand muster'd men in pay,
Of French, Scots, Almain, *Swisser*, and the Dutch;
Of native English, fled beyond the sea,
Whose number neer amounted to as much.
*Drayton*, Barons' Wars, iv. 17.

**swissing** (swis'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **swiss*, *v.*] In *bleaching*, the calendering of bleached cloths after dampening the goods, as performed by passing them between pairs of rollers technically called bowls. One of each pair is made of compressed paper sheets, and the other is a hollow steam-heated iron cylinder—the action of these rollers being that of pressure or friction, or both.

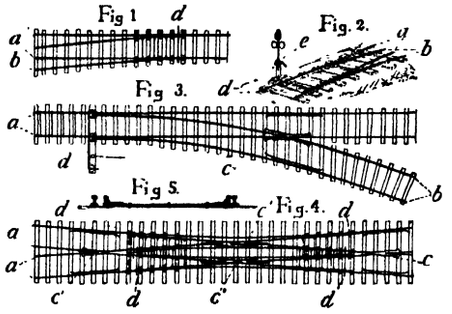
**switch** (swich), *n.* [Formerly also *swich*; an assibilated form of **swick*, < MD. *swick*, a whip, a switch, also a brandishing, < *swicken*, swing, wag; cf. Icel. *sveigr*, *svigi* = Norw. *svige*, *sveg* = Sw. *sveg*, a switch; connected with Sw. *sviga*, bend; cf. *sway*, *swing*. With *swing* is ult. connected MD. *swanck*, a switch, < *swancken*, D. *zwanken*, bend.] **1.** A small flexible twig or rod.

*Bell.* Shall 's to horse? here 's a tickler; heigh, to horse!
*May.* Come, *switch* and spurs! let 's mount our chevals; merry, quoth a. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, iv. 3.

She had cut a willow *switch* in her morning's walk, almost as long as a boy's fishing-rod.
*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxi.

**2.** A mechanical device for shifting a moving body, or a current of electricity, etc., from one course or track to another. Specifically—(*a*) In railroads, in its simplest form, two parallel lengths of rail joined together by rods, pivoted at one end, and free to move at the other end, forming a part of the track at its junction with a branch or siding. The switch-rails rest on metal plates laid on the sleepers, and, by means of a rod fastened to their free ends, can be moved sidewise. The ends of the next pair of rails and the ends of the first pair of the siding or branch are placed side by side, so that by the movement of the switch either pair may be brought in line with the track, and any car or engine passing the switch will be guided upon the rails to which the switch is directed. Such a switch may be used to connect several lines of rails. The objection to this form of switch is that a car moving on a track not connected with the switch is liable to be derailed by running off the open ends of the track. This has led to the adoption of safety-switches, of which there are various forms. One of the most common of these is the *split switch*, in which the ends of the rails, instead of being square, are drawn out (split) to a thin edge so as to lie close against the side of the next rail. The narrow rails used are flexible and are fitted with springs, so that in the event of a displacement of the switch the lateral pressure of the wheels will cause the points to move back and thus keep the wheels on the line, the points returning to their original position by the recoil of the springs. Another form of safety-switch is designed to keep unbroken the

track of the main line, so that the main-line rails are not cut at all. To use this form of switch the levers are moved, and the car rises on an inclined rail and passes over the main rails to the siding. A great number of devices have




Switches.

Figs. 1 and 2. Point-switches, or Split Switches. Fig. 3. Stub-switch. Fig. 4 Double-slip Switch. Fig. 5. Section of fig. 1. *a, a*, main tracks; *b, b*, branch tracks, or sidings; *c, c*, single frogs; *c', c'*, double frogs; *d*, switch-bar or -rod (that nearest the point is called the *front rod*); *e*, switch-stand, with butterfly-signal and lamp In fig 4 the switches are shown as arranged at a crossing for shifting a train from one track to another in either direction. The outer rails in point-switches are full rails and rigidly spiked to the ties, while the inner are movable and taper to a point (whence the term *split*, as applied to them, is derived). In stub-switches the rails are full, and the rails of the main track adjacent to the branch as well as the branch rails are rigid, while the movable rails are on that part of the main track which meets the branch The double slip switch is simply composed of four point switches.

been invented to make switches more safe, to render them automatic (as at the terminus of a line where the engine is to be shifted to the other end of a train), to render them interlocking, so that no one switch of a system can be opened without locking all others, and to connect them with signals and annunciators. Switches in one yard are now commonly controlled by means of long levers with a central tower from which one switchman can see and control them all. (*b*) In *teleg.*, a device used to make or break a circuit, to join two lines of wire or a main wire with a branch wire, or to connect any telegraph, telephone, electric-light, or electric-signal wires in any manner. The most simple form of switch is a lever pivoted at one end and connected with one circuit, and, by its movement laterally, used to connect that circuit with one of several others. Another simple form, called the *plug-* or *peg-switch*, consists of a metal plug or peg that may be inserted in openings or spaces between metal rods connected with different circuits. The peg serves as a bridge to join different circuits. The peg may also be connected with a short piece of flexible wire, the wire serving as a bridge for the current. By moving the peg from place to place on the switchboard, the wire serves as a switch to divert the current from one line to another. See *switchboard*.

3. In some forms of gas-burner, a key for controlling the amount of gas allowed to pass through.—4. The act of operating a switch: as, to make a flying *switch*. See phrase below. —5. A quantity of long hair, secured together at one end, worn by women with their own hair to make it look thicker. Jute or yak is sometimes used with or in place of hair, being cheaper.—**Flying switch,** a switch operated or effected in such a way, while a train is in motion, as to send different parts of the train (previously disconnected) along different lines.—**Pole-changing switch.** Same as *pole-changer*. (See also *pin-switch, replacing-switch.*)

**switch** (swich), *v.* [Formerly also *swich*; < *switch, n.*; in part prob. of more orig. standing, representing the verb from which *switch* is ult. derived.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike with a small twig or rod; beat; lash; hence, to cut or drive as with a switch.

Go, *switch* me up a covey of young scholars.
*Fletcher*, Wit without Money, ii. 4.

You must truss up a cow's tail if you don't want to be *switched* when you're milking. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 8.

2. To swing; whisk.

The elephant was standing swaying his trunk backwards and forwards, and *switching* his tail in an angry manner.
*St. Nicholas*, XVII. 846.

3. To trim, as a hedge. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —4. In *rail.*, to transfer by a switch; transfer from one line of rails to another.—5. In *elect.*, to shift to another circuit; shunt.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To cut at; strike at.

Whilst those hardy Scots upon the firm earth bled,
With his revengeful sword *swich'd* after them that fled.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, xviii. 390.

2. To move off on a switch, or as if on a switch.

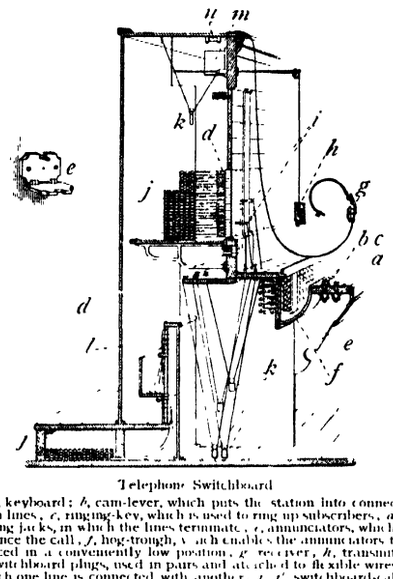
Two branches of the Alexandria and Lynchburg [railway] line *switch* off to enter the Valley of Virginia.
*Comte de Paris*, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 230.

**switchback** (swich'bak), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Characterized by alternate motion, or by motion back and forth; pertaining to or adapted to use on a switchback: as, a *switchback* method of ascent; a *switchback* series of inclines; a *switchback* railway.—**Circular switchback railway,** a switchback railway which is circular in plan: a form much employed at pleasure-resorts.

**II.** *n.* 1. A railway for ascending or descending steep acclivities, in which a practicable grade is obtained by curving the track alternately backward and forward along the side of the slope. Also called *switchback railway.*— 2. By extension, an inclined railway in which the movement of a train or of a car is partly or wholly effected by gravity, as in the switchback railway at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, and railways constructed for purposes of amusement at watering-places, fairs, and pleasure-resorts. In many of these the car first runs down a steep incline, and by its momentum is carried up a lesser incline, alternate ascents and descents being made till the end of the course is reached.

**switch-bar** (swich'bär), *n.* 1. The bar or rod that connects the movable rails of a switch with a switch-lever at the side of the track.—2. The movable bar of a switch by which an electric circuit is made or broken.

**switchboard** (swich'bōrd), *n.* A device by means of which interchangeable connections can be established readily between the many circuits employed in systems of telegraphy, telephony, electric lighting, or electric-power distribution. A common form consists of two sets of rods or plates of brass set at right angles to each other,



Telephone Switchboard

*a*, keyboard; *b*, cam-lever, which puts the station into connection with lines; *c*, ringing-key, which is used to ring up subscribers; *d, d'*, spring jacks, in which the lines terminate; *e*, annunciators, which announce the call; *f*, hog-trough, which enables the annunciators to be placed in a conveniently low position; *g*, receiver; *h*, transmitter; *i*, switchboard plugs, used in pairs and attached to flexible wires, by which one line is connected with another; *j, j'*, switchboard-cable, carrying the wires to the spring jacks; *k*, weights and pulleys, which take up the slack in the flexible wires; *l*, intermediate distributing board; *m*, condenser, which prevents the current from passing from one side of the plug to the other, thereby preventing false tests; *n*, induction coil for transmitter.

each rod carefully insulated, the end of each plate or strip being joined to one of the lines. Any one of these may be joined to any other by means of metal plugs inserted at the point where the corresponding strips cross each other Many kinds of switchboard are made, each being adapted to the particular use for which it is intended.

**switchel** (swich'el), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A drink made of molasses and water, and sometimes a little vinegar and ginger; also, rum and water sweetened with molasses, formerly a common beverage among American sailors; hence, in sailors' use, any strong drink, sweetened and flavored. [U. S.]

"Come, Molly, pretty dear," set in her father, "no black-strap to-night; no *switchel*, or ginger-pop."
*S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 6.

**switcher** (swich'ėr), *n.* [< *switch* + *-er*[1].] 1. A small switch. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]— 2. A switchman. *Philadelphia Times*, March 11, 1886. [Rare.]—3. A switching-engine. [U. S.]

**switcher-gear** (swich'ėr-gēr), *n.* A switch with the mechanism by which it is operated. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 220.

**switch-grass** (swich'gràs), *n.* A kind of panic-grass, *Panicum virgatum*, found from the Atlantic coast to the Rocky Mountains in the United States. It is a tall species with a large panicle, of some use among wild grasses.

**switching** (swich'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *switch*, *v.*] 1. A beating with a switch.

The *switching* dulled him.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Fair Maid of the Inn, i

2. Trimming.—3. Shunting.—**Switching of hedges,** the cutting off of the one year's growth which protrudes from the sides of the hedges.

**switching-bill** (swich'ing-bil), *n.* An instrument used in pruning hedges.

**switching-engine** (swich'ing-en″jin), *n.* On a railroad, a drilling- or yard-locomotive used for shifting cars, making up trains, and c yard-work. It is usually a tank-engine, and is ofte ried without trucks on a rigid wheel-base, or has pony-truck.

**switching-eye** (swich'ing-ī), *n.* On a railr a cast-iron socket at the corner of a car, for the attachment of a chain or pushing- to admit of moving the car by an engine parallel track, or of moving the car by h power. Also called *pull-iron.*

**switching-ground** (swich'ing-ground), *n.* piece of ground, open or inclosed, where are switched from one track to another trains are made up. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX 266.

**switching-locomotive** (swich'ing-lō-kō-tiv), *n.* See *locomotive.*

**switching-neck** (swich'ing-nek), *n.* The I siana heron, as found in the Bahamas. *Auk*, Jan., 1891, p. 77.

**switching-plug** (swich'ing-plug), *n.* A s insulated plug used to connect loops or circ on the switchboard of a telegraph or telepl central station.

**switch-lantern** (swich'lan″tėrn), *n.* On a way, a lantern fixed to the lever of a sw indicating by its position, or the color of light displayed, the condition of the switch the particular track which is open.

**switch-lever** (swich'lev″ėr), *n.* The ha and lever which control a switch.

**switchman** (swich'man), *n.*; pl. *switch* (-men). One who has charge of one or r switches on a railway; a pointsman.

**switch-motion** (swich'mō″shon), *n.* In a inet-frame, the mechanism which reverses motion of the bobbin after it has passed a vage, and causes it to return to the opp selvage.

**switch-signal** (swich'sig″nal), *n.* On a way, a flag, lantern, or sign-board used to i cate the position of a switch. Such a sign often so arranged that the movement of switch sets it automatically.

**switch-sorrel** (swich'sor″el), *n.* See *sorre*

**switch-stand** (swich'stand), *n.* A stand wh supports the levers by which railway-switc are moved, together with the locking-arra ments, etc.

**switch-tender** (swich'ten″dėr), *n.* A swi man.

Her husband, who is now *switch-tender*, lost his ar the great smash-up. *E. E. Hale*, Ten Times O

**switchy** (swich'i), *a.* [< *switch* + *-y*[1].] 1. taining to or resembling a switch. [Rare.

It 's a slender, *switchy* stock, Mr. Graven; may h may break. You should take care of yourself.
*E. S. Phelps*, Sealed Orders, p.

2. Whisking. [Rare.]

And now perhaps her *switchy* tail
Hangs on a barn-door from a nail.
*Combe*, Dr. Syntax's Tours, i. 20 (*Da*

**switht**, *a.* [< ME. *swith, swyth*, < AS. *su* strong, quick, = OS. *swith* = MHG. *swind geschwind* = Icel. *svidhr, svinnr*, quick, pron = Goth. *swinths*, strong.] Strong: used onl the comparative *swither*, in the phrases *swi hand*, the right hand, *swither half*, the right s *Layamon.*

**swith, swithe**[1] (swith, swīth), *adv.* [Sc. *swyth*; < ME. *swith, swithe, swythe, swuthe*, < *swithe*, strongly, quickly, < *swith*, strong, qui see *swith, a.*] 1. Quickly; speedily; promp [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Therwith the teres from hire eyen two
Down felle, as shoures in Aprille, *swithe.*
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv.

*Swith* to the Laigh Kirk ane and a',
And there tak up yon stations.
*Burns*, The Ordinat

2†. Strongly; very.

And [they] mown nought swynken ne sweten but ben *su* feble.
Other maymed at myschef or meseles syke.
*Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l.

Of this swift answer thei wer *swith* glad.
*Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E T S.), l.

3. Interjectionally, quick! off! begone! [ solete or Scotch.]

**swithe**[2]†, *v.* [= ME. *swithen*, < Icel. *svi* burn, = Sw. *svida*, smart, pain, ache, = D *svide, svee*, singe, burn. Cf. *swither*[2].] burn.

**swither**[1] (swiтн'ėr), *v. i.* [Also *swadder*; < M **swetheren*, < AS. *swetherian, swethrian*, *swetholian*, grow faint, fail, decay, abate.] To fail; falter; hesitate.

But the virtue o' a leal woman
I trow wad never *swither* O.
*Johnnie Faa* (Child's Ballads, IV. 285).

The . . . disordered line all but reached the lip of the glacis. But there it *swithered*.
*Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 27.

2. To fear. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in both uses.]

**swither**[1] (swiᵺ'ėr), *n.* [Also *swidder;* < *swither*[1], *v.*] 1. Doubt; hesitation; perplexity; a state of irresolute wavering.

He put the house in sic a *swither*
That five o' them he sticket dead.
*Willie Wallace* (Child's Ballads, VI. 236).

That put me in an eerie *swither*
*Burns*, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

2. A fright. *Halliwell.*—3. A perspiration. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]

**swither**[2] (swiᵺ'ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. **swithren*, < Icel. *svidhra*, scorch, freq. of *svidha*, burn: see *swithe*[2].] To burn; scorch. *Halliwell.*

**swither**[3] (swiᵺ'ėr), *v. i.* [Also *swidder;* perhaps imitative; cf. *swirl.*] To emit a whirring sound; whizz. *Hogg.* [Scotch.]

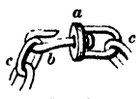
**Switzer** (swit'sėr), *n.* [Formerly also *Swisser;* < G. *Schweizer*, a Swiss, < *Schweiz*, Switzerland, a name extended from *Schwyz*, one of the cantons which, with the other Forest Cantons, Uri, Unterwalden, and Lucerne, took the leading part in developing the Swiss confederacy: see *Swiss.*] A native of Switzerland; a Swiss; specifically, one of a hired body-guard of Swiss (or, by extension, soldiers of other nationality incorporated in this body) attendant on a king or the Pope.

Where are my *Switzers?* Let them guard the door.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 97.

Boterus ascribeth vnto China seuentie millions of people, whereas he alloweth to Italy scarce nine, and to Spaine lesse, to England three, to all Germany, with the *Switzers* and Low Countries, but fiftеene, and as many to all France. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 449.

**swivet**, *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. *swiven*, appar. < AS. *swifan* (pret. *swāf*, pp. *swifen*), move quickly, turn round, = OFries. *swiva*, be unsteady, move about, = OHG. *swifan*, MHG. *swīfen*, turn round, = Icel. *svīfa*, rove, ramble, turn, drift; cf. OHG. *sweibōn*, MHG. *sweiben*, also OHG. *swebōn*, MHG. *sweben*, G. *schweben*, hover.] To perform the act of copulation with; have sexual intercourse. *Chaucer.*

**swivel** (swiv'l), *n.* [Not found in ME. or AS.; prob. ult. < AS. *swifan*, turn around: see *swive.* Cf. Icel. *sveifla*, set in circular motion.] 1. A fastening so contrived as to allow the thing fastened to turn freely round on its axis; a piece fixed to a similar piece, or to any body, by a pin or otherwise, so as to revolve or turn freely in any direction; a twisting link in a chain, consisting of a ring or hook ending in a headed pin which turns in a link of the chain so as to prevent kinking. See also cut under *rowlock.*



Swivel
*a*, swivel, *b*, hook, turning freely in *a*; *c*, *c*, chain.

A large new gold repeating watch made by a Frenchman; a gold chain, and all the proper appurtenances hung upon steel *swivels.* *Steele*, Tatler, No. 245.

2. A gun mounted on a swivel or pivot: commonly, but not always, limited to very small and light guns so mounted.

When his long *swivel* rakes the staggering wreck.
*O. W. Holmes.*

3. A rest on the gunwale of a boat for supporting a piece of ordnance or other article that requires swinging in a horizontal plane.—4. A small gun on the deck of a fishing-schooner, used in foggy weather to signal to the dories the position of the vessel.—5. A diminutive shuttle used in the figure-weaving of silk, etc., and moved to and fro by slides or by hand. They carry threads of various tints, used to obtain special effects, as in the shading of figures or flowers, etc.

6. A small shuttle for use in a swivel-loom for weaving ribbons.—**Swivel table-clamp.** See *table clamp.*

**swivel** (swiv'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swiveled, swivelled*, ppr. *swiveling, swivelling.* [< *swivel, n.*] I. *intrans.* To turn on or as on a staple, pin, or pivot.

Until at last, at the mention of the name of a girl who was strongly suspected, the sieve violently *swivelled* round and dropped on the ground. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 333.

II. *trans.* To turn (anything) on or as on a swivel of any kind.

The tripod possesses an elevating arrangement, and the piece can be *swivelled* in any desired direction.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 365.

**swivel-bridge** (swiv'l-brij), *n.* A swing-bridge.

**swivel-eye** (swiv'l-ī), *n.* A squint-eye. [Slang.]

She found herself possessed of what is colloquially termed a *swivel-eye.* *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 12.

**swivel-eyed** (swiv'l-īd), *a.* Squint-eyed. [Slang.]

**swivel-gun** (swiv'l-gun), *n.* Same as *swivel*, 2.

**swivel-hanger** (swiv'l-hang″ėr), *n.* A hanger for shafting, with pivoted boxes for permitting a certain amount of play in the motion of the shaft.

**swivel-hook** (swiv'l-hůk), *n.* A hook secured to anything by means of a swivel.—**Swivel-hook block**, a pulley-block in which the suspending-hook is swiveled to the block so that the latter may turn to present the sheave in any direction.

**swivel-joint** (swiv'l-joint), *n.* One member of a chain or tie of rods, or the like, which is fitted to move freely on a swivel, to prevent twisting and kinking in the case of uneven strain.

**swivel-keeper** (swiv'l-kē″pėr), *n.* A ring or hook, from which keys, etc., are hung, fitted with a swivel, to avoid the twisting of the chain which suspends it.

**swivel-loom** (swiv'l-löm), *n.* In *weaving*, a ribbon-loom fitted to use swivels carried in frames on the batten, and adapted to weave from ten to thirty ribbons simultaneously.

**swivel-musket** (swiv'l-mus″ket), *n.* Same as *jingal.*

**swivel-plow** (swiv'l-plou), *n.* A hillside-plow; a reversible mold-board plow. See under *plow.*

**swivel-sinker** (swiv'l-sing″kėr), *n.* A combination of swivel and sinker, used in angling, which allows the snood and bait to rotate. *Norris.*

**swizzle** (swiz'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swizzled*, ppr. *swizzling.* [A popular word, perhaps a fusion of *swill* and *guzzle.*] To drink habitually and to excess; swill. *Halliwell.* [Colloq.]

**swizzle** (swiz'l), *n.* [< *swizzle, v.*] One of various differently compounded drinks. [Colloq.]

So the rum was produced forthwith, and, as I lighted a pipe and filled a glass of *swizzle*, I struck in, "Messmates, I hope you have all shipped?"
*M. Scott*, Tom Cringle's Log, ii.

**swizzle-stick** (swiz'l-stik), *n.* A stick or whisk used in making swizzles and other drinks: in China and Japan usually made of bamboo. [Colloq.]

Fallen from their high estate, they [the West India Islands] are to-day chiefly associated with such petty transactions as the production of *swizzle-sticks* and guava jelly. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVII. 777.

**swob**, *v.* and *n.* See *swab*[1].

**swobber**, *n.* See *swabber.*

**swolet**, *v.* A variant of *sweal, swale.*

The reader may not have a just idea of a *swoled* mutton, which is a sheep roasted in its wool, to save the labour of flaying. *W. King*, Art of Cookery, Letter v.

**swollen, swoln** (swōln), *p. a.* [Formerly also *swellen;* pp. of *swell.*] Swelled; marked by swelling, in any sense, or by a swelling: as, a *swollen* river.

Those men which be merie and glad be always fat, whole, and well coloured; and those that be sad and melancholike alwaies go heauie, sorrowful, *swellen*, and of an euill colour. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 134.

Thick sighs and tears from her *swoln* mouth and eyes
Echo the storms which in her bosom rise.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 219.

**swolowt, swolowet, swolwet.** Middle English forms of *swallow*[1], *swallow*[2].

**swomt.** An old preterit of *swim*[1].

**swompt**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *swamp.*

**swonkent.** Past participle of *swink.*

**swoon** (swön), *v. i.* [Formerly or dial. also *swoun, swoun* (and *swound, sound:* see *swound*); < ME. *swounen, swowne, swowenen, swonen, swoghenen*, swoon; with passive formative *-n*, < *swowen, swoghen*, swoon, sigh deeply: see *swough*[1], *sough*[1]. Cf. *swound.*] 1. To faint.

And *swoynge* schee fylle
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

Sometimes froward, and then frowning,
Sometimes sickish, and then *swooning.*
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, ii. 1.

She was ready to *swoon* with hunger.
*Macaulay*, Mme. D'Arblay.

2. To steal upon like a swoon; approach like faintness. [Rare.]

A sudden sense of some strange subtile perfume beating up through the acrid, smarting dust of the plain . . . came *swooning* over him.
*Bret Harte*, Gabriel Conroy, xxii.

**swoon** (swön), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also *swown, swoun* (and *swound, sound:* see *swound*); < ME. *swowne, swowne, sowne, soun;* from the verb.] The act of swooning, or the state of one who has swooned; a fainting-fit; syncope; lipothymy.

Wher for over myche Sorow and Dolor of harte She Sodenly fell in to a *sowne* and forgetfullnesse of hyr mynde. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 32.

A *swoune* meane-while did Rome sustaine; and easily in fiue dayes might Hannibal haue dined in the Capitoll. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 602.

As in a *swoon*,
With dinning sounds my ears are rife.
*Tennyson*, Eleänore.

**swooning** (swö'ning), *n.* [< ME. *swounyng, swonyng;* verbal n. of *swoon, v.*] The act of fainting; syncope.

He was so agast of that grysyly goste
That yn a *swonyng* he was almoste.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 85.

Thence faintings, *swoonings* of despair,
And sense of Heaven's desertion.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 631.

**swooningly** (swö'ning-li), *adv.* In a swooning manner; in a swoon.

After hir sustain forsoth she ne myght;
*Zownyngly* she fil wofully to grounde.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3566.

**swoop** (swöp), *v.* [An altered form of **swope* (pron. swōp), < ME. *swopen*, sweep, cleanse, < AS. *swāpan* (pret. *swēop*, pp. *swāpen*), sweep along, rush, swoop; cf. Icel. *sōpa*, sweep. See *sweep*, and also *swape, swipe.*] I. *intrans.* 1†. To move along with a rush; sweep; pass with pomp.

Thus as she [Severne] *swoops* along, with all that goodly train. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, vi. 353.

2. To descend upon, or as if upon, prey suddenly from a height, as a hawk; stoop.

Like the king of birds *swooping* on his prey, he fell on some galleys separated by a considerable interval from their companions. *Prescott.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

While alarm beacons were flaming out on hill and headland, while shire-reeve and town-reeve were mustering men for the fyrd, the Dane had already *swooped* upon abbey and grange. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 85.

II. *trans.* 1. To fall on at once and seize; dash upon and seize while on the wing: often with *up:* as, a hawk *swoops* a chicken; a kite *swoops up* a mouse.

Pasture-fields
Neighbouring too near the ocean are *swoop'd up*,
And known no more. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, i. 2.

2. To seize; catch up; take with a sweep.

The physician looks with another eye on the medicinal herb than the grazing ox which *swoops* it in with the common grass. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

**swoop** (swöp), *n.* [< *swoop, v.*] The sudden pouncing of a rapacious bird on its prey; a falling on and seizing, as of a bird on its prey; hence, a sudden descent, as of a body of troops; a sweeping movement.

O hell-kite! All?
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam
At one fell *swoop?* *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 219.

As swift as the *swoop* of the eagle.
*Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 1.

They were led that day with all the insight and the *swoop* that mark a great commander.
*F. Harrison*, Oliver Cromwell, ix.

No longer will a Russian *swoop* upon Herat send a wave of panic from one end of India to the other.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 916.

**swoopstake** (swöp'stāk), *n.* [< *swoop* + *stake*[2].] Same as *sweepstake.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

Fraud with deceit, deceit with fraud outfacde,
I would the diuel were there to cry *swoopstake.*
*Heywood*, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 116).

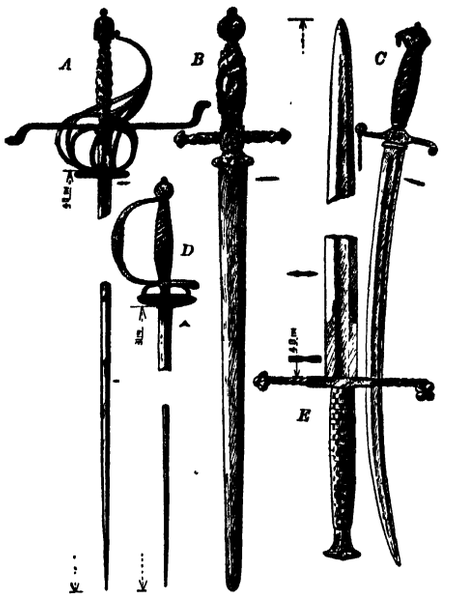
**swoopstake**† (swöp'stāk), *adv.* Same as *sweepstake.*

Is 't writ in your revenge
That *swoopstake* you will draw both friend and foe,
Winner and loser? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 142.

**swoot**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sweat.*

**swop.** See *swap*[1], *swap*[2].

**sword**[1] (sōrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sword;* < ME. *sword, swerd, sweord*, < AS. *sweord* = OS. *swerd* = OFries. *swerd, swird* = MD. *sweerd, swaerd*, D. *zwaard* = MLG. *swert*, LG. *sweerd* = OHG. MHG. *swert*, G. *schwert* = Icel. *sverdh* = Sw. *svärd* = Dan. *sværd*, a sword; root unknown. An appar. older Teut. name appears in AS. *heoru* = Goth. *hairus*, a sword; cf. Skt. *çāru*, spear or arrow.] 1. An offensive weapon consisting of an edged blade fixed in a hilt composed of a grip, a guard, and a pommel. See *hilt.* The sword is usually carried in a scabbard, and in the belt or hanging from the belt (see *belt, hanger, carriage*), but sometimes in a baldric, or, as in the middle ages, secured to the armor. The word includes weapons with straight, slightly curved, and much-curved blades; weapons with one or two edges, or triangular in section; the blunt or unpointed weapons used in the tourney, which were sometimes even of whalebone; and the modern schläger. But, in contradistinction to the saber, the sword




Swords.

*A*, rapier, 16th century; *B*, Italian sword, wrought-bronze hilt; *C*, French hunting-sword, 18th century; *D*, small sword, 18th century; *E*, knights' sword, 15th century.

is specifically considered as double-edged, or as used for the point only, and therefore having no serviceable edge. See *broadsword*, *claymore*, *rapier*, and cuts under *saber*, *secondi*, *similar*, and *tourney-sword*

Than he leide honde to his *swerde*, that was oon of the beste of the worlde, ffor, as the booke seith, it was som tymn Hercules. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 339.

His bootelesse *swerd* he girded him about,
And ran amid his foes redy to dye.
*Surrey*, Æneid, ii

The Earl of Northumberland bore the pointless *sword* [at Richard III.'s coronation], which represents the royal attribute of mercy. *J. Gairdner*, Richard III., iv.

2. Figuratively, the power of the sword—that is, the power of sovereignty, implying overruling justice rather than military force.

For he beareth not the *sword* in vain. Rom. xiii. 4.

Justice to merit does weak aid afford,
She quits the balance, and resigns the *sword*.
*Dryden.*

3. Specifically, military force or power, whether in the sense of reserved strength or of active warfare; also, the military profession; the profession of arms; arms generally.

It hath been told him that he hath no more authority over the *sword* than over the law. *Milton.*

4. The cause of death or destruction. [Rare.]

This avarice
. . . hath been
The *sword* of our slain kings.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 87.

5. Conflict; war.

I came not to send peace, but a *sword*. Mat. x. 34.

6. Any utensil or tool somewhat resembling a sword in form or in use, as a swingle used in flax-dressing.—7. The prolonged snout of a swordfish or a sawfish.—**City sword**†. See *city*.—**Flaming sword**, in *her.*, a bearing representing a sword from the blade of which small puffs of flame emerge, usually several on each side.—**Leaf-shaped sword**. See *cleddyo*.—**Letters of fire and sword**. See *fire*.—**Messenger sword**. See *messenger*.—**Order of St. James of the Sword**. See *order*.—**Order of the Sword**, a Swedish order founded in the sixteenth century, and revived by Frederick I. in the eighteenth century. It is the national order for military merit. The badge is a cross of eight points saltierwise, surmounted by a crown. The center of the cross is a blue medallion, having represented upon it a sword wreathed with laurel. The arms are white enamel, and between them are ducal coronets. Crossed swords in gold are also arranged between the arms of the cross, more or fewer according to the class. The ribbon is yellow bordered with blue.—**Provant sword**†, a regulation sword; a plain unornamented sword, such as is issued to troopers

If you bear not
Yourselves both in, and upright, with a *provant sword*
Will slash your scarlets and your plush a new way
*Massinger*, Maid of Honour, i. 1.

**Small sword.** (*a*) A sword worn for ornament or on dress-occasions. (*b*) A light sword used for modern fencing with the point only, introduced about the middle of the seventeenth century and replacing, about 1700, all other blades except the heavy saber used in warfare. The small sword proper has a blade of triangular section, usually concave on each of the three sides, so as to be extremely light in proportion to its rigidity, and its hilt is usually without quillons, but has always a knuckle-bow and usually two shells.—**Spanish sword**†, the rapier: a name dating from the time when the Spaniards in the train of Philip II. brought this weapon into England.—**Swiss sword**, a basket-hilted sword used in the sixteenth century by foot-soldiers, such as the Swiss mercenaries. *Hewitt*, Anc. Armour, III. 617.—**Sword and purse.** See *purse*.—**Sword-and-scepter piece**, a Scottish gold coin of the reign of James VI., weighing 79¾ grains, and worth

Obverse. Reverse.

Sword-and-scepter piece.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

£6 Scotch or 10*s.* English at the time of issue: so called from the sword and scepter on its reverse.—**Sword of state**, a sword used on state occasions, being borne before a sovereign by a person of high rank. It is expressive of the military power, the right and duty of doing justice, etc.; also, a sword considered as the embodiment of national or corporate jurisdiction, sometimes a royal gift to a community or corporation.—**Sword wavy**, in *her.*, a bearing representing a sword with a waved blade; a flamberge.—**The Order of the Brothers of the Sword** [G. *Schwert-Brüder*], a military order resembling the Templars, founded about 1200, and very powerful in Livonia and adjacent regions. Its last Master ceded the territory of the order to Poland about 1561.—**To be at swords' points**, to be in a hostile attitude; be avowed enemies.—**To cross swords.** See *cross*1.—**To measure swords.** See *measure*.—**To put to the sword**, to kill with the sword; slay.—**To sheathe the sword.** See *sheathe*.—**Trutch sword**†, apparently, a sort of sword of ceremony displayed at funerals.

Above my hearse,
For a *trutch sword*, my naked knife stuck up!
*Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, i. 3.

**sword**1 (sōrd), *v. t.* [< *sword*1, *n.*] To strike or slash with a sword. [Rare.]

Nor heard the King for their own cries, but sprang
Thro' open doors, and *swording* right and left
Men, women, on their sodden faces, hurl'd
The tables over and the wines.
*Tennyson*, Last Tournament.

**sword**2† (swôrd), *n.* Another spelling of *sward*.

**sword-and-buckler** (sōrd'and-buk'lėr), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a sword and buckler; fought with the sword and buckler—that is, not with small swords (said of a combat, especially a single combat).

I see by this dearth of good swords that dearth of *sword and buckler* fight begins to grow out: I am sorrie for it; I shall neuer see good manhood againe, if it be once gone, this poking fight of rapier and dagger will come vp then; then a man, a tall man, and a good *sword and buckler* man, will be spitted like a cat or a conney.
*H. Porter*, Two Angry Women of Abin, 1599 (ed. Dyce), p. 61.

2. Armed with sword and buckler (the arms of the common people).

That same *sword-and-buckler* prince of Wales.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 230.

**sword-arm** (sōrd'ärm), *n.* The arm with which the sword is wielded; hence, the right arm.

**sword-bayonet** (sōrd'ba″o-net), *n.* See *bayonet*.

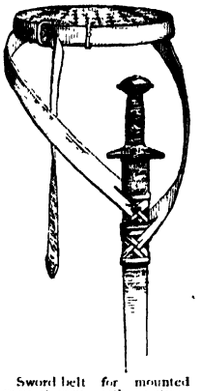
**sword-bean** (sōrd'bēn), *n.* 1. See *horse-bean*, under *bean*.—2. Same as *scimitar-pod*.

**sword-bearer** (sōrd'bār'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *sweord-berare*; < *sword*1 + *bearer*.] A person who carries a sword. Especially (*a*) An attendant upon a military man of rank, or upon a prince or chief in some countries, to whom his master's sword is intrusted when not worn, or who carries it before him on certain state occasions. (*b*) An official who carries a sword of state as an emblem of justice or supremacy on ceremonial occasions.

The *Sword Bearer* [at Norfolk] exercises much more important functions than merely carrying a sword before the mayor. He attends on the mayor and magistrates daily, and acts as their clerk. The whole of his emoluments in salary and fees is about 480*l.* a year.
*Municip. Corp. Reports*, p. 2465.

(*c*) An American long-horned grasshopper, *Conocephalus ensiger*: so called from the long, straight, sword-shaped ovipositor. Also called *swordtail*. *T. W. Harris.*

**sword-belt** (sōrd'belt), *n.* A military belt from which the sword is suspended. It varies in form and arrangement according to the weight and shape of the weapon, and the rest of the military dress, but from the middle ages to the present time it has tended toward the form of a simple girdle from which, on the left side a longer strap and a shorter serve to suspend the scabbard of the sword, the shorter one securing it near the top or opening, and the longer one about half-way toward the chape. The most important variation of this type was that of the last years of the thirteenth century, when the broad passed diagonally from the waist downward over the hip, and suspended the scabbard of the sword in fron the left thigh, with a complicated arrangement of nar straps by which the scabbard was held. In the bel this form a very narrow strap formed the girdle pro and was buckled around the waist, the broad sword-l being attached to it behind the right hip. See also *han baldric*, *hip-girdle*.



Sword belt for mounted man-at-arms, 14th century. (From Viollet le Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

**swordbill** (sōrd'bil), *n.* A humming-bird the genus *Docimastes*, as *D. ensiferus*, havi the bill about as long as the rest of the bi See cut under *Docimastes*.

**sword-blade** (sōrd'blād), *n.* The blade or c ting part of a sword.

**sword-breaker** (sōrd'brā'kėr), *n.* 1. An i plement formerly carried in the left hand, break the blade of the adversary's sword, u ally a hook attached to the front of a sm buckler or to the guard of a stout dagger.—A dagger fitted with such a device, or havi the blade shaped with a notch or recess, even several notches, in which the adversar sword-blade could be seized; also, a buck similarly provided.

**sword-brother**†, *n.* [ME. *sweord-brother* MHG. *swertbruoder*, G. *schwertbruder*); < *swor* + *brother*.] A comrade in arms. *Layamon*

**sword-cane** (sōrd'kān), *n.* A walking-sti hollowed to form the sheath of a steel blac of which the handle or grip is generally t upper or thicker end of the cane; also, a ca from which a short blade like that of a dagg may be drawn, or caused to shoot out on touc ing a spring.

**sword-carriage** (sōrd'kar″āj), *n.* Same as *har er*, 5 (*d*).

**swordcraft** (sōrd'kräft), *n.* Knowledge of skill in the use of the sword; management the sword or military power; military comp sion. [Rare.]

They learn to tremble as little at priestcraft as at *swo craft* *Motley*, Rise of Dutch Republic, I.

**sword-cut** (sōrd'kut), *n.* 1. A blow with t edge of a sword. In the language of fenci usually *cut*.—2. A wound or scar produced l a blow of the edge of a sword.

Seam'd with an ancient *swordcut* on the cheek.
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elai

**sword-cutler** (sōrd'kut″lėr), *n.* One who mak sword-blades; hence, a maker of swords.

**sword-dance** (sōrd'dāns), *n.* A dance in whi the display of naked swords, and in some cas movements made with them, form a part. Es cially—(*a*) A dance in which the movements of a swor combat are imitated. (*b*) A dance in which the me crossing their swords overhead, form a sort of archw under which the women pass at one point in the danc (*c*) A dance in which naked swords are laid on the groun or set with the points up, the performer showing h agility and skill by dancing among them without cutti himself.

**sword-dollar** (sōrd'dol″ėr), *n.* A Scottish si ver coin of the reign of James VI., weighir

Obverse

Reverse

Sword dollar.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

472½ grains, and worth 30*s.* Scotch or 2*s.* 6*d.* English at the time of issue: so called from the sword on its reverse.

**sworded** (sōr'ded), *a.* [< *sword*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a sword; armed with a sword.

> The helmed Cherubim,
> And *sworded* Seraphim.
> *Milton*, Ode, Nativity, l. 113.

**sworder**† (sōr'dėr), *n.* [< *sword*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who uses a sword habitually; a swordsman; hence, by extension, one who is nothing but a swordsman; a gladiator or bravo.

> A Roman *sworder* and banditto slave
> Murder'd sweet Tully.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 135.

2. A game-cock that wounds its antagonist freely with the gaffs; a cutter. *Halliwell.*

**sword-fight** (sōrd'fīt), *n.* A combat or fight with swords.

> Some they set to fight with beasts, some to fight with one another. These they called gladiatores, sword players; & this spectacle, munus gladiatorium, a *sword-fight*.
> *Hakewill*, Apology, IV. iv. § 8.

**swordfish** (sōrd'fish), *n.* 1. A common name of various fishes. (*a*) Originally, *Xiphias gladius*, the common swordfish of the Atlantic and Mediterranean, having the upper jaw elongated into a sharp sword-like weapon (whence the name); hence, any xiphioid fish; any member of the *Xiphiidæ*. The common swordfish resembles and

Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

is related to the sailfish and spearfish (compare cuts under these words). It measures from 10 to 15 feet in length, the sword forming about three tenths of this length, and acquires a weight of from 300 to 400 pounds; it has a single long elevated dorsal fin, but no ventral fins. The swordfish attacks other fishes with its jaw, and it sometimes perforates the planks of ships with the same powerful weapon. The flesh is very palatable and nutritious. (*b*) A garpike; also, the garfish, *Belone vulgaris*. [Local, Scotch.] (*c*) The butter-fish, *Murænoides gunnellus*. [Orkney.] (*d*) The cutlas-fish. See cut under *Trichiurus*. (*e*) The killer or grampus, a cetacean mammal of the genus *Orca*.

2. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a southern constellation, Dorado.—**Swordfish sucker**, a remora, *Echeneis brachyptera*, which often fastens on swordfishes.

**swordfishery** (sōrd'fish"ėr-i), *n.* Fishing for swordfishes; the act or practice of taking xiphioid fishes.

**swordfishing** (sōrd'fish"ing), *n.* [< *swordfish* + *-ing*.] The act or occupation of catching swordfish.

> *Swordfishing* is the most popular way of spending the day [at Block Island].
> *The Congregationalist*, Aug. 20, 1879.

**sword-flag** (sōrd'flag), *n.* The yellow flag of the Old World, *Iris Pseudacorus*.

**sword-flighted** (sōrd'flī"ted), *a.* Having certain flight-feathers contrasted in color with the rest, so that when the wing is closed the bird may be fancied to wear a sword at its side. See the quotation.

> Pouters properly have their primary wing-feathers white, but not rarely a "*sword-flighted*" bird appears — that is, one with the few first primaries dark-coloured.
> *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 342.

**sword-gauntlet** (sōrd'gänt"let), *n.* A gauntlet similar to the tilting-gauntlet.

**sword-grass** (sōrd'gras), *n.* A name of various plants, referring to the form of their leaves. (*a*) The sword-lily, *Gladiolus*. (*b*) A species of sand-spurrey, *Spergularia segetalis*. (*c*) A species of melilot, *Melilotus sulcata*. (*d*) The reed canary-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*.

> The oat-grass and the *sword-grass* and the bulrush in the pool.
> *Tennyson*, May-Queen.

**Red sword-grass moth.** See *red*[1].

**sword-guard** (sōrd'gärd), *n.* That part of the hilt of a sword which protects the hand (see *hilt*); especially, the tsuba of Japanese art.

**sword-hand** (sōrd'hand), *n.* The hand which holds the sword; hence, the right hand in general. Compare *sword-arm*.

**sword-hilt** (sōrd'hilt), *n.* The hilt or handle of a sword. See *hilt*, *n.*, 1.—**Inside of a sword-hilt, outside of a sword-hilt.** See *inside, outside*.

**swordick** (sōr'dik), *n.* [Perhaps connected with Dan. *sort* = E. *swart*, black.] The spotted gunnel, *Murænoides gunnellus*. [Orkney.]

**swording** (sōr'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sword*[1], *v.*] Slashing with a sword. [Rare.]

**sword-knot** (sōrd'not), *n.* A ribbon or tassel tied to the hilt of a sword. It originated in the use of a thong or lace to secure the hilt to the wrist, and some sword-knots can still be used in that way.

> I pull'd off my *sword-knot*, and with that bound up a coronet of ivy, laurel, and flowers. *Steele*, Lying Lover, I. 1.

**sword-law** (sōrd'lâ), *n.* Government by the sword or by force; military violence.

> So violence
> Proceeded, and oppression, and *sword-law*,
> Through all the plain, and refuge none was found.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 672.

**swordless** (sōrd'les), *a.* [< *sword*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of a sword.

> With *swordless* belt and fetter'd hand.
> *Byron*, Parisina, ix.

**sword-lily** (sōrd'lil"i), *n.* See *gladiolus*.

**swordman** (sōrd'man), *n.*; pl. *swordmen* (-men). [< ME. *swerdman*; < *sword*[1] + *man*.] A swordsman; hence, by extension, a soldier.

> Worthy fellows; and like to prove most sinewy *swordmen*.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1. 62.

**swordmanship** (sōrd'man-ship), *n.* [< *swordman* + *-ship*.] Same as *swordsmanship*. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 114. [Rare.]

**sword-mat** (sōrd'mat), *n.* A woven mat used for chafing-gear, boat-gripes, etc., in which the warp is beaten close with a wooden sword.

**sword-play** (sōrd'plā), *n.* 1. Fencing; the art or practice of attack and defense by means of the sword.

> Lord Russell . . . has always been one of the readiest and most efficient of debaters, possessing that faculty of keen and direct retort which is like skilful *sword-play*.
> *T. W. Higginson*, Eng. Statesmen, p. 146.

2. A sword-dance.

> They [Gauls in Britain] have but one kind of show, and they use it at every gathering. Naked lads, who know the game, leap among swords and in front of spears. Practice gives cleverness, and cleverness grace: but it is not a trade, or a thing done for hire; however venturesome the sport, their only payment is the delight of the crowd.
> *Tacitus* (trans.), quoted in Elton's Origins of Eng. Hist., [p. 123.

**sword-player** (sōrd'plā"ėr), *n.* One skilled in sword-play; a fencer.

> Vaschus Nunnez therefore, . . . settinge them in order of battell after his *swordeplayers* fasshion, puffed vppe with pryde, placed his souldiers as pleased hym in the forwarde and rereward.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 115).

> Come, my brave *sword-player*, to what active use
> Was all this steel provided? *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 4.

**sword-pommel** (sōrd'pum"el), *n.* See *pommel*, 1 (*a*).

**sword-proof** (sōrd'prōf), *a.* Capable of resisting a blow or thrust of a sword.

> The helmets of the German army are made *sword-proof* by a lining of cane wicker-work.
> *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 598.

**sword-rack** (sōrd'rak), *n.* A kind of stand upon which gentlemen place their swords at night. It is usually of wood, either plain or lacquered, and has notches to hold one or more swords; sometimes the stand is made to fold together with hinges, for easy transportation.

**sword-sedge** (sōrd'sej), *n.* See *Lepidosperma*.

**sword-shaped** (sōrd'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a sword; ensiform; xiphioid.

**sword-shrimp** (sōrd'shrimp), *n.* 1. A European slender-bodied shrimp, *Pasiphæa sivado*.—2. A Japanese shrimp, *Penœus ensis*.

**swordsman** (sōrdz'man), *n.*; pl. *swordsmen* (-men). [< *sword's*, possessive of *sword*[1], + *man*.] One who uses a sword habitually; especially, one skilled in the use of the sword.

> I was the best *swordsman* in the garrison. *Dickens.*

**swordsmanship** (sōrdz'man-ship), *n.* [< *swordsman* + *-ship*.] Skill and dexterity in the use of the sword.

> An Irish Druid such as Cathbad, however, is like Wainamoinen in his mastery of *swordsmanship* as well as witchcraft.
> *The Century*, XXXVII. 593.

**sword-stick** (sōrd'stik), *n.* A sword-cane. *Imp. Dict.*

**swordtail** (sōrd'tāl), *n.* 1. A crustacean of the group *Xiphosura*, as the horseshoe- or king-crab. See cuts under *horseshoe-crab* and *Limulus*.—2. Any bug of the genus *Uroxiphus*, as *U. caryæ*, the walnut swordtail.—3. Same as *sword-bearer* (*c*).

**sword-tailed** (sōrd'tāld), *a.* Having a long and sharp telson, as the king-crab; xiphosurous, as a crustacean. See cut under *horseshoe-crab*.

**swore** (swōr). Preterit of *swear*[1].

**sworn** (swōrn). Past participle of *swear*[1]; as an adjective, bound by or as by an oath.—**Sworn broker**, a broker in the city of London admitted to the office and employment of a broker upon taking an oath in the court of aldermen to execute his duties between party and party without fraud or collusion, to the best of his skill. From the time of Edward I. brokers in London have been required to be thus licensed, including stock-, bill-, and exchange-brokers, and merchants' brokers generally; but ship-brokers, auctioneers, etc., are not deemed within the rule.—**Sworn brothers**, brothers or companions in arms who, according to the laws of chivalry, vowed to share their dangers or successes with each other; hence, close intimates or companions.

> I am *sworn brother*, sweet,
> To grim Necessity; and he and I
> Will keep a league till death.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 1. 20.

**Sworn enemies**, enemies who have taken an oath or vow of mutual hatred; hence, determined or irreconcilable enemies.—**Sworn friends**, friends bound by oath to be true to one another; hence, close or firm friends.

**swott**†, **swote**†, *a.* Middle English forms of *sweet*.

**swough**[1]†, *v. i.* [< (*a*) ME. *swoughen, swowen, swoghen, soughen* (pret. **swoughed, swowed, soughed, soghed, sowed*), < AS. *swōgian* = Goth. **swōgjan*, in comp. *ga-swōgjan, uf-swōgjan*, sigh; (*b*) ME. *swoughen, swowen* (pret. *swey, sweg*, pp. *swowen, swogen, iswogen, iswowen*), < AS. *swōgan* (pret. *swēóg*, pp. *geswōgen*) = OS. *swōgan*, roar, move with a rushing sound. Hence, by absorption of the *w* (as also in *sword*[1], where the *w* is retained in the spelling), *sough* (whence ult. the noun *suff*[1], *surf*[1]): see *sough*[1], *v.* and *n.* Hence also *swown, swoun, swoon, swound;* also *swey*. In the sense 'faint, swoon,' the verb is prob. of diff. origin, confused with *swough*, 'roar,' through the intermediate sense 'sigh.' The unstable phonetic form of the verb, reflected in the variants *sough*[1], *suff*[1], *surf*[1], has assisted the confusion.] 1. To make a loud noise, as falling water, the waves of the sea, the wind, etc.; roar; rumble.

> That whate *swowynge* of watyr, and syngynge of byrdes,
> It myghte salve hyme of sore, that sounde was nevere!
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 931.

2. To make a low murmuring noise; murmur; rustle.

> *Swoghyng* of swete syre, swalyng of briddes.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1061.

3. To sigh: said of a person.

**swough**[1]†, *n.* [< ME. *swough, swogh, swoghe, swowe, swow, swouwe;* < *swough*[1], *v.*] 1. A loud noise; a roar; a roaring; a sough, as of falling water, the waves of the sea, the wind, etc.

> Into the foreste forthe he droghe,
> And of the see he herde a *swoghe*.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. 1. 17, f. 140. (*Halliwell.*)

> A forest . . .
> In which ther ran a rumbel and a *swough*,
> As though a storm should bresten every bough.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1121.

2. A low murmuring noise; a murmur.—3. A sigh.—4. A swoon.

> He wepeth, weyleth, maketh sory cheere,
> He siketh with ful many a sory *swogh*.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 433.

> What she sayde more in that *swow*
> I may not telle you as now.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 215.

**swough**[2]†, *n.* Same as *sough*[2]. *Halliwell.*

**swoun**, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *swoon*. Compare *swound*.

**swound** (swound), *v. i.* [A later form of *swoun*, now *swoon*, with excrescent *d* as in *sound*[6], *round*[2], *expound*, etc. Hence, by absorption of the *w*, the obs. or dial. *sound*[6].] To swoon. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> Wounded with griefe, hee *sounded* with weaknesse.
> *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 336.

> At which ruthful prospect I fell down and *sounded*.
> *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

> Pray, bring a little sneezing powder in your pocket,
> For I fear I *swound* when I see blood.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 4.

**swound** (swound), *n.* [A later form of *swoun*, now *swoon*, as in the verb: see *swound*, *v.*] A swoon. *Coleridge.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

**'swounds, 'swouns** (swoundz, swounz), *interj.* [Also, more usually, *zounds*.] A corruption or abbreviation of *God's wounds:* used as a sort of oath or confirmation.

> *'Swounds*, what 's here! *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, ii. 2

> *'Swouns!* I shall never survive the idea!
> *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, x

**swow**[1]†, *v.* and *n.* See *swough*[1].

**swow**[2] (swou), *v.* [A mitigated form of *swear*, cf. *swan*[1].] To swear (a mild oath).

> By ginger, ef I'd ha known half I know now,
> When I waz to Congress, I wouldn't, I *swow*,
> Hev let 'em cair on so high-minded an sarsy,
> 'Thout some show o' wut you may call vicy-varsy.
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., v

**swownt**, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *swoon*.

**S-wrench** (es'rench), *n.* A wrench or spanner of an S-shape, with an adjustable jaw at each end at different angles. The shape enables it to reach parts not so readily approached by the ordinary wrench.

**swum** (swum). Preterit and past participle of *swim*[1], *swim*[2].

**swung** (swung). Preterit and past participle of *swing*.

**swymbel**†, *n.* See *swimbel*.

**swypes,** *n.* See *swipes*.

**swyre,** *n.* See *swire*, 2.

**syalite** (sī′ạ-līt), *n.* [< Malay *syalita*.] A plant, *Dillenia speciosa*. See *Dillenia*.

**syama** (syä′mä), *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian kite, the baza, *Baza lophotes*.

**sybt,** *n.* and *a.* An old spelling of *sib*.

**Sybarite** (sib′ạ-rīt), *n.* [= F. *Sybarite*, < L. *Sybarita*, < Gr. Συβαρίτης, an inhabitant of Sybaris, < Σύβαρις, L. *Sybaris*, a city of Magna Græcia (southern Italy), on a river of the same name.] An inhabitant of Sybaris, an Achæan colony in Lucania, founded 720 B. C., and destroyed by the Crotoniates 510 B. C.; hence, a person devoted to luxury and pleasure, Sybaris being proverbial for its luxury.

Our power of encountering weather varies with the object of our hardihood; we are very Scythians when pleasure is concerned, and *Sybarites* when the bell summons us to church. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iii.

**sybaritic** (sib-ạ-rit′ik), *a.* [= F. *Sybaritique*, < L. *Sybariticus*, < Gr. Συβαριτικός, pertaining to Sybaris, < Συβαρίτης, an inhabitant of Sybaris: see *Sybarite*.] Of or pertaining to Sybaris or its inhabitants; hence, luxurious; devoted to pleasure.

I hope you will dine with me on a single dish, to atone to philosophy for the *sybaritic* dinners of Prior Park. *Warburton*, To Abp. Hurd, Jan. 30, 1759.

**sybaritical** (sib-ạ-rit′i-kạl), *a.* [< *sybaritic* + *-al*.] Same as *sybaritic*.

*Ch.* If you will have me, I'll make a *Sybaritical* Appointment, that you may have Time enough to provide afore Hand.
*Pe.* What Appointment is that?
*Ch.* The Sybarites invited their Guests against the next Year, that they might both have Time to be prepar'd.
*N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 112.

**sybaritism** (sib′ạ-rī-tizm), *n.* [= F. *Sybaritisme*; < *Sybarite* + *-ism*.] The practices of Sybarites; voluptuous effeminacy; devotion to pleasure. *Imp. Dict.*

**sybil**†, **sybill**†, *n.* Erroneous spellings of *sibyl*.

**sybo** (sī′bō), *n.*; pl. *syboes* (-bōz). [A corrupt form of *cibol*, < F. *ciboule*, an onion: see *cibol*.] Same as *cibol*, 2. [Scotch.]

**sybotic** (sī-bot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. συβωτικός, of or for a swineherd, < συβώτης, συβότης, a swineherd, < σῦς, swine, + βόσκειν, feed, tend.] Pertaining to a swineherd or to the keeping of swine.

He was twitted with his *sybotic* tendencies.
*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 4, 1876. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**sybotism** (sī′bō-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. συβώτης, a swineherd (see *sybotic*), + *-ism*.] The tending of swine; swineherdship.

**sycamine**† (sik′ạ-min), *n.* [< L. *sycaminus*, < Gr. συκάμινος, the mulberry-tree.] The black mulberry, *Morus nigra*.

If ye had faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye might say unto this *sycamine* tree, Be thou plucked up by the root, and be thou planted in the sea. Luke xvii. 6.

**sycamore** (sik′ạ-mōr), *n.* [The spelling with *a* is erroneous, being due to confusion with *sycamine*; formerly and prop. *sycomore, sicomore*, < ME. *sycomore, sygamour*, < OF. *sycomore*, F. *sycomore* = Sp. *sicomoro* = Pg. *sycomoro, sicomoro* = It. *sicomoro* = G. *sycomore*, < L. *sycomorus*, ML. also *sicomorus, sicomerus*, < Gr. συκόμορος, the mulberry-tree, < σῦκον, a fig, + μόρον, μῶρον, the black mulberry: see *more*[4], *morel, mulberry*.] **1.** The sycamore-fig, *Ficus Sycomorus*,

1, Branch with Leaves of Sycamore (*Ficus Sycomorus*); 2, the fruits.

growing in the lowlands of Syria, Egypt, and elsewhere. It is a spreading tree, 30 or 40 feet high, with leaves somewhat like those of the mulberry, and fruit borne in clusters on the trunk and main branches. The fruit is sweetish and edible, though needing an incision at the end to make it ripen properly, and forms a considerable article of food with the poorer classes. The wood is coarse-grained and inferior, but was made into durable mummy-cases. The tree is good for shade, and is still cultivated for that use in Egypt. Sometimes called *Egyptian sycamore* or *Pharaoh's fig*.

**2.** In England, the sycamore-maple, *Acer Pseudo-platanus*, the plane-tree of the Scotch. From its dense shade, it was chosen in the sacred dramas of the middle ages to represent the sycamore (Luke xix. 4) into which Zaccheus climbed (*Prior*). See *maple*[1].

Ther saugh I Colle tregetour
Upon a table of *sygamour*
Pleye an uncouthe thynge to telle.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1278.

*Sycomore* wilde a certayne is to take
And bolle it so, not with to greet affray.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

And thou, with all thy breadth and height
Of foliage, towering *sycamore*.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

**3.** In the United States, the buttonwood, *Platanus occidentalis*, or any of the plane-trees. See *plane-tree*, 1.—**4.** In New South Wales, *Sterculia lurida*.—**False sycamore.** See *Melia*.—**White sycamore,** one of the Australian nutmegs, *Cryptocarya obovata*, a large tree with useful soft white wood.

**sycamore-disease** (sik′ạ-mōr-di-zēz″), *n.* A disease of the sycamore (plane-tree) produced by a fungus, *Gloeosporium nervisequum*, which causes the leaves to turn brown and withered, as if scorched by fire.

**sycamore-fig** (sik′ạ-mōr-fig), *n.* See *sycamore*, 1.

**sycamore-maple** (sik′ạ-mōr-mā″pl), *n.* See *sycamore*, 2.

**sycamore-moth** (sik′ạ-mōr-môth), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Acronycta aceris*, whose larva feeds on the sycamore-maple.

**syce,** *n.* See *sice*[2].

**sycee** (sī-sē′), *a.* and *n.* [A corruption of Chinese *si szĕ*, fine silk: so called because when pure it is capable of being drawn out under the application of heat into threads as 'fine as silk.'] Properly, an epithet meaning 'pure,' applied to the uncoined lumps of silver used by the Chinese as money, but frequently used by itself, in the sense of 'fine (uncoined) silver.' See *sycee-silver*.

**sycee-silver** (sī-sē′sil″vėr), *n.* [< *sycee* + *silver*.] The fine (uncoined) lumps of silver used by the Chinese as money, the liang (or ounce) being the unit of reckoning in weighing it out. See *dotchin, liang*, and *tael*. The lumps are of all sizes and shapes, from the merest fragment or clipping to the form of ingot called a *shoe*, because of its supposed resemblance to a Chinese shoe, but it is more like a boat. These "shoes" usually weigh about 50 liang, but smaller ingots of that shape are also found. The smaller ingots called *tings* are hemispherical, and average about five or six ounces in weight.

**sychnocarpous** (sik-nō-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. συχνός, many, frequent, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the power of bearing fruit many times without perishing.

**sycite** (sī′sīt), *n.* [< Gr. συκίτης, fig-like, < σῦκον, a fig.] A nodule of flint or a pebble which resembles a fig.

**sycock** (sī′kok), *n.* [< *sy-* (origin obscure) + *cock*[1].] The mistlethrush, *Turdus viscivorus*. See cut under *mistlethrush*. [Prov. Eng.]

**sycomore** (sik′ō-mōr), *n.* A better but no longer used spelling of *sycamore*, retained in modern copies of the authorized version of the Bible.

**Sycon** (sī′kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σῦκον, a fig.] **1.** The typical genus of *Syconidæ*. Also *Sycum*.—**2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *sycons* (sī′konz) or *sycones* (sī-kō′nēz).] A sponge of this genus.

**Syconaria** (sī-kō-nā′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sycon* + *-aria*.] In Sollas's classification, a tribe of heterocœlous calcareous sponges, embracing both recent and fossil forms, whose flagellated chambers are either radial tubes or cylindrical sacs. The families *Syconidæ, Sylleibidæ*, and *Teichonellidæ* are assigned to this tribe.

**syconarian** (sī-kō-nā′ri-ạn), *a.* [< *Syconaria* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Syconaria*.

**syconate** (sī′kō-nāt), *a.* [< *sycon* + *-ate*[1].] Having the character of, or pertaining to, a sycon or the *Sycones*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 421.

**Sycones** (sī-kō′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Sycon*, q. v.] One of the divisions of the *Calcispongiæ* or chalk-sponges, represented by forms which are essentially compound *Ascones*. See this word and *Leucones*.

**syconi,** *n.* Plural of *syconus*.

**syconia,** *n.* Plural of *syconium*.

**Syconidæ** (sī-kon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sycon* + *-idæ*.] A family of chalk-sponges, typified by the genus *Sycon*. In Sollas's classification they are defined as syconarian sponges whose radial chambers open directly into the paragastric cavity, and are divided into three subfamilies. The best-known example i genus *Grantia*.

**syconium** (sī-kō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *syconia* [NL., < Gr. σῦκον, a fig.] In *bot.*, a fleshy low receptacle, containing numerous flo which develop together into a multiple fr as in the fig. Also called *hypanthodium*.

**syconus** (sī-kō′nus), *n.*; pl. *syconi* (-nī). [ < Gr. σῦκον, a fig.] In *bot.*, same as *syconi*

**Sycophaga** (sī-kof′ạ-gi), *n.* [NL. (Westw 1840), < Gr. συκοφάγος, fig-eating, < σῦκον, a fi φαγεῖν, eat.] A genus of hymenopterous sects, of the family *Chalcididæ*, which feed u the fig and indirectly promote impregnatio the female flowers.

**sycophancy** (sik′ō-fan-si), *n.*: pl. *sycophan* (-siz). [< L. *sycophantia, sucophantia*, < συκοφαντία, the conduct of a sycophant, < φάντης, a sycophant: see *sycophant*.] The c acter or characteristics of a sycophant; he mean tale-bearing; obsequious flattery; vility.

It was hard to hold that seat [that of the publican] out oppression, without exaction. One that best kn branded it with polling and *sycophancy*.
*Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, Matthew C

The *sycophancy* of A. Philips had prejudiced Mr. son against Pope.
*Warburton*, Note on Pope's Fourth Pastoral. (*Lat*

The affronts which his poverty emboldened stupi low-minded men to offer him [Johnson] would have br a mean spirit into *sycophancy*, but made him rude ev ferocity. *Macaulay*, Joh

**sycophant** (sik′ō-fant), *n.* and *a.* [Form also *sicophant*; < F. *sycophante* = Sp. *sicof* = It. *sicofanta*, < L. *sycophanta, sucopha* ML. also *sicophanta, sicophantus, sicopha* Gr. συκοφάντης, an informer, a slanderer, a tr ster, appar. < σῦκον, a fig, + φαίνειν, show, decl The name would thus mean lit. 'fig-shower which the historical origin is unknown. According to ancient writers, it originally plied to 'one who informed on another for exporting of figs from Attica' (which is sai have been forbidden); or (*b*) to 'one wh formed on another for plundering sacred trees'; (*c*) a third explanation makes it c 'one who brings figs (hidden in the foli to light by shaking the tree,' hence 'one makes rich men yield tribute by means of f accusations.' All these explanations are do less inventions. (*d*) The real explanation pears to lie in some obscene use of *σῦκον*, fig, word, and the L. *ficus*, fig, with its Rom. for being found in various expressions of an scene or abusive nature. This origin, whate its particular nature, would explain the f otherwise scarcely explicable, that the orig application of the term is without record.] *n.* **1**†. A tale-bearer or informer in general

The poor man that hath naught to lose is not afra the *sycophant* or promoter.
*Holland*, tr. of Plutarch's Morals, p. 261. (*Tre*

This ordinance is in the first table of Solon's lawes therefore we may not altogether discredit those whic they did forbid in the old time that men should carr out of the country of Attica, and that from thence it that these pick-thanks, which bewray and accuse that transported figs, were called *sycophants*.
*North*, tr. of Plutarch,

The laws of Draco . . . punished it [theft] with d . . . Solon afterwards changed the penalty to a pecu mulct. And so the Attic laws in general continue cept that once, in a time of dearth, it was made capi break into a garden and steal figs; but this law, an informers against the offence, grew so odious that them all malicious informers were styled *sycophan* name which we have much perverted from its ori meaning. *Blackstone*, Com., IV.

**2.** A parasite; a mean flatterer; especiall flatterer of princes and great men.

Such not esteem desert, but sensual vaunts
Of parasites and fawning *sycophants*.
*Ford*, Fame's Memo

=**Syn. 2.** *Parasite, Sycophant* (see *parasite*), fawner, t toad-eater, flunkey.

**II.** *a.* Parasitical; servile; obsequious; s phantic.

The Protector, Oliver, now affecting kingship, is tion'd to take the title on him by all his new-made *phant* lords, etc. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 25,

**sycophant** (sik′ō-fant), *v.* [< *sycophant*, *n.* *trans.* **1**†. To give information about, or tales of, in order to gain favor; calumniat

He makes it his business to tamper with his reade *sycophanting* and misnaming the work of his enemy.
*Milton*, Apology for Smectymn

**2.** To play the sycophant toward; flatter me ly and officiously. *Imp. Dict.*

**II.** *intrans.* To play the sycophant. [Ra

His *sycophanting* arts being detected, that game i to be played a second time. *Government of the Tor*

**sycophantic** (sik-ō-fan'tik), *a.* [< Gr. συκοφαντικός, like a sycophant, slanderous, < συκοφάντης, a sycophant: see *sycophant*.] Of or pertaining to a sycophant; characteristic of a sycophant; obsequiously flattering; parasitic; courting favor by mean adulation.

'Tis well known that in these times the illiberal *sycophantic* manner of devotion was by the wiser sort contemned. *Shaftesbury.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**sycophantical** (sik-ō-fan'ti-kal), *a.* [< *sycophantic* + *-al*.] Same as *sycophantic*.

They have . . . suffered themselves to be cheated and ruined by a *sycophantical* parasite. *South*, Sermons, VIII. vii.

**sycophantish** (sik'ō-fan-tish), *a.* [< *sycophant* + *-ish*[1].] Like a sycophant; parasitical; sycophantic. [Rare.]

Josephus himself acknowledges that Vespasian was shrewd enough from the first to suspect him for the *sycophantish* knave that he was. *De Quincey*, Essenes, ii.

**sycophantishly** (sik'ō-fan-tish-li), *adv.* Like a sycophant. [Rare.]

Neither proud was Kate, nor *sycophantishly* and falsely humble. *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun. (*Davies.*)

**sycophantism** (sik'ō-fan-tizm), *n.* [< *sycophant* + *-ism*.] Sycophancy.

The friends of man may therefore hope that panic fears, servile *sycophantism*, and artful bigotry will not long prevail over cool reason and liberal philanthropy. *V. Knox*, Spirit of Despotism, § 9.

**sycophantize** (sik'ō-fan-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sycophantized*, ppr. *sycophantizing*. [< *sycophant* + *-ize*.] To play the sycophant. *Blount*, Glossographia; *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

**sycophantry** (sik'ō-fan-tri), *n.* [< *sycophant* + *-ry*.] The arts of the sycophant; mean and officious tale-bearing or adulation.

Nor can a gentleman, without industry, uphold his real interests against the attempts of envy, of treachery, of flattery, of *sycophantry*, of avarice, to which his condition is obnoxious. *Barrow*, Sermons, III. xxi.

**sycosis** (sī-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σίκωσις, a rough fig-like excrescence on the flesh, < σῦκον, a fig.] An eruption on the bearded face caused by an inflammation of the sebaceous follicles and hair-follicles.—**Non-parasitic sycosis,** simple inflammation of the hair-follicles of the beard. Also called *chin-welk*, *chin-welk*.—**Parasitic** or **tinea sycosis.** See *tinea*.—**Sycosis bacillogena,** Tomasoli's name for a form of sycosis of the beard in which there was found an elliptic-shaped bacillus, *Sycoriferus fœtidus*.—**Sycosis contagiosa,** tinea trichophytina barbæ. See *tinea*.—**Sycosis vulgare.** Same as *non-parasitic sycosis*.

**Sycotypidæ** (sī-kō-tip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sycotypus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Pyralidæ*.

**Sycotypus** (sī-kot'i-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σῦκον, a fig, + τύπος, type.] See *Pyrula*.

**Sycum** (sī'kum), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Sycon*, 1.

**Sydenham's chorea.** The ordinary mild form of chorea. Also called *minor chorea*.

**Sydenham's disease.** Chorea.

**Sydenham's laudanum.** Same as *wine of opium* (which see, under *wine*).

**syderite**†, *n.* An old spelling of *siderite*.

**syenite** (sī'e-nīt), *n.* [< L. *syenites*, sc. *lapis*, lit. 'stone of Syene,' < *Syene*, < Gr. Συήνη, a locality of upper Egypt.] A rock composed of feldspar and hornblende, with or without quartz. The name *syenites* was given by Pliny to the red granitoid rock extensively quarried at Syene in Egypt. The term *syenite* was introduced into modern geological science by Werner, in 1788, but applied by him to a rock (from the Plauenscher Grund, near Dresden) not identical in composition with the *syenites* of Pliny, which latter is a hornblendic granite, or granite in which mica is replaced by hornblende, whereas the rock which Werner called *syenite* is mainly made up of a mixture of feldspar and hornblende; hence there has long been more or less confusion in regard to the nomenclature of this rock. The English and some continental geologists have defined syenite as an aggregate of quartz, feldspar, and hornblende; while the Germans have generally regarded the quartz as not being an essential constituent of the rock: this latter view is that which has been adopted in the most recent English geological and lithological works. Syenite is a rock thoroughly crystalline in texture, and in general it much resembles granite in its mode of occurrence. The feldspathic ingredient is chiefly orthoclase, and this usually predominates considerably in quantity over the associated minerals; there is some triclinic feldspar present, however, in most syenites, and the same is true in regard to quartz, biotite, titanite, magnetite, apatite, zircon, and various other accessory minerals frequently found in small quantity in the granitic rocks. Sometimes the hornblende is replaced by augite; this variety is designated *augite-syenite*; that in which mica predominates is known as *mica syenite* or *minette*. The range of syenite in geological age is similar to that of granite, and the frequent passage of one rock into the other shows how closely allied the two are, one result of which condition is that the nomenclature of the different varieties is correspondingly difficult. Typical syenite is by no means abundant, and in general the granitic rocks very considerably surpass the syenitic in economic importance. Also *sienite*.

**syenitic** (sī-e-nit'ik), *a.* [< *syenite* + *-ic*.] Containing syenite; resembling syenite, or possessing some of its properties. Also *sienitic*.—**Syenitic granite,** granite which contains hornblende.—**Syenitic porphyry,** fine-grained syenite containing large crystals of feldspar.

**syke**[1], *n.* See *sike*[1].

It neither grew in *syke* nor ditch,
Nor yet in ony sheugh.
*The Wife of Usher's Well* (Child's Ballads, I. 215).

**syke**[2]†, *v.* and *n.* Same as *sike*[2] for *sigh*[1].

**syke**[3]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sick*[1].

**sykert, sykerly**†. Same as *sicker, sickerly*.

**syl-.** A form of *syn-*, used before components beginning with *l*.

**syle**[1]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sile*[1].

**syle**[2] (sīl), *n.* A variant of *sill*[2].

But our folk call them *syle*, and nought but *syle*,
And when they're grown, why then we call them herring.
*Jean Ingelow*, Brothers and a Sermon.

**sylert, syllert,** *n.* Same as *celure*, 2.

**syllaba anceps** (sil'a-bă an'seps). [L.: *syllaba*, syllable; *anceps*, doubtful: see *syllable* and *ancipitous*.] In *anc. pros.*, a doubtful syllable (συλλαβὴ ἀδιάφορος). The final syllable or time of a line or period may be either long or short, without regard to the metrical scheme. Syllaba anceps is accordingly one of the signs of the termination (ἀπόθεσις) of a period.

**syllabarium** (sil-a-bā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *syllabaria* (-ä). [NL.: see *syllabary*.] Same as *syllabary*.

**syllabary** (sil'a-bā-ri), *n.*; pl. *syllabaries* (-riz). [= F. *syllabaire*, < NL. *syllabarium*, < L. *syllaba*, < Gr. συλλαβή, a syllable: see *syllable*.] A catalogue of the syllables of a language; a list or set of syllables, or of characters having a syllabic value.

It [the Ethiopic alphabet] was converted into a *syllabary*, written from right to left, additional letters being formed by differentiation, and the letters of the Greek alphabet were employed as numerals. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 350.

The Katakana *syllabary* is more simple. It was obtained from the Kyai or "model" type of the Chinese character, and comprises only a single sign, written more or less cursively, for each of the forty-seven syllabic sounds in the Japanese language. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 35.

**syllabet, syllabt** (sil'ab), *n.* [< F. *syllabe*, < L. *syllaba*: see *syllable*.] A syllable.

Now followes the *syllab*, quhilk is a ful sound symbolized with convenient letteres, and consistes of ane or moe. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

The office of a true critic or censor is not to throw by a letter anywhere, or damn an innocent *syllabe*. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

**syllabi,** *n.* Latin plural of *syllabus*.

**syllabic** (si-lab'ik), *a.* [= F. *syllabique* = Sp. *silábico* = Pg. *syllabico* = It. *sillabico*, < NL. *syllabicus*, < Gr. συλλαβικός, of or pertaining to a syllable, < συλλαβή, syllable: see *syllable*.] 1. Of or pertaining to or consisting of a syllable or syllables: as, a *syllabic* accent; a *syllabic* augment.—2. Representing syllables instead of single sounds: said of an alphabetical sign, or of an alphabet or mode of writing: also used substantively.

If it [Cypriote syllabary] had not been . . . superseded, it would doubtless have gradually lost its *syllabic* character, and have become the definitive alphabet of Greece, and therefore of civilized Europe and of the western world. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 117.

The same sign, once attached to a word, . . . could be used in writing for the phonetic value of this word, with a complete loss of the primitive sense. . . . A determinative often indicates to the reader . . . this radical change in the use of the sign. In this case the sign is said to be employed as a *syllabic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 800.

3. Pronounced syllable by syllable; of elaborate distinctness.

His English was careful, select, *syllabic*. *S. J. Duncan*, A Social Departure, xiii.

**Syllabic melody, song,** or **tune,** in *music*. See *melody*, 2 (*d*).

**syllabical** (si-lab'i-kal), *a.* [< *syllabic* + *-al*.] Same as *syllabic*.

**syllabically** (si-lab'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a syllabic manner; by syllables.

In Amharic, for instance, which is printed *syllabically*, there are 33 consonantal sounds. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 35.

**syllabicate** (si-lab'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syllabicated*, ppr. *syllabicating*. [< *syllabic* + *-ate*[2]. Cf. Gr. συλλαβίζειν, join letters to form syllables.] To form or divide into syllables.

**syllabication** (si-lab-i-kā'shon), *n.* [< *syllabicate* + *-ion*.] The formation of syllables; especially, the division of a word into its constituent syllabic parts in writing and printing. The division of a word of more than one syllable into separate syllables is in great measure an artificial process, since a consonant intervening between two vowels is usually (see under *syllable*) to be reckoned as belonging to either one of them not less properly than to the other. This is especially true of the continuable consonants, the semivowels and the fricatives (thus, *follow, arrow, ever, lesser, ashes*, etc.); a mute, particularly a surd mute (*p, t, k*), has more claim to go with the following vowel, because a mute is much more distinctly audible upon a following than after a preceding vowel (in *tea* than in *ate*). We tend also to reckon such a consonant to the vowel of whose force and pitch it seems most to partake; and, a long vowel being regularly a diminuendo utterance, the strength of impulse falling off before it is ended, a following consonant seems naturally to belong to the vowel that succeeds (so *dai-ly, ei-ther, ea-sy*, etc.); on the other hand, a consonant of any kind after a short accented vowel so shares the latter's mode of utterance as to be naturally and properly combined with it: thus, *bit-er* (*bitter*), *tak-l* (*tackle*), *hon-est*, etc. When two or more actually pronounced consonants come between vowels, it makes a difference whether they are or are not such as readily in our practice combine as initials before a vowel: thus, as we say *ply*, we divide *supply* into *su-plī*, not *sup-lī*; but *subject* only into *sub-jekt*. As for syllabication in printing (when a word has to be broken at the end of a line), that is a different and more difficult matter, partly because many silent consonants (especially in the case of doubled consonants) have to be dealt with; it also pays much regard to the history of a word, dividing this generally, so far as possible, into the parts of which it is etymologically composed; and it has some arbitrary and indefensible usages, such as the invariable separation of *-ing*, by which we get such offenses against true pronunciation as *rag-ing, fac-ing*, instead of *ra-ging, fa-cing*; and even *mixt-ure, junct-ure*, instead of *mix-ture, junc-ture*, owing to the notion that *-ure* rather than *-ture* is the ending.

**syllabification** (si-lab"i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *syllabify* + *-ation*.] Same as *syllabication*.

**syllabify** (si-lab'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syllabified*, ppr. *syllabifying*. [< L. *syllaba*, syllable (see *syllable*), + *facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] To syllabicate.

**syllabism** (sil'a-bizm), *n.* [< L. *syllaba*, syllable, + *-ism*.] Theory of or concerning syllables; also, syllabic character; representation of syllables.

In addition to these vestiges of a prior *syllabism*, a few ideographic characters are retained, as in the Proto-Medic syllabary, to designate certain frequently recurring words, such as king, country, son, name, and Persian. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 51.

**syllabist** (sil'a-bist), *n.* [< L. *syllaba*, syllable, + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the dividing of words into syllables.

**syllabize** (sil'a-bīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syllabized*, ppr. *syllabizing*. [< L. *syllaba*, syllable, + *-ize*.] To form or divide into syllables; syllabicate.

'Tis mankind alone
Can language frame and *syllabize* the tone.
*Howell*, Verses prefixed to Parly of Beasts. (*Davies.*)

In *syllabizing*, a totally artificial process, doubling is necessary, and very frequently the recoil is used, but it never is in speech. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 384.

**syllable** (sil'a-bl), *n.* [Formerly also *sillable, syllabe, syllab*; < ME. *sillable*, < OF. *syllable, sillable* (with unorig. *-le*, as in *principle*, etc.), prop. *syllabe, sillabe*, < OF. *syllabe* = F. *syllabe* = Sp. *sílaba* = Pg. *syllaba* = It. *sillaba* = G. *silbe*, < L. *syllaba*, ML. also *sillaba*, < Gr. συλλαβή, a syllable, several sounds or letters taken or joined together, lit. a taking together, < συλλαμβάνειν, take together, put together, < σύν, with, together, + λαμβάνειν, λαβεῖν, take.] 1. The smallest separately articulated element in human utterance; a vowel, alone, or accompanied by one or more consonants, and separated by these or by a pause from a preceding or following vowel; one of the successive parts or joints into which articulated speech is divided, being either a whole word, composed of a single vowel (whether simple or compound) with accompanying consonants, or a part of a word containing such a vowel, separated from a preceding or following vowel either by a hiatus (that is, an instant of silence) or, much more usually, by an intervening consonant, or more than one. Syllables are the separate successive parts into which the ear apprehends the continuous utterances of speech as divided, their separateness consisting mainly in the alternation of opener and closer elements, or vowels and consonants. A normal syllable is a vowel utterance attended with subsidiary consonantal utterances. As to what sounds shall have vowel value in syllable-making, different languages differ; English allows, besides those usually called vowels, also *l* and *n*, as in *reckon* (rek-n), *reckoned* (rek-nd), *riddle* (rid-l), *riddles* (rid-lz). If the vowel is attended by both sonant and surd consonants, the sonant are in general nearer it, as in *print, flirt*; and also, as in the same words, the opener sounds are nearer it than the closer. But the intricacy of construction of English syllables is tolerated by but few languages; and many (as the Polynesian) will bear nothing more than a single consonant to a vowel, and that one only before it. The assignment of a consonant or of consonants in syllabication to the preceding or the following vowel is in great part a matter of convention, depending on no real principle: thus, in *alley*, for example, the *l* is a division between the two vowels, like a wall between two fields, belonging to one no more than to the other. It is on syllabic division that the "articulate" character of human speech depends. (See *articulate*. Also compare *vowel* and *consonant*.) In prosody syllables are classed as *long, short*, and *common* (see these adjectives). See also *time*.

In this word [dáyly] the first *sillable* for his vsuall and sharpe accentes sake to be alwayes long, the second for his flat accents sake to be alwayes short.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 87.

**2.** In *music*, one of the arbitrary combinations of consonants and vowels used in solmization. —**3.** The least expression of language or thought; a particle.

Seth, Enoch, Noah, Sem, Abraham, Job, and the rest that lived before any *syllable* of the law of God was written, did they not sin as much as we do in every action not commanded? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 4.

I mark you to a *syllable;* you say
The fault was his, not yours.
*Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, v. 1.

**Aretinian, Belgian, fixed, homophonous syllables.** See the adjectives. —**Guidonian syllables.** Same as *Aretinian syllables*.

**syllable** (sil'a-bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *syllabled*, ppr. *syllabling*. [Formerly also *sillable;* < ME. *silablen;* < *syllable*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To divide into syllables.

Als the Frensh staffes *silabled* be
More breueloker and shorter also
Then is the English lines vnto see,
That comperhended in on [one] may lines to [two].
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6581.

**2.** To pronounce syllable by syllable; articulate; utter.

Aery tongues that *syllable* men's names
On sands, and shores, and desart wildernesses.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 208.

**II.** *intrans.* To speak.

She stood . . . *syllabling* thus, "Ah, Lycius bright!
And will you leave me on the hills alone?"
*Keats*, Lamia, i.

**syllabled** (sil'a-bld), *a.* [< *syllable* + *-ed*[2].] Having syllables: generally used in compounds: as, a four-*syllabled* word.

Sirach (as we will call the book) consists of seven-*syllabled* verses. *The Academy*, Feb. 15, 1890, p. 119.

**syllable-name** (sil'a-bl-nām), *n.* In *music*, the name given in solmization to a given tone: opposed to *letter-name*.

**syllable-stumbling** (sil'a-bl-stum″bling), *n.* Stuttering; a difficulty of a spasmodic character in pronouncing particular syllables.

**syllabling** (sil'a-bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *syllable*, *v.*] The act or process of forming into syllables; syllabication; utterance; articulation.

The charge is proved against the guilty in high and in low places, unless indeed words be but empty air, and sinless, therefore, the mere *syllablings* of sedition.
*Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Feb., 1832.

**syllabub** (sil'a-bub), *n.* Same as *sillibub*.

**syllabus** (sil'a-bus), *n.*; pl. *syllabuses*, *syllabi* (-bus-ez, -bī). [= F. *syllabus*, < LL. *syllabus*, < LGr. **σύλλαβος*, a taking together, a collection, title of a book, < Gr. *συλλαμβάνειν*, take together: see *syllable*.] **1.** A compendium containing the heads of a discourse, the main propositions of a course of lectures, etc.; an abstract; a table of statements contained in any writing, of a scheme of lessons, or the like.

All these blessings put into one *syllabus* have given to baptism many honourable appellatives in Scripture and other divine writers. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 122.

Turning something difficult in his mind that was not in the scholastic *syllabus*.
*Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 11.

**2.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a summary statement and enumeration of the points decided by an act or decree of ecclesiastical authority; specifically, a catalogue formulating eighty heresies condemned by Pope Pius IX. in 1864, annexed to the encyclical letter *Quanta Cura*. See the quotation.

Its full title is: A *Syllabus*, containing the Principal Errors of our Times, which are noted in the Consistorial Allocutions, in the Encyclicals, and in other Apostolical Letters of our Most Holy Lord, Pope Pius IX. . . . It is divided into ten sections. The first condemns pantheism, naturalism, and absolute rationalism; the second, moderate rationalism; the third, indifferentism and latitudinarianism; the fourth, socialism, communism, secret societies, Bible societies, and other "pests of this description"; the fifth, errors concerning the Church and her rights; the sixth, errors concerning civil society; the seventh, errors of natural and Christian ethics; the eighth, errors concerning Christian marriage; the ninth, errors concerning the temporal power of the pope; the tenth, errors of modern liberalism. Among the errors condemned are the principles of civil and religious liberty, and the separation of Church and State.
*P. Schaff*, in Johnson's Univ. Cyc., IV. 688.

=**Syn. 1.** *Compendium*, *Epitome*. See *abridgment*.

**syllepsis** (si-lep'sis), *n.* [= F. *syllepse*, < L. *syllepsis*, < Gr. *σύλληψις*, a taking or putting together, comprehension, < *συλλαμβάνειν*, take together: see *syllable*.] In *rhet.* and *gram.*: (*a*) A figure by which a word is used in the same passage both of the person to whom or the thing to which it properly applies, and also to include other persons or things to which it does not apply properly or strictly. This figure includes zeugma and also the taking of words in two senses at once, the literal and the metaphorical, as in the following passage, where the word *sweeter* is used in both senses: "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether; . . . sweeter also than honey and the honey-comb." (Ps. xix. 9, 10.) Also sometimes used as equivalent to *synesis*.

If such want be in sundrie clauses, and of seuerall congruities or sence, and the supply be made to serue them all, it is by the figure *Sullepsis*, whom for that respect we call the [double supplie].
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 137.

(*b*) A figure by which one word is referred to another in the sentence to which it does not grammatically belong, as the agreement of a verb or an adjective with one rather than another of two nouns with either of which it might agree: as, *rex* et regina *beati*.

**sylleptic** (si-lep'tik), *a.* [< *syllepsis* (*-lept-*) + *-ic*.] **1.** Containing or of the nature of syllepsis. *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** Explaining the words of Scripture so as not to conflict with modern science.

**sylleptical** (si-lep'ti-kal), *a.* [< *sylleptic* + *-al*.] Same as *sylleptic*. *Imp. Dict.*

**sylleptically** (si-lep'ti-kal-i), *adv.* By way of syllepsis. *Imp. Dict.*

**syller,** *n.* See *syler*.

**Syllidæ** (sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Syllis* + *-idæ*.] A family of errant marine worms, typified by the genus *Syllis*, and containing also the genera *Grubea*, *Dujardinia*, and *Schmardia*. Among these worms both sexed and sexless forms occur; and such heteromorphism is associated with a mode of propagation by the spontaneous division of an asexual individual into two or more parts, which may severally become sexual persons. Many of the species are phosphorescent. See cut under *Autolytus*.

**syllidian** (si-lid'i-an), *n.* A worm of the family *Syllidæ*.

**Syllis** (sil'is), *n.* [NL. (Savigny).] A genus of polychætous annelids, typical in some systems of the family *Syllidæ*. *Autolytus* is a synonym.

**sylloge** (sil'ō-gē), *n.* [< Gr. *συλλογή*, a gathering, summary (cf. *σύλλογος*, an assembly, concourse), < *συλλογίζειν*, gather together: see *syllogism*.] A collection.

Of the documents belonging to the later period a very comprehensive though not quite complete *syllogé* is given.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 131.

**syllogisation, syllogise,** etc. See *syllogization*, etc.

**syllogism** (sil'ō-jizm), *n.* [Formerly also *sillogism*, *sillogisme;* < ME. *sillogysme*, *silogysme*, < OF. *syllogisme*, *sillogisme*, F. *syllogisme* = Sp. *silogismo* = Pg. *syllogismo* = It. *sillogismo*, *silogismo*, < L. *syllogismus*, < Gr. *συλλογισμός*, a reckoning all together, a reasoning, a conclusion, < *συλλογίζεσθαι*, bring together premises, infer, conclude, < *σύν*, together, + *λογίζεσθαι*, reason, < *λογος*, word, something spoken: see *Logos*.] **1.** A logical formula consisting of two premises and a conclusion alleged to follow from them, in which a term contained in both premises disappears: but the truth of neither the premises nor the conclusion is necessarily asserted. This definition includes the *modus ponens* (which see, under *modus*), the formula of which is that from the following from an antecedent of a consequent, together with the antecedent, follows the consequent. This depends upon two principles: first, the principle of identity, that anything follows from itself; and, secondly, the principle that to say that from A it follows that from B follows C is the same as to say that from A and B follows C. Under the former principle comes the formula that the following from an antecedent of a consequent follows from itself, and this, according to the second principle, is identical with the principle of the *modus ponens*. But the syllogism is often restricted to those formulæ which embody the *nota notæ* (or maxim, *nota notæ est nota rei ipsius*), which may be stated under the form—from the following of anything from a consequent follows the following of the same thing from the antecedent of that consequent. Under this form it is the principle of contraposition. The simplest possible of such syllogisms is like this: Enoch was a man; hence, since being mortal is a consequence of being a man, Enoch was mortal. All syllogisms except the *modus ponens* involve this principle. A syllogism which involves only this principle, and that in the simplest and directest manner, like the last example, is called a *syllogism in Barbara*. In such a syllogism the premise enunciating a general rule is called the *major premise*, while that which subsumes a case under that rule is called the *minor premise*. A syllogism whose cogency depends only upon what is within the domain of consciousness is called an *explicatory* (or *analytic*) *syllogism*. A syllogism which supposes (though only problematically) a generalizing character in nature is called an *ampliative* (or *synthetic*) *syllogism* (See *explicative inference* (under *inference*), and *induction*, 5.) Analytic syllogisms are either necessary or probable. Necessary syllogisms are either non-relative or relative. Non-relative syllogisms are either categorical or hypothetical, but that is a trifling distinction. They are also either direct or indirect. A direct syllogism is one which applies the principle of contraposition in a direct and simple manner. An indirect syllogism is either minor or major. A minor indirect syllogism is one wh from the major premise of a direct (or less indirect) logism and a consequence which would follow from conclusion infers that the same consequence would low from the minor premise. The following is an ample: All men are mortal; but if Enoch and Elijah w mortal, the Bible errs; hence, if Enoch and Elijah w men, the Bible errs. A major indirect syllogism is which from the minor premise of another syllogism a consequence from the conclusion infers that the sa thing would follow from the major premise. Exam All patriarchs are men, but if all patriarchs die, the Bi errs; hence, if all men die, the Bible errs. Such inv sions may be much complicated: thus, No one transla is mortal; but if no mortals go to heaven, I am mi mistaken; hence, if all who go to heaven are translat I am much mistaken. To say that from a proposition would follow that I err when I know I am right wo amount to denying that proposition, and, conversely, deny it positively would amount to saying that, if it w true, I should be wrong when I know I am right. A nial is thus the precise logical equivalent of that co quence. An indirect syllogism in which the contrapo tion involves such a consequence is said to be of the s ond or third figure, according as its indirection is of minor or major kind. The fourth figure, admitted some logicians, depends upon contraposition of the sa sort, but more complicated, like the last example. T first figure comprises, in some sects of logic, the dir syllogism only; in others, the direct syllogisms toget with those which are otherwise assigned to the fou figure. (See *figure*, 9.) The names of the different va ties, called *moods of syllogism*, are given by Petrus I panus in these hexameters:

Barbara: Celarent: Darii: Ferio: Baralipton:
Celantes: Dabitis: Fapesmo: Frisesomorum.
Cesare: Camestres: Festino: Baroco: Darapti:
Felapton: Disamis: Datisi: Bocardo: Ferison.

(See these words, and *mood*[2], 2.) Probable deductive logisms are really direct statistical inferences (which under *inference*). The following is an example: In African race there are more female than male births; colored children under one year of age in the United Sta at the time of the census of 1880 form a random sam of births of Africans; hence, there should be more fema than males under one year of age among the colored p ulation of the United States in 1880. The condition the validity of such a syllogism are two: first, the ch acter forming the major term (here that of the relat numbers of females and males) must be taken at rand —that is, it must not be one which is likely to be s ject to peculiar uniformities which could affect the c clusion; second, the minor term, or sample taken, m be numerous and a random sample—that is, not likely be of a markedly different character from that which general in the class sampled. The conclusion is proba and approximate—that is, the larger the sample is smaller will be the probable error of the predicted ra Synthetical or amplnative syllogisms are indirect proba syllogisms. The major indirect probable syllogism is duction (which see). The following is an example: T colored children under one year of age in the United Sta in 1880 form a random sample of births of Africans; it there ought to have been more males than fema among those children, the colored population of t United States is very different from the bulk of Africa hence, if in the African race in general there are m male than female births, the colored population of t United States is very different from the bulk of Africa. It must be remembered that an observation of a ratio never exact, but merely admits some values and exclu others; its denial excludes the former, and admits t latter. The denial of a statistical rule is thus itself statistical rule; and hence such forms as the followi are indirect probable syllogisms: American colored cl dren under one year of age in 1880 form a sample of Al can births; among these the females are in excess; hen in African births generally the females are probably excess. The minor indirect probable syllogism is hy thetic inference. (See *hypothesis*, 4.) Relative syllogis are those which involve other than merely transit relations. These were first studied by De Morgan, a afterward by an American logician, but were involv in much difficulty until another American student, O. Mitchell, furnished in 1882 the clue to their unravelme Every relative syllogism has at its core a non-relative s logism, but this is generalized in a peculiar way name every relative term refers to two or more universes, wh may be coextensive, or may be entirely unlike as u verses of material things, of space, of time, of qualiti etc. A relative proposition refers to some or all of e of several universes, and the order of the reference material. (See *proposition*, 3.) Transpositions, identifi tions, and diversifications are performed upon princip now clearly made out. An important circumstance regard to relative syllogism is that the same premise n be repeatedly introduced with new effect. Among re tive syllogisms are comprised all the elements of mat matical reasoning, especially the Fermatian inferen the syllogism of transposed quantity, and the pecul reasoning of the differential calculus.

Many times, when she wol make
A fulle good *sillogisme*, I direde
That afterward there shall inlede
Follow an evell conclusioun.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 44

The doctrine of *syllogisms* comprehendeth the rules judgment upon that which is invented.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning.

**2.** Deductive or explicatory reasoning as posed to induction and hypothesis: a use of t term which has been common since Aristotl

Allow some principles or axioms were rightly induc yet nevertheless certain it is that middle propositions c not be deduced from them in subject of nature by *sy gism* that is, by touch and reduction of them to princip in a middle term. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning.

**Affirmative syllogism,** a syllogism the conclusion which is an affirmative proposition. —**Apodictic syl**

gism, a syllogism of such a form that the premises of no such syllogism can be true without the truth of the conclusion.—**Biform syllogism**, a syllogism in which two minors are subsumed under different parts of the major. *Wolf*, § 489.—**Categorical syllogism**. See *categorical*.—**Common syllogism**. See *common*.—**Complex syllogism**. Same as *chain-syllogism*.—**Compound syllogism**, a syllogism one or both of whose premises are compound propositions.—**Conditional syllogism**, a syllogism containing a conditional proposition.—**Cryptic, decurtate, defective, didascalic, dilemmatic, disjunctive syllogism**. See the adjectives.—**Destructive hypothetical syllogism**. See *hypothetical*.—**Dialectical syllogism**, a probable syllogism considered as proper for rhetorical use.—**Expository syllogism**, a syllogism in which both premises are singular propositions.—**Figured syllogism**. See *figured*.—**Formal syllogism**, a syllogism stated in precise logical form.—**Horned syllogism**, a dilemma.—**Hybrid, hypothetical, impure, indirect syllogism**. See the adjectives.—**Implicit syllogism**, an indirect syllogism.—**Last extreme of a syllogism**, the minor term.—**Matter of a syllogism**. See *matter*.—**Modal syllogism**. See *modal*.—**Multiple syllogism**, a compound of different syllogisms, the unexpressed conclusions of some serving as premises to others; a sorites.—**Negative syllogism**, a syllogism whose conclusion is a negative proposition.—**Particular syllogism**, a syllogism the conclusion of which is a particular proposition.—**Perfect, proper, pure, regular, relative, rhetorical, singular, sophistic**, etc., **syllogism**. See the adjectives.—**Simple syllogism**, a syllogism proper, not a sorites.—**Spurious syllogism**, a syllogism the conclusion of which is a spurious proposition: as, Some Ptolemy was an astrologer; some Ptolemy was not an astrologer; hence, some Ptolemy was not some Ptolemy.—**Universal syllogism**, a syllogism whose conclusion is a universal proposition.—**Vicious syllogism**, a fallacy or sophism.

**syllogistic** (sil-ǭ-jis′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *syllogistique* = Sp. *silogístico* = Pg. *syllogistico* = It. *sillogistico, silogistico*, < L. *syllogisticus*, < Gr. συλλογιστικός, pertaining to syllogism, < συλλογίζεσθαι, infer, conclude: see *syllogism*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism; of the form of reasoning by syllogisms: as, *syllogistic* arguments or reasoning.—**Syllogistic proposition, series**, etc. See the nouns.

**II.** *n.* The art of reasoning by syllogism; formal logic, so far as it deals with syllogism. Compare *dialectic*, *n.*

**syllogistical** (sil-ǭ-jis′ti-kạl), *a.* [< *syllogistic* + *-al*.] Same as *syllogistic*. *Bailey*, 1731.

**syllogistically** (sil-ǭ-jis′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a syllogistic manner; in the form of a syllogism; by means of syllogisms.

**syllogization** (sil′ǭ-ji-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *syllogize* + *-ation*.] A reasoning by syllogisms. Also spelled *syllogisation*.

> From mathematical bodies, and the truths resulting from them, they passed to the contemplation of truth in general; to the soul, and its powers both of intuition and *syllogization*. *Harris*, Three Treatises, p. 265, note.

**syllogize** (sil′ǭ-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *syllogized*, ppr. *syllogizing*. [Formerly also *sillogize*; < Gr. συλλογίζεσθαι, reckon all together, conclude, infer: see *syllogism*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To reason by syllogisms.

> They can *sillogize* with arguments
> Of all things, from the heavens circumference
> To the earths center.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.

2. To reason together or in harmony.

> I do very much long for your conversation. There is nobody to whom I speak with such unreserved agreeable liberty, because we so much sympathise and (to borrow Parr's new-coined word) *syllogise*. To dispute with people of different opinions is well enough; but to converse intimately with them is not pleasant.
> *Sir J. Mackintosh*, To Mr. Moore, Sept. 27, 1800.

**II.** *trans.* To deduce consequences from by syllogism. [Rare.]

> Sigier,
> Who, reading lectures in the Street of Straw,
> Did *syllogize* invidious verities.
> *Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Divine Comedy, Paradise, x. 138.

Also spelled *syllogise*.

**syllogizer** (sil′ǭ-jī-zėr), *n.* [< *syllogize* + *-er*[1].] One who syllogizes, or reasons by syllogisms. Also spelled *syllogisor*.

> Every *syllogizer* is not presently a match to cope with Bellarmine, Baronius, Stapleton.
> *Sir E. Dering*, Speeches, p. 150. (*Latham*.)

**sylph** (silf), *n.* [= D. *silphe, silfe* = G. *sylphe* = Dan. *sylfe* = Sw. *sylfe*, < F. *sylphe* = Sp. *silfo* = Pg. *sylpho*, < NL. *sylpha*, a factitious name, found in Paracelsus, appar. < Gr. σίλφη, a kind of beetle. Other names of elemental spirits (*nymph, gnome, salamander*) are taken from the Gr., only one (*nymph*) having such use in Gr., the others being, like *sylph*, arbitrary. The spelling *sylph* (NL. *sylpha*), with *y* instead of *i*, seems to have been used to make it look more like *nymph*, and because to occultists and quacks like Paracelsus words spelled with *y* look more Greek and convincing. As *salamander*, orig. 'a kind of lizard supposed to live in fire,' was made, by an easy transfer, to mean 'a spirit of fire,' and *gnome*, quite arbitrarily (see *gnome*[2]), was made to mean 'a spirit of earth,' so *sylph*, orig. (in the Gr. σίλφη) 'a beetle or insect,' seems to have been taken as 'a light flying creature,' hence 'a spirit of the air.' According to Littré the name was based on an Old Celtic word meaning 'genius,' given in the Latinized plural forms *sulfi, sylfi, sylphi*, m., *sulevæ, suleviæ*, f.] 1. An imaginary being inhabiting the air; an elemental spirit of the air, according to the system of Paracelsus, holding an intermediate place between material and immaterial beings. Sylphs are male and female, have many human characteristics, and are mortal, but have no soul. The term in ordinary language is used as feminine, and often applied figuratively to a young woman or girl of graceful and slender proportions.

> I should as soon expect to meet a nymph or a *sylph* for a wife or a mistress. *Sir W. Temple*.

2. In *ornith.*, one of various humming-birds with long forficate tail: so called from their grace and beauty: as, the blue-tailed *sylph, Cynanthus forficatus*. See cut under *sappho*.—**Syn. 1.** *Elf, Fay*, etc. See *fairy*.

**Sylpha**, *n.* In *entom.*, a variant of *Silpha*.

**sylphid** (sil′fid), *n.* [= D. *silfide* = G. *sylphide* = Sw. *sylfid* = Dan. *sylfide*, < F. *sylphide* = Sp. *silfida* = Pg. *sylphide*; as *sylph* + *-id*[2].] A diminutive of *sylph*. Also spelled *sylphide*, and sometimes used adjectively.

> Ye sylphs and *sylphids*, to your chief give ear;
> Fays, fairies, genii, elves, and dæmons, hear.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., ll. 73.
>
> Through clouds of amber seen,
> Studded with stars, resplendent shone
> The palace of the *sylphid* queen.
> *J. R. Drake*, Culprit Fay.

**sylphine** (sil′fin), *a.* [< *sylph* + *-ine*[1].] Like a sylph; sylph-like. *Webster's Int. Dict.*

**sylphish** (sil′fish), *a.* [< *sylph* + *-ish*[1].] Resembling a sylph; sylph-like. *Carlyle*, Diamond Necklace, ii.

> Fair *Sylphish* forms, who, tall, erect, and slim,
> Dart the keen glance, and stretch the length of limb.
> *Poetry of the Antijacobin*, p. 126. (*Davies*.)

**sylph-like** (silf′līk), *a.* Resembling a sylph; graceful; slender: as, a *sylph-like* form.

**sylva, silva** (sil′vạ), *n.* [Prop. *silva*; = F. *sylve* = Sp. Pg. It. *silva*, < NL. *silva*, less prop. *sylva*, < L. *silva* (misspelled *sylva*, in imperfect imitation of the Gr. word), a wood, forest, woodland, in pl. poet. trees; cf. Gr. ὕλη, a wood, forest, woodland, also wood, timber, material, matter. Hence (from L. *silva*) ult. E. *sylvan, sylvatic, savage*, etc.] 1. The aggregate of the species of forest-trees over a certain territory.—2. A description of forest-trees.

**sylvage** (sil′vāj), *n.* [< *sylva* + *-age*.] The state of being sylvan.

> The garden by this time was completely grown and finished; the marks of art were covered up by the luxuriance of nature; the winding walks were grown dark; the brook assumed a natural *sylvage*; and the rocks were covered with moss. *Goldsmith*, Tenants of the Leasowes.

**sylvan, silvan** (sil′vạn), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. *silvan*; = F. *sylvain* = Sp. Pg. *silvano* = It. *silvano, selvano*, < L. *silvanus*, misspelled *sylvanus*, pertaining to a wood or forest, < *silva*, a wood: see *sylva*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a wood or forest; forest-like; hence, rural; rustic.

> All *sylvan* offsprings round. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xix.
>
> So wither'd stumps disgrace the *sylvan* scene,
> No longer fruitful, and no longer green.
> *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 52.

2. Abounding with woods; woody; shady.

> Cedar, and pine, and fir, and branching palm,
> A *sylvan* scene. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 140.

**II.** *n.* A fabled deity of the wood; a satyr; a faun; sometimes, a rustic.

> The *Sylvanes*, Fawnes, and Satyrs are the same
> The Greekes Paredrij call, the Latines name
> Familiar Spirits.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 512.
>
> Her private orchards, wall'd on ev'ry side,
> To lawless *sylvans* all access deny'd.
> *Pope*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv. 20.

**sylvanite** (sil′vạn-īt), *n.* [< (*Tran*)*sylvan*(*ia*), where it occurs, + *-ite*[2].] A native telluride of gold, silver, and sometimes lead. It occurs crystallized and massive, of a steel-gray to silver-white color and brilliant metallic luster. The crystals are often so arranged in parallel position on the rock surface as to resemble written characters: it is hence called *graphic tellurium* or *graphic gold*.

**sylvate** (sil′vāt), *n.* [< *sylv*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1].] A salt of sylvic acid.

**sylvatic** (sil-vat′ik), *a.* [Prop. *silvatic*; < L. *silvaticus*, < *silva*, a wood: see *sylva*; cf. *savage*.] Sylvan; relating to woods. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

**sylvester**† (sil-ves′tėr), *a.* [Prop. *silvester*; < F. *sylvestre* = Sp. Pg. *silvestre* = It. *silvestre, silvestro*, < L. *silvestris*, of or belonging to a wood, < *silva*, a wood: see *sylva*.] Sylvestral.

> One time a mighty plague did pester
> All beasts domestick and *sylvester*.
> *Tom Brown*, Works, IV. 318. (*Davies*.)

**sylvestral** (sil-ves′trạl), *a.* [Prop. *silvestrial*; < *sylvester* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the woods; sylvestrian; hence, wild.

> *Sylvestral* ivies of great age may be found in woods on the western coasts of Britain that have apparently never flowered. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 527.

**sylvestrian**[1] (sil-ves′tri-ạn), *a.* [Prop. *silvestrian*; < L. *silvester, silvestris*, of or pertaining to a wood or forest, < *silva*, a wood: see *sylva*.] Sylvan; inhabiting the woods. [Rare.]

> With roses interwoven, poplar wreaths
> Their temples bind, dress of *sylvestrian* gods!
> *Gay*, On Wine, l. 131.

**Sylvestrian**[2] (sil-ves′tri-ạn), *n.* One of an order of Roman Catholic monks under the Benedictine rule, confirmed by Pope Innocent IV. in 1247.

**Sylvia** (sil′vi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1769), also *Silvia* (Cuvier, 1800), < L. *silva, sylva*, a wood, a forest.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of small dentirostral or turdoid oscine passerine birds, typical of the family *Sylviidæ*; the warblers proper. This genus was originally constituted for a part of the Linnean genus *Motacilla*, and has been loosely used for several hundred small warbler-like birds of both hemispheres, now dissociated in different families. The name is commonly attributed to Latham (1790), but was first used by Scopoli in 1769. The type is now assumed to be the common whitethroat, *Motacilla sylvia* of Linnæus, *Sylvia cinerea* of Bechstein, also called *S. rufa*; and the term is restricted to a few very closely related species of chiefly Palearctic warblers, of small size, with scutellate tarsi, bristled gape, twelve tail-feathers, axillaries never yellow, first primary spurious, and the bill strictly sylviine. Some of the leading species in this narrow sense are *S. nisoria*, the barred warbler; *S. hortensis*, the pettichaps or garden-warbler (see cut under *pettichaps*); *S. curruca*, the lesser whitethroat *S. atricapilla*, the blackcap; *S. orphea*, the orphean warbler. These, like *S. cinerea*, are all found in Great Britain. No bird of this genus occurs in America, though most of the American warblers which were known to the older ornithologists were placed in *Sylvia*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A warbler; a species of the genus *Sylvia*, or some similar bird.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830. (*b*) A genus of arachnidans. *Gervais*, 1849.

**sylvian**[1] (sil′vi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sylvia* + *-an*[3].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Sylvia*, or family *Sylviidæ*; being, related to, or resembling a member of the *Sylviidæ*; warbler-like. See *warbler, Sylviidæ, Sylvicolidæ*.

**II.** *n.* One of the warblers; a member (*a*) of the genus *Sylvia* or family *Sylviidæ* of the Old World, or (*b*) of the family *Mniotiltidæ* of America. See these words, and *warbler*.

**Sylvian**[2] (sil′vi-ạn), *a.* [< *Sylvius* (see def.) + *-an*[3].] Relating or named from the anatomist Jacques Dubois, Latinized *Sylvius* (1478–1555); specifically applied in anatomy to several parts.—**Sylvian aqueduct.** See *aquæductus Sylvii*.—**Sylvian artery**, the middle cerebral artery, lying in the Sylvian fissure.—**Sylvian fissure** or **sulcus**. Same as *fissure of Sylvius* (which see, under *fissure*). It is the most marked and persistent of all the fissures, recognizable in some animals the surface of whose cerebrum is otherwise perfectly smooth; in man it is very deep, and incloses the island of Reil, or insula constituted by the gyri operti. The name is sometimes restricted to the posterior or horizontal branch of the fissure, or that part which is common present in other animals than man.—**Sylvian ventricle**, the camera, pseudocœle, or so-called fifth ventricle of the brain.

**sylvic** (sil′vik), *a.* [< L. *silva*, less prop. *sylva*, a wood, forest, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from wood.—**Sylvic acid**, one of the acids obtained from colophony: same as *abietic acid*. See *abietic*.

**Sylvicola** (sil-vik′ǭ-lạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *silvicola, sylvicola*, inhabiting woods, < *silva*, a wood, + *colere*, inhabit.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Harris*, 1782.—2†. In *conch.*, a genus of pulmonate gastropods, of the family *Helicidæ*. *Humphreys*, 1797.—3†. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of American warblers, proposed by Swainson in 1827, for many years in use, and giving name to the family *Sylvicolidæ*. It was based upon the blue yellow-backed warbler *S. americana*, subsequently made the type of the genus *Chloris* (Boie, 1826), *Parula* (Bonaparte, 1838), and *Compsothlypis* (Cabanis, 1850), and generally applied to the species of *Dendræca* and some related genera before the recognition of the fact that the name was preoccupied. It fell into disuse about 1842, and the name of the family has since been changed to *Mniotiltidæ* or *Dendræcidæ*. See these family names. (*b*) A genus of Old World warblers, based by Eyton upon *Sylvia sylvicola*, the wood-warbler, now known as *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*.

**Sylvicolæ**† (sil-vik′ǭ-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Sylvicola*, q.v.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system a synonym of *Duodecimpennatæ*.

**Sylvicolidæ**† (sil-vi-kol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Sylvicola* + *-idæ*.] The American warblers, a family of oscine passerine birds named from the genus *Sylvicola* (which see), now usually called *Mniotiltidæ*. See cuts under *Helminthophaga*, *Mniotilta*, *oven-bird*, *pine-warbler*, *prairie-warbler*, *prothonotary*, *Seiurus*, *spotted*, and *warbler*.

**Sylvicolinæ**† (sil″vi-kō-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Sylvicola* + *-inæ*.] 1. The *Sylvicolidæ* as a subfamily of some other family.—2. A restricted subfamily of *Sylvicolidæ*, embracing the typical wood-warblers of America, as represented by the genera *Mniotilta*, *Dendrœca*, and others.

**sylvicoline** (sil-vik'ō-lin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Sylvicolinæ*: specifically noting any warbler of America.

**II.** *n.* One of the American warblers.

**sylvicultural** (sil-vi-kul'tūr-al), *a.* [⟨ *sylviculture* + *-al*.] Relating to sylviculture.

**sylviculture** (sil'vi-kul-tūr), *n.* [Prop. *silviculture*, ⟨ L. *silva*, a wood, forest, + *cultura*, culture.] The culture of forest-trees; arboriculture; forestry.

Examples of profitable *sylviculture* in New England and the West. *New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, Sept. 3, 1886.

**sylviculturist** (sil-vi-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* [⟨ *sylviculture* + *-ist*.] One engaged or skilled in sylviculture. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI. 636.

**Sylvidæ** (sil'vi-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Sylviidæ*.

**Sylviidæ** (sil-vi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Sylvia* + *-idæ*.] A family of small oscine passerine birds, of the dentirostral, turdiform, or cichlomorphic series, named from the genus *Sylvia*; the Old World warblers. The limits of the family, like those of its representative genus, have fluctuated widely, and no exclusive diagnosis is practicable. As compared with *Turdidæ*, the *Sylviidæ* differ in the usually unspotted plumage of the young birds, which differ little from the adults. Compared with *Muscicapidæ*, the *Sylviidæ* lack the breadth and flatness of the bill which characterize the true flycatchers, and the great development of the rictal bristles. The family is very widely distributed in the eastern hemisphere, but is scarcely represented in America, where the birds formerly classed as *Sylviidæ* are, with very few exceptions, *Mniotiltidæ*, having but nine primaries and being otherwise quite different. The *Sylviidæ* include many modern genera, and are variously subdivided. In one classification they are made to consist of 7 subfamilies — *Drymœcinæ*, *Calamoherpinæ*, *Phylloscopinæ*, *Sylviinæ*, *Ruticillinæ*, *Saxicolinæ*, and *Accentorinæ*. See cuts under *nightingale*, *Phylloscopus*, *pettichaps*, *pine-pine*, *wheatear*, and *accentor*.

**sylviiform** (sil'vi-i-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ NL. **sylviiformis*, ⟨ *Sylvia* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of the *Sylviidæ*; of or pertaining to the *Sylviiformes*.

**Sylviiformes** (sil″vi-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **sylviiformis*: see *sylviiform*.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, the third phalanx of the cohort *Cichlomorphæ*, including 17 families of birds more or less related to the Old World warblers, or *Sylviidæ*. Besides the warblers proper, the group is made by its author to embrace the bush-babblers, thickheads, titmice, vireos, wrens, and others.

**Sylviinæ** (sil-vi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Sylvia* + *-inæ*.] 1. The *Sylviidæ* as a subfamily of some other family, as *Turdidæ*.—2. A restricted subfamily of *Sylviidæ*, represented by *Sylvia* and five or six closely related genera, especially characteristic of the Palearctic region. See cut under *Phylloscopus*.

**sylviine** (sil'vi-in), *a.* Pertaining to the *Sylviinæ*, or Old World warblers.

**sylvine** (sil'vin), *n.* [⟨ *Sylvius* (in the old name of potassium chlorid, *sal digestivus Sylvii*) + *-ine*2.] Native potassium chlorid, a mineral occurring in white or colorless cubes or octahedrons, found in some salt-mines, as at Stassfurt, Germany, also on Mount Vesuvius.

Poditti (*Syma flavirostris*).

**sylvite** (sil'vīt), *n.* Same as *sylvine*.

**Sylvius** (sil'vi-us), *n.* [NL. (Rondani, 1856), after *Silvius* (Meigen), masc. form of *Sylvia*, q. v.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Tabanidæ*.

**sym-.** See *syn-*.

**Syma** (sī'mä), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1826), ⟨ Gr. Σύμη, an island, now Symi, near the coast of Caria.] A genus of halcyons or kingfishers, of the subfamily *Daceloninæ*, inhabiting the Australian and Papuan regions, as the poditti, *S. flavirostris*. (See cut in preceding column.) This has the bill yellow, tipped with black. In *S. torotoro* the bill is orange.

**symart**†, *n.* Another spelling of *simar*.

**symbalt**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cymbal*.

**symbion, symbiont** (sim'bi-on, -ont), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *συμβιών* (*συμβιοντ-*), ppr. of *συμβιοῦν*, live together with, ⟨ *σύμβιος*, living together, ⟨ *σύν*, along with, + *βίος*, a life.] An organism which lives in a state of symbiosis.

Natural selection evidently may act in favour of each *symbiont* separately, provided only that the effect will not damage the other *symbiont* in such a degree as seriously to impair its existence. *Nature*, XLI. 131.

The reactions of the host after its occupation, and the results of the reciprocal action of the two *symbionts*. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 360.

**symbiosis** (sim-bī-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *συμβίωσις*, a living together, ⟨ *συμβιοῦν*, live together: see *symbion*.] Union for life of certain organisms, each of which is necessary to the other; an intimate vital consociation, or kind of consortism, differing in the degree and nature of the connection from inquilinity and parasitism, as in the case of the fungus and alga which together make up the so-called lichen, or of the fungus *Mycorrhiza* and various *Cupuliferæ*. See *Lichenes*, *Mycorrhiza*. Also called *commensalism*.

The developing eggs of this species of Amblystoma seem to present a remarkable case of *symbiosis*. *Micros. Science*, N. S., XXIX. 296.

**symbiotic** (sim-bī-ot'ik), *a.* [⟨ LGr. *συμβιωτικός*, ⟨ Gr. *συμβίωσις*, living together: see *symbiosis*.] Pertaining to or resembling symbiosis; living in that kind of consociation called symbiosis; exhibiting or having the character of symbiosis.

The complete *symbiotic* community represents an autonomous whole, living frequently in situations where neither alga nor fungus is known to support existence separately. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 268.

**symbiotically** (sim-bī-ot'i-kal-i). *adv.* In a symbiotic manner; in symbiosis.

A Lichen is a compound organism, consisting of a Fungus and an Alga living *symbiotically*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 128.

**symblepharon** (sim-blef'a-ron), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σύν*, together, + *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid.] Adhesion of the eyelid to the eyeball.

**symbol**1 (sim'bol), *n.* [⟨ F. *symbole* = Sp. *símbolo* = Pg. *symbolo* = It. *simbolo* = D. *symbool* = G. Sw. Dan. *symbol*, ⟨ L. *symbolus*, *symbolum*, ML. also *simbolus*, *simbolum*, a sign, mark, token, symbol (rarely also as *symbola*, a contribution: see *symbol*2), LL. also eccl. a creed, symbol, ⟨ Gr. *σύμβολος*, *σύμβολον*, a sign by which one knows or infers something, a mark, token, badge, ticket, tally, check, a signal, watchword, outward sign, LGr. eccl. a confession of faith, a sacramental element), ⟨ *συμβάλλειν*, put together, compare, correspond, tally, come to a conclusion, ⟨ *σύν*, together, + *βάλλειν*, put, throw. Cf. *symbol*2.] 1. An object, animate or inanimate, standing for or representing something moral or intellectual; anything which typifies an idea or a quality; a representation; a figure; an emblem; a type: as, the lion is the *symbol* of courage, the lamb of meekness or patience, the olive-branch of peace, and the scepter of power.

All seals and *symbols* of redeemed sin. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 350.

The vision [in Ezekiel ix.] was a sign or *symbol* of the presence of God. *Calvin*, on Ezekiel, ix. 3 (Calv. Trans. Soc.), p. 304.

All things are *symbols*: the external shows
Of Nature have their image in the mind,
As flowers and fruits and falling of the leaves.
*Longfellow*, The Harvest Moon.

2. A letter or character which is significant; a mark which stands for something; a sign, as the letters and marks representing objects, elements, or operations in chemistry, mathematics, astronomy, etc. For various kinds of symbols or signs, see *notation*, *proof-reading*, *sign*, and *weather*. In addition to the signs of the zodiac (see *sign*), the principal astronomical symbols are the following: ☉, Sun; ☿, Mercury; ♀, Venus; ♁, ⊖, or ⊕, Earth; ☽, Moon; ♂, Mars; ♃, Jupiter; ♄, Saturn; ♅ or ♅, Uranus; ♆, Neptune; ☊, ascending node; ☋, descending node; ☌, conjunction, ☍, opposition. A planetoid or asteroid is generally indicated by inclosing in a small circle the number which distinguishes it as noting the order of its discovery.

This is the ground of al orthographie, leading the wri from the sound to the *symbol*, and the reader from the *s bol* to the sound. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p

3. That which specially distinguishes one garded in a particular character or as occupyi a particular office; an object or a figure typi ing an individuality; an attribute: as, a trid is the *symbol* of Neptune, the peacock of Ju a mirror or an apple of Venus.

And Canute (fact more worthy to be known)
From that time forth did for his brows disown
The ostentatious *symbol* of a crown.
*Wordsworth*, A Fact and an Imaginati

4. In *theol.*, a summary of religious doctri accepted as an authoritative and official sta ment of the belief of the Christian church of one of its denominations; a Christian cre —5. In *math.*, an algebraical sign of any obj or operation. See *notation*, 2.—6. In *numis.* small device in the field of a coin. Such device for example, a lyre, a wine-cup, or an ivy-wreath — chi occur on Greek coins, where they are often the mark signet of the monetary magistrate responsible for issue of the coin. As a rule, the symbol bears no re ence to the type; or principal device, of the coin.—**C culus of symbols.** Same as *calculus of operations* (wh see, under *calculus*).—**Chemical symbols.** See *chem formula*, under *chemical*.—**Legendrian** or **Legendr symbol.** See *Legendrian*.—**Nicene Symbol.** See *Nice* —**Subsidiary symbol.** See *subsidiary*.=**Syn. 1.** *T* etc. (see *emblem*), token, representative.

**symbol**1 (sim'bol), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *symbol symbolled*, ppr. *symboling*, *symbolling*. [⟨ *sy bol*1, *n.*] To symbolize.

The living passion *symbol'd* there. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Fie

**symbol**2† (sim'bol), *n.* [⟨ OF. *symbole*, ⟨ L. *sy bola*, *sumbola*, ⟨ Gr. *συμβολή*, a contribution t common entertainment, also the meal or ent tainment itself, lit. 'a coming or putting to ther,' ⟨ *συμβάλλειν*, put together, mid. co together: see *symbol*1.] A contribution to common meal or entertainment; share; l portion.

He refused to pay his *symbol*, which himself and all t company had agreed should be given. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 7

**symbolæography** (sim″bō-lē-og'ra-fi), *n.* (Gr. *συμβόλαιον*, a token, a sign from which a conclusion is derived (⟨ *σύμβολον*, a sign: s *symbol*1), + *-γραφία*, ⟨ *γράφειν*, write.] The art science of framing legal instruments.

**symbolatry** (sim-bol'a-tri), *n.* A reduced fo of *symbololatry*.

**symbolic** (sim-bol'ik), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ F. *symb lique* = Sp. *simbólico* = Pg. *symbolico* = It. *si bolico*, ⟨ NL. *symbolicus*, ⟨ Gr. *συμβολικός*, of belonging to a symbol, ⟨ *σύμβολον*, a symbo see *symbol*1.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to sy bols; of the nature of a symbol; serving as symbol; representative: as, the figure of an e is *symbolic* of sight and knowledge.

All *symbolic* actions are modifications of actions wh originally had practical ends were not invented, grew. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., App.

2. In *gram.*, formal; relational; connectiv sometimes noting words having a formal or rational value.—3. In *math.*, dealing with sy bols of operation.—**Symbolic equation.** See *eq tion*.—**Symbolic method**, a method of treating a pr lem in which symbols of operation are treated as subj themselves to algebraic operations, also, in analyti geometry, the writing of a single letter for the nlifacti of the equation of a conic, etc., also, in the theory forms, the writing of a quantic as if it were the powe a linear function.

**II.** *n.* Same as *symbolics*.

**symbolical** (sim-bol'i-kal), *a.* [⟨ *symbolic* + *-al*.] Same as *symbolic*.

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, such *symbolical* actions as himself appointed. *Jer. Tayl*

For all that meets the bodily sense I deem
*Symbolical*—one mighty alphabet
For infant minds.
*Coleridge*, The Destiny of Natio

**Symbolical attributes**, in the *fine arts*, certain figu or objects usually introduced as symbols in represen tions of the evangelists, apostles, saints, etc., as the k of St. Peter, or the lamb of St. Agnes.—**Symbolic books**, such books as contain the fundamental doctrin or creeds and confessions, of the different churches, as t Confession of Augsburg received by the Lutherans, t Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, etc **Symbolical delivery, method**, etc. See the nouns **Symbolical knowledge**, knowledge in which an obj is known vicariously, by reflection upon symbols; kn ledge not intuitive; abstractive cognition.—**Symboli philosophy**, the philosophy expressed by hieroglyph

**symbolically** (sim-bol'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a symbolic manner; by types or signs; typically.

**symbolicalness** (sim-bol'i-kal-nes), *n.* The state or character of being symbolical.

**symbolics** (sim-bol'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *symbolic:* see *-ics.*] **1.** The study of the symbols and mysterious rites of antiquity.—**2.** That branch of theology which treats of the history and matter of Christian creeds and confessions of faith.

It [polemics] has of late assumed a more dignified, less sectarian, and more catholic character, under the new name of *Symbolics*, which includes Irenics as well as Polemics. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 5.

**symbolisation, symbolise,** etc. See *symbolization*, etc.

**symbolism** (sim'bol-izm), *n.* [< F. *symbolisme* = Pg. *symbolismo;* as *symbol*[1] + *-ism.*] **1.** The investing of things with a symbolic meaning or character; the use of symbols.—**2.** Symbolic character.—**3.** An exposition or comparison of symbols or creeds.

**symbolist** (sim'bol-ist), *n.* [< *symbol*[1] + *-ist.*] One who employs symbols; one who practises symbolism.

Examples which, however simple they may seem to a modern *symbolist*, represent a very great advance beyond the syllogism. *J. Venn*, Symbolic Logic, Int., p. xxxiii.

**symbolistic** (sim-bō-lis'tik), *a.* [< *symbolist* + *-ic.*] Characterized by the use of symbols: as, *symbolistic* poetry.

**symbolistical** (sim-bō-lis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *symbolistic* + *-al.*] Symbolistic. *Imp. Dict.*

**symbolization** (sim″bol-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *symbolization*, F. *symbolisation;* as *symbolize* + *-ation.*] The act of symbolizing; symbolic significance. Also spelled *symbolisation.*

The hieroglyphical symbols of Scripture . . . are oftimes racked beyond their *symbolizations*, and enlarged into constructions disparaging their true intentions. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 20.

**symbolize** (sim'bol-īz), *v.;* pret. and pp. *symbolized*, ppr. *symbolizing.* [< OF. *symbolizer*, F. *symboliser* = Sp. *simbolizar* = Pg. *symbolizar* = It. *simbolizzare*, < ML. **symbolisare* (in deriv.); as *symbol*[1] + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To represent by symbols.

Dragons, and serpents, and ravening beasts of prey, and graceful birds that in the midst of them drink from running fountains and feed from vases of crystal; the passions and the pleasures of human life *symbolized* together, and the mystery of its redemption. *Ruskin.*

**2.** To regard, treat, or introduce as symbolic; make emblematic of something.

We read in Pierius that an apple was the hieroglyphick of love, . . . and there want not some who have *symbolized* the apple of Paradise into such constructions. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 1.

**3†.** To make to agree in properties. *Imp. Dict.*

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To express or represent in symbols or symbolically.

In later centuries, I suppose, they would go on in singing, poetically *symbolizing*, as our modern painters paint, when it was no longer from the innermost heart, or not from the heart at all. *Carlyle.*

**2.** To agree; conform; harmonize; be or become alike in qualities or properties, in doctrine, or the like. [Now rare.]

But Aire turne Water, Earth may Fierize,
Because in one part they do *symbolize*.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 2.

The Lutherans, who use far more Ceremonies *symbolizing* with those of Rome than the English Protestants ever did, keep still their Distance, and are as far from her now as they were at first. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 36.

The believers in pretended miracles have always previously *symbolized* with the performers of them *G. S. Faber.*

Doctrinally, although quite able to maintain his own line, he [Henry VIII.] clearly *symbolized* consistently with Gardiner and not with Cranmer. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 260.

Also spelled *symbolise.*

**symbolizer** (sim'bol-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *symbolize* + *-er*[1].] One who symbolizes; specifically, one who casts in his vote or contribution with another. Also spelled *symboliser.*

**symbological** (sim-bō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *symbolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to symbology. *Imp. Dict.*

**symbologist** (sim-bol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *symbolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in symbology. *Imp. Dict.*

**symbology** (sim-bol'ō-ji), *n.* [A reduced form (= Sp. *simbología* = Pg. *symbologia*) of **symbolology*, < Gr. *σύμβολον*, a symbol, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The art of expressing by symbols. *De Quincey.*

**symbololatry** (sim-bō-lol'a-tri), *n.* [Also, in reduced form, *symbolatry* (cf. *idolatry*, similarly reduced); < Gr. *σύμβολον*, a symbol, + *λατρεία*, worship.] Worship or excessive reverence of symbols.

This theological revolution or pseudo-reformation has done, and is still doing, an incalculable amount of harm; but it was a revolt of reason against the tyranny of *symbololatry*, and proved a wholesome purgatory of orthodoxy. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 167.

**symbolology** (sim-bō-lol'ō-ji), *n.* Same as *symbology.*

**symbol-printing** (sim'bol-prin″ting), *n.* In *teleg.*, a system of printing in a cipher, as in the dots and dashes of the Morse alphabet, as distinguished from printing in ordinary alphabetic characters.

**symborodont** (sim-bor'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *βορός*, devouring, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] **I.** *a.* In *odontog.*, having the external tubercles of the upper molars longitudinal, compressed, and subcrescentic in section, the inner ones being independent and conic: applied to a form of lophodont dentition resembling the bunodont.

**II.** *n.* A fossil mammal having symborodont dentition.

**symbranch** (sim'brangk), *n.* A fish of the family *Symbranchidæ* in a broad sense. *Sir J. Richardson.*

**Symbranchia** (sim-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *βράγχια*, gills.] An order of physostomous teleost fishes. The shoulder-girdle is typically connected with the cranium, sometimes not; the skull has exoccipital condyles; there is a symplectic bone; the opercular apparatus is complete; and the supramaxillary bones as well as the intermaxillary are well developed. All have a long eel-like body and confluent inferior branchial apertures. They have been referred to one family, *Symbranchidæ*, and also separated into four families. Also *Symbranchii.*

**symbranchiate** (sim-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< *Symbranchia* + *-ate*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Symbranchia*, or having their characters.

**II.** *n.* A symbranch.

**Symbranchidæ** (sim-brang'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Symbranchus* + *-idæ.*] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Symbranchus*, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) In Günther's system, a family including the *Symbranchidæ* proper, *Amphipnoidæ*, *Monopteridæ*, and *Chilobranchidæ*. (*b*) In Gill's system, restricted to the genus *Symbranchus*, represented by 3 species, one of which inhabits the rivers of tropical America, and the others those of southern and eastern Asia. Also *Symbranchidæ.* See *Symbranchus.*

**Symbranchii** (sim-brang'ki-ī), *n. pl.* Same as *Symbranchia.*

**Symbranchus** (sim-brang'kus), *n.* [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801, in form *Synbranchus*), < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *βράγχια*, gills.] The typical genus of *Symbranchidæ*, having four branchial arches, with well-developed gills, and the eel-like body naked, with the vent in its posterior half. *S. marmoratus* inhabits tropical America, and *S. bengalensis* is East Indian.

**Syme's operations.** See *operation.*

**Symmachian** (si-mā'ki-ąn), *n.* [< *Symmachus* (see def.) + *-ian.*] A member of a Judaizing sect, supposed to have been so named from Symmachus the Ebionite, author of one of the Greek versions of the Old Testament in the second century. The Ebionites were still known by this name in the fourth century.

**symmetral** (sim'e-tral), *a.* [< *symmetr-y* + *-al.*] **1.** Commensurable; symmetrical.

It was both the doctrine of the apostles, and the practice of the church, while it was *symmetral*, to obey the magistrate. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness (1660), p. 204.

**2.** Pertaining to symmetry.—**Symmetral line, point.** See *triangle.*—**Symmetral plane,** a plane separating two relatively perverted parts of a symmetrical body.

**symmetrian** (si-met'ri-ąn), *n.* [< *symmetr-y* + *-an.*] One eminently studious of proportion or symmetry of parts.

His face was a thought longer than the exact *symmetrians* would allow. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia. (*Richardson.*)

**symmetric** (si-met'rik), *a.* [< F. *symétrique* = Sp. *simétrico* = Pg. *symetrico* = It. *simmetrico*, < NL. **symmetricus*, having symmetry, < Gr. *συμμετρικός*, of moderate size, < *συμμετρία*, proportion: see *symmetry.*] Same as *symmetrical.*—**Symmetric determinant.** See *determinant.*—**Symmetric function.** See *function.*

**symmetrical** (si-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *symmetric* + *-al.*] **1.** Well-proportioned in its parts; having its parts in due proportion as to dimensions; harmonious: as, a *symmetrical* building; his form was very *symmetrical.*—**2.** Composed of two parts whose geometrical relations to one another are those of a body and its image in a plane mirror, every element of form having a corresponding element upon the opposite side of a median or symmetral plane, upon one continued perpendicular to that plane and at the same distance from it: said also of each part relatively to the corresponding part: as, the right arm is *symmetrical* with the left.—**3.** In a weakened sense, in *zoöl.*, having similar parts in reversed repetition on the two sides of a median plane, or meson, through an axis of the body, generally the longitudinal. Not all the parts need so correspond, nor need those which do correspond be equal.—**4.** Composed of parts or determined by elements similarly related to one another, and either having no determinate order (as the three lines which by their junction form a summit of a cube) or else in regular cyclical order: said also of the parts in their mutual relation.—**5.** Specifically, in *bot.*, of flowers, numerically regular; having the number of members the same in all the cycles or series of organs—that is, of sepals, petals, stamens, and carpels: same as *isomerous*, except that in a symmetrical flower there may be more than one set of the same kind of organs. Compare *regular*, *a.*, 7.—**Symmetrical equation,** an equation whose nilfactum is a symmetrical function of the variables.—**Symmetrical function of several variables.** See *symmetric function*, under *function.*—**Symmetrical gangrene.** Same as *Raynaud's disease* (which see, under *disease*).—**Symmetrical hemianopsia.** See *hemianopsia.*

**symmetrically** (si-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* In a symmetrical manner; with symmetry.

**symmetricalness** (si-met'ri-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being symmetrical.

**symmetrician** (sim-e-trish'an), *n.* [< *symmetric* + *-ian.*] Same as *symmetrian.*

The longest rib is commonlie about the fourth part of a man, as some rouing *symmetricians* affirme. *Harrison*, Descrip. of Britain, i. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

**symmetrist** (sim'e-trist), *n.* [< *symmetr-y* + *-ist.*] One who is very studious or observant of symmetry, or due proportion; a symmetrian.

Some exact *symmetrists* have been blamed for being too true. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 56.

**symmetrization** (sim″e-tri-zā'shon), *n.* [< *symmetrize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of symmetrizing. Also spelled *symmetrisation.*

The details of the process of *symmetrization*—the strongly marked character of which justifies the use of an otherwise undesirable term—are still rather obscure. *Micros. Science*, N. S., XXXI. 448.

**symmetrize** (sim'e-trīz), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *symmetrized*, ppr. *symmetrizing.* [< F. *symétriser;* as *symmetr-y* + *-ize.*] To make proportional in its parts; reduce to symmetry. Also spelled *symmetrise.*

He would soon have supplied every deficiency, and *symmetrized* every disproportion. *Burke.*

**symmetroid** (sim'e-troid), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *συμμετρία*, symmetry, + *εἶδος*, form.] A surface of the fourth order defined by an equation $\Delta = 0$, where $\Delta$ is a symmetrical determinant of the fourth order between expressions that are linear functions of the homogeneous point-coördinates.

**symmetrophobia** (sim″e-trō-fō'bi-ą), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *συμμετρία*, symmetry, + *φόβος*, fear.] An imagined dread or supposed intentional avoidance of architectural or structural symmetry or its result, as exhibited in the unsymmetrical structure of Egyptian temples, and very widely in Japanese art. [A fanciful term.]

A *symmetriphobia* that it is difficult to understand. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 11

There were many bends in it [the avenue at Karnak] but the fact affords no fresh proof of Egyptian *symmetrophobia*. *Miss A. B. Edwards*, tr. of Maspéro's Egyp [Archæol. (1887), p. 86.

**symmetry** (sim'e-tri), *n.* [Formerly also *symmetrie*, *simmetrie;* < OF. *symmetrie*, F. *symétrie* = Sp. *simetría* = Pg. *symetria* = It. *simetria*, *simmetria* = D. *simmetrie* = G. *symmetrie* = Sw. Dan. *symmetri*, < L. *symmetria*, < Gr. *συμμετρία*, agreement in dimensions, arrangement, etc., due proportion, < *σύμμετρος*, having a common measure, commensurate, even, proportionate, moderate, in due proportion, symmetric, < *σύν*, with, + *μέτρον*, measure.] **1.** Proportionality; commensurability; the due proportion of parts; especially, the proper commensurability of the parts of the human body, according to a canon; hence, congruity; beauty of form. The Greek word *συμμετρία* was probably first applied to the commensurability of numbers, thence to that of the parts of a statue and soon to elegance of form in general.

**2.** The metrical correspondence of parts with reference to a median plane, each element or geometrical form having its counterpart upon the opposite side of that plane, in the same continued perpendicular to the plane, and at the same distance from it, so that the two halves are geometrically related as a body and its ir

age in a plane mirror: so, usually, in geometry. Especially, in *arch.*, the exact or geometrical repetition of one half of any structure or composition by the other half, only with the parts arranged in reverse order, as notably in much Renaissance and modern architecture—for instance, in the placing of two spires, exact duplicates of each other, on the front of a church. Such practice is very seldom followed in the best architecture, which in general seeks in its designs to exhibit harmony (see *harmony*, 3), but avoids symmetry in this sense.

We have an Idea of *Symmetry;* and an axiom involved in this Idea is that in a symmetrical natural body, if there be a tendency to modify any member in any manner, there is a tendency to modify all the corresponding members in the same manner.

*Whewell*, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. p. xxx.

John and Jeremiah sat in *symmetry* on opposite sides of the fireplace; the very smiles on their honest faces seemed drawn to a line of exactitude.

*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xiv.

**3.** The composition of like and equably distributed parts to form a unitary whole; a balance between different parts, otherwise than in reference to a medial plane: but the mere repetition of parts, as in a pattern, is not properly called *symmetry*.—**4.** Consistency; congruity; keeping; proper subordination of a part to the whole.

It is in exact *symmetry* with Western usage that this great compilation was not received as a code until the year 1369. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 167.

**5.** In *biol.*: (*a*) In botany, specifically, agreement in number of parts among the cycles of organs which compose a flower. See *symmetrical*, 3. (*b*) In zoölogy and anatomy, the symmetrical disposition or reversed repetition of parts around an axis or on opposite sides of any plane of the body. *Symmetry* in this sense is something more and other than that due proportion of parts noted in def. 1, since it implies a geometrical representation approximately as in def. 2 (see *promorphology*); it is also to be distinguished from mere metamerism, or the serial repetition of like parts conceived to face one way and not in opposite directions; but it coincides in some cases with *actinomerism*, and in others with *antimerism* or *platetrony* (see *antimere*, *platetrope*). Several sorts of symmetry are recognized. One is *radial* or *actinomeric*, in which like parts are arranged about an axis, from which they radiate like the parts of a flower, as in many zoophytes and echinoderms; but such symmetry is unusual in the animal kingdom, being mainly confined to some of the lower classes of invertebrates, and even in these the departures from it are frequently obvious. (See *bivium*, *trivium*, and cuts under *echinopædium* and *Spatangoidea*.) The tendency of animal form on the whole being to grow along one main axis (the longitudinal), with symmetrical duplication of parts on each side of the vertical plane (the meson) passing through that axis, it follows that the usual symmetry is *bilateral* (see below). This is exhibited only obscurely, however, by some cylindrical organisms, as worms, whose right and left "sides," though existent, are not well marked; and to such symmetry of ringed or annulose forms the term *zonal* is sometimes applied. When the ordinary metameric divisions of any animal, as a vertebrate or an arthropod, are conceived as not simply serial but also as antitropic, such disposition of parts is regarded as constituting *anteroposterior symmetry*, in which parts are supposed to be reversed repetitions of each other on opposite sides of an imaginary plane dividing the body transversely to its axis, in the same sense that right and left parts are reversed repetitions of each other in bilateral symmetry. The existence of the last is denied or ignored by those who consider the segments of an articulate or vertebrate body as simply serially homologous; but in the view of those who recognize it the back of the arm corresponds to the front of the thigh, the convexity of the elbow (backward) to the convexity of the knee (forward), the extensor brachii to the extensor cruris, etc. Anteroposterior symmetry is also recognized by some naturalists in certain arthropods from the arrangements of the legs (in amphipods, for example), the correspondences observed between anal and oral parts, etc. Since any body is a solid, and therefore may be intersected by three mutually perpendicular planes, two of which are concerned in bilateral and anteroposterior symmetry respectively, a kind of symmetry called *dorsabdominal symmetry* is recognized by some, being that of parts lying upon opposite sides of a longitudinal horizontal plane passing through the axis of the body, as that between the neural and hemal arches of a vertebra, but it is generally obscure, and probably never perfect. *Bilateral symmetry* (see *eudipleural*) is the nearly universal rule in vertebrates and articulates. The chief departures from it in vertebrates are in the family of flatfishes or flounders (as the plaice, turbot, halibut), in parts of the cranium of various cetaceans and the single great tusk of the narwhal, in the skulls (especially the ear-parts) of sundry owls, in the beak of a plover (*Anarhynchus*) which is bent sidewise, in the atrophy of one of the ovaries and oviducts in most birds, and in the position finally assumed by the heart and great vessels and most of the digestive organs of vertebrates at large. (See cuts under *asymmetry*, *narwhal*, *plaice*, and *plover*.) In articulates notable exceptions to it are seen in the difference between the great claws or chelæ of a lobster, etc. In *Mollusca* asymmetry is the rule rather than the exception. (See *Anisopleura*, *Isopleura*.) A certain symmetry, apart from that exhibited by an animal body as a whole, may be also predicated of the several components of any part in their respective selves: as, the *symmetry* of a carpus or of a tarsus whose several bones are regularly disposed on each side of its axial plane, or around a central bone. (See cuts under *carpus* and *tarsus*.) —**Axis of symmetry.** See *axis*[1].—**Center of symmetry.** See *center*[1].—**Kinetical symmetry**, the equality of the principal axes of a body through its center of mass. —**Plane of symmetry**, a symmetral or median plane.—**Quartic symmetry.** See *quartic*.—**Quintic symmetry**, regularity of form depending on a pentagon being regular. See *quintic*.—**Radial symmetry.** See def. 5 (*b*).—**Rectangular** or **right symmetry**, symmetry depending on that of the right angle, or consisting in some angle being a right angle.—**Skew symmetry.** See *skew*[1].—**Uniform symmetry**, in *arch.*, such disposition of parts that the same ordonnance reigns throughout the whole.=**Syn.** *Symmetry*, *Proportion*. *Proportion* is the more general word, being applicable to numbers, etc.; it is also the more abstract. *Symmetry* is limited to the relation of the parts of bodies, especially living bodies: as, *symmetry* in the legs of a horse; it is thus sometimes more external. *Symmetry* sometimes is more expressive of the pleasure of the beholder. "*Symmetry* is the opposition of equal quantities to each other. *Proportion* the connection of unequal quantities with each other. The property of a tree in sending out equal boughs on opposite sides is *symmetrical*. Its sending out shorter and smaller toward the top, *proportional*. In the human face its balance of opposite sides is *symmetry*, its division upwards, *proportion*." (*Ruskin*.)

**sympalmograph** (sim-pal'mō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. σύν, together, + παλμός, vibration (< πάλλειν, vibrate), + γράφειν, write.] A kind of apparatus used to exhibit Lissajous curves (see under *curve*) formed by the combination of two simple harmonic motions. A convenient form employs a double pendulum, the rate of oscillation of whose parts can be varied at will, while a suitable style traces out upon a lampblack surface the curves resulting from the combined motions.

**sympathetic** (sim-pa-thet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. *sympatheticus* (in technical use); < LGr. συμπαθητικός, having sympathy, < Gr. συμπάθεια, sympathy: see *sympathy*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, expressive of, proceeding from, or exhibiting sympathy, in any sense; attended with sympathy.

Cold reserve had lost its power
In sorrow's *sympathetic* hour.
*Scott*, Rokeby, v. 11.

The *sympathetic* or social feelings are not so strong between different communities as between individuals of the same community. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 9.

It is a doctrine alike of the oldest and of the newest philosophy that man is one, and that you cannot injure any member without a *sympathetic* injury to all the members. *Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation.

The sentiment of justice is nothing but a *sympathetic* affection of the instinct of personal rights—a sort of reflex function of it *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 116.

**2.** Having sympathy or common feeling with another; susceptible of being affected by feelings like those of another, or of altruistic feelings which arise as a consequence of what another feels.

Your *sympathetic* Hearts she hopes to move.
*Prior*, Epilogue to Mrs. Manby's Lucius.

Wiser he, whose *sympathetic* mind
Exults in all the good of all mankind.
*Goldsm'h*, Traveller, l. 43.

**3.** Harmonious; concordant; congenial.

Now o'er the soothed accordant heart we feel
A *sympathetic* twilight slowly steal.
*Wordsworth*, An Evening Walk.

My imagination, which I suppose at bottom had very good reasons of its own and knew perfectly what it was about, refused to project into the dark old town and upon the yellow hills that *sympathetic* glow which forms half the substance of our genial impressions.
*H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 291.

**4.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, effecting a sympathy or consentaneous affection of the viscera and blood-vessels; uniting viscera and blood-vessels in a nervous action common to them all; inhibitory of or controlling the vital activities of viscera and blood-vessels, which are thereby subjected to a common nervous influence; specifically, of or pertaining to a special set of nerves or nervous system called the *sympathetic*. See below.—**5.** In *acoustics*, noting sounds induced not by a direct vibration-producing force, but by vibrations conveyed through the air or other medium from a body already in vibration. The phenomena of resonance are properly examples of sympathetic sound.—**Sympathetic headache**, pains in the head as the result of comparatively distant irritations.—**Sympathetic ink.** See *ink*[1].—**Sympathetic nerve**, a nerve of the sympathetic system; in particular, one of the two main ganglionated cords extending the whole length of the vertebral column. These ganglia, in man, correspond in number to the vertebræ against which they lie, except in the neck, where there are three pairs, and on the coccyx, where there is but a single one, the ganglion impar. Communicating branches, *rami communicantes*, *rami viscerales*, to and from the spinal and some of the cranial nerves, unite the sympathetic system with the cerebrospinal axis. The branches of distribution of the sympathetic system supply chiefly the trunk-viscera and the walls of the blood-vessels and lymphatics. The sympathetic nerves differ from the cerebrospinal nerves in having generally a grayish or reddish color, and in the greater number and more widely distributed ganglia connected with them. The sympathetic nerve is also called *great sympathetic*, *trisplanchnic*, *ganglionic*.—**Sympathetic nervous system.** (*a*) In vertebrates, a set of nerves consisting essentially of a longitudinal series of ganglia on each side of the spinal axis, connected by commissures or commissural nerve-fibers, forming a double chain from head to tail, and giving off numerous branches which form special plexuses in the principal cavities of the body, and other plexi surrounding and accompanying the viscera and bl vessels, distinct from but intimately connected by a tomoses with the nerves of the cerebrospinal system. man the sympathetic system consists (1) of the two a gangliated chains above described; (2) of four pair cranial ganglia; (3) of three great gangliated plexi or sympathetic plexuses, in the thoracic, abdominal, pelvic cavities respectively; (4) of smaller ganglia in nection with the abdominal and other viscera; (5) communicating nerves or commissures, whereby th ganglia or plexuses are connected with one another with nerves of the cerebrospinal system; (6) of distri tory nerves supplying the viscera and vessels, wher the sympathetic reaches all parts of the body. See *g glion* and *plexus*. (*b*) In invertebrates, as *Vermes*, a terior part of the visceral nervous system, passing o the enteric tube, and corresponding to a true enteric vous system: so called in view of its physiological tions, without reference to the actual homology impl with the sympathetic system of a vertebrate.—**Sympathetic numbers**, numbers absurdly supposed to hav tendency to come together by chance.—**Sympathe ophthalmia**, inflammation of one eye due to lesion the opposite eye.—**Sympathetic powder.** See *pow*

**Sympathetic resonance**, the communication of vi tion from one sounding body to another in its proxim Thus, if two musical strings are stretched over the sa sounding-board and one of them is struck, the other v vibrate also if tuned to the same note, or, further, if tu to give the octave or the fifth.—**Sympathetic soun** sounds produced by means of vibrations caused by vibrations of some sounding body, these vibrations be communicated by means of the air or some interven liquid or solid body. **Sympathetic string**, in vari classes of stringed musical instruments, a string that intended to be sounded by sympathetic vibration, and by direct excitation.

**II.** *n.* **1.** The sympathetic nervous syste or the sympathetic nerve.—**2.** One who is pec liarly susceptible, as to hypnotic or mesmer influences; a sensitive.

Favorable conditions may make any one hypnotic some extent, in a degree sufficient, perhaps, to dull t physical vision and excite the mental vision. Natura enough a company of *sympathetics* may be similarly inf enced. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLVI. 7

**sympathetical** (sim-pa-thet'i-kal), *a.* [< *sy pathetic* + *-al*.] Same as *sympathetic*.

*Sympathetical* and vital passions produced within ou selves *Bentl*

**sympathetically** (sim-pa-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* a sympathetic manner; with sympathy, in a sense; in consequence of sympathy, or symp thetic interaction or interdependence.

**sympatheticism** (sim-pa-thet'i-sizm), *n.* [ *sympathetic* + *-ism*.] A tendency to be symp thetic, especially an undue tendency; fondne for exhibiting sympathy: used in a disparagi sense.

Penelope . . . received her visitors with a piteou distraction which could not fail of touching Bromfie Corey's Italianized *sympatheticism*.
*Howells*, Silas Lapham, xxvi

**sympatheticus** (sim-pa-thet'i-kus), *n.*; pl. *sym pathetici* (-sī). [NL.: see *sympathetic*.] Th sympathetic nerve.

**sympathise, sympathiser.** See *sympathize sympathizer*.

**sympathist** (sim'pa-thist), *n.* [< *sympath-y* + *-ist*.] One who feels sympathy; a sympathizer *Coleridge*.

**sympathize** (sim'pa-thīz), *v.*: pret. and pp *sympathized*, ppr. *sympathizing*. [Formerly als *simpathize*; < F. *sympathiser* = Sp. *simpatiza* = Pg. *sympathizar* = It. *simpatizzare*; as *sym path-y* + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To have or ex hibit sympathy; be affected as a result of th affection of some one or something else. Specifically—(*a*) To share a feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain with another; feel with another.

The mind will *sympathize* so much with the anguish an debility of the body that it will be too distracted to fi itself in meditation *Buckminste*

(*b*) To feel in consequence of what another feels; be a fected by feelings similar to those of another, commonl in consequence of knowing the other to be thus affecte

There was but one sole man in all the world
With whom I e'er could *sympathize*.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii.

A good man can usually *sympathize* much more with very imperfect character of his own type than with a fa more perfect one of a different type.
*Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 16

(*c*) To be affected sympathetically; respond sympathet cally to external influences of any kind.

In the great poets there is an exquisite sensibility bot of soul and sense that *sympathizes* like gossamer sea-mos with every movement of the element.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 25

(*d*) To agree; fit; harmonize.

A worke t' admire,
That aire should meet with earth, water with fire,
And in one bodie friendlie *sympathize*,
Being soe manifestlie contraries
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 11

**2.** To express sympathy; condole. [Colloq. —**3†.** To be of like nature or disposition; re semble.

The men do *sympathize* with the mastiffs in robustious and rough coming on. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7. 158.

II. *trans.* 1. To have sympathy for; share in; participate in.

All that are assembled in this place,
That by this *sympathized* one day's error
Have suffer'd wrong, go keep us company.
*Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1. 397.

2. To form with suitable adaptation; contrive with congruity or consistency of parts; match in all the concomitants of; harmonize in all the parts of. [Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

*Arm.* Fetch hither the swain; he must carry me a letter.
*Moth.* A message well *sympathized*; a horse to be ambassador for an ass. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1. 52.

Also spelled *sympathise*.

**sympathizer** (sim'pa-thī-zėr), *n.* [< *sympathize* + *-er*[1].] One who sympathizes with or feels for another; one who feels sympathy. Also spelled *sympathiser*.

**sympathy** (sim'pa-thi), *n.*; pl. *sympathies* (-thiz). [Formerly also *sympathie*, *simpathie*; = F. *sympathie* = Sp. *simpatía* = Pg. *sympathia* = It. *simpatia*, < L. *sympathia*, < Gr. συμπάθεια, fellow-feeling, community of feeling, sympathy, < συμπαθής, having a fellow-feeling, affected by like feelings, sympathetic, also exciting sympathy, < σύν, with, + πάθος, feeling, passion: see *pathos*. Cf. *apathy*, *antipathy*.] 1. Feeling identical with or resembling that which another feels; the quality or state of being affected with feelings or emotions corresponding in kind if not in degree to those which another experiences: said of pleasure or pain, but especially of the latter; fellow-feeling; commiseration; compassion. In writers not quite modern an occult influence of one mind (or body) by another is meant, but this meaning is now almost forgotten.

This is by a naturall *simpathie* betweene the eare and the eye, and betweene tunes & colours.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 70.

In order to awaken something of *sympathy* for the unfortunate natives. *Burke*, Fox's East India Bill.

The word *sympathy* may also be used on this occasion, though the sense of it seems to be rather more extensive. In a good sense, it is styled benevolence; and, in certain cases, philanthropy; and, in a figurative way, brotherly love; in others, humanity; in others, charity; in others, pity and compassion; in others, mercy; in others, gratitude; in others, tenderness; in others, patriotism; in others, public spirit.
*Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, x. 25.

Although we commonly have 'n view feeling for pain rather than for pleasure when we talk of *sympathy*, this last really includes both.
*J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 510.

It is true that *sympathy* does not necessarily follow from the mere fact of gregariousness. Cattle do not help a wounded comrade; on the contrary, they are more likely to dispatch him.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, II. 210.

2. An agreement of affections or inclinations, or a conformity of natural disposition which makes two persons agreeable each to the other; mutual or reciprocal inclination or affection; sympathetic interest: in this sense commonly followed by *with*: as, to have *sympathy with* a person in his hopes, aspirations, or aims.

Yea, I think there was a kind of *sympathy* betwixt that valley and him. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

Priscilla's silent *sympathy with* his purposes, so unalloyed with criticism, and therefore more grateful than any intellectual approbation, which always involves a possible reserve of latent censure.
*Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, ix.

To cultivate *sympathy*, you must be among living creatures, and thinking about them. *Ruskin.*

3. In *physiol.* and *pathol.*: (*a*) That state of an organ or a tissue which has a certain relation to the condition of another organ or tissue in health and disease; a related state of the vital manifestations or actions in different organs or tissues, such that when one part is excited or affected others are also affected; that relation of the organs and parts of a living body to each other whereby a disordered condition of one part induces more or less disorder in another part: as, for example, the pain in the brow caused by taking a draught of cold water into the stomach, the pain in the right shoulder arising from disease of the liver, or the irritation and vomiting produced by a tumor of the brain. (*b*) The influence which the physiological or pathological state of one individual has in producing the same or an analogous state in another at the same time or in rapid succession, as exemplified in the hysterical convulsions which affect a number of women on seeing one of their companions suffering from hysteria, or the yawning produced by seeing another yawn.—4†. Physical action at a distance (so used by old writers against astrology, who argue that the influence of the stars is not physical sympathy and not moral sympathy, and therefore does not exist at all): as, the *sympathy* between the lodestone and iron.

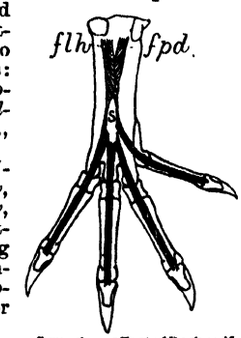
What we call *sympathies* and antipathies depending indeed on the peculiar textures and other modifications of the bodies between whom these friendships and hostilities are said to be exercised, I see not why it should be impossible that there be a cognation betwixt a body of a congruous or convenient texture and the effluviums of any other body. *Boyle*, Hidden Qualities of Air.

5. In *acoustics*, the fact, condition, or result of such a relation between two vibratile bodies that when one is thrown into vibration the other tends to vibrate in a similar or related way, in consequence of the vibrations communicated to it through the air or some other medium.—**Powder of sympathy.** See *powder*.—**Syn. 1.** *Commiseration*, *Compassion*, etc. (see *pity*); tenderness.—2. Affinity, harmony.

**sympathy**† (sim'pa-thi), *v. i.* [< *sympathy*, *n.*] To sympathize. [Rare.]

Pleasures that are not man's as man is man,
But as his nature *sympathies* with beasts.
*Randolph*, Muse's Looking Glass, ii. 3.

**sympelmous** (sim-pel'mus), *a.* [< Gr. σύν, together, + πέλμα, the sole of the foot.] In *ornith.*, having the tendons of the deep flexors of the toes blended in one before separating to proceed one to each of the four digits: contrasted with *nomopelmous*. Also *synpelmous*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 369.



Sympelmous Foot of Rock-swift (*Panyptila saxatilis*), showing the united deep plantar tendons, with a large sesamoid, *s*, at their point of union. *flh*, flexor longus hallucis; *fpd*, flexor perforans digitorum.

**sympelmous** (sim-pel'mus), *a.* [< Gr. σύν, together, + πέλμα, the sole of the foot.] In *ornith.*, having the tendons of the deep flexors of the toes blended in one before separating to proceed one to each of the four digits: contrasted with *nomopelmous*. Also *synpelmous*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 369.

**sympetalous** (sim-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. σύν, together, + πέταλον, leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] In *bot.*, having the petals united; gamopetalous. See *monopetalous*, and cut under *corolla*.

**symphan**†, *n.* [ME. *symphane*, *simphanne*: see *symphony*.] Same as *symphony*, 2 (*a*). *Cath. Ang.*, p. 340.

**symphan**†, *v. i.* [ME. **symphanen*, *synfan*; < *symphan*, *n.*] To play on a symphan or symphony. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 340.

**Symphemia** (sim-fē'mi-ą), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1815, as *Symphenia*), < Gr. σύμφημος, agreeing with, < συμφάναι, agree with, < σύν, together, + φάναι, speak, say.] A genus of American limicoline grallatorial birds, having the toes basally webbed and the bill comparatively thick; the semipalmated tattlers, or willets. They are among the larger birds of their tribe, with stout bill and feet, the latter bluish, and two decided basal webs instead of one. The wings are white-mirrored and black-lined, and the whole plumage is variegated. The common willet of North America is *S. semipalmata*; a second species or subspecies is *S. speculiferus*. The genus is also called *Catoptrophorus* or *Catoptrophonus*, and also *Hoditis*. See cuts under *semipalmate* and *willet*.

**symphenomena** (sim-fē-nom'e-nȧ), *n. pl.* [< LGr. συμφαινόμενα, ppr. of συμφαίνεσθαι, appear along with or together, < Gr. σύν, with, together, + φαίνεσθαι, appear: see *phenomenon*.] Phenomena of a kind or character similar to others exhibited by the same object. *Stormonth.*

**symphenomenal** (sim-fē-nom'e-nal), *a.* [< *symphenomena* + *-al*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, symphenomena; specifically, designating significant words imitative of natural sounds or phenomena. *Stormonth.*

**symphonia**[1] (sim-fō'ni-ą), *n.* [L.: see *symphony*.] 1. In *anc. Gr. music*, same as *concord* or *consonance*.—2. In *medieval music*, a name applied to several distinct instruments, such as the bagpipe, hurdy-gurdy, or virginal.—3. Same as *symphony*.

**Symphonia**[2] (sim-fō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1781), named from the regular flowers and fruit; < L. *symphonia*, a plant so called (var. *symphoniaca*), appar. an amaranth, < Gr. συμφωνία, symphony: see *symphony*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Guttiferæ* and tribe *Moronobeæ*. It is characterized by globose flowers with short sepals, erect convolute petals, and a columnar stamen-tube of five elongated lobes bearing three or four anthers below the apex. The 5 species are all confined to Madagascar. They are trees or shrubs with thin but coriaceous leaves having crowded parallel veins proceeding from the midrib. The large terminal flowers are commonly scarlet and grouped in somewhat umbellate panicles, followed by globose or ovoid berries. The hog-gum tree is referred to some to this genus as *S. globulifera*. See *Moronobea*, *hog-gum*, and *karamani-resin*.

**symphonic** (sim-fon'ik), *a.* [= F. *symphonique*; as *symphon-y* + *-ic*. Cf. L. *symphoniacus*, < Gr. συμφωνιακός, pertaining to music or to a concert.] 1. Of or pertaining to symphony, or harmony of sounds; symphonious. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Having the same sound, as two words; homophonic; homophonous; homonymous.

Mr. Sweet is now engaged on a work which gives him special facilities of comparing whole classes of *symphonic* words with each other and their earlier forms.
*J. A. H. Murray*, Address to the Philol. Soc., May 21, 1880 [(in Trans. Philol. Soc., 1880, p. 149).

3. In *music*, pertaining or relating to or characteristic of a symphony: as, a composition in *symphonic* form.

Schumann's First Symphony . . . as a whole . . . has no superior in all *symphonic* literature.
*The Nation*, Nov. 29, 1883.

**Symphonic poem**, in *music*, a work of symphonic dimensions, but free in form, like an overture, based on a specified poetic subject: an elaborate kind of program-music especially favored by Liszt.

**symphonion** (sim-fō'ni-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. συμφωνία, a unison of sound: see *symphony*.] A combination of pianoforte and harmonium, invented by F. Kaufmann in 1839, which was the precursor of the orchestrion.

**symphonious** (sim-fō'ni-us), *a.* [< *symphon-y* + *-ous*.] 1. Characterized by symphony, or harmony of sounds; agreeing in sound; accordant; harmonious.

Sound
*Symphonious* of ten thousand harps.
*Milton*, P. L., vii. 559.

More dulcet and *symphonious* than the bells
Of village-towers on sunshine holiday!
*Shelley*, Œdipus Tyrannus, ii. 2.

2. In *music*, same as *symphonic*.

**symphonist** (sim'fō-nist), *n.* [= F. *symphoniste*; as *symphon-y* + *-ist*.] A composer of symphonies: as, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven are the greatest of the earlier *symphonists*.

**symphonize**† (sim'fō-nīz), *v. i.* [< *symphon-y* + *-ize*.] To agree; harmonize. Also spelled *symphonise*.

The law and prophets *symphonizing* with the gospel.
*Boyle*, Style of the Holy Scriptures (Works, II. 137).

**symphony** (sim'fō-ni), *n.*; pl. *symphonies* (-niz). [Early mod. E. also *symphonie*, *simphonie*, *simfonie*; < ME. *symphonye*, *sinfonye*, etc., < OF. *symphonie*, *sinfonie*, F. *symphonie* = Sp. *sinfonía* = Pg. *symphonia* = It. *sinfonia* = G. *symphonie* = Sw. Dan. *symfoni*, < L. *symphonia*, < Gr. συμφωνία, a unison of sound, a concert, symphony, < σύμφωνος, agreeing in sound, harmonious, accordant, < σύν, together, + φωνή, voice, sound, tone.] 1. A consonance or harmony of sounds agreeable to the ear, whether the sounds are vocal or instrumental, or both.

The Poetes cheife Musicke lying in his rime or concorde to heare the *Simphonie*, he maketh all the hast he can to be at the end of his verse, and delights not in many stayes by the way, and therefore giueth but one Cesure to any verse. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 62.

Sound and sweetness, voice, and *symphonie*,
Concord, Consent, and heav'nly harmonie.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 582.

2. In *music*: (*a*†) Same as *symphonia*[1], 2.

Heer is the queen of Fairye,
With harpe and pype and *symphonye*
Dwelling in this place.
*Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 104.

Praise him upon the claricoales,
The lute and *simfonie*.
*Leighton*, Teares or Lamentations (1613). (*Halliwell*, [under *regals*.)

(*b*†) Same as *ritornelle*. (*c*) An elaborate composition in three or more movements, essentially similar in construction to a sonata, but written for an orchestra, and usually of far grander proportions and more varied elements. The symphony is now recognized as the highest kind of instrumental music. It was brought to its classical form mainly by Haydn in the last part of the eighteenth century, and has since been extensively developed by Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Brahms, and others.

**Symphoricarpos** (sim'fō-ri-kär'pos), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1732), so called in allusion to the clustered berries; < Gr. συμφορεῖν, bear together (< σύν, together, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1]), + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs, of the order *Caprifoliaceæ* and tribe *Lonicereæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a cup-shaped and four- or five-toothed calyx, a funnel- or bell-shaped corolla bearing as many lobes and epipetalous stamens, and an ovary of four cells, two with a few imperfect ovules, the others each with the ovule solitary, perfect, and pendulous. The 8 or 9 species are natives of the United States, Canada, and the mountains of Mexico. They are mainly western; one, *S. occidentalis*, extends north to latitude 64°. They are smooth or hairy shrubs with slender four-angled branchlets and scaly buds, producing opposite ovate leaves which are entire or

obtusely toothed on young plants. The small white or red flowers are arranged in short axillary spikes or in racemes, and are followed by fleshy white or red berries, each with four cells but only two seeds. In several species the corolla is remarkably filled with close white hairs. For the three eastern species, see *coral-berry*, *snowberry*, and *wolfberry*; the first is also known as *Indian currant*, and a general name is *St.-Peter's-wort*.

**symphoricarpous** (sim″fō-ri-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. *συμφορεῖν*, bear together, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, bearing several fruits clustered together.

**symphyantherous** (sim-fi-an′thėr-us), *a.* [< Gr. *συμφυής*, growing together (< *σύν*, together, + *φύεσθαι*, grow), + NL. *anthera*, anther, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *synantherous*.

**symphycarpous** (sim-fi-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. *συμφυής*, growing together, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the fruit confluent, as the disks of the apothecia in certain gymnocarpous lichens.

**Symphyla** (sim′fi-lạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύμφυλος*, of the same stock, < *σύν*, together, + *φῦλον*, *φυλή*, a tribe: see *phylum*.] An order or suborder of insects, combining some characters which are now mostly manifested in widely distinct types. This group is represented by the *Scolopendrellidæ*, and forms in some respects a connecting-link between the classes of myriapods and hexapods. All the known species are small (less than 7 millimeters in length); they resemble minute centipeds, and each abdominal segment bears a pair of legs; with the exception of these appendages, however, the structure resembles that of some thysanurous insects. The legs are five-jointed, and end in a pair of claws.

The reasonableness of placing the *Symphyla* (= Scolopendrella) of Ryder in the Thysanura, with the CoHembola and Cinura as coordinate groups.
*S. H. Scudder*, Mem. Acad. Nat. Sci., III. 90.

**symphyllous** (sim-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *φύλλον*, a leaf, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *gamophyllous*.

**symphylous** (sim′fi-lus), *a.* [< *Symphyla* + *-ous*.] Having characteristics of the *Symphyla*; combining characters of myriapods with those of the true hexapods, or six-footed insects.

**symphynote** (sim′fi-nōt), *a.* [< Gr. *συμφυής*, growing together, + *νῶτον*, the back.] Soldered together at the back or hinge, as the valves of some unios, or having valves so soldered, as a unio: the opposite of *asymphynote*.

In some of the species the valves become soldered together at the hinge, so that motion would be impossible were it not for the fact that a fracture takes place near the line of junction, so that one valve bears two wings and the other none. This fact has been used by Dr. Lea to divide the numerous species of Unio into two groups, those with soldered hinge being called *symphynote*, and those with the normal structure asymphynote forms.
*Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 270.

**symphyogenesis** (sim″fi-ō-gen′e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *συμφύεσθαι*, grow together, + *γένεσις*, generation: see *genesis*.] In *bot.*, the forming by union of previously separate elements.

**symphyogenetic** (sim″fi-ō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *symphyogenesis*, after *genetic*.] In *bot.*, formed by the union of previously separate elements. *De Bary*.

**symphyostemonous** (sim″fi-ō-stem′ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *συμφύεσθαι*, grow together, + *στήμων*, the warp in a loom (in mod. bot. a stamen).] In *bot.*, having the stamens united; monadelphous.

**symphysal** (sim′fi-zạl), *a.* Same as *symphyseal*.

**symphyseal** (sim-fiz′ē-ạl), *a.* [< Gr. *σύμφυσις* (see *symphysis*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a symphysis; entering into the formation of a symphysis: as, *symphyseal* union or connection; a *symphyseal* line or surface; the *symphyseal* ends of bones; a *symphyseal* ligament.—**Symphyseal angle**, in *craniom.*, the angle between the line in the median plane of the skull tangent to the mental prominence and to the alveolar border of the lower jaw and the plane tangent to the anterior part of the lower border of the lower jaw. See cut under *craniometry*.

**symphyseotome** (sim-fiz′ē-ō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *σύμφυσις*, symphysis, + *-τομός*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, a knife used in section of the symphysis pubis.

**symphyseotomy** (sim-fiz-ē-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σύμφυσις*, symphysis, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation of dividing the symphysis pubis for the purpose of facilitating labor; the Sigaultian section or operation.

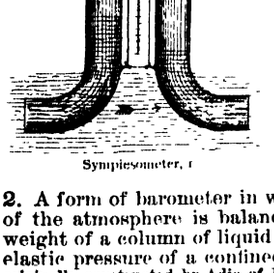
**symphysial, symphysian** (sim-fiz′i-ạl, -ạn), *a.* Same as *symphyseal*.

**symphysis** (sim′fi-sis), *n.*; pl. *symphyses* (-sēz). [= F. *symphyse*, < NL. *symphysis*, < Gr. *σύμφυσις*, a growing together, union, < *συμφύειν*, cause to grow together, mid. *συμφύεσθαι*, grow together, < *σύν*, together, + *φύειν*, produce, grow.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) The union or connection of bones in the middle line of the body, either by confluence, by direct apposition, or by the intervention of cartilage or ligament; also, the part, or configuration of parts, resulting from such union or connection. Symphysis usually constitutes an immovable joint, and may be so intimate that all trace of original separateness of the parts is lost. These two conditions are illustrated in the human body in the symphysis of the pubic bones and of the two halves of the lower jaw respectively; but in many animals symphyses remain freely movable, as in the two halves of the lower jaw of serpents. The term is chiefly restricted to the growing together or close apposition of two halves of a bilaterally symmetrical bone, or of a bone with its fellow of the opposite side—other terms, as *ankylosis*, *synosteosis*, *synchondrosis*, and *suture*, being applied in other cases. See cuts under *innominatum* and *pelvis*. (*b*) Some point or line of union between two parts; a commissure; a chiasm: as, the *symphysis* of the optic nerves. (*c*) Attachment of one part to another; a growing together; insertion or gomphosis with union: as, the *symphysis* of teeth with the jaw. See *acrodont*, *pleurodont*. (*d*) Coalescence or growing together of parts so as to close a natural passage; atresia.—2. In *bot.*, a coalescence or growing together of similar parts.—**Iliac, ischiatic, pubic symphysis.** See the adjectives.—**Mental symphysis, symphysis mandibulæ, symphysis menti**, the union or apposition of the two halves of the lower jaw-bone; the midline of the chin in man, the gonys or gonydeal line of a bird, etc.—**Symphysis pubis**, the pubic symphysis.

**symphytism** (sim′fi-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *σύμφυτος*, growing together, < *συμφύεσθαι*, grow together: see *symphysis*.] In *gram.*, a coalescence of the elements of words. *Earle*.

**Symphytum** (sim′fi-tum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *symphyton*, < Gr. *σύμφυτον*, plant, comfrey, boneset (so named from its reputed medicinal power), < *συμφύειν*, make to grow together: see *symphysis*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Boraginaceæ*, tribe *Borageæ*, and subtribe *Anchuseæ*. It is characterized by a broadly tubular corolla with short somewhat erect lobes, bearing within five scales and five short stamens with linear anthers. About 17 species are known, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia, and occasionally naturalized elsewhere, as *S. officinale* in the eastern United States. They are commonly rough erect herbs, sometimes with a tuberous root. They bear alternate or mostly radical leaves, the uppermost sometimes nearly opposite. The flowers are blue, purplish, or yellowish, and form parted terminal cymes or simple one-sided racemes. The species, especially *S. officinale* (see cut under *scorpioid*), are known as *comfrey*. *S. tuberosum* with pale-yellow and *S. asperrimum* with light-blue flowers are occasionally cultivated for ornament. The latter, the prickly comfrey, is also a forage-plant, said to support large flocks and herds in the Caucasus, its native region. It has excited much interest and to some extent been introduced elsewhere, especially in Australia; it is a hardy plant, yielding heavily, and is relished by cattle after they have become accustomed to it, though commonly refused by them at first.

**sympiesometer** (sim″pi-e-som′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *συμπίεσις*, a pressing together (< *συμπιέζειν*, press or squeeze together, < *σύν*, together, + *πιέζειν*, press, squeeze), + *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. An instrument for measuring the pressure of a current. Two tubes are so bent that their upper parts rise vertically above the water. The submerged parts are bent one up the other down stream, and are open at these ends. The vertical parts are joined to one tube from which the air is partially exhausted, so that the level of the water in both tubes can be seen. The difference of levels shows the force of the current.


Sympiesometer, 1

2. A form of barometer in which the pressure of the atmosphere is balanced partly by the weight of a column of liquid and partly by the elastic pressure of a confined mass of gas. As originally constructed by Adie of Edinburgh, it consists of a short inverted siphon-tube, with a bulb blown on the end of the longer leg, while the shorter leg is left open. The bulb and the upper end of the tube are filled with air or hydrogen, and the lower part of the tube with glycerin. The pressure of the atmosphere exerted upon the surface of the liquid is balanced by the pressure of the inclosed gas and by the weight of the column of liquid which is supported. The level of the liquid constitutes the reading of the instrument. At each observation the scale is adjusted for the temperature, and an attached thermometer forms an essential auxiliary. The sympiesometer is more sensitive than the mercurial barometer, but it does not so well maintain its constancy, and its readings cannot be so accurately corrected and evaluated. An improved form of the instrument consists essentially of a cistern-barometer, with air above the column of liquid instead of a vacuum. The measurement consists in determining the height of a column of liquid required to keep the inclosed air compressed into a standard volume. By this method of use the theory of the instrument is simplified, and the readings are easily evaluated. A *sympiezometer*.

**symplectic** (sim-plek′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σ* *πλεκτικός*, twining together, < *συμπλέκειν*, twi or weave together, < *σύν*, together, + *πλέκ* twine, weave: see *plicate*.] I. *a.* Placed in among, or put between, as if ingrained or wov in: specifically noting a bone of the lower j of fishes interposed between others.

II. *n.* A bone of the lower jaw or mandibul arch of some vertebrates, as fishes, between t hyomandibular bone above and the quadra bone below, forming an inferior ossification the suspensorium of the lower jaw, articulat or ankylosed with the quadrate or its represe tative. Also called *mesotympanic*. See cu under *palatoquadrate* and *teleost*.

**symplesite** (sim′ple-sīt), *n.* [So called in all sion to its relation to the other minerals name < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *πλησ(ιάζειν)*, bring ne mid. come near (< *πλησίος*, near), + *-ite*[2].] mineral occurring in monoclinic crystals a crystalline aggregates. It is an arseniate ferrous iron, belonging in the group with vi anite and erythrite.

**Symplocarpeæ** (sim-plō-kär′pē-ē), *n. pl.* [N (A. Engler, 1879), < *Symplocarpus* + *-eæ*.] A su tribe of plants, of the order *Araceæ* and tri *Monsteroideæ*. It is marked by a subterranean ro stock, by leaves distichous when young, spiral when n ture, by bisexual flowers, and seeds with a large emb without albumen. It consists of three singular mo typic and mostly American genera, of which the large *Lysichiton*, occurring in California, Alaska, Siberia, a Japan, produces elliptical leaves reaching 3 feet in lengt for the others, see *Orontium* and *Symplocarpus*.

**Symplocarpus** (sim-plō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL. (Sal bury, 1818), so called with ref. to the uni of the ovaries into a multiple fruit; short f **symplococarpus*, < Gr. *σύμπλοκος*, interwov (see *symploce*), + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus plants, of the order *Araceæ*, type of the subtril *Symplocarpeæ*: the skunk-cabbage. It is ch acterized by a globose, arching, and hooded persiste spathe containing fertile bisexual flowers crowded on nearly globular spadix, each with four perianth segments, four stamens, and a thick four-angled style crowning an ovary with a single cell and ovule or with a second empty cell. The only species, *S. fœtidus*, is a native of America, northeastern Asia, and Japan, common in bogs and moist places in the eastern or central United States from Iowa to North Carolina and in Nova Scotia. It is a robust herb with a thick descending rootstock, producing a crown of large ovate and heart-shaped coriaceous leaves. The streaked or mottled spathe rises a few inches above the ground, and incloses a comparatively small brownish spongy spadix, which ripens into a globose syncarp of berries, each with a single large rounded seed filled with a solid fleshy embryo. From the very large broad leaves, and from its odor when bruised, the plant is known as *skunk-cabbage* (which see, under *cabbage*[1]). See also *dracontium*, 2.

1

1, Flowering Plant Skunk-cabbage (*Symplocarpus fœtidus*); 2, the spathe la open, showing the sp dix after flowering; the leaf.

**symploce** (sim′plō-sē), *n.* [< Gr. *συμπλοκή*, a interweaving, interlacing (cf. *σύμπλοκος*, inte woven), < *συμπλέκειν*, weave together: see *sym plectic*.] In *rhet.*, the repetition of one word the beginning and another at the end of su cessive clauses, as in the sentence "*Mercy* d scended from heaven to dwell on the *earth Mercy* fled back to heaven and left the *earth*. This figure is a combination of epanaphora and epi trophe (whence the name). Also, incorrectly, *simploce*.

Take me the two former figures [anaphora and anti trophe] and put them into one, and it is that which th Greekes call *symploche*, . . . and is a maner of repetitio
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng Poesie, p. 16

**symplocium** (sim-plō′si-um), *n.* [NL.: se *symploce*.] In *bot.*, the annulus in the sporar gium of ferns.

**Symplocos** (sim′plō-kos), *n.* [NL. (J. F. Jac quin, 1763), named from the stamens, whic are highly monadelphous in some species; < Gr *σύμπλοκος*, interwoven: see *symploce*.] A ge nus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Styra ceæ*. It is characterized by flowers having numerous st mens with short anthers and in many rows, and a two- t five-celled ovary containing two or rarely four pendulou ovules in each cell, and ripening into a fleshy indehiscen fruit crowned with the calyx-lobes, and filled by a sin gle oblong seed having a terete embryo, long radicle and short cotyledons. There are about 165 species, n tives of warmer parts of Asia, Australia, and America, bu not known in Africa. They are trees or shrubs, ofte smooth, and turning yellowish in drying. They bear a alternate toothed or entire leaves, and axillary racemes c spikes, sometimes reduced to a single flower. The fruit i an oblong or roundish berry or drupe. Several species, wit yellow, red, or white flowers, are occasionally cultivated

For *S. tinctoria*, the only species in the United States, see *sweetleaf*. The bark and leaves of this and several other species, particularly of *S. racemosa*, the lodh-bark tree of India, are used as a dye. The leaves of *S. ramosissima* of the Himalayas are said to be there the food of the yellow silkworm. All contain an astringent principle in their leaves. The leaves of *S. Alstonia* (*Alstonia theæformis*), a branching South American shrub, are used as a substitute for tea in Brazil.

**sympode** (sim′pōd), *n.* [< *sympodium*, q. v.] Same as *sympodium*.

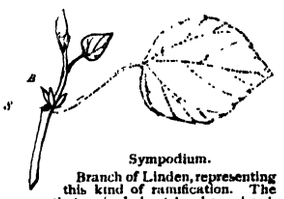
According to this, the shoot of the vine is a *sympode*, consisting of a number of "podia" placed one over the other in longitudinal series. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 287.

**sympodia**, *n.* Plural of *sympodium*.

**sympodial** (sim-pō′di-al), *a.* [< *sympodium* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, having the character of or resulting in a sympodium: as, a *sympodial* stem; a *sympodial* growth.—**Sympodial dichotomy.** See *dichotomy* (c).

**sympodially** (sim-pō′di-al-i), *adv.* In *bot.*, as a sympodium. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 137.

**sympodium** (sim-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *sympodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In *bot.*, an axis or stem which imitates a simple stem, but is made up of the bases of a number of axes which arise successively as branches one from another. The grape-vine furnishes a perfect example. Compare *monopodium* and *dichotomy*. Also called *pseudo-axis*.



Sympodium.

Branch of Linden, representing this kind of ramification. The apparently terminal shoot has been developed from the axil of the leaf (now dropped), represented in the figure by dotted lines, while the scar *S* indicates the place of the true terminal bud which has died off; *B*, bud-scales.

Thus in a dichotomous branching only one of the secondary axes may develop strongly, the weaker branch appearing as a small lateral shoot from its base; and an apparent primary shoot is thus produced which in reality consists of the bases of single branches of consecutive forkings. Such an axis is termed a pseudaxis or *sympodium*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 98.

**sympolar** (sim-pō′lär), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, with, + E. *polar*.] Polar to one another.—**Sympolar pair** of heteropolars, a pair of polyhedra such that to each face of the one corresponds a summit of the other, and vice versa.

**symposia**, *n.* Plural of *symposium*.

**symposiac** (sim-pō′zi-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *symposiacus*, < Gr. *συμποσιακός*, of or pertaining to a symposium, < *συμπόσιον*, a drinking-party, symposium: see *symposium*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a symposium.

That which was fine in discourse at a *symposiac* or an academical dinner began to sit uneasily upon him in the practice. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 838.

*Symposiack* disputations amongst my acquaintance. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Pertaining to or resembling musical catches, rounds, or glees.

**II.** *n.* A conference or conversation at a banquet; a symposium.

Lampias, a man eminent for his learning, and a philosopher, of whom Plutarch has made frequent mention in his *symposiacks*, or Table Conversations. *Dryden*, Plutarch.

**symposial** (sim-pō′zi-al), *a.* [< *symposium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a symposium. *Amer. Anthropologist*, III. 2.

**symposiarch** (sim-pō′zi-ärk), *n.* [< Gr. *συμποσιάρχης*, *συμποσίαρχος*, the president of a drinking-party, a toast-master, < *συμπόσιον*, a drinking-party, symposium, + *ἀρχειν*, rule, govern.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the president, director, or manager of a symposium or drinking-party; hence, in modern usage, one who presides at a symposium, or the leading spirit of a convivial gathering: applied somewhat familiarly, chiefly with reference to the meetings of noted wits, or literary or learned persons of recognized consequence; specifically, the toast-master of such banquets.

He does not condemn sometimes a little larger and more pleasant carouse at set banquets, under the government and direction of some certain prudent and sober *symposiarchs* or masters of the feasts. *Tom Brown*, Works, III. 260. (*Davies.*)

**symposiast** (sim-pō′zi-ast), *n.* [< Gr. as if **συμποσιαστής*, < *συμπόσιον*, a drinking-party, symposium: see *symposium*.] One who is engaged with others at a symposium, convivial meeting, or banquet. [Humorous.]

Lady —— is tolerably well, with two courses and a French cook. She has fitted up her lower rooms in a very pretty style, and there receives the shattered remains of the *symposiasts* of the house. *Sydney Smith*, To Lady Davy, Sept. 11, 1842.

**symposium** (sim-pō′zi-um), *n.*; pl. *symposia* (-ä). [Also sometimes *symposion*; < L. *symposium*, < Gr. *συμπόσιον*, a drinking-party, drinking after a dinner, < *συμπίνειν*, drink with or together, < *σύν*, together, + *πίνειν*, drink: see *potation*.] 1. A drinking together; a compotation; a merry feast; a convivial meeting. The symposium usually followed a dinner, for the Greeks did not drink at meals. Its enjoyment was heightened by intellectual or agreeable conversation, by the introduction of music or dancers, and by other amusements. The beverage was usually wine diluted with water, seldom pure wine.

In these *symposia* the pleasures of the table were improved by lively and liberal conversation. *Gibbon*, Misc. Works, I. 115.

The reader's humble servant was older than most of the party assembled at this *symposium* [Philip's call-supper]. *Thackeray*, Philip, vii.

2. Hence, in a loose use, any collection of opinions, as of commentators on a disputed passage; in a recent use, a collection of short articles, as in a magazine, by several writers, on various aspects of a given topic: as, a *symposium* on the Indian question.

**symptom** (simp′tom), *n.* [Formerly also *simptome*; < OF. *symptome*, F. *symptôme* = Sp. *síntoma* = Pg. *symptoma* = It. *sintoma*, *sintomo* = D. *symptoom* = G. Sw. Dan. *symptom*, < NL. *symptoma*, < Gr. *σύμπτωμα*, a chance, mischance, casualty, symptom of disease, < *συμπίπτειν*, fall in with, meet with, < *σύν*, with, + *πίπτειν*, fall.] 1. One of the departures from normal function or form which a disease presents, especially one of the more evident of such departures. They are divided into subjective symptoms, or abnormal feelings on the part of the patient, and objective symptoms, which are evident to the senses of the observer. In a narrower sense, symptoms are contrasted with physical signs, in that case denoting all symptoms except the signs.

Our *Symptoms* are bad, and without our Repentance and amendment God knows what they may end in. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

The characteristick *symptom* of human madness is the rising up in the mind of images not distinguishable by the patient from impressions upon the senses. *Paley*, Evidences, i. 2.

2. Any sign or indication; that which indicates the existence of something else.

It [pride] appears under a multitude of disguises, and breaks out in ten thousand different *symptoms*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 127.

My Joy and Suffering they display,
At once are Signs of Life and *Symptoms* of Decay.
*Congreve*, To a Candle.

**Accidental symptoms**, symptoms which supervene in the course of a disease without having any necessary connection with it.—**Active symptoms.** See *active*.—**Assident** or **accessory symptoms.** See *assident*.—**Brauch-Romberg symptom.** Same as *Romberg's symptom*.—**Concomitant symptoms**, accessory phenomena which occur in association with the essential symptoms of a disease.—**Consecutive symptoms.** See *consecutive*.—**Equivocal symptom.** See *equivocal*.—**Romberg's symptom**, excessive swaying when the eyes are closed.—**Signal symptom**, the first disturbance of sensation or action ushering in a more or less extensive convulsion, or beginning a paralysis. It serves to indicate the position of the initial lesion.—**Stellwag's symptom**, a symptom of exophthalmic goiter consisting in a slight retraction of the upper eyelid.—**Westphal's symptom**, the loss of the knee-jerk.=**Syn.** Indication, mark.

**symptomatic** (simp-tō-mat′ik), *a.* [< F. *symptomatique* = Sp. *sintomático* = Pg. *symptomatico* = It. *sintomatico*, < NL. *symptomaticus*, < Gr. *συμπτωματικός*, of or pertaining to a chance (or a symptom), casual, < *σύμπτωμα* (*τ-*), a symptom: see *symptom*.] 1. Of the nature of a symptom; indicative; in *pathol.*, secondary.

If insanity be defined on the basis of disease, it must have the same *symptomatic* characteristics as disease in general. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 637.

*Symptomatic* of a shallow understanding and an unamiable temper. *Macaulay.*

2. According to symptoms: as, a *symptomatic* classification of diseases.—**Symptomatic anthrax, neuralgia**, etc. See the nouns.—**Symptomatic diagnosis**, in *pathol.*, a rehearsal of the immediate findings in a case, without deducing the etiological or anatomical conditions which produced them.—**Symptomatic disease**, a disease which proceeds from some prior disorder in some part of the body. Thus, a *symptomatic fever* may proceed from local injury or local inflammation: opposed to *idiopathic disease*.

**symptomatical** (simp-tō-mat′i-kal), *a.* [< *symptomatic* + *-al*.] Same as *symptomatic*. *Scott*, Antiquary, xiv.

**symptomatically** (simp-tō-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a symptomatic manner; by means of symptoms; in the nature of symptoms.

**symptomatize** (simp′tō-mā-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *symptomatized*, ppr. *symptomatizing*. [< Gr. *σύμπτωμα* (*τ-*), symptom, + *-ize*.] To show symptoms of; characterize by symptoms; indicate. Also spelled *symptomatise*.

Senile insanity is *symptomatised* by dementia with frequent interpurrent attacks of mania. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 109.

**symptomatological** (simp-tō-mat-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *symptomatology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to symptomatology or symptoms. *W. A. Hammond*, Dis. of Nervous System, iv.

**symptomatologically** (simp-tō-mat-ō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a symptomatological manner or by symptoms. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 101.

**symptomatology** (simp′tō-ma-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σύμπτωμα* (*τ-*), symptom, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν* speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning symptoms; also, the array of symptoms presented by a disease.

The localization and *symptomatology* of cerebral disease *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 26

**symptom-complex** (simp′tom-kom′pleks), *n.* Same as *symptom-group*.

**symptom-group** (simp′tom-grōp), *n.* In *pathol.* a group of morbid features frequently occurring together. Also *symptom-complex*.

**symptomology** (simp-tō-mol′ō-ji), *n.* Same as *symptomatology*.

**symptosis** (simp-tō′sis), *n.* [< F. *symptose* (a word formed by Chasles in 1829, suggested by *asymptote*), < Gr. *συμπτώσις*, meeting (not used in math., and *σύμπτωμα* only in a very different sense).] The meeting of polars of the same point with reference to different loci.—**Axis of symptosis.** (*a*) A line every point upon which has the same polar plane with reference to two quadric surfaces. (*b*) A line which is the common chord of two conics.—**Center of symptosis**, the point of intersection of the axes of symptosis elsewhere than on the quadric locus.—**Plane of symptosis**, a plane so related to two quadric surfaces that the polar planes of every point in it with reference to these quadrics shall intersect in a line lying in that plane.

**sympus** (sim′pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύμπους*, having the feet together or closed, < *σύν*, together + *πούς* = E. *foot*.] In *teratol.*, a monster with the lower extremities more or less united.

**syn-.** [In earlier E. use also *sin-*; = F. *syn-*, *sym-*, *sin-* = Sp. *sin-* = Pg. *syn-*, *sin-* = It. *sin-*, < L. *syn-*, < Gr. *συν-*, *ξυν-*, a prefix, < *σύν*, Attic *ξύν*, prep., with, along or together with, besides, attended with: see *com-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, corresponding to the Latin prefix *con-*, and signifying 'with, together, along with,' etc. Before certain consonants the *n* is assimilated, making *syl-*, *sym-*, *sys-*, and sometimes *i-*, dropped.

**synacmic** (sin-ak′mik), *a.* [< *synacm-y* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to synacmy.

**synacmy** (sin-ak′mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + *ἀκμή*, prime, maturity: see *acme*.] *bot.*, synanthesis; simultaneous maturity of anthers and stigmas of a flower: opposed to *heteracmy*. *A. W. Bennett*, Jour. of Bot., V. 316.

**synacral** (sin-ak′ral), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, with, + *ἄκρος*, at the top or end: see *acro-*.] Having faces of a polyhedron, a common summit.

**synadelphic** (sin-a-del′fik), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + *ἀδελφός*, brother.] Acting together or concurring in some action, as different members of an animal body; also, noting such action. [Rare.]

The action of both wings and feet, since both pass together, is what I propose to call *synadelphic*. *Science*, I.

**synadelphite** (sin-a-del′fīt), *n.* [So called in ref. to another associated species, *diadelphite*, < Gr. *σύν*, with, + *ἀδελφός*, brother, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous arseniate of manganese, occurring in monoclinic crystals of blackish-brown color, at Långban in Nordmark, Sweden.

**synæresis**, *n.* See *syneresis*.

**synæsthesia, synesthesia** (sin-es-thē′si-a), [NL. *synæsthesia*, < Gr. *σύν*, with, + *αἴσθησις*, sensation.] The production of a sensation in one place when another place is irritated.

**synagogal** (sin′a-gog-al), *a.* [< *synagogue* + *-al*.] Synagogical.

**synagogical** (sin-a-goj′i-kal), *a.* [< *synagogue* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining or relating to a synagogue.

**synagogue** (sin′a-gog), *n.* [Formerly also *synagogue*; < F. *synagogue* = Sp. It. *sinagoga* = *synagoga* = D. G. Dan. *synagoge* = Sw. *synagoga*, < LL. *synagoga*, < Gr. *συναγωγή*, a bringing together, a collecting, collection, in LXX and N. T. an assembly, synagogue, < *συνάγειν*, or bring together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἀγειν*, lead: see *agent*.] 1. An organization of Jews for the purposes of religious instruction and worship.

The term *synagogue* (like our word church) signifies first the congregation, then also the building where the congregation meet for public worship.
*Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 51.

**2.** The building where such instruction and worship are maintained. The synagogue first came into prominence in the religious life of the Jewish people during the exile, and, since the destruction of the temple and the dispersion of the Jews, constitutes their customary place of worship. The organization of the synagogue consists of a board of elders presided over by a ruler of the synagogue (Luke viii. 41, 49, xiii. 14). The worship is conducted according to a prescribed ritual, in which the reading of the Scripture constitutes a prominent part. Formerly the officers of the synagogue exercised certain judicial functions, and the synagogue itself was the place of trial (Luke xii. 11, xxi. 12), but this is no longer the case.

There besyde was the *Synagoge*, where the Bysshoppes of Jewes and the Pharyses camen to gidere, and helden here Conseille. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 93.

**3.** An assembly of Jewish Christians in the early church.

If there come into your *synagogue* a man with a gold ring, in fine clothing, . . . and ye have regard to him that weareth the fine clothing, . . . are ye not . . . become judges with evil thoughts? Jas. ii. 2 [R. V.].

Hence—**4.** Any assembly of men. [Rare.]

A *synagogue* of Jesuits. *Milton.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**The Great Synagogue**, a Jewish assembly or council of 120 members said to have been founded and presided over by Ezra after the return from the captivity. Their duties are supposed to have been the remodeling of the religious life of the people, and the collecting and redacting of the sacred books of former times.

**synagoguish** (sin′a-gog-ish), *a.* [< *synagogue* + *-ish*[1].] Belonging to conventicles; fanatical. [Rare.]

How comes (I fain would know) th' abuses,
The jarring late between the houses,
But by your party *synagoguish*,
Not half so politique as roguish?
*D'Urfey*, Collin's Walk, i. (*Davies.*)

**synalephe, synalœphe** (sin-a-lē′fē), *n.* [= F. *synalèphe*, < L. *synalœphe*, < Gr. *συναλοιφή*, the contraction of two syllables into one, < *συναλείφειν*, smear together, smooth over, unite, < *σύν*, together, + *ἀλείφειν*, anoint.] The blending of two successive vowels so as to unite them in one syllable, as by syneresis, synizesis, crasis, so-called elision, or a combination of these; especially, the obscuration or suppression of a final vowel-sound (vowel or diphthong) before an initial vowel-sound, as in *th' enemy* for *the enemy*. Usually, as in the instance just given, the final vowel is only obscured, not suppressed, being audible. When the final vowel is entirely suppressed, as in French *l'ami* for *le ami*, there is no longer a true blending or synalephe, but the term has been extended to include such cases. What is commonly called *elision* is usually synalephe or blending, not ecthlipsis or suppression.

I have named the *synalepha*, which is the cutting off one vowel immediately before another.
*Dryden*, Third Miscellany, Ded.

**synalgia** (si-nal′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Sympathetic or associated pain.

**synallagmatic** (sin″a-lag-mat′ik), *a.* [= F. *synallagmatique*, < Gr. *συναλλαγματικός*, of or pertaining to a covenant, < *συνάλλαγμα*, a covenant, contract, < *συναλλάσσειν*, interchange, associate with, exchange dealings with, < *σύν*, together, + *ἀλλάσσειν*, change, alter, < *ἄλλος*, other.] In *civil law*, imposing reciprocal obligations.

The other Communes will enter the confederation by a *synallagmatic* treaty. *Pall Mall Gazette.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**Synallaxinæ** (sin″a-lak-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synallaxis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Dendrocolaptidæ* (or *Anabatidæ*), represented by the large genus *Synallaxis* and about 18 other lesser genera, of the Neotropical region, where they replace to some extent the true creepers of other regions. The tail is fitted for climbing and scrambling about in trees and bushes, as in the creepers, and the feet are strongly prehensile, with large curved claws. They are small birds (a few inches long), but build huge coarse nests, sometimes 2 or 3 feet in diameter, or as large as a barrel, of sticks and twigs loosely thrown together, in the recesses of which the eggs are laid upon a nest proper of soft substances. There is great uniformity in the eggs, which are of a white or pale-bluish color. The subfamily is also called *Anabatinæ*.

**synallaxine** (sin-a-lak′sin), *a.* [< *Synallaxis* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining or related to the genus *Synallaxis*; belonging to the *Synallaxinæ*.

**Synallaxis** (sin-a-lak′sis), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1818), also *Synalaxis* of various authors; < Gr. *συνάλλαξις*, exchange, < *συναλλάσσειν*, exchange dealings with: see *synallagmatic*.] The typical and most extensive genus of *Synallaxinæ*, containing about 50 species of Neotropical birds, ranging from southern Mexico to Patagonia, and especially numerous in tropical South America. In their habits, no less than in their general appearance, they closely resemble the true creepers of the

*Synallaxis ruficapilla.*

oscine series of *Passeres*, though they belong to a different suborder. *S. ruficapilla* of Brazil is a characteristic example.

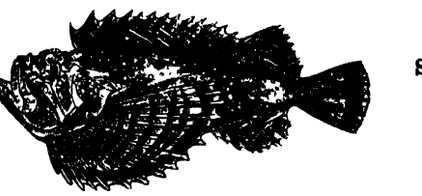
**synalœphe**, *n.* See *synalephe*.

**Synamœba** (sin-a-mē′bạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, + NL. *amœba*, q. v.] **1.** A hypothetical genus of animals, the supposed parent form or common ancestor of certain aggregated amœbæ. Its nearest actual representative is said to be *Labyrinthula*, a protozoan consisting of a mass of similar one-celled animals having the form-value of a morula.

**2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *synamœbæ* (-bē).] A community of amœbiform structures constituting a single animal or person.

**synamur**, *a.* In *her.*, same as *murrey*.

**Synancia** (si-nan′si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801, in the form *Synanceia*), < Gr. *σύναγχος*, *συνάγχη*, a kind of sore throat: see *quinsy*.] A genus of fishes armed with spines



*Synancia verrucosa.*

connected with a system of poison-glands, typical of the family *Synanciidæ*, as *S. verrucosa*.

**Synanciidæ** (sin-an-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synancia* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, exemplified by the genus *Synancia*, and related to the scorpænoids. The dorsal consists of a long spinous and short soft part; the thoracic ventrals are well developed, with one spine and four or five rays; the head is broad, and depressed or subquadrate, with prominent orbits; the branchial apertures are separated by a wide isthmus; the trunk is antrorsiform, and the vertebræ comprise ten abdominals and fourteen to seventeen caudals. The family includes a few fishes of the tropical Pacific, some of which have poison-glands discharging through opercular or dorsal spines. Also *Synanceidæ*.

**synancioid** (si-nan′si-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Synancia* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Synanciidæ*, or having their characters.

**II.** *n.* A fish of the family *Synanciidæ*.

**synange** (sin′anj), *n.* [< NL. *synangium*, q. v.] Same as *synangium*, 2.

**synangial** (si-nan′ji-ạl), *a.* [< *synangi(um)* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a synangium.

**synangium** (si-nan′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *synangia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, + *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel.] **1.** A collective blood-vessel, or a common trunk whence several arteries branch: specifically applied to the terminal portion of the truncus arteriosus of lower vertebrates. In higher vertebrates such an arterial trunk is called an *axis*, examples of which in man are the celiac and thyroid axes.

**2.** In *bot.*, the peculiar boat-shaped sorus of certain ferns of the order *Marattiaceæ*. Also *synange*.

**Synantheræ** (sin-an-thē′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Richard, 1801), in allusion to the united anthers; < Gr. *σύν*, together, + NL. *anthera*, anther.] An order of plants: same as *Compositæ*.

**synantherological** (si-nan″thē-rō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *synantherolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Compositæ* (*Synantheræ*).

**synantherologist** (si-nan-thē-rol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *synantherolog-y* + *-ist*.] In *bot.*, a writer upon the *Compositæ* (*Synantheræ*), or one especially skilled in their arrangement and determination. *Jour. of Bot.*, X. 150. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**synantherology** (si-nan-thē-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σύν*, with, + NL. *anthera*, anther, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That part of botany which relates particularly to the natural or *Compositæ* (*Synantheræ*).

**synantherous** (si-nan′thėr-us), *a.* [< Gr. *σ* together, + NL. *anthera*, anther, + *-ous*.] *bot.*, having the stamens coalescent by th anthers, as in the *Compositæ*. Also *symphy therous*.

**synanthesis** (sin-an-thē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σ* with, + *ἄνθησις*, the full bloom of a flower: *anthesis*.] In *bot.*, simultaneous anthesis; synchronous maturity of the anthers and st mas of a flower; synacmy.

**synanthous** (si-nan′thus), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, wi + *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, havi flowers and leaves which appear at the sa time; also, exhibiting synanthy.

**synanthy** (si-nan′thi), *n.* [< *synanth-ous* + *-y* In *bot.*, the more or less complete union of s eral flowers that are usually distinct.

**synaphe** (sin′a-fē), *n.* [< Gr. *συναφή*, conn tion, union, < *συνάπτειν*, join together, conne < *σύν*, together, + *ἅπτειν*, join.] In *anc. Gr. n sic*, of two tetrachords, the state of being c junct.

**synaphea** (sin-a-fē′ạ), *n.* [< LL. *synaphia*, < < *συνάφεια*, continuity, connection, < *συναφής*, c tinuous, connected, < *συνάπτειν*, join togeth see *synaphe*.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) The metri continuity which regularly exists between t successive cola of the same period. Periods which this continuity is interrupted are said to be *asyn tete*. Synaphea is observed in a system also, if it consi of only one period. (*b*) Elision or synalephe, at t end of a line or period, of the final vowel of dactylic hexameter before the initial vowel the next; episynalephe. Also *synapheia*.

**synaphipod** (si-naf′i-pod), *n.* [Irreg., < G *συναφής*, connected, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] *Crustacea*, the appendage of the mandible us ally called palp. *C. Spence Bate*, Challeng Report on Crustacea macrura, Zoöl. (188 XXIV. v.

**Synaphobranchidæ** (sin″a-fō-brang′ki-dē), *pl.* [NL., < *Synaphobranchus* + *-idæ*.] A fa ily of apodal fishes, exemplified by the gen *Synaphobranchus*, including enchelycephalo fishes with the branchial apertures contiguo or united, the branchiostegal rays abbreviate and the mouth deeply cleft. They are dee sea forms, of 2 genera with 6 or 7 species, r sembling eels.

**Synaphobranchina** (sin″a-fō-brang-kī′nạ), *pl.* [NL., < *Synaphobranchus* + *-ina*[2].] In Gü ther's system of classification, a group of eel the *Synaphobranchidæ*.

**synaphobranchoid** (sin″a-fō-brang′koid), and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Synaph branchidæ*.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Synaphobranchidæ*.

**Synaphobranchus** (sin″a-fō-brang′kus), [NL. (Johnson, 1862), < Gr. *συναφής*, connecte (< *συνάπτειν*, connect: see *synaphe*), + *βράγχια* gills.] The typical genus of synaphobranchoi

*Synaphobranchus pinnatus.*

eels. *S. pinnatus* (formerly *S. kaupi*, also *Muræna pin nata* of Gronovius) is common in deep waters (200 to 30 fathoms) from Madeira to Newfoundland.

**Synapta** (si-nap′tạ), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz 1829), < Gr. *συναπτός*, joined together, < *συνάπ τειν*, join together: see *synaphe*.] **1.** The typica genus of *Synaptidæ*. These animals resemble worms and are of such delicacy of structure as to be almost trans parent. The long thin cylindrical body is constricted here and there, and the head is surrounded with a fringe o tentacles. The calcareous concretions of the integument which form a hard shell or test in most echinoderms are here reduced to certain flat perforated plates here and there, to which anchorate hooks or anchor-shaped spicules are attached, forming very characteristic structures. (See cuts at *ancora*[1], *Holothurioidea*, and *Synaptidæ*.) There are several species. *S. digitata* is British. *S. girardi* is common on the Atlantic coast of the United States, living in the sand at about low-water mark. They are very fragile, and readily break to pieces if disturbed or put where they are uncomfortable.

**2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

**synaptase** (si-nap′tās), *n.* [< Gr. *συναπτός*, joined together, continuous (see *Synapta*), + *-ase*.] In *chem.*, same as *emulsin*.

**synapte** (si-nap′tē), *n.*; pl. *synaptæ* (-tī). [< Gr. *συναπτή*, sc. *εὐχή*, fem. of *συναπτός*, joined together: see *Synapta*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a litany. The *great synapte* is the deacon's litany (diaconica) or irenica at the beginning of the liturgy; the *little synapte*

contains two of the latter petitions of the great synapte, followed by an ascription; both are also used in a number of other offices. Many writers use *collect* as an English equivalent of *synapte*, but the Western collect is entirely different in character. See *litany*.

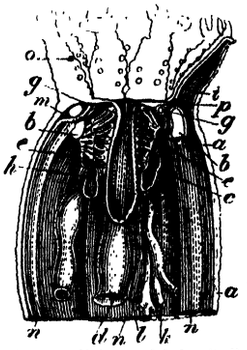
**Synaptera** (si-nap'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, + NL. *Aptera*, q. v.] A superorder of insects, the *Thysanura*. *A. S. Packard.*

**synapterous** (si-nap'te-rus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Synaptera*, or having their characters.

**synapticula** (sin-ap-tik'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *synapticulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *συναπτός*, joined together (see *Synapta*), + dim. term. *-icula*.] One of the numerous cross-bars which connect the septa of certain actinozoan corals. They are processes of calcified substance which grow out toward one another from the opposite sides of adjacent septa, and stretch across the interseptal loculi like trellis-work, or are developed into ridges between the septa. Such formations are characteristic of the *Fungiidæ*.

**synapticular** (sin-ap-tik'ū-lär), *a.* [< *synapticula* + *-ar*³.] Of the character of a synapticula; pertaining to or provided with synapticulæ: as, *synapticular* bars, processes, or ridges; *synapticular* loculi.

**Synaptidæ** (si-nap'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synapta* + *-idæ*.] A family of hermaphrodite holothurians, typified by the genus *Synapta*. They have five ambulacral canals, a polar mouth and anus, and no Cuvierian organs, no water-lungs, and no pedicels. Locomotion is effected by the peculiar spicules or hard calcareous bodies in the integument, of various shapes, as plates, wheels, and anchors. There are several genera besides *Synapta*, as *Chirodota*, *Myriotrochus*, *Oligotrochus*, and *Anapta*. They are fragile marine organisms, vermiform, and so transparent or with such thin and colorless skin that the internal organs may be seen through it.




*Synapta digitata*, adult, longitudinal section of anterior end of body, magnified

*a*, perisoma; *b*, *b*, circumesophageal calcareous plates; *c*, tentacular canal; *d*, œsophagus; *e*, radiating pharyngeal muscles; *g*, divided ends of circumoral nerve; *h*, circular ambulacral vessel with Polian vesicle; *i*, cavity of a longitudinally divided tentacle, into which a tentacular canal opens; *k*, generative cæca; *l*, mesentery with the dorsal blood-vessel; *m*, so-called auditory vesicle on the radial nerve; *n*, *n*, longitudinal perisomatic muscles; *o*, tentacular pedicels; *p*, oral disk.

**Synaptomys** (si-nap'tō-mis), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1857), < Gr. *συναπτός*, joined together, + *μῦς*, a mouse.] A remarkable genus of *Arvicolinæ*, connecting the lemmings with ordinary voles or field-mice (whence the name). The upper incisors are grooved, a feature unique in the subfamily; the teeth in other respects, and the skull, are as in the true lemmings of the genus *Myodes*, while the external characters are those of *Arvicola* proper. There is only

Lemming-vole (*Synaptomys cooperi*).

one species, *S. cooperi*, a rare and little-known animal inhabiting North America from Indiana, Illinois, and Kansas to Alaska, about 4 inches long, much resembling the common American meadow-mouse (*Arvicola riparius*).

**Synaptosauria** (si-nap-tō-sâ'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *συναπτός*, joined together, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] In Cope's classification (1871), a superorder of *Reptilia*, containing the orders *Rhynchocephalia*, *Testudinata*, and *Sauropterygia*.

**synaptosaurian** (si-nap-tō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Synaptosauria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Synaptosauria*, or having their characters.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Synaptosauria*.

**synaptychus** (si-nap'ti-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + NL. *aptychus*, q. v.] An aptychus formed of two pieces soldered together at the middle, as in scaphites. See *aptychus*.

**synarchy** (sin'är-ki), *n.*; pl. *synarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *συναρχία*, joint administration, < *συνάρχειν*, rule jointly with, < *σύν*, together, + *ἀρχειν*, rule.] Joint rule or sovereignty. [Rare.]

The *synarchies* or joint reigns of father and son.
*Stackhouse*, Hist. Bible.

**synartesis** (sin-är-tē'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *συνάρτησις*, a fastening or knitting together, < *συναρτᾶν*, hang up with, join together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἀρτᾶν*, fasten to, hang upon, < √ *ar*, join: see *arm*¹, *art*².] A fastening or knitting together; the state of being closely united; close or intimate union. *Coleridge.*

**synartetic** (sin-är-tet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *συνάρτησις*, a junction, union, combination of words. Cf. *asynartete*.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of or characterized by a succession of feet, measures, or cola uninterrupted by interior catalexis: opposed to *asynartete*.

**synarthrodia** (sin-är-thrō'di-ä), *n.*; pl. *synarthrodiæ* (-ē). Same as *synarthrosis*.

**synarthrodial** (sin-är-thrō'di-al), *a.* [< *synarthrosis* + *-i-al*, conformed terminally to *arthrodial*.] Immovably articulated, as two bones; immovable, or permitting no motion, as an articulation; pertaining to synarthrosis, or having its character.—**Synarthrodial cartilage**, the cartilage of any fixed or but slightly movable articulation.

**synarthrodially** (sin-är-thrō'di-al-i), *adv.* So as to be immovably articulated; in a synarthrodial manner; by means of synarthrosis; suturally.

**synarthrosis** (sin-är-thrō'sis), *n.*; pl. *synarthroses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *συνάρθρωσις*, the condition of being joined together, a joining together, < *συναρθροῦν*, link together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἀρθροῦν*, fit together, < *ἄρθρον*, a joint, a socket.] Immovable articulation; a joint permitting no motion between or among the bones which enter into its composition: one of three principal kinds of articulation, distinguished from *amphiarthrosis*, or mixed articulation, and *diarthrosis*, or movable articulation; a suture. Examples of synarthrosis in the human body are all the sutures of the skull, including that variety called *schindylesis*, and the socketing of the teeth, technically called *gomphosis*. Synarthrosis also includes such articulations as the sacro-iliac synchondrosis and the pubic symphysis when these become fixed, and is prone to become ankylosis, or complete bony union. Compare *symphysis*. Also called *synarthrodia*.

**synascete** (sin'a-sēt), *n.* [LGr. *συνασκητής*.] A fellow-ascetic.

The friends of great Saints are described [in the calendar of the Greek Church] as their *synascetes*.
*J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 768.

**Synascidiæ** (sin-a-sid'i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, + NL. *Ascidiæ*.] A group or division of tunicates, containing certain compound ascidians, as those of the family *Botryllidæ* (which see). Also called *Compositæ*.

**synastry** (si-nas'tri), *n.* [As if < Gr. *συναστρία*, a constellation, < *σύν*, together, + *ἀστρον*, a star.] Coincidence as regards stellar influence; the state of having similar starry influences presiding over one's fortune, as determined by astrological calculation. *Motley.* [Rare.]

**synathroismus** (sin-ath-roiz'mus), *n.* [< Gr. *συναθροισμός*, accumulation, < *σύν*, with, together, + *ἀθροισμός*, condensation, < *ἀθροίζειν*, collect.] In *rhet.*, a kind of amplification, consisting in the accumulation of words and phrases equivalent or presenting different particulars of the same subject.

**synaugeia** (sin-â-jī'ä), *n.* [NL.; cf. Gr. *συναύγεια*, the meeting of the rays of sight from the eye with the rays of light from the object seen, < *σύν*, with, together, + *αὐγή*, the light of the sun.] The part of the earth's surface or moon's surface where the sun is wholly above the horizon.

**synaulia** (si-nâ'li-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *συναυλία* (see def.), < *σύν*, together, + *αὐλός*, a flute.] In *anc. Gr. music*, a composition for flutes together or in alternation.

**synaxarion** (sin-ak-sā'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *synaxaria* (-ä). [< LGr. *συναξάριον*, a register of the life of a saint, < Gr. *σύναξις*, a bringing together: see *synaxis*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a lection containing an account of the life of a saint, selected from the menology. The synaxaria are read after the sixth ode of the canon for the day, and are also collected and published in a separate volume. Also *synaxary*, *synaxar*. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 890.

**synaxis** (si-nak'sis), *n.*; pl. *synaxes* (-sēz). [< L. *synaxis*, < Gr. *σύναξις*, a gathering, a collection, < *συνάγειν*, bring together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἀγειν*, drive, lead: see *agent*.] In the *early church*, an assembly for public worship, especially for the eucharist; hence, public worship, especially the celebration of the eucharist.

Not to eat and celebrate *synaxes* and church-meetings with such who are declared criminal and dangerous.
*Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, v. 4.

**Synbranchidæ, Synbranchus.** See *Symbranchidæ*, *Symbranchus*.

**syncarp** (sin'kärp), *n.* [< NL. *syncarpium*, < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*: (*a*) An aggregate fruit, like the blackberry, magnolia, custard-apple, etc.; also, a multiple fruit, like the fig, mulberry, partridge-berry, etc. See *fruit*, 4, and cuts under *Anona*, *Magnolia*, *mulberry*, and *Phytelephas*. (*b*) Same as *æthalium*.

**Syncarpia** (sin-kär'pi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tenore, 1840), so called with ref. to the head of fruit; < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus o polypetalous trees, of the order *Myrtaceæ*, tribe *Leptospermeæ*, and subtribe *Metrosidereæ*. It i characterized by feather-veined leaves, flowers crowde into globose stalked heads, and numerous free stamens i one or two rows. The two species are trees with opposit ovate evergreen leaves, natives of eastern Australia. The differ from *Metrosideros*, in which they have been som times classed, in their globose flower-heads, which a lateral, or grouped in terminal panicles. In *S. laurifoli* the flowers in the head become connate by their calyce each of which contains at its bottom a three-celled adna ovary with numerous ovules; in *S. leptopetala* each cal is free, the ovary is two-celled, and the ovules are solitar an unusual character in the order. These trees attain height of about 60 feet. *S. laurifolia*, known as the tu *pentine-tree*, produces an aromatic oil, and a soft, britt but very durable wood, used for flooring and, as it tak a high polish, for cabinet-work.

**syncarpium** (sin-kär'pi-um), *n.*; pl. *syncarpia* (-ä). [NL.: see *syncarp*.] In *bot.*, same as *syncarp*.

**syncarpous** (sin-kär'pus), *a.* [< *syncarp* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the character of a syncarp. **Syncarpous pistil**, a compound pistil — that is, one c sisting of several carpels united.

**syncarpy** (sin'kär-pi), *n.* [< *syncarp* + *-y*.] The state of having consolidated carpels.

**syncategorematic** (sin-kat-ē-gor-ē-mat'ik), and *n.* [< Gr. *συγκατηγορηματικός*, < *συγκατηγόρη* a co-predicate, < *συγκατηγορεῖν*, predicate joint < *σύν*, together, + *κατηγορεῖν*, predicate, asse see *categorem*, *categorematic*.] **I.** *a.* In *log* noting or relating to words which cannot sin express a term, but only a part of a term, adverbs and prepositions.—**Syncategorem quantity.** See *quantity*.

**II.** *n.* In *logic*, a word which cannot be u as a term by itself, as an adverb or a prep tion.

**syncategorematically** (sin-kat-ē-gor-ē-ma kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of an adverb preposition.

**syncephalus** (sin-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *syncep* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *κεφαλή*, he In *teratol.*, a double monster with more or fusion of the heads: same as *monocephalu*

**syncerebral** (sin-ser'ē-bral), *a.* [< *syncere* + *-al*.] Composing or pertaining to a syn brum, or having its characters.

**syncerebrum** (sin-ser'ē-brum), *n.*; pl. *syncer* (-brä). [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + L. *cerebr* brain: see *cerebrum*.] In *entom.*, a comp brain; a number of cephalic nervous lob ganglia regarded as together constituti brain. [Rare.]

The brain is therefore . . . a *syncerebrum*, the c nents being the brain proper or pro-cerebral lobes, t tic ganglia, and the first and second antennal lobes
*A. S. Packard*, Mem. Nat. Acad. Sci.,

**synchilia** (sin-kil'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *χεῖλος*, lip.] Atresia of the li

**synchondrosial** (sing-kon-drō'si-al), *a.* [ *chondrosis* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of th ture of synchondrosis.

**synchondrosis** (sing-kon-drō'sis), *n.* [NL. *συγχόνδρωσις*, a growing into one cartilage, together, + *χόνδρος*, a cartilage: see *chon* In *anat.*, union of bones by means of cart a kind of articulation in which a layer or of cartilage so intervenes between the a surfaces of the bones that the joint has l any motion. Synchondrosis is exemplified in th of connection of the bodies of the vertebræ with other, in the pubic symphysis, and especially in th iliac articulation, the term being now almost reat this joint, technically called the *sacro-iliac synch*

In Chelys, Chelodina, and some other genera, unite by *synchondrosis*, or anchylosis, with the la plate. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert

**synchondrotomy** (sing-kon-drot'ō-mi), Gr. *συγχόνδρωσις*, a growing into one ca + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Sect a synchondrosis; specifically, section symphysis pubis, commonly called *sym omy*.

**synchoresis** (sing-kō-rē'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *σ σις*, acquiescence, concession, < *συγχωρεῖ* together, unite, concede, < *σύν*, together *ρεῖν*, give way, draw back, < *χῶρος*, spac place.] In *rhet.*, an admission or con

especially one made for the purpose of obviating an objection or retorting more pointedly.

**synchronal** (sing'krō-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *synchron-ous* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

That glorious estate of the church which is *synchronal* to the second and third thunder.
*Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 141.

**II.** *n.* That which happens at the same time with something else, or pertains to the same time.

Those seven *synchronals* that are contemporary to the six first trumpets.
*Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 182. (*Latham.*)

**synchrone** (sing'krōn), *n.* [< NL. *synchrona*, < Gr. *σύγχρονος*, contemporaneous: see *synchronous.*] A synchronous curve. See *synchronous.*

**synchronical** (sin-kron'i-kal), *a.* [< *synchronic* (= F. *synchronique*) (< *synchron-ous* + *-ic*) + *-al.*] Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

But for ought ever I could see in dissections, it is very difficult to make out how the air is conveyed into the left ventricle of the heart, especially the systole and diastole of the heart and lungs being very far from being *synchronical.*
*Boyle*, Works, I. 103.

**synchronically** (sin-kron'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a synchronical manner; simultaneously. *Belsham*, Philos. of Mind, iii. § 2.

**synchronisation, synchronise,** etc. See *synchronization*, etc.

**synchronism** (sing'krō-nizm), *n.* [< F. *synchronisme* = Sp. *sincronismo* = Pg. *synchronismo* = It. *sincronismo*, < Gr. *συγχρονισμός*, agreement of time, < *συγχρονίζειν*, be of the same time: see *synchronize.*] 1. Concurrence of two or more events in time; simultaneousness.

The coherence and *synchronism* of all the parts of the Mosaical chronology. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

We are led to the further conclusion, which is at variance with received canons, that identity of faunæ proves successional relation in time, instead of *synchronism*
*E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p 112.

2. A tabular arrangement of historical events or personages, grouped together according to their dates.

These *Synchronisms* consist of parallel lines of the kings and chiefs of all the ancient nations.
*O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, II. 168.

3. In *painting*, the representation in the same picture of several events happening at different times, or of the same event at different moments of its progress. — **Synchronism of the circle**, the property of the circle stated in the proposition that a body falling, under the influence of a constant force, from the highest point of a circle down any oblique line in the plane of the circle, will reach the circumference in the same time, along whatever such line it falls.

**synchronistic** (sing-krō-nis'tik), *a.* [< *synchronous* + *-ist-ic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting synchronism: as, *synchronistic* tables.

These two periods of the transfer of I to the E place are *synchronistic.* *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 66.

**synchronistically** (sing-krō-nis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a synchronistic manner; according to dates.

A chronological chart, *synchronistically* and ethnographically arranged.
*Athenæum*, Sept. 9, 1882 (advt.). (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**synchronization** (sing″krō-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< *synchronize* + *-at-ion.*] 1. The process or act of making synchronous: applied especially to clocks. — 2. The concurrence of events in respect of time.

Also spelled *synchronisation.*

**synchronize** (sing'krō-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *synchronized*, ppr. *synchronizing.* [< LGr. *συγχρονίζειν*, < Gr. *συγχρονίζειν*, be of the same time, be contemporary, < *σύγχρονος*, of the same time, synchronous: see *synchronous.*] **I.** *intrans.* To occur at the same time; agree in time.

The birth and the death [of the king], the rising and the setting, *synchronize* by a metaphysical nicety of neck-and-neck, inconceivable to the book-keepers of earth.
*De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

The motions of ebb and flow he explains from the configuration of the earth: and his whole theory depends upon the supposition that the tides of the Pacific do not *synchronize* with those of the Atlantic.
*E. A. Abbott*, Bacon, p. 378

**II.** *trans.* 1. To cause to be synchronous; make to agree in time of occurrence.

During the 11th century attempts were made to *synchronize* Irish events with those of other countries.
*Encyc. Brit.*, V. 307.

2. To cause to indicate the same time, as one timepiece with another; regulate or control, as a clock, by a standard timepiece, such as the chief clock in an observatory.

Also spelled *synchronise.*

**synchronizer** (sing'krō-nī-zėr), *n.* [< *synchronize* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which synchronizes; especially, a contrivance for synchronizing clocks. Also spelled *synchroniser.*

**synchronology** (sing-krō-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σύγχρονος*, of the same time, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] Chronological arrangement side by side.

**synchronous** (sing'krō-nus), *a.* [= F. *synchrone* = Sp. *sincrono* = Pg. *synchrono* = It. *sincrono*, < L. *synchronus*, < Gr. *σύγχρονος*, of the same time, occurring at the same time, < *σύν*, with, together, + *χρόνος*, time: see *chronic.*] Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

I have heard distinctly a smaller sound of the same kind, a plash *synchronous* with the pulse.
*P. M. Latham*, Lectures on Clinical Medicine (ed. 1836), [p. 223.

Movements may be *synchronous* or asynchronous.
*F. Warner*, Physical Expression, p. 80.

**Synchronous curve**, a curve the locus of points reached at the same moment by particles falling from a fixed point along curves of a given family.

**synchronously** (sing'krō-nus-li), *adv.* In a synchronous manner; at the same time.

The auroral streamers which wave across the skies of one country must move *synchronously* with those which are visible in the skies of another country, even though thousands of miles may separate the two regions.
*R. A. Proctor*, Light Science for Leisure Hours, p. 12

When Grant crossed the Rapidan in the final campaign, he moved *synchronously* by telegraph Sherman in Georgia, Crook in the Valley, and Butler on the Peninsula, and received responses from each before night.
*The Century*, XXXVIII. 789.

**synchronousness** (sing'krō-nus-nes), *n.* The fact or character of being synchronous.

**synchrony** (sing'krō-ni), *n.* [< *synchron-ous* + *-y.*] Occurrence or existence at the same time; simultaneity.

The second [assumption], that geological contemporaneity is the same thing as chronological *synchrony.*
*Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 207.

**synchysis** (sing'ki-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *σύγχυσις*, a mixing together, a commingling, < *συγχεῖν*, pour together, < *σύν*, together, + *χεῖν*, pour: see *chyle.*] Confusion or derangement. Specifically — (*a*) In *rhet.*, a hyperbaton so violent as to confuse the meaning of a sentence. An example is

Worst of the worst were that man he that reigns!
*Tennyson*, Guinevere

(*b*) In *pathol.*, fluidity of the vitreous humor of the eye. — **Synchysis scintillans**, fluidity of the vitreous humor of the eye, with the presence of small crystals of cholesterin or other substance, which appear as sparkling points on ophthalmoscopic examination.

**Synchytrieæ** (sing-ki-trī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synchytrium* + *-eæ.*] A suborder of zygomycetous fungi, named from the genus *Synchytrium.* They inhabit the epiderm of terrestrial flowering plants, in which they produce small yellow or dark-red galls, due to the abnormal swelling of the epidermal cells affected. The group is incompletely known.

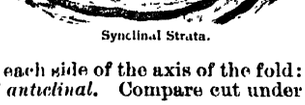
**Synchytrium** (sing-kit'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (De Bary), < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *χυτρίον*, dim. of *χύτρα*, a pot.] A genus of zygomycetous fungi, giving name to the suborder *Synchytrieæ.*

**synciput**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sinciput.*

**Syncladei** (sing-klā'dē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, + *κλάδος*, a young shoot or branch, < *κλᾶν*, break off, prune.] A section of mosses, containing only the natural order *Sphagnaceæ.*

**synclastic** (sin-klas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *κλαστός*, broken: see *clastic.*] Having the curvatures of all normal sections similarly directed: noting a curved surface so characterized, as that of a ball: opposed to *anticlastic.* *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil. — **Synclastic curvature, stress, surface**, etc. See the nouns.

**synclinal** (sin-klī'nal or sing'kli-nal), *a.* and *n.* [As *syncline* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Sloping downward in opposite directions so as to meet in a common point or line. — 2. In *geol.*, dipping, as strata in any particular district or locality, toward one another on each side of the axis of the fold: the opposite of *anticlinal.* Compare cut under *axis*[1], 9.


Synclinal Strata.

The valleys within this range often follow anticlinal but rarely *synclinal* lines: that is, the strata on the two sides more often dip from the line of valley than towards it. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 10.

**Synclinal axis**, the line connecting the lowest points along the course of a synclinal depression. — **Synclinal valley**, a valley having a synclinal structure, or formed by a depression in which the strata on both sides dip toward its central area.

**II.** *n.* A synclinal fold, line, or axis.

When strata lie in this shape ⌣, they are said to form a *synclinal* (from *συν*, *sun*, with, and *κλίνω*, *klino*, to slope), and when in this form ⌢, an anticlinal. . . . Among the old rocks of Wales and other parts of western Britain, it is not uncommon to find the beds thrown into a succe of sharp anticlinals and *synclinals.*
*Huxley*, Physiography, p

**syncline** (sing'klīn), *n.* [< Gr. *συγκλίνειν*, inc or lean together, < *σύν*, together, + *κλίνειν* cline, bend, turn: see *cline.*] Same as *syncl*

Detailed work . . . appears to establish a series of folds — a northern anticline, a central *syncline*, a southern anticline — folded over to form an isocline, reversed dips to the S. E. *Philos. Mag.*, XXIX

**synclinical** (sin-klin'i-kal), *a.* [< *syncli* *-ic-al.*] Same as *synclinal.* [Rare.]

**synclinore** (sing'kli-nōr), *n.* [< NL. *sync* *rium*, q. v.] Same as *synclinorium.* *J. D. D* Text-book of Geol. (1883), p. 56.

**synclinorian** (sing-kli-nō'ri-an), *a.* [< *sync* *rium* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to a synel rium.

Remote from shores, geosynclinals are in progres neath the sea, which will never attain *synclinorian* unless some revolution provides supplies of sedimen
*Winchell*, World-Life, p.

**synclinorium** (sing-kli-nō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sy* *noria* (-ä). [NL.; as *syncline* + *-orium.*] name given by J. D. Dana to a mountain ing a general synclinal structure, or origin by means of a geosynclinal.

**synclitic** (sin-klit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *συγκλίτης*, leaning together, < *συγκλίνειν*, incline or together: see *syncline.*] In *obstet.*, exhibi synclitism.

**synclitism** (sing'kli-tizm), *n.* [< *synclit* + *-ism.*] In *obstet.*, parallelism between planes of the fetal head and those of the pel

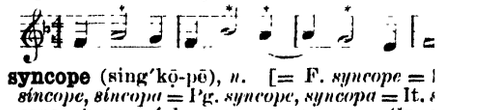
**syncopal** (sing'kō-pal), *a.* [< *syncope* + - Pertaining to or resembling syncope. — **Sy** **pal asphyxia**, a form of asphyxia in which the cav of the heart are found empty.

**syncopate** (sing'kō-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *copated*, ppr. *syncopating.* [< LL. *syncopa* pp. of *syncopare*, faint away (> It. *sincopar* Sp. *sincopar* = Pg. *syncopar* = F. *syncoper*), s copate, < *syncope*, syncope: see *syncope.*] 1. contract, as a word, by taking one or more ters or syllables from the middle, as exem fied in *Gloster* for *Gloucester.* — 2. In *music*, to feet by syncopation. — **Syncopated algebra**, ma matical analysis aided by a sort of shorthand not yet veloped into a regular symbolic algebra. — **Syncopa counterpoint**, See *counterpoint*, 3 (*c*). — **Syncopa note** or **tone**, in *music*, a tone that begins on an unacc ed beat or pulse, and is sustained over into an acce one. Formerly called *driving-note.* See *syncopation.*

**syncopation** (sing-kō-pā'shon), *n.* [< *syncop* + *-ion.*] 1. The contraction of a word by t ing a letter, letters, or a syllable from the m dle, as in the seamen's *fo'c'sle* for *forecas* especially, such omission of a short vowel tween two consonants.

The time has long past for such *syncopations* and c pressions as gave us arbalist, governor, pedant, and p tor, from arcubalista, gubernator, pædagogans, and pr rator. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 175, n

2. In *music*, the act, process, or result of inv ing the rhythmic accent by beginning a ton tones on an unaccented beat or pulse, and s taining them into an accented one, so that proper emphasis on the latter is more or l transferred back or anticipated. Syncopa may occur wholly within a measure, or may extend measure to measure. In the following passage the copations are marked by asterisks.



**syncope** (sing'kō-pē), *n.* [= F. *syncope* = *sincope*, *sincopa* = Pg. *syncope*, *syncopa* = It. *cope*, *sincopa*, < L. *syncope*, *syncopa* = Gr. *κοπή*, a cutting short, the contraction of a w by the omission of one or more letters, a swo < *συγκόπτειν*, cut short, abridge, < *σύν*, togeth + *κόπτειν*, strike, cut.] 1. The contraction word by elision; an elision or retrenchment one or more letters or a syllable from the m dle of a word, as in *ne'er* for *never.* See also *copation*, *syncopate.* Compare *apocope.* — 2. *med.*, loss of consciousness from fall of blo pressure and consequent cerebral anem fainting. It may be induced by cardiac we ness or inhibition, hemorrhage, or probal visceral vasomotor relaxation. — 3. A sudd pause or cessation; a suspension; tempor stop or inability to go on.

Revelry, and dance, and show
Suffer a *syncope* and solemn pause;
While God performs upon the trembling stage
Of his own works his dreadful part alone.
*Cowper*, Task, ii.

4. In *music*: (*a*) Same as *syncopation.* (*b*) T combination of two voice-parts so that two more tones in one coincide with a single to

in the other; simple figuration.—**5.** In *anc. pros.*, omission, or apparent omission, of an arsis in the interior of a line. This omission is usually only apparent, the long of the thesis being protracted to make up the time of the syllable or syllables which seem to be wanting: as, ♩. 𝅗𝅥 for 𝅗𝅥 ♩ (a trisemic long), 𝅝 for 𝅗𝅥 ♩ ♩ (a tetrasemic long). This application of the term is modern.

In the little metric at the end of my Greek grammar I have adopted it [the recognition of deficient times] from them, with the name of *syncope*, which they had given it. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 109.

**Cat-syncope**, fainting produced in peculiarly susceptible persons by the proximity of a cat: similar to asthmatic attacks likewise produced, called *cat-asthma*.

**syncopic** (sin-kop′ik), *a.* [< *syncope* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of syncope.

The local *syncopic* and asphyxial stages were usually well defined. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 841.

**syncopist** (sing′kō-pist), *n.* [< *syncope* + *-ist.*] One who contracts words by syncope. *Imp. Dict.*

**syncopize** (sing′kō-pīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syncopized*, ppr. *syncopizing*. [< *syncope* + *-ize.*] To contract by the omission of a letter or syllable; syncopate.

**syncoptic** (sin-kop′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *συγκοπτικός*, pertaining to syncope, < *συγκόπτειν*, cut short: see *syncope.*] In *med.*, pertaining to or of the nature of syncope.

These two kinds of respiration, the pneumatorectic and the *syncoptic*, were perfectly regular and typical; the former showed itself immediately after a heavy discharge of blood, the latter before death. *Nature*, XXXIV. 23.

**syncotyledonous** (sin-kot-i-lē′dọn-us), *a.* [< Gr. *σίν*, together, + *κοτυληδών*, any cup-shaped hollow: see *cotyledonous.*] In *bot.*, having the cotyledons united as if soldered together.

**syncranterian** (sing-kran-tē′ri-an), *a.* [< Gr. *σίν*, together, + *κραντῆρες*, the wisdom-teeth, < *κραίνειν*, accomplish, fulfil.] Having teeth in an uninterrupted row: noting the dentition of those serpents whose posterior teeth are continuous with the anterior: opposed to *diacranterian.*

**syncretic** (sin-kret′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *syncret-ism* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to syncretism; characterized by syncretism; uniting, or attempting to unite, different systems, as of philosophy or religion. See *syncretism. A. Wilder.*

**II.** *n.* A syncretist. *Imp. Dict.*

**syncretise,** *v. t.* See *syncretize.*

**syncretism** (sing′krē-tism), *n.* [= F. *syncrétisme* = Sp. *sincretismo*, < Gr. *συγκρητισμός*, < *συγκρητίζειν*, combine against: see *syncretize.*] The attempted reconciliation or union of irreconcilable principles or parties, as in philosophy or religion; specifically, the doctrines of a certain school in the Lutheran Church, followers of Calixtus, who attempted to effect a union among all Christians, Protestant and Catholic. See *syncretist.* This word first passed into common use at the Reformation, and was then used indifferently, in both a good and a bad sense, to designate the attempted union of different sects on the basis of tenets common to all. It soon lost all but its contemptuous meaning, and became specifically restricted to the system of a school of thinkers within the Lutheran Church.

He is plotting a carnal *syncretism*, and attempting the reconcilement of Christ and Belial. *Baxter.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

A tendency to *syncretism* — to a mingling of heterogeneous religions — was a notable characteristic of the age contemporaneous with the introduction of Christianity. *G. P. Fisher*, Beginnings of Christianity, p. 72.

**syncretist** (sing′krē-tist), *n.* [< *syncret-ism* + *-ist.*] One who attempts to blend incongruous tenets, or doctrines of different schools or churches, into a system.

May not an ancient book be supposed to be the production of a series of imitators, editors, and *syncretists*, none of whom is exactly a deliberate forger? *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 229.

Specifically — (*a*) A follower of Calixtus (1586–1656), a Lutheran divine, and professor of theology at Helmstedt, who endeavored to frame a religious system which should unite the different Christian denominations, Protestant and Catholic. (*b*) One of a school, in the sixteenth century, which attempted to mediate between the Platonic and Aristotelian philosophies. Also used attributively: as, a *syncretist* religious system.

**syncretistic** (sing-krē-tis′tik), *a.* [< *syncretist* + *-ic.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by syncretism.

Many things led to a *syncretistic* stage of worship. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII., App., p. ix.

2. Pertaining to the syncretists: as, the *syncretistic* controversy (a bitter controversy in the Lutheran Church, in the seventeenth century, regarding the tenets of the syncretists).

**syncretize** (sing′krē-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *syncretized*, ppr. *syncretizing*. [< Gr. *συγκρητίζειν*, combine against a common enemy, < *σίν*, together, + **κρητίζειν* (uncertain). Cf. *syncretism.*] To effect or attempt syncretism; blend; unite: as, to *syncretize* religious systems. Also spelled *syncretise.*

Their [the Mandæans'] reverence for John is of a piece with their whole *syncretizing* attitude towards the New Testament. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 470.

**syncrisis** (sing′kri-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *σύγκρισις*, a putting together, a comparison, < *συγκρίνειν*, separate and compound anew, < *σίν*, together, + *κρίνειν*, separate, discern: see *crisis.*] In *rhet.*, a figure by which opposite things or persons are compared.

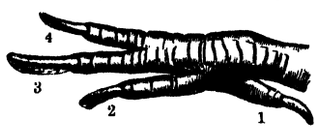
**syncytial** (sin-sit′i-al), *a.* [< *syncytium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a syncytium.

**syncytium** (sin-sit′i-um), *n.*; pl. *syncytia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σίν*, together, + *κύτος*, a hollow.] A multinucleate cell; a cell-aggregate; a single cell with two or more nuclei, resulting from the division of an originally single nucleus in the course of the growth of the cell, unaccompanied by any division of the cell-substance proper, or from the concrescence of a number of cells the protoplasm of which runs together, but the respective nuclei of which do not coalesce. The word has somewhat varied application to certain embryonic formations and to some adult tissues, as striped muscular fiber, certain parts of sponges, etc.

The ectoderm [of a calcareous sponge] is a transparent, slightly granular, gelatinous mass in which the nuclei are scattered, but which, in the unaltered state, shows no trace of the primitive distinctness of the cells which contain these nuclei, and is therefore termed by Haeckel a *syncytium.* *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 103.

**synd** (sind), *v. t.* [More prop. *sind*, also *scin*; cf. Icel. *synda*, swim, *syndr* (*symdr*, *svimdr*), able to swim, < *sund*, a swimming, = AS. *sund*, a sound, strait of the sea: see *sound*[2] and *swim*[1].] To rinse. [Scotch.]

**syndactyl, syndactyle** (sin-dak′til), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σίν*, together, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger, digit: see *dactyl.*] **I.** *a.* Having the digits more or less united. (*a*) Web-fingered or web-toed; having the fingers or toes connected by skin, as a monstrosity of the human species. (*b*) In *mammal.*, having the toes normally closely united by integument, or extensively inclosed in a common integument, as a kangaroo or bandicoot among marsupials and the siamang among apes. (*c*) In *ornith.*: (1) Having the front toes more or less extensively coherent, so as to form a broad flat sole; syngenesious, as the foot of a kingfisher. (2) Having all four toes united by swimming-webs; totipalmate or steganopodous, as a pelican. See cut under *totipalmate.* (3) Of or pertaining to the *Syndactyli* or *Syndactylæ*, in any sense.



Syndactyl Foot of Kingfisher (*Ceryle torquata*), natural size. 1, hallux, or hind toe; 2, inner toe; 3, middle toe, which is extensively coherent with 4, outer toe.

**II.** *n.* A syndactyl person, mammal, or bird.

**Syndactylæ**† (sin-dak′ti-lē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *syndactyl.*] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system: (*a*) A cohort of *Anisodactyli*, of an order *Volucres*, consisting of the bee-eaters (*Meropidæ*), the motmots (*Momotidæ*), the kingfishers (*Alcedinidæ*), and the hornbills (*Bucerotidæ*), thus approximately corresponding to the *Syndactyli* (*a*). (*b*) A superfamily group of scutelliplantar *Passeres*, represented by the todies and manikins — one of two divisions of this author's *Exaspideæ*, the other being *Lysodactylæ.*

**syndactyle,** *a.* and *n.* See *syndactyl.*

**Syndactyli** (sin-dak′ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *syndactyl.*] 1†. In *ornith.*: (*a*) In some systems, as those of Illiger, Cuvier, and others, a group of insessorial birds, having the front toes extensively coherent, as is well illustrated in the kingfisher family. In Blyth's revision of Cuvier (1849), the *Syndactyli* were a division of his *Strepitores*, subdivided into two groups, *Buceroides* and *Halcyoides.* The former of these contained the hornbills and hoopoes; the latter the rest of the syndactylous birds, as kingfishers, rollers, bee-eaters, jacamars, todies, and sawbills or motmots. (*b*) In Vieillot's system, a group of sea-birds, having all four toes webbed; the totipalmate or steganopodous birds, now forming the order *Steganopodes.*—**2.** [*l. c.*] Plural of *syndactylus*, 2.

**syndactylic** (sin-dak-til′ik), *a.* [< *syndactyl* + *-ic.*] Same as *syndactyl.*

**syndactylism** (sin-dak′ti-lizm), *n.* [< *syndactyl* + *-ism.*] Union of two or more digits; syndactyl character or condition, as of an animal or its feet.

In all the remaining Marsupials a peculiar condition of the pes, called *syndactylism*, prevails. *W. H. Flower*, Osteology, p. 321.

**syndactylous** (sin-dak′ti-lus), *a.* [< *syndactyl* + *-ous.*] Same as *syndactyl.*

**Syndactylus** (sin-dak′ti-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *syndactyl.*] 1. A genus of gibbons, containing the *Hylobates syndactylus* or *Siamanga syndactyla*: same as *Siamanga.*—**2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *syndactyli* (-lī).] In *teratol.*, a monster with more or less extensive union of fingers or toes.

**syndectomy** (sin-dek′tọ-mi), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *σίνδ(εσμος)*, a ligament, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of a strip of conjunctiva around the whole or a part of the periphery of the cornea.

**syndesmodontoid** (sin-des-mọ-don′toid), *a.* [< Gr. *σίνδεσμος*, a ligament, + E. *odontoid.*] Formed by the transverse ligament of the atlas and the odontoid process of the axis: noting the synovial articulation between these parts.

**syndesmography** (sin-des-mog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *σίνδεσμος*, a ligament (see *syndesmosis*), + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Descriptive syndesmology; a description of or treatise on the ligaments and joints.

**syndesmology** (sin-des-mol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr *σίνδεσμος*, a ligament, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology.*] The science of the ligamentou system; the knowledge of the ligaments of the body and of the joints or articulations whicl they contribute to form. Also called *desmology*

**syndesmopharyngeus** (sin-des″mọ-far-in-jē′us), *n.*; pl. *syndesmopharyngei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr *σίνδεσμος*, a ligament, + *φάρυγξ*, pharynx.] A occasional anomalous muscle of the pharyn of man. Also *syndesmopharyngius.*

**syndesmosis** (sin-des-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σίνδεσμος*, a band, ligament (< *συνδεῖν*, bind together < *σίν*, together, + *δεῖν*, bind), + *-osis.*] In *anat.* the connection of bones by ligaments, fascia or membranes other than those which ente into the composition of the joints. Nearly a joints are in fact immediately connected by ligament but syndesmosis is said of other and mediate connectio between bones, especially by means of interosseous mem branes, as those which extend the whole length of th radius and ulna, and of the tibia and fibula, connectir these bones respectively in their continuity.

**syndesmotic** (sin-des-mot′ik), *a.* [< *syndesmosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Bound together, as two bone by an interosseous fascia; of or pertaining t syndesmosis.

**syndesmotomy** (sin-des-mot′ọ-mi), *n.* [< G *σίνδεσμος*, a band, ligament, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν ταμεῖν*, cut.] The anatomy of the ligament dissection of ligaments.

**syndetic, syndetical** (sin-det′ik, -i-kal), *a.* Gr. *συνδετικός*, binding together, conjunctive, *σίνδετος*, bound together, < *συνδεῖν*, bind tog ther, < *σίν*, with, + *δεῖν*, bind.] Connecting means of conjunctions or other connective pertaining to such connection: as, *syndetic* a rangement: opposed to *asyndetic.*

**syndic** (sin′dik), *n.* [< F. *syndic* = Sp. *síndi* = Pg. *syndico* = It. *sindico* = G. Dan. *syndik* = Sw. *syndicus* = Russ. *sindikŭ*, < LL. *syndicu* a representative of a corporation, a syndic Gr. *σίνδικος*, an advocate in a court of justice representative of the state or of a tribe, a pu lic officer, < *σίν*, together, + *δίκη*, justice, la right.] 1. An officer of government, invest with different powers in different countries kind of magistrate intrusted with the affairs a city or community; also, one chosen to tra act business for others. In Geneva the syndic the chief magistrate. Almost all the companies in Pa the university, etc., had their syndics. The Universit Cambridge has its syndics, committees of the senate, fo ing permanent or occasional syndicates. See the t quotation.

You must of necessity have heard often of a book wri against the pope's jurisdiction, about three months si by one Richer, a doctor and *syndic* of the Sorbonists. *Donne*, Letters, xl

The [local] examinations [of Oxford and Cambridge] nior, Senior, and Higher, are held at all places appr by the *Syndics*, or Delegates. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI.

*Syndics* are the members of special committees of m bers of the Senate, appointed by Grace from time to t for specific duties. *Cambridge University Calendar*, 1889,

The president of the [Swiss] executive council (w also sometimes called Hauptmann, sometimes *Sy* often exercises some functions separately from the C oil; but, as a rule, all executive action is collegiate. *W. Wilson*, State, §

2. In the *French law of bankruptcy*, an assig in trust; a trustee.

**syndical** (sin′di-kal), *a.* [< *syndic* + *-al.*] or pertaining to a syndic.

**syndicate**[1]† (sin′di-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and *syndicated*, ppr. *syndicating*. [< ML. *syndicat* pp. of *syndicare* (> OF. *syndiquer*), exam investigate, censure, < LL. *syndicus*, a pu officer, a syndic: see *syndic.*] To judge; sure.

Aristotle, . . . who . . . vndertooke to censure and *syndicate* both his master and all other law-makers before him, saw clearer. *Hakewill*, Apology, IV. ii.

**syndicate**[2] (sin'di-kāt), *n.* [= F. *syndicat* = Sp. *sindicado* = It. *sindicato*, < ML. *syndicatus*, a syndicate, an examination of public morals, < LL. *syndicus*, a syndic: see *syndic* and *-ate*[3].] 1. A council or body of syndics; the office, state, or jurisdiction of a syndic.

The management of the University Press is committed to a *syndicate* consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and fifteen other members of the Senate elected by Grace, three of whom retire by rotation every year.
*Cambridge University Calendar*, 1889, p. 465.

2. An association of persons or corporations formed with the view of promoting some particular enterprise, discharging some trust, or the like; a combination.

The movement of a small company or *syndicate* will not bring profits to the originators. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 85.

In the panic of 1866 the price of the shares in many banks was artificially raised by the unscrupulous cliques or *syndicates*, the funds for the purpose being in some cases supplied by the directors themselves.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 852.

These *syndicates* were originally combinations of newspaper publishers for the purchase and simultaneous publication in different parts of the country of stories written by the most popular authors.
*Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 859.

**syndicate**[2] (sin'di-kāt), *v.* [< *syndicate*[2], *n.*] 1. To unite in a syndicate; associate: as, *syndicated* capitalists. [Recent.]

It has been decreed at a full meeting of the several *syndicated* groups of mills to raise the list price M. 2.50 from the turn of next quarter. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 174.

2. To effect by means of a syndicate, as a sale of property. [Recent.]

This investment was suggested and stimulated by the organization of a corporation which *syndicated* the sale of the . . . ale and stout breweries.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 86.

**syndication** (sin-di-kā'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *syndicação*; as *syndicate*[2] + *-ion*.] The act or process of forming a syndicate; combination. [Recent.]

"Thou shalt not steal" may be yet forty centuries ahead of the age of *syndication*, hypothecation, and stock-watering. *Christian Union*, June 9, 1887.

**syndicator** (sin'di-kā-tor), *n.* One who syndicates, or effects sales. [Recent.]

**syndoc**, *n.* See *sintoc*.

**syndrome** (sin'drō-mē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συνδρομή*, a tumultuous concourse, a concurrence, < *σύν*, together, + *δραμεῖν*, run (> *δρόμος*, a course, running).] 1. Concurrence. [Rare.]

For, all things being linkt together by an uninterrupted chain of causes, and every single motion owning a dependence on such a *syndrome* of præ-required motors, we can have no true knowledge of any except we comprehended all, and could distinctly pry into the whole method of casual concatenations.
*Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxii.

2. In *med.*, the concourse or combination of symptoms in a disease; a symptom-complex; a symptom-group. Compare *prodrome*, 2.

**syndyasmian** (sin-di-as'mi-an), *a.* [< Gr. *συνδυασμός*, coupling, copulation, < *σύν*, together, + *δυάζειν*, couple, < *δύο*, two: see *dyad*.] Noting the pairing of animals or their paired state; nuptial; gamic; pertaining to the sexual relation.

The *Syndyasmian* or Pairing Family. It was founded upon marriage between single pairs, but without an exclusive cohabitation. *L. Morgan*, Ancient Society, p. 384.

**syne** (sīn), *adv.* and *conj.* The Scotch spelling of *sine*[1]. — **Auld lang syne**, long ago; the days of long ago. See *auld* and *langsyne*. — **Soon or syne**, sooner or later.

**synecdoche** (si-nek'dō-kē), *n.* [= F. *synecdoche*, *synecdoque* = Sp. *sinécdoque*, *sinédoque* = Pg. *synecdoche* = It. *sinéddoche*, < L. *synecdoche*, < Gr. *συνεκδοχή*, an understanding one with another, the putting of the whole for a part, etc., < *συνεκδέχεσθαι*, join in receiving, < *σύν*, together, + *ἐκδέχεσθαι*, take from, accept, receive, < *ἐκ*, out, + *δέχεσθαι*, take, accept.] In *rhet.*, a figure or trope by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole, as the genus for the species, or the species for the genus, etc.: as, for example, a fleet of ten *sail* (for *ships*); a master employing new *hands* (for *workmen*). Compare *metonymy*.

Then againe if we vse such a word (as many times we doe) by which we driue the hearer to conceiue more or lesse or beyond or otherwise then the letter expresseth, and it be not by vertue of the former figures Metaphore and Abase and the rest, the Greeks then call it *Synecdoche*.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 154.

**synecdochical** (sin-ek-dok'i-kal), *a.* [< **synecdochic* (< Gr. *συνεκδοχικός*, implying a synecdoche, < *συνεκδοχή*, synecdoche: see *synecdoche*) + *-al*.] Of the nature of or expressed by synecdoche; implying a synecdoche. *Drayton*.

**synecdochically** (sin-ek-dok'i-kal-i), *adv.* According to the synecdochical mode of speaking; by synecdoche. *Bp. Pearson*.

Hrôst I take to mean roof, yet here used *synecdochically* for house, palace, just as Lat. tectum.
*Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 369.

**synechia** (sin-e-kī'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συνέχεια*, continuity, < *συνέχειν*, hold together, confine, < *σύν*, together, + *ἔχειν*, have, hold.] Morbid union of parts — specifically of the iris to the cornea (*anterior synechia*) or to the anterior surface of the capsule of the lens (*posterior synechia*). — **Circular** or **annular synechia**. Same as *exclusion of the pupil* (which see, under *exclusion*). — **Passavant's operation for synechia**. See *operation*.

**synechiology** (si-nek-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *συνέχεια*, continuity, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The doctrine of the connection of things by efficient and final causation. — 2. The theory of continuity.

Also *synechology*.

**synecious**, *a.* See *synœcious*.

**synecphonesis** (si-nek-fō-nē'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *συνεκφώνησις*, an uttering together, < *συνεκφωνεῖν*, call out or utter together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἐκφωνεῖν*, call out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *φωνεῖν*, produce or emit a sound, < *φωνή*, sound, voice.] In *gram.*, a contraction of two syllables into one; syneresis.

**synectic** (si-nek'tik), *a.* [< LL. *synecticus*, < Gr. *συνεκτικός*, holding together, efficient, < *συνέχειν*, hold together: see *synechia*.] 1. Bringing different things into real connection. — 2. In the *theory of functions*, continuous, monogenetic, and monotropic within a certain region.

A function of a complex variable which is continuous, one-valued, and has a derived function when the variable moves in a certain region of the plane is called by Cauchy *synectic* in this region. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 72.

**Synectic cause**. See *cause*, 1. — **Synectic function**, a continuous, finite, and uniform function.

**synecticity** (sin-ek-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *synectic* + *-ity*.] The character of being synectic.

**synedral** (si-nē'dral), *a.* [< *synedr-ous* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, growing on the angle of a stem, as leaves or other parts.

**synedrial** (si-ned'ri-al), *a.* [< *synedri-um* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a synedrium.

The respect in which the *synedrial* president was held rapidly increased. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 428.

**synedrion, synedrium** (si-ned'ri-on, -um), *n.*; pl. *synedria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *συνέδριον*, an assembly, < *σύνεδρος*, sitting together: see *synedrous*. Hence the Heb. form represented by *sanhedrim*.] An assembly, especially a judicial or representative assembly; a sanhedrim.

Alas! how unworthy, how incapable am I to censure the proceedings of that great senate, that high *synedrion*, wherein the wisdom of the whole state is epitomised?
*Howell*, Vindication of Himself, 1677 (Harl. Misc., VI. [128]). (*Davies*.)

The common assertion indeed that the *synedrium* was at that time practically composed of scribes is inconsistent with the known facts of the case; the *synedrium* at that time was a political and not a scholastic authority.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 424.

**synedrous** (si-nē'drus), *a.* [< Gr. *σύνεδρος*, sitting together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἕδρα*, seat: see *synedral*.] In *bot.*, same as *synedral*.

**synema** (si-nē'mä), *n.*; pl. *synemata* (-ma-tä). [For **synnema*; < Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] In *bot.*, the column of combined filaments in a monadelphous flower, as in the common mallow.

**synentognath** (si-nen'tog-nath), *n.* A fish of the suborder *Synentognathi*.

**Synentognathi** (sin-en-tog'nā-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *ἐντός*, within, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A suborder of teleocephalous or physoclistous fishes with the branchial arches well developed, the third and fourth superior pharyngeals much enlarged, and the inferior pharyngeals coössified. It includes the families *Scomberesocidæ* (or *Exocœtidæ*) and *Belonidæ*.

**synentognathous** (sin-en-tog'nā-thus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Synentognathi*, or having their characters.

**syneresis, synæresis** (si-ner'e-sis), *n.* [= F. *synérèse* = Sp. *sineresis* = Pg. *syneresis* = It. *sineresi*, < LL. *synæresis*, < Gr. *συναίρεσις*, a taking or drawing together, syneresis, < *συναιρεῖν*, grasp or seize together, < *σύν*, together, + *αἱρεῖν*, take, seize: see *heresy*.] In *gram.*, the contraction of two syllables or two vowels into one; especially, contraction of two vowels so as to form a diphthong, as *ne'er* for *never*, *Atreides* for *Atreïdes*.

**synergetic** (sin-ėr-jet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *συνεργητ* coöperative, < *συνεργεῖν*, coöperate: see *syner* Working together; coöperating. — **Synerg muscles**, those muscles which collectively subse certain kind of movement — for example, flexor mu of the leg, the muscles of the calf, etc.

**synergida** (si-nėr'ji-dä), *n.*; pl. *synergidæ* (- [NL., < Gr. *συνεργός*, working together, + *-i* In *bot.*, either of the two cells situated at apex of the embryo-sac, and forming, with oösphere, the so-called egg-apparatus: usu in the plural.

A uninucleate cell without oosphere, *synergidæ*, c tipodal vesicle. *Nature*, XLII.

**synergidal** (si-nėr'ji-dal), *a.* [< *synergid* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of the nature of, resembling belonging to synergidæ.

**synergism** (sin'ėr-jizm), *n.* [< *synerg-y* + *-is* In *theol.*, the doctrine that there are two effic agents in regeneration, namely the human and the divine Spirit, which, in the strict se of the term, coöperate. This theory accordi holds that the soul has not lost in the fall all inclin toward holiness, nor all power to seek for it under influence of ordinary motives.

**synergist** (sin'ėr-jist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *sy giste*; < *synerg-y* + *-ist*.] I. *n.* In *theol.*, who holds to the doctrine of synergism: cifically used to designate one of a party in Lutheran Church, in the sixteenth centu which held this doctrine.

Melanchthon . . . was suspected [of having introdu a doctrine said to be nearly similar to that called S Pelagian, according to which grace communicate adult persons so as to draw them to God required a responding action of their own freewill in order to come effectual. Those who held this tenet were c *synergists*. *Hallam*, Introd. to Literature of Europe,

II. *a.* Synergistic.

The problem took a new form in the *Synergist* cor versy, which discussed the nature of the first impul conversion. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV

**synergistic** (sin-ėr-jis'tik), *a.* [< *synergis -ic*.] 1. Of or relating to synergism; of nature of synergism: as, the *synergistic* cont versy (a controversy in the Lutheran Church the sixteenth century, regarding synergism

They seem to be logically cognate rather with var *synergistic* types of belief. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV.

2. Working together; coöperating.

**synergistical** (sin-ėr-jis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *syner tic* + *-al*.] Synergistic.

**Synergus** (si-nėr'gus), *n.* [NL. (Hartig, 1840 Gr. *συνεργός*, working together: see *synergy*.] notable genus of hymenopterous insects, of cynipidous subfamily *Inquilinæ*, the species which are guests or commensals in the galls true gall-makers of the same family. The pa sidal grooves of the thorax converge behind; the sec abdominal segment occupies the whole surface of the domen; the female antennæ have fourteen, the male fift joints. Twelve species are known in the United State

**synergy** (sin'ėr-ji), *n.*; pl. *synergies* (-jiz). Gr. *συνεργία*, joint work, assistance, help, < *σ ἐργειν*, work together, < *συνεργός*, working gether, < *σύν*, together, + **ἔργειν*, work: *work*. Cf. *energy*.] A correlation or concou of action between different organs.

Actions are the energies of organs, and the *syner* of groups of organs.
*G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. §

**synesis** (sin'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύνεσις*, derstanding, intelligence, knowledge, also coming together, union, < *συνίναι* (ind. *συνίη* understand, perceive, put together, < *σύν*, gether, + *ἵναι*, send, let go. The derivati given by Plato, < *συνίναι* (ind. *σύνειμι*), go come together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἰέναι* (i *εἶμι*), go, is erroneous.] In *gram.* and *rhe* construction according to the sense, in vio tion of strict syntax.

**synesthesia**, *n.* See *synæsthesia*.

**synet**†, **synette**†, *n.* In *her.*, a cygnet: an term, in the plural, for several small or you swans charged together upon a scutcheon bearing.

**synethere** (sin'e-thēr), *n.* [= F. *synethère* NL. *Synetheres*, q. v.] A species of the gen *Synetheres*; a coendoo.

**Synetheres** (si-neth'e-rēz), *n.* [NL. (Fréd. C vier, 1822; really F. pl., *synetherès*); etym. not a parent.] The typical genus of *Synetherinæ*. It cludes Neotropical arboreal prehensile-tailed porcupin closely related to *Sphingurus*, but differing in the brc and highly arched frontal region, and the greater develo ment of spines. The name was proposed by F. Cuvier 1822, when he divided the American porcupines into *Eret zon*, *Synetheres*, and *Sphingurus*. *Cercolabes* is a synony

**Synetherinæ** (si-neth-e-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *Synetheres* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Hystricid* typified by the genus *Synetheres*, having t

tail prehensile and all four feet four-toed: so named (after *Synetherina* of Gervais, 1852) by J. A. Allen in 1877. Also called *Sphingurinæ* and *Cercolabinæ*.

**synetherine** (si-neth'ẹ-rin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Synetherinæ;* sphingurine; cercolabine.

**II.** *n.* A synethere.

**Syngamidæ** (sin-gam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Syngamus* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematoid worms, typified by the genus *Syngamus*.

**Syngamus** (sing'gạ-mus), *n.* [NL. (Siebold), < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *Vermes*, a genus of nematoids or strongyles, belonging to the family *Strongylidæ*, or made type of the *Syngamidæ:* same as *Sclerostoma*, 1. They infest various animals. *S. trachealis* causes in fowls the disease called *gapes*.

**Syngenesia** (sin-je-nē'si-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *γένεσις*, generation. Cf. *syngenesis*.] The nineteenth class of plants in the sexual system of Linnæus, the *Compositæ* of the natural system, the name alluding to their united anthers, which thence are now called *syngenesious*. There are, according to him, 6 orders, namely *Polygamia æqualis, Polygamia superflua, Polygamia frustranea, Polygamia necessaria, Polygamia segregata,* and *Monogamia*. The thistle, tansy, daisy, southernwood, sunflower, and marigold are examples. See *Compositæ*, and cut under *stamen*.

**syngenesian** (sin-je-nē'shạn), *a.* [< *Syngenesia* + *-an*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the class *Syngenesia*.

**syngenesious** (sin-je-nē'shus), *a.* [As *Syngenesia* + *-ous*.] 1. In *bot.*, united by the edges into a ring, as the anthers of *Compositæ*, etc.; also (said of stamens or of flowers), having the anthers so united. — 2. In *ornith.*, syndactyl, as the foot of a kingfisher. See cut under *syndactyl*.

Syngenesious Flowers of *Senecio Jacobæa*.
1, floret, magnified; 2, section of floret, magnified.

**syngenesis** (sin-jen'ẹ-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *γένεσις*, generation.] Reproduction in which a male and a female take part, one furnishing spermatozoa and the other an ovum, so that the substance of the embryo is actually derived from both parents. This is the rule, perhaps without exception, in sexual generation, and opposes the view of the spermists, that the embryo comes from the male element, for the development of which the female furnishes only the nidus, and that of the ovulists, that the embryo is derived entirely from the female, the male principle affording only the requisite stimulus to development. As a doctrine or theory, one form of syngenesis supposes every germ to contain the germs of all generations to come, and is opposed to *epigenesis*.

> The theory of *syngenesis*, which considers the embryo to be the product of both male and female, is as old as Empedocles. *G. H. Lewes*, Aristotle, p. 363.

> Growth, therefore, was, on this hypothesis [of Buffon's], a process partly of simple evolution, and partly of what has been termed *syngenesis*. *Huxley*, Evol. in Biol.

**syngenetic** (sin-jẹ-net'ik), *a.* [< *syngenesis*, after *genetic*.] Reproduced by means of both parents, male and female; of or pertaining to syngenesis: as, a *syngenetic* process; a *syngenetic* theory.

**Syngeneticeæ** (sin"jẹ-ne-tis'ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *syngenetic*.] A small family of phæosporous algæ of doubtful nature, embracing two genera —*Hydrurus*, with a slimy filamentous thallus a foot long, growing in fresh running water, and *Chromophyton*, which is epiphytic within the cells of *Sphagnum* and other aquatic mosses.

**syngenite** (sin'je-nīt), *n.* [So called because related to *polyhalite;* < Gr. *συγγενής*, born with, congenital, < *σύν*, with, + *γίγνεσθαι*, be born.] A hydrous sulphate of calcium and potassium, occurring in monoclinic crystals which are colorless or milky-white. It is found in cavities in rock-salt at Kalusz in Galicia, Austria-Hungary. Also called *kaluszite*.

**Syngnatha** (sing'nā-thạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] An order of myriapods, the carnivorous centipeds; the *Chilopoda:* so called from the conformation of the mouth-parts in comparison with *Chilognatha*.

**Syngnathi** (sing'nā-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Syngnathus*, q. v.] In *ichth.*, a suborder of lophobranch fishes having a fistulous snout and no ventral fins, as the pipe-fishes, sea-horses, and related forms. See *Hippocampidæ*, *Syngnathidæ*.

**Syngnathidæ** (sing-nath'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Syngnathus* + *-idæ*.] A family of lophobranchiate fishes, typified by the genus *Syngnathus*, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) In the earlier systems, including the sea-horses or *Hippocampidæ* with the true *Syngnathidæ*. (*b*) In Gill's system of classification, limited to those pipe-fishes which have the body long and straight and the tail not prehensile, thus excluding the *Hippocampidæ*. See cut under *pipe-fish*.

**syngnathoid** (sing'nā-thoid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Syngnathus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Syngnathidæ*, or having their characters.

**II.** *n.* A fish of the family *Syngnathidæ*.

**syngnathous** (sing'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. **syngnathus*, adj., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] 1. In *Myriapoda*, of or pertaining to the *Syngnatha;* chilopod, as a centiped. — 2. In *ichth.*, having the jaws united and drawn out into a tubular snout, at the end of which is the mouth; of or pertaining to the *Syngnathidæ*.

**Syngnathus** (sing'nā-thus), *n.* [NL. (Artedi, 1738; Linnæus): see *syngnathous*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Syngnathidæ*. It originally included all the species of the modern families *Syngnathidæ* and *Hippocampidæ*, but it is now restricted to about 30 species of the former family. See cut under *pipe-fish*.

**syngonidium** (sing-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *syngonidia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + NL. *gonidium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a platygonidium; an agglomeration of gonidia connected together by a membrane.

**Syngonieæ** (sing-gō-nī'ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. Engler, 1887), < *Syngonium* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants, of the order *Araceæ* and tribe *Colocasioideæ*, consisting of two American genera, *Syngonium* (the type) and *Porphyrospatha*.

**syngonimium** (sing-gō-nim'i-um), *n.*; pl. *syngonimia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + NL. *gonimium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, an agglomeration of gonimia. See *gonimium*, *gonidium*.

**Syngonium** (sing-gō'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Schott, 1829), so called from the united fruit; < Gr. *σύγγονος*, born together, cognate, < *σύν*, together, + *γίγνεσθαι*, be born.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Araceæ*, type of the subtribe *Syngonieæ*. It is characterized by a climbing shrubby stem, stamens connate into a prismatic body, and coherent ovaries with anatropous basilar ovules solitary in their one or two cells. The fruit is a mucilaginous syncarp, composed of coalescent berries with black obovoid seeds without albumen, and mainly composed of the large embryo. There are about 10 species, natives of tropical America, from the West Indies and Mexico to Brazil. They are irregular climbers, rooting at the nodes, and there bearing long-stalked leaves, the earlier arrow-shaped, the later three- to nine-divided. The flowers are produced on a monœcious spadix, the staminate part club-shaped and much longer, borne in a still longer spathe, which consists of an ovoid persistent tube and a shell-shaped, finally reflexed, and deciduous upper section. *S. auritum*, long cultivated under the name *Caladium*, is known in Jamaica as *fivefinger*, from its five-parted leaves.

**syngraph** (sing'grạf), *n.* [< L. *syngrapha*, < Gr. *συγγραφή*, a written contract, a bond, a covenant, < *συγγράφειν*, note down, draw up (a contract, etc.), < *σύν*, together, + *γράφειν*, write.] A writing signed by both or all the parties to a contract or bond.

> I went to court this evening, and had much discourse with Dr. Basiers, one of his Majesty's chaplains, the greate traveller, who shew'd me the *syngraphs* and original subscriptions of divers Eastern Patriarchs and Asian Churches to our Confession. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 29, 1662.

**synidrosis** (sin-i-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + *ἱδρώς*, sweat, perspiration.] A concurrent sweating.

**Synistata**† (sin-is-tā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), irreg. < Gr. *συνιστ(άναι)*, set together (see *system*), + *-ata*2.] A division of insects with biting mouth-parts, containing those whose maxillæ are connate with the labium, and corresponding in part to the *Neuroptera*.

**synizesis** (sin-i-zē'sis), *n.*; pl. *synizeses* (-sēz). [< L. *synizesis*, < Gr. *συνίζησις*, a collapse, a contraction of two vowels into one, < *συνιζάνειν*, collapse, shrink up, < *σύν*, together, + *ἰζάνειν*, settle down, sink in, < *ἵζειν*, seat, place, sit down.] 1. In *med.*, closure of the pupil; an obliteration of the pupil of the eye, causing a total loss of vision. — 2. In *gram.*, the combination into one syllable of two vowels that would not form a diphthong.

**synnet**†, *n.* Same as *sennet*1.

**synneurosis**† (sin-nū-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συνεύρωσις*, a joining, union by sinews, < *σύν*, together, + *νεῦρον*, a sinew, tendon, nerve: see *nerve*.] In *anat.*, connection of parts, as movable joints, by means of ligaments: same as *syndesmosis*. [The word belongs, like *aponeurosis*, to a nomenclature in which nerve was not distinguished from sinew, tendon, or ligament.]

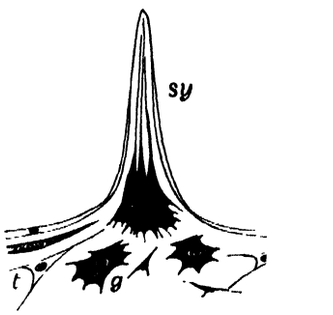
**synocha** (sin'ō-kạ), *n.* [NL., fem. (sc. *febris*, fever) of *synochus*, continued: see *synochus*.] A continued fever.

**synochal** (sin'ō-kạl), *a.* [< *synocha* + *-al*.] In *med.*, of or pertaining to synocha. — **Synochal fever.** Same as *synocha*.

**synochoid** (sin'ō-koid), *a.* [< *synochus* + *-oid*.] Of the nature of or resembling synochus. — **Synochoid fever.** See *fever*1.

**synochus** (sin'ō-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύνοχος*, joined together, continued, < *συνέχειν*, hold together, in pass. be continuous, < *σύν*, together, + *ἔχειν*, hold.] A continued fever.

**synocil** (sin'ō-sil), *n.* [< Gr. *σύν*, with, + *-o-* + NL. *cil(ium)*, on model of *cnidocil*.] A filamentous formation of certain sponges, supposed to be a sense-organ, perhaps of the nature of an eye. It consists of a collection of multipolar cells, each having one of the poles drawn out into a long filament, these filaments being bundled in a cylinder or narrow cone suggesting the rod-and-cone layer of the retina. *R. von Lendenfeld*.




Synocil of a Sponge (highly magnified in section).
*sy*, synocil; *t*, an undifferentiated tissue cell; *g*, multipolar ganglion-cells.

**synocreate** (si-nok'rē-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + E. *ocreate*.] In *bot.*, uniting together on the opposite side of the stem from the leaf, and inclosing the stem in a sheath: noting stipules so characterized. Compare *ocreate*, 2.

**synod** (sin'od), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *synode;* < F. *synode* = Sp. *sínodo* = Pg. *synodo* = It. *sinodo*, < L. *synodus*, < Gr. *σύνοδος*, a coming together, an assembly, meeting, synod, *σύν*, together, + *ὁδός*, way, road. Cf. *exode*, *exodus*.] 1. An assembly of ecclesiastics or other church delegates duly convoked, pursuant to the law of the church, for the discussion and decision of ecclesiastical affairs; an ecclesiastical council. Synods or councils are of five kinds: ecumenical, general, national, provincial, and diocesan. For definition of their several characteristics, see *council*, 7.

> Why should you have a *Synod*, when you have a Convocation already, which is a *Synod?*
> *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 1

> Twice a year, in accordance with the canonical institutions of Christian antiquity, had it been ordered of old in an English Council that every bishop and his priests should meet together in *synod;* the common form of proceeding which was used in these early clerical gemotes is believed to be still extant. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., 1

> They [the bishops] had large estates which they held of the king, seats in the national council, preëminence in the national *synod*, and places in the general councils of the church. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 6

Specifically — 2. In Presbyterian churches, a court which ranks above the presbytery, and either is subordinate to a general assembly, as in most of the larger denominations) or is itself the supreme court of the church. In the former case the presbyteries of the whole church are grouped into synods, each of which comprises all the parishes or congregations of a particular district. The members of the synod are in most cases the members of all the presbyteries within its bounds; but in some churches the synod is composed of delegates from the presbyteries.

3. A meeting, convention, or council.

> Had a parliament
> Of fiends and furies in a *synod* sat,
> And devis'd, plotted, parlied, and contriv'd,
> They scarce could second this.
> *Heywood*, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II.

> Well have ye judged, well ended long debate,
> *Synod* of gods! *Milton*, P. L., II.

4. In *astron.*, a conjunction of two or more planets or stars.

> To the blanc moon
> Her office they prescribed; to the other five
> Their planetary motions and aspects,
> In sextile, square, or trine, and opposite,
> Of noxious efficacy, and when to join
> In *synod* unbenign. *Milton*, P. L., x.

**Holy Governing Synod** (of all the Russias), a s which is the highest ecclesiastical authority in the sian Church. It consists of several metropolitans other prelates and officials — the chief procurator o synod representing the czar. It was instituted by the Great in 1721, to supply the place of the patr of Moscow. The last patriarch had died about 1700 Peter would not allow the appointment of a succe

thinking the power of the patriarchal office too great. The orthodox national church of the kingdom of Greece is also governed by a synod of archbishops and bishops, independent of any patriarch.—**Mixed synod**, a synod composed of clergy and laity.—**Robber synod.** Same as *Latrocinium*, 2.

**synodal** (sin′ọd-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *synodalis*, < *synodus*, synod: see *synod*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding from a synod; synodical.

*Synodal* declarations pronounced such ordinations invalid. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 196.

Ordinance, provincial or *synodal*.
*R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

**Synodal examiner**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastic appointed by a diocesan synod to examine into the qualifications of candidates for benefices.—**Synodal letter.** See *bull*², 2.

**II.** *n.* 1†. A payment made by the clergy to their bishop at the time of their attendance at the synod.

You do not pay your procurations only, but our cathedraticals and *synodals* also.
*Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 54. (*Davies*, under *cathedratical*.)

2. A constitution made in a provincial or diocesan synod.

This godly and decent Order . . . hath been so altered . . . by planting in . . . Legends with multitude of Responds, . . . Commemorations, and *Synodals*.
*Book of Common Prayer* [English], Concerning the Service of the Church.

**synodian**† (si-nō′di-ạn), *n.* [< *synod* + *-ian*.] A member of a synod.

Of such as dislike the Synod, none falls heavier upon it than a London divine, charging the *synodians* to have taken a previous oath to condemn the opposite party on what termes soever. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., X. v. 5.

**synodic** (si-nod′ik), *a.* [< L. *synodicus*, < Gr. συνοδικός, < σύνοδος, a synod: see *synod*.] Same as *synodical*.

**synodical** (si-nod′i-kal), *a.* [< *synodic* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or transacted in a synod: as, *synodical* proceedings or forms.

As there were no other synods in the days of Uniformity than the convocations of the clergy, it has been necessary to resort to them wherever it has been desirable to dignify any measure of the Reformation by alleging for it *synodical* authority. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

2. In *astron.*, pertaining to a conjunction or two successive conjunctions of the heavenly bodies.—**Synodical month.** See *month*, 1.—**Synodical revolution of a planet**, with respect to the sun, the period which elapses between two consecutive conjunctions or oppositions. The period of the synodical revolution of Mercury is 115 days, that of Venus is 584, that of Mars 780, that of Jupiter 398, that of Saturn 378, that of Uranus 370, and that of Neptune 367½.

**synodically** (si-nod′i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. By the authority of a synod.

The Spirit of God hath directed us . . . to address ourselves to the church, that in plenary council and assembly she may *synodically* determine controversies.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 341.

2. In a synod; so as to form a synod.

Dionysius, Bishop of Rome, in a letter (wrote, very probably, with the advice and consent of his clergy *synodically* convened), . . . explains the doctrine.
*Waterland*, Works, II. viii.

**synodist** (sin′ọd-ist), *n.* [< *synod* + *-ist*.] One who adheres to a synod.

These *synodists* thought fit in Latin as yet to vail their decrees from vulgar eyes. *Fuller*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

**synod-man**† (sin′od-man), *n.* 1. A member of a synod. *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. iii.—2. Same as *synodsman*.

**Synodontidæ** (sin-ō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synodus* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of iniomous fishes, exemplified by the genus *Synodus*. The body is long and cigar-shaped, covered with regular scales and without phosphorescent spots; the mouth is deeply cleft; its upper arch is formed by the elongated

*Synodontidæ*.—A lizard-fish (*Trachinocephalus myops*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

intermaxillaries; and the supramaxillaries are rudimentary or absent. The dorsal fin is short and submedian, the anal moderate, the pectorals are well developed, and the ventrals, also well developed, are not far behind the pectorals. The species chiefly inhabit the tropical and warm seas; six reach the shores of the United States, four on the eastern and two on the western coast. Also *Sauridæ*, *Saurina*.

**Synodontinæ** (sin′ō-don-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [< *Synodus* (*-odont-*) + *-inæ*.] The *Synodontidæ* as a subfamily of *Scopelidæ*.

**Synodontis** (sin-ō-don′tis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. σύν, together, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of African *Siluridæ*, having nearly 20 species, as the shall, *S. schal*.

**synodsman**† (sin′ọdz-man), *n.* A questman or sidesman (see these words). [Rare.]

**Synodus** (sin′ō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius, 1763; Bloch and Schneider, 1801), < Gr. σύν, together, + ὀδούς = E. *tooth*.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes, typical of the family *Synodontidæ*: later (1817) called *Saurus*. It contains the lizard-fishes or snake-fishes, as *S. fœtens*, the sand-pike of the Atlantic coast of America, and *S. lucioceps* of the opposite coast. Another species, usually included in this genus, is also separated as *Trachinocephalus myops*. See cut under *Synodontidæ*.

2†. A genus of crustaceans. *Latreille*, 1824.

**synœcesis** (si-nē-sē′sis), *n.* [< Gr. συνοικείωσις, association, < συνοικειοῦν, unite as friends or kinsmen, < σύν, together, + οἰκειοῦν, make one's own, < οἰκεῖος, belonging to one's house, < οἶκος, a house: see *economy*.] In *rhet.*, combination of statements seemingly contradictory: as, "A miser owns what he owns as little as what he does not own."

**synœcious, synecious** (si-nē′shius), *a.* [< Gr. συνοικία, a living or dwelling together, < σύνοικος, living in the same house, living together, < συνοικεῖν, live together, < σύν, together, + οἰκεῖν, live, dwell, < οἶκος, house.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having male and female flowers in one head, as is common in the *Compositæ*. (*b*) Having male and female organs in the same receptacle, as many mosses.

**Synœcus** (si-nē′kus), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1842, in the form *Synoicus*), < Gr. σύνοικος, living together: see *synœcious*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of quails, peculiar to the Australian region. Several species are described, as *S. australis*, *S. sordidus*, *S. diemensis*, and *S. cervinus*. They are known as *swamp-quail*. 2. In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Vespidæ*. *Saussure*, 1852.

**synomosy** (sin′ō-mō-si), *n.*; pl. *synomosies* (-siz). [< Gr. συνωμοσία, a conspiracy, an oath-bound league, < συνωμνύναι, swear along with, < σύν, together, + ὀμνύναι, swear, affirm by oath.] Sworn brotherhood; conspiracy; also, a secret society; a league or association under oath; a band of conspirators.

**synonym** (sin′ō-nim), *n.* [Also *synonyme* (formerly also, as L., in plural *synonyma*, sometimes used as an E. singular); < F. *synonyme* = Sp. *sinónimo* = Pg. *synonymo* = It. *sinonimo*, < L. *synonymum*, < Gr. συνώνυμον, a word having the same meaning with another, neut. of συνώνυμος, having the same name or meaning, < σύν, together, + ὄνομα, name: see *onym*. Cf. *anonym*, *antonym*, *homonym*, etc.] 1. A word having the same signification as another; one of two or more words which have the same meaning; by extension, a word having nearly the same meaning as another; one of two or more words which in use cover to a considerable extent the same ground: the opposite of *antonym*.

Change the structure of the sentence, substitute one *synonyme* for another, and the whole effect is destroyed.
*Macaulay*, Milton.

*Synonyms* are words of like significance in the main, but with a certain unlikeness as well.
*Trench*, Study of Words, p. 173.

2. A word of one language which corresponds in meaning with a word in another language. See *heteronym*, 2, *paronym*, 2, and the quotation from Camden under *synonymize*.—3. In *nat. hist.*, a systematic name having the same, or approximately the same, meaning or application as another which has superseded it; a technical name which, by the rules of nomenclature, is not tenable. The question of the acceptance of a generic or a specific name depends upon the law of priority. (*a*) Botanists take 1753, the year of the publication of Linnæus's "Species Plantarum," as the starting-point for both genera and species, since in this publication binomials were for the first time systematically adopted. The naming of a botanical species consists in conferring upon it two appellations, a generic and a specific; and adequate publication consists in issuing a printed diagnosis sufficient to identify the plant with certainty. The earliest name conferred after the above date is the name by which, according to the law of priority, the plant must be known, providing, of course, that the classification is correct; and it is held that a strict adherence to this rule is essential in order to a stable systematic nomenclature. Since plants have often been placed in a wrong genus, the question arises whether the absolutely first specific name is to be retained, or the first that was used with the right genus name; the former is the accepted alternative. The names thus discarded are called *synonyms*, though in a broader sense all the names from which the selection is made are synonyms. On account of unsettled usage synonyms must often be quoted. In obedience to the law of priority, Nuttall's name *Carya*, by which the hickory has been known since 1818, becomes a synonym of *Hicoria*, the earlier name of Rafinesque; *Nymphæa* gives way to *Castalia*; *Adlumia cirrhosa* o nesque to *Adlumia fungosa* of Aiton; *Trollius Americ* Muhlenberg to *T. laxus* of Salisbury; etc. (*b*) Zoöl usually adopt a different date as the starting-point. I land and on the continent of Europe this is generall the date of the twelfth edition of the "Systema Na (with an express exception in favor of the genera (n species) of Brisson, 1760); American zoölogists nea start from 1758, the date of the tenth edition of the named. This difference of dates is the chief incon bility of two schools which have become known *English* and the *American*, neither of which has th yielded the point to the other. The former school tends that 1766 (the date of the last edition of the tema," revised by the author himself) represents the pletion of the Linnean binomial system in zoölog earlier editions having been but provisional or tent the latter school maintains that 1758 is the date whe system was first formally and consistently applied ology. In practice the whole matter of synonyms tremely complicated by various considerations othe the single question of priority in any given case—as, f ample, the adequacy or exclusive pertinence of the di sis upon which a name rests; recognizability of a de tion; acceptation of a name in a wide or a narrow se different authors; transference or cross-use of a na different authors; erroneous identification and conse wrong applications of a name; rejection of a name f of several different reasons and introduction of an name in its stead; the question whether use of a na botany precludes its subsequent use in zoology (and versely); the question whether the same name can onym in more than one of the numerically enormo ders of insects; and, particularly, the biological quest matter necessarily of expert opinion) of what consti a genus, species, subspecies, etc. To all the above c erations (besides which various others could be add is to be added especially, in accounting for the vast ber of synonyms which encumber zoölogical nomencl the incessant redescription and renaming of specie genera in ignorance of the fact (or ignoring the fact they had been named before, or mistaking them for when they are not. One singular class of synonyms is ly verbal, arising from corrections of malformed w which, when properly respelled, are seen to be lit identical with other names from which they had app different by the misspelling; and with this class of nyms is related another, arising from a mere differen termination (as of gender, for example, *Picus* and inflection, etc. (as *Synodus*, *Synodon*, *Synodontus*, *Syn tis*). Literal quibbles of this sort have proved so freq ly vexatious that the American school has declared a word must subsist precisely as originally printe matter how malformed or misspelled, unless a typog ical error be manifest, and that any two words whic differently spelled are tenable as different names, distinction be anything more or other than mere chan termination (as *-us*, *-a*, *um*, or *-ites* and *-itis*, as disting ing grammatical gender). Irrespective of the law o ority, and also of any such moot points as are above the rules of nomenclature require (1) that no specif subspecific name shall be used twice in the same g and (2) that no generic name, or name of any higher g shall be used twice in the animal kingdom. There is theoretically, but a single onym (tenable binomial d nation) of every species, and a single onym of every g or higher group—all other designations being in every synonyms. Practically, however, the case is far from such simplicity and uniformity; alternative tech names incessantly recur in the literature of zoology; the synonymy of numberless species, genera, etc., is most inextricable confusion. The number of synon in zoölogy vastly exceeds that of the onyms; most sp which have long been known have acquired a larger ber of New Latin synonyms than of English names; many have been placed in a dozen or more different ge and have been described under as many different sp names—the various combinations of which generic specific designations are a third source of uncounted onyms. Such uncertainty and inconvenience have resu from all these nomenclatural vagaries that some z gists do not hesitate to ignore the fundamental law of ority, and continue to call a species by the technical by which it has been oftenest called already. Such sensus of the nomenclators has at least the advanta presenting better-known instead of less-known name

**synonyma** (si-non′i-mạ), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *synonymum*, a synonym: see *synonym*.] Synony

*Infor.* As I am the state-scout, you may think me a former.
*Mast.* They are *synonyma*.
*Massinger*, Emperor of the East,

[In the following quotation the word is erroneously tre as a singular, with an English plural *synonymas*.

All the *synonymas* of sadness were little enough t press this great weeping.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I.

**synonymal**† (si-non′i-mạl), *a.* [< *synonym* *-al*.] Synonymous.

**synonymally**† (si-non′i-mạl-i), *adv.* Synonymously.

**synonymatic** (si-non-i-mat′ik), *a.* [< *synon* + *-atic*².] Same as *synonymic* or *synonymi* being a purer form of these words, now n frequently employed by naturalists. The differs in use from *synonymous*; we speak of a *syn matic* list of words (as the several synonyms of a pla an animal), but say of the synonyms themselves that are *synonymous*.

**synonyme,** *n.* See *synonym*.

**synonymic** (sin-ō-nim′ik), *a.* [= F. *synonymique*; as *synonym* + *-ic*.] 1. Synonymou 2. Of or pertaining to synonyms.

The name used by Doubleday in his *synonymic* lis British Lepidoptera.
*Stainton*, British Butterflies, II. 447. (*Encyc. L*

**synonymical** (sin-ō-nim'i-kal), *a.* [< *synonymic* + *-al.*] Synonymic.

**synonymicon** (sin-ō-nim'i-kon), *n.* [< Gr. as if **συνωνυμικόν*, neut. of **συνωνυμικός*, an assumed original of *synonymic:* see *synonymic.*] A dictionary of synonymous words. *W. Taylor.* [Rare.]

**synonymics** (sin-ō-nim'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *synonymic* (see *-ics*).] Same as *synonymy.*

**synonymise,** *v. t.* See *synonymize.*

**synonymist** (si-non'i-mist), *n.* [< *synonym* + *-ist.*] One who collects and explains synonyms; specifically, in *nat. hist.*, one who collects the different names or synonyms of animals or plants.

**synonymity** (sin-ō-nim'i-ti), *n.* [< *synonym* + *-ity.*] The state of being synonymous; synonymy.

To found any harmonic theories on the *synonymity* of tones in any temperament, when there is known to be no *synonymity* in nature, and when the artificial *synonymity* thus engendered varies from temperament to temperament, is only comparable to deducing geometrical conclusions from the mere practical construction of figures.
*Ellis,* in Helmholtz's Sensations of Tone, App., p. 660.

**synonymize** (si-non'i-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *synonymized,* ppr. *synonymizing.* [< *synonym* + *-ize.*] To express by words of the same meaning; express the meaning of by an equivalent in the same or another language. Also spelled *synonymise.*

This word "fortis" woe may *synonymize* after all these fashions: stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, couragious, aduentrous, bravo, bold, daring, intrepid.
*Camden,* Remains, p. 42.

**synonymous** (si-non'i-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *συνώνυμος,* having the same name or meaning: see *synonym.*] Having the character of a synonym; expressing the same idea; equivalent in meaning.

You are to banish out of your discourses all *synonymous* terms, and unnecessary multiplications of verbs and nouns. *Addison,* Tatler, No. 253.

Instead of regarding the practice of parsimony as low or vicious, [the Romans] made it *synonymous* even with probity. *Goldsmith,* The Bee, No. 5.

**Synonymous relates.** See *heteronymous relates,* under *heteronymous.*

**synonymously** (si-non'i-mus-li), *adv.* In a synonymous manner; in the same sense; with the same meaning. *Imp. Dict.*

**synonymy** (si-non'i-mi), *n.*; pl. *synonymies* (-miz). [< F. *synonymie* = Sp. *sinonimia* = Pg. *synonimia* = It. *sinonimia,* < L. *synonymia,* < Gr. *συνωνυμία,* likeness of name or meaning, a synonym, < *συνώνυμος,* having like name or meaning: see *synonym.*] 1. The quality of being synonymous, or of expressing the same meaning by different words. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In *rhet.*, a figure by which words of the same meaning are used to amplify a discourse.—3†. A thing of the same name.

We having three rivers of note *synonymies* with her.
*Selden,* Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, ii.

4. A system of synonyms; a collection of synonyms; also, the study of synonyms; the use of synonyms in expressing different shades of meaning; the discrimination of synonyms; especially, in *nat. hist.*, the sifting of synonyms to determine the onyms. In botany and zoology the synonymy of a species of plant or animal, in the concrete, is a list of the several different names which have been applied to it by its various describers or classifiers, implying on the synonymist's part the discrimination not only of the synonyms of the species, but of the homonyms of related species, for the especial purpose of determining the onym of each species Thus, *Falco fuscus* and *Falco obscurus* may be synonyms of one and the same species of falcon, yet *Falco fuscus* may be a homonym of two different species of falcon, and it may be that neither name is the onym of either of these species. Synonymy in natural history has become of late years so extensive and so intricate that probably no naturalist has mastered the subject beyond the line of some one narrow specialty. Synonymatic lists for single species extending over several pages of an ordinary book are of no infrequent occurrence. See *synonym,* 3.

The inconveniences arising from the want of a good Nomenclature were long felt in Botany, and are still felt in Mineralogy. The attempts to remedy them by *Synonymies* are very ineffective, for such comparisons of synonymes do not supply a systematic nomenclature.
*Whewell,* Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. p. lxxv.

**synophthalmia** (sin-of-thal'mi-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *σίν,* together, + *ὀφθαλμός,* eye.] In *teratol.*, same as *cyclopia.* Also *synophthalmus.*

**synophyty** (si-nof'i-ti), *n.* In *bot.*, the cohesion of several embryos. *Cooke.*

**synopsis** (si-nop'sis), *n.*; pl. *synopses* (-sēz). [= Sp. *sinopsis* = Pg. *synopsis* = It. *sinossi,* < LL. *synopsis,* < Gr. *σύνοψις,* a general view (cf. *συνοπᾶν,* fut. *συνόψεσθαι,* see the whole together, see at a glance), < *σίν,* together, + *ὄψις,* view.] 1. A summary or brief statement giving a general view of some subject; a compendium of heads or short paragraphs so arranged as to afford a view of the whole or of principal parts of a matter under consideration; a conspectus.

That the reader may see in one view the exactness of the method, as well as the force of argument, I shall here draw up a short *synopsis* of this epistle.
*Warburton,* On Pope's Essay on Man.

I am now upon a methodical *Synopsis* of all British Animals excepting Insects, and it will be a general *Synops.* of Quadrupeds. *Ray,* in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 199.

2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a prayer-book for the use of the laity, of the same character as that described under *anthology,* 3. =**Syn. 1.** *Compendium, Abstract,* etc. See *abridgment.*

**synoptic** (si-nop'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *synoptique* = Sp. *sinóptico* = Pg. *synoptico* = It. *sinottico,* < NL. *synopticus,* < Gr. *συνοπτικός,* seeing the whole together or at a glance, < *σύνοψις,* a general view, synopsis: see *synopsis.*] **I.** *a.* Affording a synopsis or general view of the whole or of the principal parts of a subject: as, a *synoptic* table; a *synoptic* history.—**Synoptic chart,** in *meteor.*, a map showing the temperature, pressure, wind, weather, and other meteorological elements over an extensive region, compiled from simultaneous observations at a large number of stations. The pressure is represented by isobars, the temperature by isotherms, the wind by arrows, and the cloudiness and weather by differently shaded circles or other conventional symbols.—**Synoptic gospels.** See *gospel,* 2.

**II.** *n.* One of the synoptic gospels; also, one of the writers of the synoptic gospels; a synoptist.

Yet the Tubingen professors and our Liberal newspapers must surely have something to go upon when they declare that the Jesus of the Fourth Gospel speaks quite differently from the Jesus of the *Synoptics,* and propound their theory of the Gnostic philosopher inventing, with profoundly calculated art, his fancy Gospel.
*M. Arnold,* God and the Bible, vi. § 5.

The real difference between John and the *Synoptics,* on this most decisive point, amounts to this: while these last have handed down to us but a single example of this form of language, John has preserved for us several examples selected with a particular purpose.
*Bibliotheca Sacra,* XLV. 733.

**synoptical** (si-nop'ti-kal), *a.* [< *synoptic* + *-al.*] Same as *synoptic.*—**Synoptical table,** in *nat. hist.*, a tabular synopsis of the leading, generally the most striking or easily recognized, characters of any group in zoölogy or botany, whereby the group is exhibited with a view to the ready identification of a given specimen, or analyzed to illustrate the relationship of its several components to one another. Such tables often proceed upon the dichotomous plan of presenting in succession alternatives of two (or more) characters, only one of which the specimen in hand should exhibit, as the "ovary inferior" and "ovary superior" in case of a plant; but the tabulation may be made in any way which best subserves the desired purpose in different cases. Some are natural analyses, others wholly artificial; the former are the more important and really instructive, the latter the most convenient and immediately helpful. Some combine these incompatible features as far as possible; and all are constantly used in systematic treatises, manuals, and text-books. They are often called *keys.*

**synoptically** (si-nop'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a synoptical manner; in such a manner as to present a general view in a short compass.

I shall more *synoptically* here insert a catalogue of all dyeing materials.
*Sir W. Petty,* in Sprat's Hist. Royal Soc., p. 295.

**synoptist** (si-nop'tist), *n.* [< *synopt-ic* + *-ist.*] One of the writers (Matthew, Mark, and Luke) of the synoptic gospels.

The essential identity of the Christ of the *Synoptists* is universally conceded.
*Schaff,* Christ and Christianity, p. 32.

**synoptistic** (sin-op-tis'tik), *a.* [< *synoptist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the synoptists or the synoptic gospels; synoptic; synoptical.

The author of the fourth gospel, writing at a much later date, habitually speaks of "the Jews" as an alien race, quite separated from the Christians; but this is not in the manner of the *synoptistic* tradition. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 805.

**synosteography** (si-nos-tē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *σίν,* together, + *ὀστέον,* bone, + *-γραφία,* < *γράφειν,* write.] Descriptive synosteology; a description of or treatise upon joints.

**synosteology** (si-nos-tē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σίν,* together, + *ὀστέον,* bone, + *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] The science of the joints of the body, or the knowledge of the articulations of the bones; arthrology.

**synosteosis** (si-nos-tē-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σίν,* together, + *ὀστέον,* bone, + *-osis.*] In *anat.*, union by means of bone; the confluence or growing together of bones; ankylosis; coössification. Also called *synostosis. Dunglison.*

**synosteotome** (si-nos'tē-ō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *σίν,* together, + *ὀστέον,* bone, + *-τομος,* < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν,* cut.] In *surg.*, a dismembering-knife.

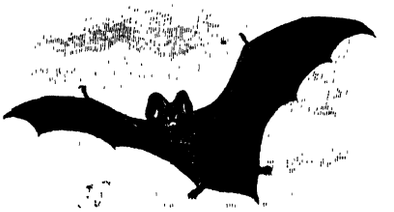
**synosteotomy** (si-nos-tē-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σίν,* together, + *ὀστέον,* bone, + *-τομία,* < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν,* cut.] The anatomy of the articulations; dissection of joints.

**synostosed** (sin'os-tōzd), *a.* [< *synostosis* + *-ed*2.] Joined in osseous continuity. *Lancet,* 1889, I. 173.

**synostosis** (sin-os-tō'sis), *n.* [NL.: see *synosteosis.*] Same as *synosteosis.*

**synostotic** (sin-os-tot'ik), *a.* [< *synostosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by synostosis.

**Synotus** (si-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σίν,* together, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), the ear.] 1. (Keyserling, 1840.) A genus of long-eared bats, of the family *Vespertilionidæ* and subfamily *Plecotinæ,* having the rim of the ear produced in front of the eye, the



Barbastel (*Synotus barbastellus*).

incisors four above and six below, the premolars two on each side of each jaw. The type is the barbastel of Europe, *S. barbastellus.* Another species is *S. darjelingensis.*—2. [*l. c.*] A double monster having the body united above a common umbilicus, the head being incompletely double, with a face on one side and one or two ears on the other.

**synovia** (si-nō'vi-ä), *n.* [= F. *synovie* = Sp. *sinovia,* < NL. *synovia* (Paracelsus), < Gr. *σίν,* together, + L. *ovum,* egg.] The lubricating liquid secreted by a synovial membrane: so called from resembling the white of an egg. It is a nearly colorless liquid containing mucin.

**synovial** (si-nō'vi-al), *a.* [= F. *synovial,* < NL. *synovialis,* q. v.] Of or pertaining to synovia; secreting synovia, as a membrane; containing synovia, as a bursa.—**Articular synovial membrane,** a membrane lining the capsular ligament, and extending up on the borders (marginal zone) of the articular cartilage, of any diarthrodial joint. Also called *synovial capsule of a joint.*—**Bursal synovial membrane,** the synovial lining to a bursa mucosa: it may also be regarded as including the bursa in its entire thickness. Also called *vesicular synovial membrane.*—**Synovial bursa,** a bursa mucosa. See cut under *hoof.*—**Synovial capsule.** See *synovial membrane.*—**Synovial cysts,** cysts resulting from the distention or expansion of bursæ and synovial sheaths of tendons.—**Synovial fluid.** Same as *synovia.*—**Synovial folds,** folds of synovial membrane projecting into the cavity of a joint Also called *synovial fringes,* and *Haversian folds* and *fringes,* and, when less free, *synovial ligaments.*—**Synovial frena,** the folds of synovial membrane in the sheath of tendons, which stretch from the outer surface of the tendon to the inner surface of the sheath.—**Synovial glands,** fringed vascular folds to be found in all synovial membranes: regarded by Clopton Havers as the apparatus for secreting synovia. Also called *glands of Havers* and *Havers's mucilaginous glands.*—**Synovial hernia,** a protrusion of the synovial membrane through the fibrous capsule of a joint.—**Synovial ligaments,** ligament-like synovial folds.—**Synovial membrane.** See *membrane.*—**Synovial rheumatism,** rheumatic synovitis.—**Synovial sheath,** a vaginal synovial membrane.—**Synovial villi,** the small non-vascular processes forming the secondary synovial fringes.—**Vagina synovial membrane,** the synovial membrane lining the sheath of a tendon (or it may be taken as including the sheath in its entire thickness). Also called *synovial sheath.*—**Vesicular synovial membrane.** Same as *bursal synovial membrane.*

**synovialis** (si-nō-vi-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *synoviales* (-lēz). [NL., < *synovia,* q. v.] A synovial membrane.

**synovially** (si-nō'vi-al-i), *adv.* By means of with the concurrence of a synovial membrane as a freely movable joint. *W. H. Flower,* Osteology, p. 135.

**synoviparous** (sin-ō-vip'a-rus), *a.* [< NL. *synovia* + L. *parere,* produce.] Producing or secreting synovia; synovial, as a membrane.—**Synoviparous crypts,** small follicle-like extensions of the synovial membranes which occasionally perforate the capsule of the joints, and sometimes become shut off from the main sac.

**synovitis** (sin-ō-vī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *synovia* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of a synovial membrane.—**Synovitis hyperplastica,** synovitis with hyperplasia of the synovial membrane, its folds and villi.—**Synovitis hyperplastica granulosa,** tubercular synovitis.—**Synovitis hyperplastica lævis.** Same as *synovitis hyperplastica pannosa.*—**Synovitis hyperplastica pannosa** synovitis in which the membrane grows up over the articular cartilage, so as to resemble pannus.—**Synovitis purulenta,** synovitis with purulent effusion.—**Synovitis serofibrinosa,** a synovitis forming a serofibrino exudate in the synovial cavity.

**sympelmous** (sin-pel'mus), *a.* Same as *sympelmous.*

**synsarcosis** (sin-sär-kō'sis), *n.* Same as *syssarcosis*.

**synsepalous** (sin-sep'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. σύν, together, + NL. *sepalum*, a sepal.] In *bot.*, same as *gamosepalous*.

**synspermy** (sin'spėr-mi), *n.* [< Gr. σύν, together, + σπέρμα, seed.] In *bot.*, the union of two or more seeds.

**syntactic** (sin-tak'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *sintactico* (cf. F. *syntaxique*, prop. **syntactique*), < Gr. σύνταξις (συντακτ-), a joining together, syntax: see *syntax*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Conjoined; fitted to each other. *Johnson.*—2. In *gram.*, pertaining or according to the rules of syntax or construction.

If . . . you strike out the Saxon element, there remains but a jumble of articulate sounds without coherence, *syntactic* relation, or intelligible significance.
*G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., viii.

**II.** *n.* A branch of mathematics including permutations, combinations, variations, the binomial theorem, and other doctrines relative to the number of ways of putting things together under given conditions.

**syntactical** (sin-tak'ti-kal), *a.* [< *syntactic* + *-al*.] Same as *syntactic*.

The various *syntactical* structures occurring in the examples have been carefully noted. *Johnson*, Pref. to Dict.

**syntactically** (sin-tak'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a syntactical manner; as regards syntax; in conformity to syntax. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xii.

**syntagma** (sin-tag'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σύνταγμα, that which is put together, < συντάσσειν, put together: see *syntax*. Cf. *tagma*.] In *bot.*, a general term applied by Pfeffer to all bodies made up of tagmata, or theoretical aggregates of chemical molecules. See *tagma*.

**syntagmatite** (sin-tag'ma-tīt), *n.* [< *syntagma*(*t-*) + *-ite*2.] A name given by Breithaupt to the black hornblende of Monte Somma, Vesuvius: later used by Scharizer for a hypothetical orthosilicate assumed by him to explain the composition of the aluminous amphiboles.

**syntax** (sin'taks), *n.* [Formerly, as LL., *syntaxis*, *sintaxis*; < F. *syntaxe* = Sp. *sintáxis* = Pg. *syntaxe* = It. *sintassi* = D. *syntaxis* = G. Sw. Dan. *syntax*, < LL. *syntaxis*, < Gr. σύνταξις, a putting together, an arrangement or drawing up (as of soldiers or words), syntax, < συντάσσειν, draw up in order, array, < σύν, together, + τάσσειν, arrange, put in order: see *tactic*, *taxis*.] 1†. Connected system or order; union of things.

The fifth [consideration] is concerning the *syntax* and disposition of studies, that men may know in what order or pursuit to read. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

2. In *gram.*, the construction of sentences; the due forming and arrangement of words or members of sentences in their mutual relations according to established usage. Syntax includes the proper use of parts of speech and of forms in their combinations to make sentences, and their proper arrangement or collocation.

**syntaxist**† (sin-tak'sis), *n.* Same as *syntax*.

**syntectic** (sin-tek'tik), *a.* [< L. *syntecticus*, < Gr. συντηκτικός, apt to melt together or dissolve, consumptive, < συντήκειν, melt together, dissolve: see *syntexis*.] Relating to syntexis; wasting.

**syntectical** (sin-tek'ti-kal), *a.* [< *syntectic* + *-al*.] Same as *syntectic*.

**syntenosis** (sin-te-nō'sis), *n.*; pl. *syntenoses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. σύν, together, + τένων, a sinew.] The articulation or connection of bones by means of tendons. The joints of the fingers and toes are mainly of this character.

**synteresis** (sin-tē-rē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. συντήρησις, a watching closely, observation, < συντηρεῖν, watch closely, observe together, < σύν, together, + τηρεῖν, watch over, take care or heed, < τηρός, a watch, guard.] 1. In *med.*, preservative or preventive treatment; prophylaxis.—2†. Conscience regarded as the internal repository of the laws of right and wrong.

*Synteresis*, or the purer part of the conscience, is an innate habit, and doth signify "a conversation of the knowledge of the law of God and Nature, to know good or evil."
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 106.

**synteretic** (sin-tē-ret'ik), *a.* [< Gr. συντηρητικός, watching closely, < συντηρεῖν, watch closely: see *synteresis*.] In *med.*, pertaining to synteresis; preserving health; prophylactic.

**synteretics** (sin-tē-ret'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *synteretic* (see *-ics*).] Hygiene.

**syntexis** (sin-tek'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *syntexis*, < Gr. σύντηξις, a melting or wasting away, consumption, < συντήκειν, melt together, waste or fall away, < σύν, together, + τήκειν, melt, waste away.] In *med.*, a wasting of the body.

**syntheme** (sin'thēm), *n.* [< Gr. σύνθημα, connection, < συντιθέναι, put together, < σύν, together, + τιθέναι, put: see *theme*.] A system of groups of objects comprising every one of a larger set just once, twice, or other given number of times. The groups may be divided into subgroups subject to various conditions.—**Dyadic syntheme.** See *dyadic*.

**synthermal** (sin-thėr'mal), *a.* [< Gr. σύν, together, + θέρμη, heat: see *therm*, *thermal*.] Having the same temperature.

**synthesis** (sin'the-sis), *n.* [= F. *synthèse* = Sp. *síntesis* = Pg. *synthese*, *synthesis* = It. *sintesi*, < L. *synthesis*, < Gr. σύνθεσις, a putting together, composition, < συντιθέναι, put together, combine, < σύν, together, + τιθέναι, set, place: see *thesis*.] 1. A putting of two or more things together; composition; specifically, the combination of separate elements or objects of thought into a whole, as of simple into compound or complex conceptions, and individual propositions into a system; also, a process of reasoning advancing in a direct manner from principles established or assumed, and propositions already proved, to the conclusion: the opposite of *analysis*.

It [speech] should cary an orderly and good construction, which they called *Synthesis*.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 130.

Geometrical deduction (and deduction in general) is called *synthesis*, because we introduce, at successive steps, the results of new principles. But in reasoning on the relations of space we sometimes go on separating truths into their component truths, and these into other component truths, and so on, and this is geometrical analysis.
*Whewell*, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, II. xxiii.

2. Specifically—(*a*) In *gram.*, the combination of radical and formative elements into one word, as distinguished from their maintenance in the condition of separate words. See *synthetic*, 2. (*b*) In *surg.*, an operation by which divided parts are united. (*c*) In *chem.*, the uniting of elements into a compound; composition or combination: the opposite of *analysis*, which is the separation of a compound into its constituent parts: as, that water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen is proved both by analysis and by *synthesis*. (*d*) In *acoustics*, the combining of two or more simple sounds of different pitch, as those of several tuning-forks to produce or imitate a certain compound sound, as, for example, that of a piano-string.—**Dynamic, pure,** etc., **synthesis.** See the adjectives. **Synthesis of apprehension.** See *apprehension*.—**Synthesis of reproduction.** See *reproduction*.

**synthesise,** *v. t.* See *synthesize*.

**synthesist** (sin'the-sist), *n.* [< *synthes-is* + *-ist*.] One who employs synthesis, or who follows synthetic methods. Compare *synthetist*.

Science turns her back on the subject, and the universities dismiss Art from the category of studies, and pass it over mainly to the painters to discourse on, ignoring the psychological law that no mind can be productively analytical and synthetical at the same time, and the artist, being perforce a *synthesist*, cannot be expected to analyse the art which he is, if a true artist, occupied in building.
*New Princeton Rev.*, II. 24.

**synthesize** (sin'the-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *synthesized*, ppr. *synthesizing*. [< *synthes-is* + *-ize*.] To combine or bring together, as two or more things; unite in one; treat synthetically. Also spelled *synthesise*.

The functions of separate organs are subsumed and *synthesized* into the activity of a yet higher unity—that of the organic system to which they belong.
*Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 187.

**synthetic** (sin-thet'ik), *a.* [= F. *synthétique* = Sp. *sintético* = Pg. *synthetico* = It. *sintetico*, < NL. *syntheticus*, < Gr. συνθετικός, skilled in putting together or in composition, < συντιθέναι, put together: see *synthesis*.] 1. Of or pertaining to synthesis; consisting in synthesis: as, the *synthetic* method of reasoning, as opposed to the *analytical*.

In fact, all mathematical judgments are *synthetic*, or, if analytic judgments are made in mathematics, they are quite subordinate in importance.
*E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 211.

That activity which we variously call "poetic," "imaginative," or "creative" is essentially *synthetic*, is a process of putting together, while the scientific process seems distinctively analytic, or a tearing apart.
*S. Lanier*, English Novel, p. 69.

2. In *gram.*, characterized by synthesis, or the combination of radical and formative elements into one word, as distinguished from their maintenance in separate words, which is *analytic*. Thus, *man's* is synthetic, *of man* is analytic; *higher* is synthetic, *more high* is analytic; *loved* is synthetic, *did love* is analytic; and so *amabitur* (Latin) and *will be loved*. The epithet is used both of single formations, like these, a classes of expressions; also of a whole language, or a pe or class of languages, according as expressions of or of the other class prevail in each case.

3. In *biol.*, of a general or comprehensive t of structure; combining in one organism cl acters which are to be specialized in sev different organisms in the course of evoluti generalized, not specialized; undifferentia Thus, the *Symphyla* are a synthetic type, as combi characters of the classes *Myriapoda* and *Hexapoda*. S the general course of evolution is from generals to par lars, or from generalization to specialization, synth forms are mostly low or primitive, and less fully t trated by recent or living than by early and extinct or isms. Most fossil types are synthetic in comparison existent forms of which they are ancestral.—**Synth geometry,** geometry treated without algebra, or at l without coordinates: opposed to *analytical geom* Modern synthetic geometry, which has been almost gether the fruit of the nineteenth century, resembles geometry of the Greeks, but far surpasses it in power beauty. See *geometry*.—**Synthetic judgment** or **pro sition,** a judgment professing to contain matter of and not mere explication of what is implicitly conta in the idea of the subject.—**Synthetic method.** *method*.—**Synthetic philosophy,** the philosophy of bert Spencer: so called by himself, because it is conce as a fusion of the different sciences into a whole. *Spencerianism*.

**synthetical** (sin-thet'i-kal), *a.* [< *synthetic* + *-al*.] Same as *synthetic*.

Before we have done, we shall see how all-efficient *synthetical* principle proves to be. No wonder, for nothing less than our whole feeling, thinking, and wil subject; in fact, our very being mentally occupied.
*E. Montgomery*, Mind, No. 35, July, 1

The composition of water may be demonstrated synthesis. . . . The discovery of the composition of ter was indeed made originally by *synthetical*, and no analytical processes. *Huxley*, Physiography,

**Accidental synthetical mark.** See *mark*1.—**Synth ical cognition, definition,** etc. See the nouns.

**synthetically** (sin-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a s thetic manner; by synthesis; by compositi

**syntheticism** (sin-thet'i-sizm), *n.* [< *synth* + *-ism*.] The principles of synthesis; a t dency to follow synthetic methods; a synthe system.

The assumption that languages are developed onl the direction of *syntheticism*.
*Smith's Bible Dictionary*, Confusion of Tongu

**synthetist** (sin'the-tist), *n.* [< *synthesis* (*-the* + *-ist*.] One who synthesizes, or who is ver in synthesis, in any application of that wo Compare *synthesist*. *P. G. Hamerton*, Thoug about Art, xii.

**synthetize** (sin'the-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *s thetized*, ppr. *synthetizing*. [< *synthesis* (*-thet-* *-ize*.] To unite in regular structure. *Imp. D*

**Synthliborhamphus** (sin*thli-bō-ram'fus), [NL. (Brandt, 1837, as *Synthliboramphus*), < σύν, together, + θλίβειν, press, + ῥάμφος, a b beak.] A genus of *Alcidæ* of the North P cific, having a stout, much-compressed b whose depth at the base is about half its leng subnasal nostrils reached by the frontal ant

Ancient Auk (*Synthliborhamphus antiquus*).

much-compressed tarsi, scutellate in front a on the sides and reticulate behind, and sho nearly square tail; the nipper-nosed murrele There are 2 species, the ancient auk or black-throa murrelet, *S. antiquus*, and the Japanese auklet or T minck's murrelet, *S. wumizusume*. The latter is crest and the former is not. Both are found on both coast the North Pacific.

**synthronus** (sin'thrō-nus), *n.*; pl. *synthroni* (-n [< Gr. σύν, together, + θρόνος, throne.] In t early church and in the Greek Church, the joi throne or seat of the bishop and his presbyte The synthronus is placed behind the altar against the e wall of the apse, and consisted from early times of a se circular row or of several such rows of steps or seats, bishop's throne or cathedra being in the center and hig than the rest. Synthroni are sometimes found in West, usually of ancient construction. A good exam is the synthronus in the basilica of Torcello. See cut der *bishop*.

**syntomia** (sin-tō'mi-ạ), *n.* Same as *syntomy*.

It [speech] were not tediously long, but briefe and compendious as the matter might beare, which they call *Syntomia*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 130.

**syntomy** (sin'tō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *syntomia*, < Gr. *συντομία*, abridgment, shortness, < *σύντομος*, abridged, cut short, < *συντέμνειν*, cut down, abridge, < *σύν*, together, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Brevity; conciseness. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**syntonic** (sin-ton'ik), *a.* [< *synton-ous* + *-ic*.] Same as *syntonous*.—**Syntonic comma.** See *comma*, 5 (*b*).

**syntonin** (sin'tō-nin), *n.* [< Gr. *σύντονος*, drawn tight (see *syntonous*), + *-in*[2].] The acid albumin into which myosin is converted by the action of dilute acids.

**syntonolydian** (sin″tō-nō-lid'i-ạn), *a.* [< Gr. *σύντονος*, intense, + *Λύδιος*, Lydian: see *Lydian*.] Same as *hypolydian* (see *mode*[1], 7).

**syntonous** (sin'tō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *σύντονος*, drawn tight, strained, intense, < *σύν*, together, + *τείνειν*, stretch: see *tone*[1].] Intense: used of various phenomena in ancient musical theory. Also *syntonic*.

Claudius Ptolemy (130) rectified this error, and in the so-called *syntonous* or intense diatonic scale reduced the proportions of his tetrachord. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 771.

**syntractrix** (sin-trak'triks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, + NL. *tractrix*, q. v.] The locus of a point on the tangent to the tractrix which divides the constant line into parts of given length.

Syntractrix.

**Syntremata** (sin-trem'ạ-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *τρῆμα*, a perforation, hole. Cf. *Monotremata*.] In *conch.*, same as *Monotremata*, 2.

**syntrematous** (sin-trem'ạ-tus), *a.* [< *Syntremata* + *-ous*.] In *conch.*, same as *monotrematous*.

**syntropic** (sin-trop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] Turning in the same direction: in anatomy noting the position of those parts, and those parts themselves, which form by repetition a series of similar segments: thus, several vertebræ, or several ribs, are *syntropic* in respect of one another: opposed to *antitropic*.

*Syntropic.* Similar, and pointing in the same direction, so as to form a series. *New York Med. Jour.*, XL. 114.

**syntypic** (sin-tip'ik), *a.* [< *syntyp-ous* + *-ic*.] Belonging to the same type.

**syntypicism** (sin-tip'i-sizm), *n.* [< *syntypic* + *-ism*.] The character of being syntypic.

**syntypous** (sin-tī'pus), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *τύπος*, type: see *type*.] Same as *syntypic*.

**Synziphosura** (sin-zī-fō-sū'rị), *n. pl.* [NL., for **Synxiphosura*, < Gr. *σύν*, together, + NL. *Xiphosura*, q. v.] A suborder of merostomatous crustaceans, composed of the families *Bunodidæ*, *Hemiaspidæ*, *Pseudoniscidæ*, and *Neolimulidæ*, collectively contrasted with *Xiphosura* and *Eurypterida*. *A. S. Packard*.

**syzygia**† (sin-zij'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., prop. **syzygia* (cf. Gr. *συζυγία*, a junction, union of branches with the trunk, etc.), < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *ζυγόν*, a yoke, any means of junction or uniting.] In *bot.*, the point of junction of opposite cotyledons. *Lindley*.

**syon**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion*.

**sypers**†, *n.* Same as *cypress*[2].

**syphert**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cipher*.

**sypher-joint** (sī'fẽr-joint), *n.* In *carp.*, a lap-joint for the edges of boards, leaving a flush surface.

**syphilide** (sif'i-lid), *n.* [< NL. *syphilis* (*-id-*): see *syphilis*.] A syphilitic eruption on the skin; a syphiloderm.

**syphilidologist** (sif″i-li-dol'ọ-jist), *n.* Same as *syphilologist*.

**syphilidology** (sif″i-li-dol'ọ-ji), *n.* Same as *syphilology*.

**syphiliphobia** (sif″i-li-fō'bi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *syphilis* + Gr. *φόβος*, fear.] Morbid dread of having contracted syphilis. Also *syphilophobia*.

**syphilis** (sif'i-lis), *n.* [Also *siphilis*; < F. *syphilis* = Sp. *sífilis* = Pg. *syphilis* = It. *sifilide* = G. *syphilis* = Sw. Dan. *syfilis*, < NL. *syphilis*, syphilis, a word introduced into technical use by Sauvages, from the name of a Latin poem by Hieronimo Fracastorio (Hieronymus Fracastorius), an Italian physician and poet (1483–1553), entitled "*Syphilus*, sive Morbi Gallici libri tres," and published in 1530, the name being derived from that of *Syphilus*, a character in the poem. The name *Syphilus* is a fanciful one, having a Gr. aspect but no actual Gr. basis. If either of the usual conjectures is correct, it should be **Symphilus*, < Gr. *σύν*, with, + *φίλος*, loving, fond (*φιλεῖν*, love), or **Syophilus* (a name appropriate for a swineherd), < *σῦς*, hog, + *φίλος*, loving (*φιλεῖν*, love).] An infectious venereal disease of chronic course, communicated from person to person by actual contact with discharges containing the virus, or by heredity. The initial lesion at the point of inoculation is the hard or true chancre; this, after a short period, is followed by skin-affections of varied form, sore throat with mucous patches and swelling of the lymphatic glands, and later by disease of the bones, muscles, arteries, and viscera. The chancre is known as *primary syphilis*, the diseases of the skin and mucous membranes as *secondary syphilis*, and the later disorders as *tertiary syphilis*.—**Hereditary syphilis**, syphilis derived from one or both parents from infection of the sexual products, or through the mother from infection of the embryo in utero.—**Infantile syphilis**, syphilis in infants, especially hereditary syphilis.—**Syphilis bacillus**, a bacillus discovered by Lustgarten, consisting of slightly curved rods, 3[μ] to 7[μ] long and .1[μ] thick, found in enlarged leucocytes. This bacillus has not yet been proved to be pathogenic of syphilis, but is the one usually known by the above name. Other organisms, both bacilli and micrococci, have been announced from time to time as the supposed pathogenic germ.

**syphilisation, syphilise.** See *syphilization*, *syphilize*.

**syphilitic** (sif-i-lit'ik), *a.* [< *syphilis* + *-itic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of syphilis; affected with syphilis.—**Syphilitic diathesis**, the condition of body induced by hereditary or constitutional syphilis.—**Syphilitic fever**, pyrexia as a symptom of syphilis.—**Syphilitic inflammation**, any inflammation due to syphilis, but especially that which exhibits an abundant infiltration with lymphoid cells, with occasional giant cells, forming in its full development a variety of granulation tissue, with insufficient vascularization and a tendency to coagulation necrosis.

**syphilization** (sif″i-li-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *syphilize* + *-ation*.] A saturation of the system with syphilis by means of repeated inoculations: a mode of treatment suggested not only for the cure of syphilis, but also as rendering the body insusceptible to future attacks. Also spelled *syphilisation*.

**syphilize** (sif'i-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syphilized*, ppr. *syphilizing*. [< *syphilis* + *-ize*.] To inoculate or saturate, as the system, with syphilis. Also spelled *syphilise*.

**syphiloderm** (sif'i-lọ-dẽrm), *n.* [< NL. *syphilis* + Gr. *δέρμα*, skin.] A dermal lesion of syphilis; a syphilide.

**syphiloderma** (sif″i-lọ-dẽr'mạ), *n.* [NL.: see *syphiloderm*.] Same as *syphiloderm*.

**syphilographer** (sif-i-log'rạ-fẽr), *n.* [< *syphilograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who writes on syphilis.

**syphilography** (sif-i-log'rạ-fi), *n.* [< NL. *syphilis* + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The description of syphilis.

**syphiloid** (sif'i-loid), *a.* [< *syphilis* + *-oid*.] Resembling or having the character of syphilis: as, *syphiloid* affections.

**syphilologist** (sif-i-lol'ọ-jist), *n.* [< *syphilolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in syphilology. *Lancet*.

**syphilology** (sif-i-lol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< NL. *syphilis* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning syphilis.

**syphiloma** (sif-i-lō'mạ), *n.*; pl. *syphilomata* (-ma-tạ). [NL., < *syphilis* + *-oma*.] A syphilitic tumor.

**syphilomatous** (sif-i-lom'ạ-tus), *a.* [< *syphiloma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a syphiloma.

**syphilophobia** (sif″i-lọ-fō'bi-ạ), *n.* The usual form of *syphiliphobia*.

**syphilous** (sif'i-lus), *a.* [< *syphilis* + *-ous*.] Syphilitic.

**syphon**, *n.* See *siphon*.

**syrent**, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *siren*.

**Syriac** (sir'i-ak), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *syriaque* = Sp. *Siriaco* = Pg. *Syriaco* = It. *Siriaco*, < L. *Syriacus*, < Gr. *Συριακός*, of or pertaining to Syria, < *Συρία*, Syria: see *Syrian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Syria or its language: as, the *Syriac* Bible.

They usually perform their long offices of devotion by night, which are in the *Syriac* language, that they do not understand; and, being used to that character, both they and the Syrians, or Jacobites, write the Arabic, their native tongue, in Syrian characters.

*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 93.

**II.** *n.* The language of Syria, especially the ancient language of that country, differing very little from the Chaldee or Eastern Aramaic, and belonging to the Semitic family of languages.

**Syriacism** (sir'i-ạ-sizm), *n.* [< *Syriac* + *-ism*.] A Syrian idiom; an Aramaism. Also *Syrianism*, *Syriasm*.

The New Testament, though it be said originally writ in Greek, yet hath nothing near so many Atticisms as Hebraisms and *Syriacisms*. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

**Syrian** (sir'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *syrien* = Sp. It. *Siriano* = Pg. *Syriano*, < NL. *Syrianus* (cf. Pers. Ar. *Suriyānī*), < L. *Syria*, < Gr. *Συρία*, Syria, < *Σύρος*, also *Σύριος*, a Syrian.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Syria, a region in Asiatic Turkey, lying southeast of Asia Minor.—**Syrian balsam.** Same as *balm of Gilead* (which see, under *balm*).—**Syrian herb mastic.** See *herb*.—**Syrian rue.** See *harmel* and *Peganum*.—**Syrian school, thistle, tobacco,** etc. See the nouns.

**II.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Syria.

**Syrianism** (sir'i-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *Syrian* + *-ism*.] Same as *Syriacism*.

**Syriarch** (sir'i-ärk), *n.* [< LL. *Syriarcha*, < LGr. *Συριάρχης*, the chief priest of Syria, < *Συρία*, Syria, + *ἀρχειν*, rule.] The chief priest of the province of Syria under the Roman empire.

She [Thecla] accompanies him [St. Paul] then to Antioch, where her beauty excites the passion of the *Syriarch* Alexander, and brings on her new trials.

*Salmon*, Introd. to New Test., p. 360.

**Syriasm** (sir'i-azm), *n.* [< *Syria* + *-asm*, equiv., after *i-*, to *-ism*.] Same as *Syriacism*.

The Scripture-Greek is observed to be full of *Syriasms* and Hebraisms. *Warburton*, Doctrine of Grace, i. 8.

**syringa** (si-ring'gạ), *n.* [NL., first applied (Lobel, 1576; Tournefort, 1700) to the mock-orange, its stems freed from pith being used for pipe-sticks, later also (Linnæus, 1737) to the lilac, formerly called *pipe-tree:* see *syringe*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Philadelphus;* the mock-orange. The common species are vigorous, graceful shrubs of a bushy habit, with abundant large white, mostly clustered, flowers. The original plant was *P. coronarius*, a native of southern Europe, in varieties extending thence to Japan. It is universal in gardens, but is too powerfully odorous for many persons. The finest species is perhaps *P. grandiflorus*, of the southeastern United States, having pure-white flowers two inches broad. Other good species are *P. inodorus* and *P. hirsutus* of the same region, and *P. Gordonianus* of California. See cut under *Philadelphus*.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Oleaceæ*, type of the tribe *Syringeæ;* the lilacs. It is characterized by a corolla with usually cylindrical tube and four broad induplicate or valvate lobes, and by two ovules in each of the two cells of the ovary, ripening into obliquely winged seeds with fleshy albumen. The 6 species are natives of eastern Europe and temperate parts of Asia, and include the cultivated lilacs. They are smooth or hairy shrubs, bearing opposite and usually entire leaves, and handsome flowers in terminal and often thyrsoid panicles, followed by oblong coriaceous two-valved capsules. (See *lilac*.) The leaves and fruit of *S. vulgaris* have been used as a tonic and antiperiodic.

**syringe** (sir'inj), *n.* [= F. *seringue* = Pr. *sirinqua* = Sp. *jeringa* = Pg. *seringa* = It. *sciringa*, *scilinga*, < Gr. *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a tube, pipe.] 1. A portable hydraulic instrument of the pump kind, commonly employed to draw in a quantity of water or other fluid, and to squirt or eject it forcibly. In its simplest form it consists of a small cylindrical tube with an air-tight piston fitted with a rod and handle. The lower end of the cylinder terminates in a small tube; on this being immersed in any fluid, and the piston then drawn up, the fluid is forced into the body of the cylinder by the atmospheric pressure, and by pushing back the piston to the bottom of the cylinder the contained fluid is expelled in a small jet. The syringe is used by surgeons and others for washing wounds, for injecting fluids into the body, and for other purposes. A larger form is used for watering plants, trees, etc. The syringe is also used as a pneumatic machine for condensing or exhausting the air in a close vessel, but for this purpose two valves are necessary.

2. Same as *syrinx*, 3.—3. In *entom.*, same as *syringium*.—**Anel's syringe**, a fine-pointed syringe for injecting fluids through puncta lacrymalia.—**Condensing syringe**, a syringe with valves which receive air above the piston and condense air below it in any chamber to which the foot of the syringe is attached.—**Hypodermic syringe**, a small graduated syringe fitted with a needle-shaped nozle for the introduction of medicated solutions under the skin.

**syringe** (sir'inj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *syringed*, ppr. *syringing*. [= F. *seringuer* = Pr. *seringar* = Sp. *jeringar* = Pg. *seringar* = It. *sciringare*, from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To inject by means of a pipe or syringe; wash and cleanse by injections from a syringe.

A flux of blood from the nose, mouth, and eye was stopt by the *syringing* up of oxycrate. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

**II.** *intrans.* To make use of a syringe; inject fluid with a syringe. *Prior*.

**Syringeæ** (si-rin'jē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Don, 1838), < *Syringa* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Oleaceæ*. It is characterized by pendulous ovules ripening into winged seeds with a superior radicle, contained in a loculicidal fruit which is terete or compressed parallel to the partition. Besides *Syringa*, the type, it includes two mostly Asiatic genera, *Forsythia* and *Schrebera*.

**syringeal** (si-rin'jē-ạl), *n.* [< *syrinx* (*syring-*) *-al*.] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the syrinx: as, *syringeal* muscles; *syringeal* structure. See *syrinx*, 4.

**syringeful** (sir'inj-fūl), *n.* [< *syringe* + *-ful.*] The quantity that a syringe will hold.

The transmission of fluid by the tube must have occurred under low pressure, since the pain began when only two *syringefuls* had been injected.
*Lancet*, 1889, II. 1275.

**syringe-gun** (sir'inj-gun), *n.* A large tube-and-piston syringe, used for disabling hummingbirds, etc., by ejecting water upon them.

**syringes,** *n.* Latin plural of *syrinx.*

**syringe-valve** (sir'inj-valv), *n.* A form of valve with a guide-stem bearing a knob on the end to prevent it from being forced entirely from its seat: used especially in syringes.

**syringia,** *n.* Plural of *syringium.*

**syringin** (si-rin'jin), *n.* [< *syringa* + *-in*[2].] A glucoside obtained from *Syringa vulgaris.* It is crystalline, tasteless, neutral in reaction, and soluble in hot water and in alcohol.

**syringitis** (sir-in-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *syrinx* (*syring-*) + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

**syringium** (si-rin'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *syringia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *συρίγγιον*, dim. of *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a pipe: see *syringe.*] In *entom.*, a tubular organ on various parts of certain caterpillars, from which a fluid is ejected to drive away ichneumons or other enemies. Also *syringe.* *Kirby.*

**syringocele** (si-ring'gō-sēl), *n.* Same as *syringocœlia.*

**syringocœlia** (si-ring-gō-sē'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a pipe, + *κοιλία*, a hollow.] In *anat.*, the proper central canal or cavity of the spinal cord; the hollow of the primitively tubular myelon, expanding in the brain into the metacœle, or so-called fourth ventricle, and sometimes, as in birds, expanding in the sacral region into the sinus rhomboidalis, or rhombocœle.

**Syringocœlomata** (si-ring″gō-sē-lō'mą-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a pipe, + *κοίλωμα*(*τ-*), a hollow.] A division of *Protocœlomata*, containing those sponges, as of the genus *Sycomus*, which have simple tubular or saccular diverticula of the archenteron. *A. Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 114.

**syringocœlomatic** (si-ring-gō-sē-lō-mat'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Syringocœlomata.* *A. Hyatt.* Also *syringocœlomic.*

**Syringodendron** (si-ring-gō-den'dron), *n.* [NL. (Sternberg, 1820), < Gr. *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a pipe, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A generic name given to decorticated stems of *Sigillaria.* In such specimens, in the place of the leaf-scar there are seen two oval depressions, which lie close to each other, and are of considerable size. Most of the forms have been found directly connected with recognized species of *Sigillaria.*

**syringomyelia** (si-ring″gō-mī-ē'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a pipe, + *μυελός*, marrow: see *myelon.*] The existence of an abnormal cavity or cavities in the substance of the spinal cord, whether from abnormal persistence, from variation or distention of the embryonic space, or from the breaking down of gliomatous or other morbid tissue. Evidently congenital defects of this kind in the very young, distended with liquid, are frequently designated by the name *hydromyelia.*

**syringomyelitis** (si-ring-gō-mī-e-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *syringomyelia* + *-itis.*] Myelitis with the formation of cavities; especially, syringomyelia where it is regarded as produced by myelitis.

**syringomyon** (si-ring-gō-mī'on), *n.*; pl. *syringomya* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a pipe, + *μυών*, a muscle.] Any one of the intrinsic syringeal muscles of a bird. *Coues*, The Auk, Jan., 1888, p. 105.

**syringotome** (si-ring'gō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *συριγγοτόμιον*, a knife for operating on a fistula: see *syringotomy.*] In *surg.*, a probe-pointed bistoury, used for cutting a fistula.

**syringotomy** (sir-ing-got'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. as if **συριγγοτομία* (cf. *συριγγοτόμιον*, a knife for operating on a fistula, *συριγγοτόμος*, cutting fistulas), < *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a pipe, tube, fistula, + *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν*, cut.] The operation of cutting for fistula.

**syrinx** (sir'ingks), *n.*; pl. *syringes* (si-rin'jēz), sometimes *syrinxes* (sir'ingk-sez). [NL., < Gr. *σῦριγξ*, a pipe, tube: see *syringe.*] **1.** Same as *Pan's pipes* (which see, under *pipe*[1]).—**2.** In *Egypt. archæol.*, a narrow and deep rock-cut channel or tunnel forming a characteristic feature of Egyptian tombs of the New Empire.

The size of the galleries and apartments varies very much (the mummies often scarcely left space enough to pass), the disposition extremely labyrinthine. The Greeks called them *Syringes*, holed passages.
*C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 227.

**3.** In *anat.*, the Eustachian tube.—**4.** In *ornith.*, the voice-organ of birds; the lower larynx, situated at or near the bifurcation of the trachea into the bronchi, and serving to modulate the voice, as in singing. This is usually a more complicated structure than the larynx proper (at the top of the trachea), and so differently constructed in different birds that it affords characters of great significance in classification. The highest group of *Passeres* (namely, the suborder *Oscines*, which contains the singing birds) is signalized by the elaboration of this musical organ, especially with reference to its intrinsic musculation. A few birds have no syrinx; some have one, yet without intrinsic muscles; in some the syringes are wholly *bronchial*, and consequently paired; in others the syrinx is wholly *tracheal*, and single. But in nearly all birds the syrinx is *bronchotracheal*, and results from a special modification of the lower end of the trachea and upper end of each bronchus. The lowermost tracheal ring, or a piece composed of several such rings, is enlarged and otherwise modified, and crossed by a bolt-bar (see cut under *pessulus*), which separates the single tracheal tube into right and left openings of the bronchi. A median septum rises from the pessulus into the trachea, between the two bronchial orifices, and the free upper margin of this septum, called the *semilunar membrane*, forms the inner lip of a rima syringis, whose outer lip is a fold of mucous membrane from the opposite side of each bronchus. These membranes are vibratile in the act of singing, and constitute vocal cords. Several upper bronchial half-rings, enlarged and otherwise modified, are completed in circumference by a single continuous membrane, the *internal tympaniform membrane*, which is attached to the pessulus above. The syrinx is actuated by a pair, or several pairs, of intrinsic singing-muscles, called *syringomya*, which vary much in different birds in their attachments as well as in their number. (See *song-muscle.*) In the *Oscines* at least five pairs are recognized, though their nomenclature is by no means settled, owing to their description under different names by different authors, and to the difficulty of homologizing the individual muscles under their many modifications in different birds. The insertion of the syringomya into the ends and not into the middle of the bronchial half-rings is characteristic of the true *Oscines.* See *Acromyodi*, *Mesomyodi.*

Syrinx of Raven.
*a*, *b*, *c*, modified tracheal and bronchial rings entering into its formation; *tr*, trachea; *br*, right and left bronchi.

**5.** In *surg.*, a fistula.

**syrma** (sėr'mä), *n.*; pl. *syrmæ* (-mē). [L. *syrma*, < Gr. *σύρμα*, a trailing robe, < *σύρειν*, drag or trail along.] In *antiq.*, a long dress reaching to the ground, as that worn by tragic actors.

**Syrmaticus** (sėr-mat'i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < LL. *syrmaticus*, < Gr. **συρματικός*, trailing, < *σύρμα*, a trailing robe: see *syrma.*] A genus of pheasants, of the family *Phasianidæ*, the type of which is Reeves's pheasant, *S. reevesi*: so called from the magnificent train formed by the tail, which exceeds in length that of any other pheasant. See cut under *Phasianus.*

**Syrniinæ** (sėr-ni-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Syrnium* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of owls, named from the genus *Syrnium*, containing a number of both eared and earless species, and having no definable characters.

**Syrnium** (sėr'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Savigny, 1810); origin unknown. Cf. *Surnia.*] A genus of earless owls. The type is the common wood-owl of Europe, *S. aluco.* Other species which have often been placed in this genus are the great lapp owl, *S. lapponicum*; the great gray owl of North America, *S. cinereum*; the common barred owl of the same country, *S. nebulosum*, and many similar species. By many authors *S. aluco* is taken as the type of the restricted genus *Strix*, of which *Syrnium* thus becomes a mere synonym. See *Aluco* and *Strix* (with cut).

**syropt,** *n.* An obsolete spelling of *syrup.*

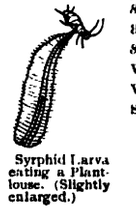
**Syrophenician** (sī″rō-fē-nish'an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Syro-Phenician*, *Syro-Phœnician*; < L. *Syrophœnix* (fem. *Syrophœnissa*), < Gr. Συροφοίνιξ (fem. Συροφοίνισσα), < Σύρος, Syrian, + Φοίνιξ, a Phenician.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Syro-Phenicia or to the Syrophenicians.

**II.** *n.* In *anc. hist.*, either a Phenician dwelling in Syria, or a person of mixed Syrian and Phenician descent, or an inhabitant of Syro-Phenicia, a Roman province which included Phenicia and the territories of Damascus and Palmyra. [*Syro-Phenicia* had also, apparently, a more restricted meaning.]

**syrphid** (sėr'fid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Syrphidæ.*

**II.** *n.* A fly of the family *Syrphidæ.*

**Syrphidæ** (sėr'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Syrphus* + *-idæ.*] A very large and important family of tetrachætous cyclorhaphous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Syrphus*, and divided into numerous subfamilies and lesser sections. They are distinguished chiefly by the presence of the spurious vein of the wings, by other venational characters, and by the structure of the head. The species are often large and bright-colored, and usually fly in the hottest sunshine, frequenting flowers and feeding upon pollen. Many of them are beneficial in their early stages, the larvæ feeding upon plant-lice and bark-lice. The larvæ of others live in fungi, in soft decaying vegetable or animal matter. Those of *Microdon* are found in ants' nests, while those of *Volucella* are parasitic in the nests of bumblebees. About 2,000 species are known, of which 300 are North American (nor of Mexico), while about 550 are European. They are sometimes known as *aphis-eating flies.* See also cuts under *Ascalesia*, *Pipiza*, *Syrphus*, and *Diptera.*

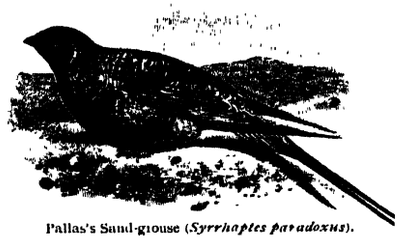

Syrphid Larva eating a Plant-louse. (Slightly enlarged.)

**Syrphus** (sėr'fus), *n.* [Also spelled *Sirphus*; NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *σίρφος*, *σέρφος*, gnat.] A large and widespread genus of flies, typical of the family *Syrphidæ.* It is now restricted to forms having the third joint of the antennæ short and oval, the eyes in the male without an area of enlarged facets above, the front moderately convex, and the hypopygium not very small. The larvæ are all aphidophagous. Twenty-six species inhabit North America. See also cut under *Diptera.*

*Syrphus ribesii*, natural size.

**syrphus-fly** (sėr'fus-flī), *n.* Any syrphid.

**Syrrhaptes** (si-rap'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811); < Gr. *συρράπτειν*, sew or stitch together, < *σύ*- together, + *ῥάπτειν*, sew, stitch.] The typical genus of *Syrrhaptinæ*, containing the three-toed sand-grouse with feathered feet. They are hen-bodied birds, with very short legs, long pointed wings,


Pallas's Sand-grouse (*Syrrhaptes paradoxus*).

first primaries of which are attenuated in one of the species, and long pointed tail, the middle feathers of which are filamentous and long-exserted. There are 2 species both natives of Asia. The common Pallas's sand-grouse, *S. paradoxus*, made an irruption into Europe in 1863, reaching even France and Great Britain. *S. tibetanus* is the other species. The genus is also called *Nematura* and *Heteroclitus*, and the leading species is sometimes known as *heteroclite grouse.*

**Syrrhaptinæ** (sir-ap-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Syrrhaptes* + *-inæ.*] One of the subfamilies of *Pteroclidæ*, represented by the genus *Syrrhaptes*: contrasted with *Pteroclinæ.*

**syrrhaptine** (si-rap'tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Syrrhaptinæ.*

**syrrhizoristic** (si-riz-ō-ris'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *σύ-* with, together, + E. *rhizoristic.*] Serving to determine the effective intercalations of real roots of two functions lying between assigned limits.

**syrroptt, syruptt,** *n.* Obsolete forms of *syrup.*

**syrt** (sėrt), *n.* [Formerly also *sirt*; < F. *syrte* Sp. *sirte* = Pg. *syrte*, < L. *syrtis*, a sand-ba see *syrtis.*] A quicksand. [Rare.]

The shatter'd mast,
The *syrt*, the whirlpool, and the rock.
*Young*, The Oc

**syrtic** (sėr'tik), *a.* [< L. *syrticus*, pertaining a sand-bank or syrtis, < *syrtis*, sand-bank: *syrt*, *syrtis.*] Pertaining to or resembling a or quicksand. *Edinburgh Rev.* (*Imp. Dict*

**syrtis** (sėr'tis), *n.*; pl. *syrtes* (-tēz). [< L. *sy* < Gr. *σύρτις*, a sand-bank in the sea, app esp. to one on the northern coast of Afric *σύρειν*, draw or trail along, sweep down.] quicksand.

Quench'd in a boggy *Syrtis*, neither sea
Nor good dry land. *Milton*, P. L., II.

**syrup, sirup** (sir'up), *n.* [Formerly also *sy syrrup*, *syrrop*; also, and more prop., with vowel *i*, *sirup*, *sirop*, *sirrop*; = D. *siroop*, *sti* = G. *syrup* = Sw. *sirup* = Dan. *syrup* (< F. or = NGr. *σιρόπιον*; < ME. *sirope*, *syrupe*, *sire serop*, *soryp*, < OF. *sirop*, *sirrope*, *syrop* ( *ysserop*), F. *sirop*, < It. *siroppo*, *sciroppo* = *jarope* = Pg. *xarope* (ML. *siropus*, *syro sirupus*, *surupus*), syrup, < Ar. *sharāb*, *shu* a drink, beverage, syrup: see *shrub*[2], *sh sherbet.*] **1.** In *med.*, a solution of suga water, made according to an officinal form whether simple, flavored, or medicated some special therapeutic or compound.

Be patient; for I will not let him stir
Till I have used the approved means I have,
With wholesome *syrups*, drugs, and holy prayer
To make of him a formal man again.
*Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1

2. The uncrystallizable fluid finally separated from crystallized sugar in the refining process, either by the draining of sugar in loaves, or by being forcibly ejected by the centrifugal apparatus in preparing moist sugar. This is the ordinary or "golden syrup" of grocers; but in the sugar-manufacture the term *syrup* is applied to all strong saccharine solutions which contain sugar in a condition capable of being crystallized out, the ultimate uncrystallizable fluid being distinguished as *molasses* or *treacle*.—**Compound syrup**, in *med.* and *phar.*, a name applied to many, though not to all, syrups containing two or more medicaments.—**Compound syrup of sarsaparilla**, sarsaparilla 150 parts, guaiacum-wood 20 parts, pale rose 12 parts, glycyrrhiza 12 parts, senna 12 parts, sassafras, anise, and gaultheria each 6 parts, sugar 600 parts, and diluted alcohol and water each to make 1,000 parts.—**Compound syrup of squill**, squill 120 parts, senega 120 parts, tartrate of antimony and potassium each 3 parts, sugar 1,200 parts, precipitated calcium phosphate 9 parts, and diluted alcohol and water each to make 2,000 parts. It is emetic, diaphoretic, expectorant, and often cathartic.—**Dutch syrup**. See *Dutch*.—**Green syrup**, sugar crystallized, but unrefined.—**Maple syrup**. See *maple*[1].—**Simple syrup**, according to the United States Dispensatory, a solution of 65 parts by weight of pure sugar in 35 parts of distilled water.—**Syrup of aconite**, a mixture of tincture of fresh aconite-root 1 part with syrup 9 parts.—**Syrup of almond**, sweet almond 10 parts, bitter almond 3 parts, sugar 50 parts, orange-flower water 5 parts, water to make 100 parts. It is demulcent, nutrient, sedative. Also called *syrup of orgeat*.—**Syrup of althæa**, althæa 4 parts, sugar 60 parts, water to make 100 parts. It is demulcent.—**Syrup of citric acid**, citric acid 8 parts, water 8 parts, spirit of lemon 4 parts, syrup 980 parts.—**Syrup of garlic**, fresh garlic 15 parts, sugar 60 parts, dilute acetic acid 40 parts. It is a nervous stimulant.—**Syrup of gum arabic**, mucilage of acacia 25 parts, syrup 75 parts.—**Syrup of hydriodic acid**, a syrupy liquid containing 1 per cent. of absolute hydriodic acid.—**Syrup of hypophosphites**, calcium hypophosphite 35 parts, sodium hypophosphite 12 parts, potassium hypophosphite 12 parts, spirit of lemon 2 parts, sugar 500 parts, water to make 1,000 parts.—**Syrup of ipecac**, fluid extract of ipecac 5 parts, syrup 95 parts. It is emetic and expectorant.—**Syrup of orange**, sweet-orange peel 5 parts, alcohol 5 parts, precipitated calcium phosphate 1 part, sugar 60 parts, water to make 100 parts.—**Syrup of orgeat**. Same as *syrup of almond*.—**Syrup of rhubarb**, rhubarb 90 parts, cinnamon 18 parts, potassium carbonate 6 parts, sugar 600 parts, water to make 1,000 parts. It is cathartic.—**Syrup of squill**, vinegar of squill 40 parts, sugar 60 parts, with water. It is expectorant.—**Syrup of wild cherry**, wild-cherry bark powdered 12 parts, sugar 60 parts, glycerin 5 parts, water to make 100 parts. It is a basis for cough-mixtures.

**syrup, sirup** (sir'up), *v. t.* [< *syrup*, *n.*] To sweeten with syrup; cover or mix with a syrup.

> Yet where there haps a honey fall,
> We'll lick the *syruped* leaves;
> And tell the bees that theirs is gall
> To this upon the greaves.
> *Drayton*, Quest of Cynthia.

**syrup-gage** (sir'up-gāj), *n.* An apparatus, used with a bottling-machine, for supplying to each bottle a given quantity of syrup or other ingredient.

**syrupy** (sir'up-i), *a.* [< *syrup* + *-y*[1].] Like syrup, or partaking of its qualities; especially, having the consistency of syrup.

**syrus** (sī'rus), *n.* An unidentified bird of India.

> The *syrus*, a lovely bird with a long neck, very common in the district, rises slowly from the fields as our vedettes close up to them. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 311.

**syset**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sice*[1].

**syssarcosic** (sis-iir-kō'sik), *a.* [< *syssarcosis* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to syssarcosis.

**syssarcosis** (sis-iir-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συσσάρκωσις*, a condition of being overgrown with flesh, < *συσσαρκοῦσθαι*, be overgrown with flesh, < *σύν*, together, + *σαρκοῦν*, make or produce flesh, < *σάρξ*, flesh: see *sarcosis*.] In *anat.*, fleshy connection; the connection of one bone with another by means of intervening muscle: correlated with *synneurosis*, *syndesmosis*, etc. The connections of the hyoid bone with the lower jawbone, breast-bone, and shoulder-blade respectively are syssarcosic in man. Also *synsarcosis*.

**syssiderite** (sis'i-dėr-īt), *n.* [Cf. F. *syssidère* (Daubrée, 1867); < Gr. *σύν*, with, + *σίδηρος*, iron, + *-ite*[2].] One of the class of meteorites generally called *pallasite*. See *meteorite*.

**syssitia** (si-sit'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συσσίτια*, < *σύσσιτος*, eating together or in common, < *σύν*, together, + *σῖτος*, food.] In ancient Greece, notably among peoples of Dorian blood, and most conspicuously among the Spartans and Cretans, the custom that full citizens should eat the chief meal of the day in a public mess. In Crete the expense was met from the public revenues, in Sparta by a contribution levied upon the heads of families. The food was, until the decadence, in general plain, and sobriety of drinking was enforced. The chief object of the syssitia was to unite the members of the ruling class by bonds of intimacy, and to give them a cohesion which furthered greatly their civil and military enterprise.

**systaltic** (sis-tal'tik), *a.* [= F. *systaltique*, < LL. *systalticus*, < Gr. *συσταλτικός*, drawing together, constringent, < *συστέλλειν*, draw together, restrain, < *σύν*, together, + *στέλλειν*, set, place. Cf. *peristaltic*.] Alternately contracting and dilating; capable of or resulting from systole and diastole; pulsatory: as, the *systaltic* action of the heart. Compare *peristaltic*.

**systasis** (sis'tą-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύστασις*, a setting together, a composition, < *συνιστάναι*, place or set together, unite, join, < *σύν*, together, + *ἱστάναι*, set up, *ἱστασθαι*, stand: see *stand*.] A setting together; a union; a political union; a political constitution; a confederation; a league. [Rare.]

> It is a worse preservative of a general constitution than the *systasis* of Crete, or the confederation of Poland, or any other ill-devised corrective which has yet been imagined in the necessities produced by an ill-constructed system of government. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

**systatic** (sis-tat'ik), *a.* Introductory; commendatory.—**Systatic letters** or **epistles**, commendatory letters. See *commendatory*.

**system** (sis'tem), *n.* [Formerly also *systeme*; = F. *système* = Sp. *sistema* = Pg. *systema* = It. *sistema* = D. *systeem* = G. Sw. Dan. *system*, < LL. *systema*, < Gr. *σύστημα*, a whole compounded of several parts, an arrangement, system, < *συνιστάναι*, set together, put together, combine, compound, mid. stand together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἱστάναι*, *στῆναι*, set up, cause to stand: see *stand*.] 1. Any combination or assemblage of things adjusted as a regular and connected whole; a number of things or parts so connected as to make one complex whole; things connected according to a scheme: as, a *system* of canals for irrigation; a *system* of pulleys; a *system* of railroads; a mountain *system*; hence, more specifically, a number of heavenly bodies connected together and acting on each other according to certain laws: as, the solar *system*; the *system* of Jupiter and his satellites.

> Who sees with equal eye, as God of all,
> A hero perish or a sparrow fall,
> Atoms or *systems* into ruin hurled,
> And now a bubble burst, and now a world.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 89.

> Every work, both of nature and art, is a *system*; and, as every particular thing, both natural and artificial, is for some use or purpose out of and beyond itself, one may add to what has already been brought into the idea of a *system* its conduciveness to this one or more ends. Let us instance in a watch. *Butler*, Analogy.

> A Natural *System* is one which attempts to make all the divisions natural, the widest as well as the narrowest, and therefore applies no characters peremptorily. . . . An Artificial *System* is one in which the smaller groups (the Genera) are natural, and in which the wider divisions (Classes, Orders) are constructed by the peremptory application of selected Characters (selected, however, so as not to break up the smaller groups).
> *Whewell*, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. p. xxxii.

> For a *system*, in the most proper and philosophic sense of the word, is a complete and absolute whole.
> *H. Bushnell*, Nature and the Supernatural, ii.

> Star and *system* rolling past.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

2. A plan or scheme according to which ideas or things are connected into a whole; a regular union of principles or facts forming one entire whole; an assemblage of facts, or of principles and conclusions, scientifically arranged, or disposed according to certain mutual relations so as to form a complete whole; a connected view of all the truths or principles of some department of knowledge or action: as, a *system* of philosophy; a *system* of government; a *system* of education; a *system* of divinity; a *system* of botany or of chemistry; a *system* of railroading: often equivalent to *method*.

> There ought to be a *system* of manners in every nation which a well-formed mind would be disposed to relish.
> *Burke*, Rev. in France.

> In the modern *system* of war, nations the most wealthy are obliged to have recourse to large loans.
> *A. Hamilton*, The Federalist, No. 30.

> There was no part of the whole *system* of Government with which they [the Houses of Parliament] had not power to interfere by advice equivalent to command.
> *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

> I am deeply convinced that among us all *systems*, whether religious or political, which rest on a principle of absolutism, must of necessity be, not indeed tyrannical, but feeble and ineffective *systems*.
> *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 102.

3. The scheme of all created things considered as one whole; the universe.—4. Regular method or order; plan: as, to have no *system* in one's business or study.—5. In *astron.*, any hypothesis or theory of the disposition and arrangements of the heavenly bodies by which their phenomena, their motions, changes, etc., are explained: as, the Ptolemaic *system*; the Copernican *system*; a *system* of the universe, or of the world.—6. In the *fine arts*, a collection of the rules and principles upon which an artist works.—7. (*a*) In *Byzantine music*, an interval conceived of as compounded of two lesser intervals, as an octave or a tetrachord. (*b*) In *medieval* and *modern music*, a series of tones arranged and classified for artistic use, like a mode or scale. (*c*) In *modern musical notation*, two or more staffs braced together for concerted music.—8. In *anc. pros.*, a group of two or more periods; by extension, a single period of more than two or three cola; a hypermetron. A system the metrical form of which is repeated once or oftener in the course of a poem is called a *strophe*.

9. In *biol.*: (*a*) An assemblage of parts or organs of the same or similar tissues. The principal systems of the body in this sense are the *nervous*, both cerebrospinal and sympathetic; the *muscular*, both voluntary and involuntary; the *osseous*, including the cartilages as well as the bones of the skeleton; the *vascular*, including the *blood-vascular* and *lymphatic* or absorbent; the *tegumentary*; the *mucous*, including the mucous membranes; and the *serous*, including the serous membranes. These systems may be subdivided, as the vascular into the blood-vascular and lymphatic systems; or some of them may be grouped together, as when the *connective-tissue* system includes the bones, cartilages, ligaments, tendons, and general areolar or cellular tissues of the body. Hence—(*b*) In a wider sense, a concurrence of parts or organs in some function. Most if not all such systems act physiologically by the concurrence of several other lesser systems: as, the *digestive* system; the *respiratory* system; the *reproductive* system. Hence—(*c*) In the widest sense, the entire body as a physiological unity or anatomical whole: as, to take food into the *system*; to have one's *system* out of order. (*d*) In *ascidiology*, the cœnobium of those compound tunicates which have a common cloaca, as the *Botryllidæ*. *Von Drasche*, 1883.—10. One of the larger divisions of the geological series: as, the Devonian *system*; the Silurian *system*. The term is used by various geologists with quite different meanings, mostly, however, as the equivalent of *series*: thus, Cretaceous *system* (the Cretaceous series).

11. In *nat. hist.*: (*a*) In the abstract, classification; any method of arranging, disposing, or setting forth animals and plants, or any series of these, in orderly sequence, as by classes, orders, families, genera, etc., with due coördination and relative subordination of the several groups; also, the principles of such classification; taxonomy: as, the morphological *system*; a physiological *system*. There is but one adequate and natural system, namely, that which classifies animals and plants by structure alone, according to their degrees of genetic relationship, upon consideration of descent with modification in the course of evolutionary processes; it is the aim of every systematist to discover this true taxonomy and set it forth by classificatory methods. (*b*) In the concrete, any zoölogical or botanical classification; any actual arrangement which is devised for the purpose of classifying and naming objects of natural history; a formal scheme, schedule, or inventory of such objects, or a systematic treatise upon them: as, the Linnean or artificial *system* of plants; Cuvier's *system* of classification; the quinarian *system*. Such systems are very numerous, and no two agree in every detail either of classification or of nomenclature; but all have in view the same end, which is sought to be attained by similar methods, and upon certain principles to which most naturalists now assent.—**Abkari system**. See *abkari*.—**Action of a moving system**. See *action*.—**Adjunct system**, a system of linear equations whose coefficients are the corresponding minors of the determinant of a primitive system.—**Allotment, American, asymmetric system**. See the qualifying words.—**Ambulacral system**. Same as *water-vascular system*.—**Apolar system**, the aggregate of surfaces of a given order whose polars with reference to a given surface are indeterminate.—**Banting system**. See *bantingism*.—**Barrier block, blood-vascular, bothy system**. See the qualifying words.—**Binary system**. See *binary classification* under *binary*.—**Brunonian system**, an old medical doctrine formulated by Dr. John Brown, a Scottish physician. It was based on the assumption that the body possesses a peculiar property of excitability, and that every agent capable of acting on the body during life does so as a stimulant. When these stimuli were normal in amount, the condition was one of health; if excessive, causing debility; if insufficient, causing indirect debility.—**Canonical system**, a system of differential equations of the forms

$$dx_i = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial p_i}\,dt, \quad dp_i = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_i}\,dt, \quad i = (1, 2, 3, \ldots n).$$

**Cellular, cibarian, circular system**. See the adjectives.—**Centimeter-gram-second system**. See *centimeter*.—**Circulatory system**, the organs collectively which aid in the circulation of the blood and lymph; the vascular system.—**Complete system of differential equations**, a system such that all the equations deducible from it are linear combinations of the equations of the system.—**Conjugate system**, a system of curvilinear coördinates such that the two families of curves for which one or the other coördinate is constant have for their tangents at each point of the surface to which the coördinates relate conjugate diameters of the Dupinian indicatrix.—**Conjunct, conservative, continental, convict, Copernican, cost-book system**. See the qualifying words.—**Cottier system**. See *cottier*[1].—**Cumulative system of voting**. See *cumulative*.—**Cyclic system**, an orthogonal system of which one family consists of circles, or has circular trajectories.—**Decimal system**. See *decimal*.—**Dentinal system**, all the tubules radiating

from a single pulp-cavity.—**Desmic system**, a system of three tetrahedra which are members of a pencil of quartic surfaces.—**Desmoid system**, Bichat's term for the skin and its derivatives.—**Dioptric system**. See *dioptric*.—**Dissipative system**. See *dissipative*.—**Elementary system**, a system of surfaces which satisfies an elementary condition—namely, that every surface shall pass through certain points or touch certain straight lines or planes.—**Enneadic, epidermal, excitomotor, feudal system**. See the adjectives.—**Equivalent system**, one of two or more systems of algebraic forms such that the totality of functional invariants of each system is the same as that of any other.—**Fabrician system of classification**. Same as *cibarian system*.—**Field-grass system**. See *open-field system*, under *field*.—**Gastrovascular, gob-road, hexagonal system**. See the qualifying words.—**Gauche system**, a system of quantities $a_{ij}(i = 1, 2, \ldots n; j = 1, 2, \ldots n)$ such that $a_{ij} = -a_{ji}$ in every case, except when $i = j$.—**Halphenian system**, a system of curves defined by conditions not independent, so that certain modifications of the characteristics are rendered necessary. *Proceedings of London Math. Soc.*, IX. 149.—**Hipponactean, homaloidal, ice, interlinear system**. See the qualifying words.—**Interlocking system of signals**. See *interlock*.—**Iridochoroidal system**, Cadiat's name for the choroid and iris taken together as being of similar structure and development.—**Isothermal system of curvilinear coördinates**, such a system that, $u$ and $v$ being the coördinates, and $ds$ an element of the arc of any curve on the surface, $ds^2 = \lambda(du^2 + dv^2)$.—**Isotonic system**. See *isotonic*.—**Jacobian system of differential equations**. See *Jacobian*[2].—**Jussieuan system**. See *Jussieuan*.—**Ling's system**, a rather complicated system of kinesitherapy, or movement-cure, in which active and passive motions are combined with massage and manual stimulation of the muscles, nerves, and other tissues.—**Linnean system**. See *Linnean*.—**Logierian system**, in *music*, a system of instruction upon the pianoforte invented by J. B. Logier, and patented in England in 1814. It involved two things—the use of the chiroplast, a mechanical contrivance for holding the pupil's hands in a correct position at the keyboard, and the simultaneous instruction of several pupils at as many pianofortes. The chiroplast had drawbacks which have led to its being discarded, but the plan of class instruction is in use to some extent in all music-schools.—**Lot, Macleayan, male, mark, mercantile, metamorphotic, metayer, military, moiety, muscular, natural, nervous, octave system**. See the qualifying words.—**Open-field system**. See *field*.—**Parish, pavilion, portal, Ptolemaic, purchase, Pythagorean system**. See the qualifying words.—**Quinary system**. See *quinarian*.—**Refracting system**. Same as *dioptric system*.—**Reservation, salliferous, sexual, sidereal, silent, solar, spur system**. See the qualifying words.—**Spoils system**. See *spoil*.—**Stomatogastric nervous system, sympathetic nervous system**. See *stomatogastric, sympathetic*.—**Sub-Himalayan, sweating**, etc., **system**. See the qualifying words.—**System-disease** of the cerebrospinal axis, a disease affecting a tract of nerve-fibers or nerve-cells having throughout common anatomical relations and physiological properties.—**System of conjugate substitutions**. See *substitution*.—**System of surfaces**. See *surface*. **Systems of crystallization**. See *crystallography, hexagonal, isometric, monoclinic, orthorhombic, tetragonal, triclinic*.—**Systems of fortification**. See *fortification*.—**Taconic system** (so called from the Taconic Mountains, a branch or continuation of the Green Mountains in southern Vermont, western Massachusetts, and eastern New York); in *geol.*, rocks of Lower Silurian age (or Cambrian, in part, according to the nomenclature of the United States Geological Survey now adopted), more or less metamorphosed, formerly supposed by some geologists to constitute a distinct system.

It is thus finally made positive that the *Taconic system* is not a pre-Silurian system, and that the claiming for it equivalency with the Huronian was but a leap in the dark. It is manifest, in fact, that "*Taconic system*" is only a synonym of the older term "Lower Silurian," as this term was used by geologists generally twenty, thirty, and forty years since, and by many writers till a much later date. *J. D. Dana*, Amer. Jour. Sci., Dec., 1888, p. 411.

**Tail-rope, tarsal, territorial, tetragonal**, etc., **system**. See the qualifying words.—**Three-field system**. See *field*.—**Vascular system**, the circulatory system.—**Water-vascular system**. See *water-vascular*.—**Syn. 1-4.** *System, Method*. Strictly, "*System* is logical or scientific collocation. *Method* is logical or scientific procedure" (*C. J. Smith*, Synonyms Discriminated). But *system* is often used for *method*; *method* is not used for *system*. *System, Range, Chain*, in *orography*, as used by physical geographers writing in English, are nearly the same: thus, we find the "Appalachian chain" frequently called "Appalachian range" or "ranges," and also "Appalachian system." *System* is the more comprehensive term. All the *ranges* which go to make up a complex of mountains sufficiently nearly a unit, as popularly designated, to be embraced under one name, may be called a *system*: thus, the *ranges* of the Great Basin, some twenty or more in number, may properly all be classed together as forming the Great Basin "mountain system," or simply "system."

As thus defined, the Appalachian Region, *System*, or complex of *ranges*, extends from the promontory of Gaspé, in a mean direction of northeast and southwest, to Alabama—a distance of about 1,300 miles—where it disappears entirely, becoming covered by the much more recent geological formations, which form a broad belt along the Gulf of Mexico, and extend far up the Mississippi Valley. *J. D. Whitney*, The United States, p. 32.

**systematic** (sis-te-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *systématique* = Sp. *sistemático* = Pg. *systematico* = It. *sistematico*, < NL. *systematicus*, < Gr. συστηματικός, combined in one whole, systematic, < σύστημα(τ-), a system: see *system*.] 1. Of or pertaining to system; consisting in system; methodical; formed with regular connection and adaptation or subordination of parts to one another and to the design of the whole: as, a *systematic* arrangement of plants or animals; a *systematic* course of study.

Every nation, consequently, whose affairs betray a want of wisdom and stability may calculate on every loss which can be sustained from the more *systematic* policy of its wiser neighbours. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 62.

One by one exceptions vanish, and all becomes *systematic*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 322.

The whole course of divinity is best divided into four departments: Exegetical Theology, Historical Theology, *Systematic* Theology, and Practical Theology.
*Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 2.

What I hope to have shown is that two systems of logic are not made the same system by the fact that both are *systematic* methods of procedure, nor yet by the fact that both express the common part and the aggregate of two terms in the same way.
*C. L. Franklin*, in Amer. Jour. Psychol., II. 566.

2. Proceeding according to system or regular method; with intention; formal: as, a *systematic* writer.

A *systematic* political opposition, vehement, daring, and inflexible, sprang from a schism about trifles, altogether unconnected with the real interests of religion or of the state. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3. Of or pertaining to the system of the universe; cosmical.—4. Classificatory; taxonomic; marked by, based on, or agreeable with any system of classification or nomenclature: as, a *systematic* treatise; *systematic* principles or practice; *systematic* zoölogy or botany. See *system*, 11.—5. In *anc. pros.*, of or pertaining to a system, or group of periods; constituting systems, or composed of systems. Systematic composition is the form of composition found in poems or choric passages consisting of systems or strophes, as opposed to stichic or linear composition.—**Systematic anatomy**, the anatomy of the various systems of organs and parts of the body: used with reference to macroscopic surgical and topographical anatomy.—**Systematic botany**. See *botany* and *system*, 11.—**Systematic logic**. Same as *objective logic* (*a*) (which see, under *logic*).—**Systematic theology**. See *theology*.—**Systematic zoölogy**. See *system*, 11, and *zoology*.—**Syn.** See *orderly*.

**systematical** (sis-te-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *systematic* + *-al*.] Same as *systematic*.

Nor has the *systematical* way of writing been prejudicial only to the proficiency of some readers, but also to the reputation of some writers of *systematical* books.
*Boyle*, Works, I. 300.

**systematically** (sis-te-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a systematic manner; in the form of a system; methodically; with system, or deliberate method.

**systematician** (sis″tem-a-tish'an), *n.* [< *systematic* + *-ian*.] A systematist; one who adheres to a system: implying undue formalism. [Rare.]

In the former capacity he is, as Zola aptly remarks, a "thought mathematician," *systematician*, a slave to the consistent application of his own theories.
*Nineteenth Century*, XX. 73.

**systematics** (sis-te-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *systematic* (see *-ics*).] The principles and practice of classification; the study of system, or the formation of any system; systematology; taxonomy. See *system*, 11.

Huxley's classification, based upon these characters, in 1867, marked an epoch in the *systematics* of birds
*Nature*, XXXIX 177.

**systematisation, systematise**, etc. See *systematization*, etc.

**systematism** (sis'tem-a-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. σύστημα(τ-), a system, + *-ism*.] Reduction of facts to a system; predominance of system.

So also he [Dante] combines the deeper and more abstract religious sentiment of the Teutonic races with the scientific precision and absolute *systematism* of the Romanic. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 37.

**systematist** (sis'tem-a-tist), *n.* [< Gr. σύστημα(τ-), a system, + *-ist*.] 1. One who forms a system or reduces to system; especially, one who constructs or is expert in systems of classification in natural history.

The genus Sphinx, as now limited by *systematists*, is much larger bodied, with a long and narrow head, small eyes, and long and narrow wings.
*A. S. Packard*, Study of Insects, p. 272.

2. One who adheres to a system: implying undue adherence to formalism. *Henslow*.

**systematization** (sis-te-mat-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *systematize* + *-ation*.] The act of systematizing; the act or process of reducing to system, or of forming into a system. Also spelled *systematisation*.

The spirit of meddling *systematization* and regulation which animates even the "Philosophie Positive," and breaks out, in the latter volumes of that work, into no uncertain foreshadowing of the anti-scientific monstrosities of Comte's later writings. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 170.

The *systematisation* which Leibniz himself did not give.
*Mind*, IX. 441.

**systematize** (sis'tem-a-tiz), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *systematized*, ppr. *systematizing*. [= F. *systématiser* = Sp. *sistematizar* = It. *sistematizare*, as Gr. σύστημα(τ-), a system, + *-ize*.] To reduce to system or method; methodize; arrange in accordance with, a system; construct a system, as of classification in natural history. Also spelled *systematise*.

"It appears to me," said the daguerreotypist, "that Uncle Venner has the principles of Fourier at the bottom of his wisdom; only they have not quite so much distinctness in his mind as in that of the *systematic* Frenchman." *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, i.

There has not been an effort to *systematize* the scattered labors of isolated thinkers.
*G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I.

In Haeckel's "Generelle Morphologie" there is great force, suggestiveness, and what I may term the *systematizing* power of Oken, without his extravagance.
*Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 5.

**systematizer** (sis'tem-a-tī-zer), *n.* [< *systematize* + *-er*[1].] One who systematizes; a systematist. Also spelled *systematiser*.

Aristotle . . . may be called the *systematizer* of his master's doctrines. *Harris*, Philol. Inquiries, i.

Several *systematizers* have tried to draw character from the orifice of the ear, and the parts about it, but his followers have not been sufficiently studied to make their attempts very successful.
*A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVI.

**systematology** (sis″tem-a-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< σύστημα(τ-), a system, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of systems or of systematization.

**systemic** (sis-tem'ik), *a.* [< *system* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to system or systematization; systematic.—2. In *physiol.*, pertaining to the body as a whole; somatic; common to a general system; not local: as, *systemic* circulation.

Were our experiences limited to the *Systemic* Senses supplemented by Vision and Hearing, we might have a conception of the geometric universe, but we could have none of the dynamic universe.
*G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. v.

**Systemic circulation**, the circulation of the blood through the body at large, but exclusive of its flow through the lungs: opposed to *pulmonary circulation*. **Systemic death**, the death of the body as a whole, called *somatic death*.

**systemically** (sis-tem'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a systemic manner; in or on the body as a whole.

There is necessarily some danger in employing so powerful a drug as corrosive sublimate; . . . and, indeed, it is likely that it acts as much *systemically* as locally.
*Lancet*, 1889, II. 1.

**systemization, systemisation** (sis″tem-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *systemize* + *-ation*.] Same as *systematization*. *Webster*.

**systemize, systemise** (sis'tem-īz), *v.* [< *system* + *-ize*.] Same as *systematize*.

A genuine faculty for *systemizing* business.
*Philadelphia Press*, Dec. 24.

**systemizer, systemiser** (sis'tem-ī-zėr), *n.* < *systemize* + *-er*[1].] Same as *systematizer*.

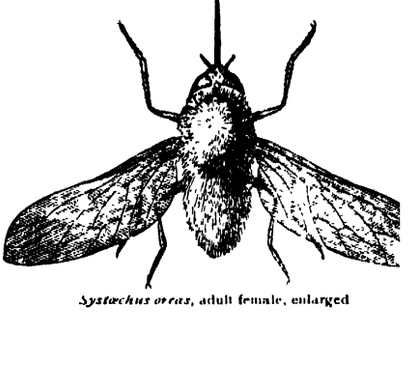
**systemless** (sis'tem-les), *a.* [< *system* + *-less*.] Without system; in *biol.*, not exhibiting any of the distinct systems or types of structure characteristic of most organisms, as the radiates in the vegetable kingdom, and the vertebrates, etc., in the animal kingdom; lacking differentiated or specialized tissues; structureless, as, in the vegetable kingdom the *Algæ* and in the animal kingdom the *Protozoa* are *systemless*.

**system-maker** (sis'tem-mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes or constructs a system or systems: usually implying slight contempt.

We *system-makers* can sustain
The thesis which you grant was plain.
*Prior*, Alma, ii.

**system-monger** (sis'tem-mung″gėr), *n.* One who is unduly fond of making or framing systems.

A *system-monger*, who, without knowing anything of the world by experience, has formed a system of it in his own cell, lays it down that flattery is pleasing. *Chesterfield*.



*Systechus oreas*, adult female, enlarged

**Systœchus** (sis-tē'kus), *n.* [NL. (Loew, 1855), < Gr. *σύστοιχος*, standing in the same row, < *σύν*, together, + *στοῖχος*, a row.] An important genus of bee-flies, of the family *Bombyliidæ*, comprising 4 North American species. *S. oreas* lays its eggs upon the egg-pods of the Rocky Mountain locust, or western grasshopper, and of other short-horned grasshoppers, and its larvæ feed upon their eggs, being thus highly beneficial to agriculturists. See also cut on preceding page.

*Systœchus oreas*, larva, from the side, enlarged (the small figure indicating the natural size).

**systole** (sis'tō-lē), *n.* [= F. *systole* = Sp. *sístole* = Pg. *systole* = It. *sistole*, < NL. *systole*, < Gr. *συστολή*, a drawing together, a contraction, a shortening, < *συστέλλειν*, draw together, contract, < *σύν*, together, + *στέλλειν*, set, place. Cf. *systaltic*, *diastole*.] 1. In *anc. orthoëpy* and *pros.*: (*a*) Pronunciation of a vowel as short. (*b*) The shortening of a vowel or syllable, especially of one usually treated as a long; correption: opposed to *diastole* or *ectasis*.—2. In *physiol.*, the contraction of the heart and arteries for propelling the blood and thus carrying on the circulation. Clinically, *systole* usually refers to the ventricular systole, regarded as beginning with the first sound and ending with the occurrence of the second sound. Compare *diastole*.

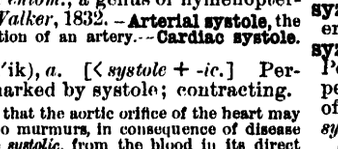
3. The contraction of the pulsatile vesicles of infusorians and other protozoans. *W. S. Kent.*—4. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects. *Walker*, 1832.—**Arterial systole**, the rhythmic contraction of an artery.—**Cardiac systole**. See def. 2.

**systolic** (sis-tol'ik), *a.* [< *systole* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or marked by systole; contracting.

It has been said that the aortic orifice of the heart may be the seat of two murmurs, in consequence of disease of its valve—one *systolic*, from the blood in its direct course, the other diastolic, from the blood during regurgitation. *P. M. Latham*, Diseases of the Heart.

**Systolic cerebral murmur**, a blowing sound heard over the fontanelle in infants: it was once thought to be a sign of rachitis.

**systyle** (sis'-tīl), *a.* [= F. *systyle*, < L. *systylos*, < Gr. *σύστυλος*, with columns standing close, < *σύν*, together, + *στῦλος*, a column: see *style*[2].] In *arch.*, having columns which stand somewhat close together; having the intercolumniations rather narrow in proportion to the diameter of the shafts. As usually understood, the systyle intercolumniation measures about two diameters from center to center of the shafts. Compare *areosystyle*, *eustyle*, and *pycnostyle*.



Systyle and Areosystyle Dispositions of Columns.

A. Systyle: the intercolumniations (*a*) equal to two diameters. B. Areosystyle: the intercolumniations (*c*) of the coupled shafts equal to one and a half diameters, those (*b*) of the alternate columns equal to three and a half diameters.

**systylous** (sis'ti-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *σύστυλος*, with columns standing close: see *systyle*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having the styles coherent in a single column. (*b*) In mosses, having the lid continuing fixed to the columella, and thus elevated above the capsule when dry.

**syte**[1]†, *n.* An old spelling of *site*[2]. *Spenser*.

**syte**[2]†, *n.* An old spelling of *city*.

**sythe**[1]†, *n.* An old spelling of *scythe*.

**sythe**[2]†, *n.* See *sithe*[2].

**syvet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *sieve*.

**syvert**, *n.* An old spelling of *siver*[2] for *sewer*[3].

**syzygant** (siz'i-gant), *n.* In *alg.*: (*a*) The left-hand side of a syzygy. (*b*) A rational integral function of the invariants or covariants of a quantic which, when expressed as a function of the coefficients, vanishes identically. (*c*) An irreducible form of degree $\kappa$ which becomes reducible when multiplied by $a^\lambda$. Called the $(\kappa+\lambda)ic$ *syzygant*.

**syzygeal** (si-zij'ē-al), *a.* See *syzygial*, 1.

**syzygetic** (siz-i-jet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σύζυγος*, yoked, paired (see *syzygy*), + *-et-ic*.] Pertaining to a linear relation—that is, to a polynomial linear in the variables.—**Syzygetic cubic**, a cubic syzygetically related to two cubics, especially to a given cubic and its Hessian.—**Syzygetic function**, a function of the form $Ax + By + Cz + \cdots$, where $x, y, z$ are the variables, and $A, B, C$ are arbitrary quantities.—**Syzygetic multipliers**, the multipliers of the variables in a syzygetic function.

**syzygetically** (siz-i-jet'i-kal-i), *adv.* With reference to a linear relation, or syzygy.

**syzygial** (si-zij'i-al), *a.* [< *syzygy* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to a syzygy; belonging to or depending upon the moon's position in the line of syzygies. In this sense also, improperly, *syzygeal*.

The moon's greatest tidal action being *syzygial*, and the least at quadrature, should cause maximum impulse about the former, and minimum near the latter, period.
*Fitz Roy*, Weather Book, p. 253.

2. Having the character of the articulation called a syzygy.

The anchylosed ring of first radials is succeeded by a tier of free second radials, which are united by a straight *syzygial* suture to the next series—the radial axillaries.
*Sir C. Wyville Thomson*, Depths of the Sea, p. 449.

**syzygium** (si-zij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *syzygia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *συζύγιος*, *σύζυγος*, yoked, paired: see *syzygy*.] In *zoöl.*, a syzygy.

**syzygy** (siz'i-ji), *n.*; pl. *syzygies* (-jiz). [= F. *syzygie* = Pg. *syzigio*, < L. *syzygia* (NL., in zoöl., *syzygium*), < Gr. *συζυγία*, a conjunction, coupling, pair, in pros. a syzygy, < *σύζυγος*, yoked together, paired, < *συζευγνύναι*, yoke or join together, conjoin, couple, < *σύν*, together, + *ζευγνύναι* (√ *ζυγ*), yoke, join: see *join*, *yoke*.] 1. In *astron.*, the conjunction or opposition of a planet with the sun, or of any two of the heavenly bodies. On the phenomena and circumstances of the syzygies depends a great part of the lunar theory.—2. In *anc. pros.*, a group or combination of two feet. Ancient metricians varied in their use of this term. Some use it regularly for a dipody or (dipodic) measure. Others call a tautopody, or double foot, a dipody, but a combination of two different feet a syzygy. Some, accordingly, giving the name *syzygy* to tetrasyllabic feet (regarded by them as composed of two dissyllabic feet), speak of an iambic or a trochaic line as measured by dipodies, but an *Ionic* line as measured by syzygies—that is, by single Ionics considered as combinations of trochees and pyrrhics. A peculiar use is the restriction of the term *syzygy* to compound feet of five or six syllables.

3. In *alg.*, a linear function in the variables. See *syzygetic*.—4. In *zoöl.*, the conjunction of two organs or organisms by close adhesion and partial concrescence, without loss of their identity; also, the thing so formed, or the resulting conformation; a syzygium: a term variously applied. (*a*) Zygosis or conjugation, as observed in various protozoans and other low organisms. See *conjugation*, 4, *Diplozoon*, and *diporpa*. (*b*) Suture, or fixed articulation, of any two joints of a crinoid ray, or the joints thus sutured, with partial obliteration of the line of union.

Syzygy of *Diplozoön paradoxum*.

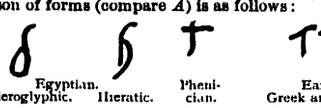
The first of the brachial joints (in the *Pentacrinus asteria*)—that is to say, the joint immediately above the radial axillary—is, as it were, split in two by a peculiar kind of joint, called by Müller a "*syzygy*." All the ordinary joints of the arms are provided with muscles producing various motions, and binding the joints firmly together. The *syzygies* are not so provided, and the arms are consequently easily snapped across where these occur.
*Sir C. Wyville Thomson*, Depths of the Sea, p. 440.

**Epirrhematic syzygy**, in *anc. pros.*, the last four parts of the parabasis—that is, the strophe or ode, epirrhema, antistrophe or antode, and antepirrhema; the choric as distinguished from the monodic parts of the parabasis.

**szaboite** (sab'ō-īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. J. *Szabo*, of Budapest in Hungary.] A variety of hypersthene, first described erroneously as a new triclinic member of the pyroxene group.

**szaibelyite** (sā-bel'yīt), *n.* [Named from *Szaibelyi*, a Hungarian.] A hydrous borate of magnesium, occurring in white nodules of acicular crystals in a gray limestone at Werksthal in Hungary.

**1.** The twentieth letter and sixteenth consonant of the English alphabet. Of the Phenician alphabet the corresponding sign was the twenty-second and last; what follows *t* in Greek and Latin, and also in our own scheme, is the result of successive additions made to the system borrowed from Phenician. (See the several letters below.) The comparison of forms (compare *A*) is as follows:



Egyptian Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin.

The value of the sign has been practically the same through the whole history of its use; it denotes the surd (or breathed) mute (or check) produced by a complete closure (with following breach or explosion) between the tip of the tongue and a point on the roof of the mouth either close behind or not far from the bases of the upper front teeth. Its corresponding sonant or voiced mute is *d*, and its nasal is *n* (see these letters). They are oftenest called *dental* or teeth-sounds, though the teeth have really no part in their production; hence also, and better, *lingual*, or *front lingual*, or *tongue-tip*, etc. They are much more common elements of our utterance than either of the other two classes, palatal (*k*, *g*, *ng*) or labial (*p*, *b*, *m*), they constitute, namely, about 18 per cent. of the sounds we make (*t* nearly 6 per cent., *d* nearly 5, *n* nearly 7), against palatal 4 per cent., and labial 6½. A sound which our ears would at once recognize and name as a *t*-sound is producible in other positions of the organs than that described above — namely, at points further back on the roof of the mouth, and with parts of the tongue behind the tip, and even of its under surface. Hence the occurrence in some languages of more than one *t*, distinctly recognized as separate members of the spoken alphabet (so two in Sanskrit, etc., and even four in Siamese); our own *t* also which forms the first part of the compound *ch* (= *tsh*) is slightly but constantly different from our *t* elsewhere. As in many other languages (and partly by direct inheritance from French, and even from later Latin, alterations), the *t* in English shows a tendency to become palatalized and converted into a sibilant when followed by palatal sounds, as *i*, *e*, *y*. Hence, in many situations, it combines with such sounds, either regularly or in rapid utterance, producing the *ch*-sound, as in *question*, *mixture* (compare the corresponding conversion of *s* to *sh*, under *S*); and even, in a great number of words having the endings *-tion*, *-tious*, *-tial*, etc., it becomes a sibilant and makes the *sh*-sound, as in *nation*, *factious*, *partial*, etc. *T* also, like others of our consonants, frequently occurs double, especially when medial: thus (from *fit*) *fitted*, *fitter*, *fitting*. With *h*, *t* forms the digraph *th*, which has the position and importance of a fully independent element in the alphabet, with a double pronunciation, surd and sonant (or breathed and voiced): surd in *thin*, *breath*; sonant in *this*, *breathe* — both as strictly unitary sounds as *t* and *d*, or *s* and *z*. They are related with *t* and *s*, etc., as tongue-tip sounds, especially with *s* and *z* as being fricative and continuable; but they are of closer position than the latter, the closest that can be made without actual stoppage of the breath, and are usually formed with the tongue thrust further forward, against or even beyond the teeth: hence their substitution for *s* and *z* by persons who lisp. In regard to their grade of closure, they are akin to *f* and *v*, and belong in one class with these (oftenest and best called *spirants*). As an *f* comes in part from an aspirated *p*, or *ph*, so also the *th*-sounds from an aspirated *t*; and in this way they have obtained their usual representation: the Greek *θ*, which was an aspirated *t* (that is, a *t* with separately audible *h* after it), was written in Latin with *th*, and then, when the aspirate came to be pronounced as a spirant, this was continued in use as representative of the latter. And in this case the Latin digraph has crowded out of English use the sign (or rather the two signs) which in Anglo-Saxon represented the *th*-sounds — namely, Þ, Ð — much to the detriment of our present alphabet. Of the two *th*-sounds, the sonant (or *this* and *breathe* sound) is much the more frequent, owing chiefly to the constant recurrence of the pronominal words, particularly *the*, in which it is found; it is nearly 4 per cent. of our utterance, while the surd (or *thin* and *breath* sound) is less than two thirds of one per cent. In the phonetic history of the Germanic part of our language, *t* regularly and usually (when special causes do not prevent) comes from an older *d*; and, on the other hand, *th* from an older *t*: examples for *t* are *two* corresponding with *duo*, *eat* with *ad* or *ed*; for *th*, *thou* = *tu*, *three* = *tri*, *beareth* = *fert*; for both together, *that* = *tad*, *tooth* = *dent*.

**2.** As a medieval numeral, 160; with a line over it (T̄), 160,000. — **3.** An abbreviation: (*a*) [*l. c.*] In *musical notation*, of *tenor*, *tempo* (as *a t.*, *a tempo*), *tutti*, and *tasto* (as *t. s.*, *tasto solo*). (*b*) [*l. c.*] In a ship's log-book, of *thunder*. (*c*) [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.*, of *typacanthid*. (*d*) In *math.*: (1) [*l. c.*] of *time*; (2) of *tensor*, a functional symbol. (*e*) Of *Turkish*. — **To a T**, exactly; with the utmost exactness: as, to suit or fit *to a T*. The allusion is probably to a mechanics' T square, by which accuracy in making angles, etc., is secured. [Colloq.]

> We could manage this matter *to a T*.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 5.

**To be marked with a T**, to be branded or characterized as a thief; be known as a thievish person: from the former practice of branding the letter *T* in the hand of a convicted thief.

**T**[2] (tē), *n.* [From the letter *T*.] Something made or fashioned in the form of a T, as a piece of metallic pipe for joining two lines of piping at right angles to each other. Also written *tee*, and sometimes *tau*. See *T-bandage*, *T-beard*, *T-bone*, *T-cloth*, *T-iron*, *T-joint*, *T-rail*, *T-square*.

**-t**[1], **-t**[2]. A form of *-ed*[1], *-ed*[2], in certain words. See *-ed*[1], *-ed*[2].

**ta**[1], *v. t.* An obsolete or provincial reduction of *take*.

> *Ta* now thy grymme tole to the,
> & let se how thou cnokez.
> *Syr Gawayne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 413.

**ta**[2]†, **taa**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *toe*.

**Ta.** The chemical symbol of *tantalum*.

**taaweesh** (tä-wēsh′), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A war-club of the northwest coast of North America, having a blade of hard stone projecting from a wooden handle. The end of the wooden part is often carved into a grotesque human head, the stone blade figuring as the tongue.

**tab** (tab), *n.* [Perhaps in part a dial. var. of *tape*, ME. *tape*, *tappe* (for change of *p* to *b*, cf. *cop* in *cobweb*). In some senses *tab* appears to be confused with *tag*[1].] **1.** A small flap, strap, or strip of some material made fast to an object at one end or side, and either free or fastened at the other when in use, as in a garment; a tag. Specifically — (*a*) A flap, strap, or latchet of a shoe. (*b*) The tag at the end of a shoe-lace. (*c*) A flap falling from the side of a hat or cap over the ear, for protection in very cold weather; an ear-tab. (*d*) A strip of ruching or a lace border formerly worn at the side near the inner front edge of a woman's bonnet, over the ears. (*e*) The arming of an archer's gauntlet or glove, or a flat piece of leather used in place of finger-tips or shooting gloves. (*f*) A hanging sleeve of a child's garment. (*g*) In *mach.*: (1) One of the revolving arms which lift the beaters of a fulling-mill. (2) A narrow projecting strip of metal along the inside of a hollow calico-printing roller to secure it to its mandrel by means of a slot in the latter.

**2.** Check; account: as, to keep *tab* on one. [Colloq.]

> That part about his letters to the paper is very good I think. It will teach a lot of other ducks of the kind who think they know it all that there are fellows in the office quietly keeping *tab* on them. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 882

**tabacco**†, *n.* An old spelling of *tobacco*. *Minsheu*.

**tabachir**, *n.* See *tabasheer*.

**tabacum** (ta-bak′um), *n.* [NL.: see *tobacco*.] In *phar.*, tobacco (*Nicotiana Tabacum*) in the natural dried state.

**tabanid** (tab′a-nid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Tabanidæ*; related to or resembling a tabanid.

**II.** *n.* A fly of the family *Tabanidæ*; a horse-fly; a deer-fly; a gadfly or breeze.

**Tabanidæ** (ta-ban′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Tabanus* + *-idæ*.] A large family of biting flies, of which *Tabanus* is the typical genus; the gadflies, breezes, or clegs, having the third joint of the antennæ annulate and without a distinct bristle. The proboscis of the female is adapted for piercing, and inflicts a painful although not irritating wound. The male does not bite. They fly with extraordinary speed, and the swiftest horse cannot elude them. The spindle-shaped brown or black eggs are attached in groups to the stems and leaves of low-growing plants, and the larvæ are either aquatic or live in damp earth. They are predaceous, and feed upon snails or small insects. The young larvæ of many species penetrate beetles and other larvæ, and remain within until they have entirely consumed them. Over 1,300 species are known; 150 are North American. Many of them are among the largest and most powerful of the *Diptera*, but most are of moderate size. They fly in bright sunshiny weather. Also *Tabanides*. See cuts under *breeze*, *Chrysops*, and *gadfly*.

**Tabanus** (ta-bā′nus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), < L. *tabanus*, a gadfly, horse-fly.] A notable genus of flies, including the horse-flies, etc., and typical of the family *Tabanidæ*. They are large naked flies of brownish-black or gray color, often having yellowish-red spots on the sides of the abdomen. All the females bite severely. The larvæ are found in damp earth and under fallen leaves and bits of wood, and are carnivorous; some feed on cutworms and other noctuid larvæ. Nearly 100 species inhabit North America. *T. atratus* is the common large black horse-fly of the United States; *T. bovinus* is the common gadfly of cattle. See cuts under *breeze* and *gadfly*.

**tabard** (tab′ärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *taberd*; < ME. *tabard*, *tabarde*, *tabbard*, *taberd*, *taberde*, *tabart*, *tabare*, < OF. *tabard*, *tabart*, *tabar*, *tabarre* = Sp. Pg. *tabardo* = It. *tabarro* (ML. *tabardum*, *tabardus*, *tabbardus*, *tabardium*, *tabarrus*, etc.), a tabard; cf. W. *tabar* (< E.), MHG. *tapphart*, *taphart*, NGr. *ταμπάριον* (< ML. or Rom.), a tabard; origin unknown. According to Diez, perhaps < L. *tapete*, figured cloth, tapestry: see *tapet*, *tippet*.] **1.** A cloak of rough and heavy material, formerly worn by persons whose business led them to much exposure. The French tabard is described as being of serge. It was worn by the poorest classes of the populace.

> With him ther was a Plowman was his brother; . . .
> In a *tabard* he rood upon a mere.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to [C. T., l. 541.

English Heralds' Tabards of the 17th century. (From a drawing by Van Dyck.)

**2.** A loose outer garment without sleeves, or with short sleeves, worn by knights over their armor, generally but not always embroidered with the arms of the wearer, called *cote-armour* by Chaucer. Also called *tabard of arms*. — **3.** A sort of coat without sleeves, or with short sleeves, worn by heralds and pursuivants, emblazoned with the arms of their sovereign, and considered as their distinctive garment.

> The *taberd* of his office I will call it,
> Or the coat-armour of his place.
> *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, i. 3.

> Two pursuivants, whom *tabarts* deck,
> With silver scutcheon round their neck,
> Stood on the steps of stone
> *Scott*, Marmion, i. 11.

**Tabard of arms.** See def. 2.

**tabarder** (tab′ärder), *n.* [Also *tabardeer*; < OF. **tabardier*, < *tabard*, a tabard: see *tabard*.] One who wears a tabard; specifically, a scholar belonging to the foundation of Queen's College, Oxford, whose original dress was a tabard. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., I. (ed. Airey). (*Richardson.*)

**tabaret** (tab′a-ret), *n.* [Origin obscure; supposed to be connected with *tabby*[1] (if so, it is, like *tabbinet*, a mod. made form).] A silk stuff used for upholstery, distinguished by alternate stripes of watered and satin surface, generally in different colors. It resembles tabbinet, but is superior to it. *Dict. of Needlework.*

> One man's street announcement is in the following words: "Here you have a composition to remove the stains from silks, muslins, bombazeens, cords, or *tabarets* of any kind or colour."
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 474

**tabart**† (tab′ärt), *n.* See *tabard*.

**tabasheer, tabashir** (tab-a-shēr′), *n.* [Also *tabachir*; = F. *tabaschir*, *tabaxir*; < Hind. Pers. Ar. *tabāshir*; cf. Skt. *tavakshira*, *tvakkṣīra*, late

forms, prob. adapted from Hind.] A white opaque or translucent variety of opal which breaks into irregular pieces like dry starch, found in the joints of the bamboo in the East and Brazil, and believed to be caused by disease or injury to the plant. It possesses the power of absorbing its own weight of water, when it becomes entirely transparent. It is probably the "oculus mundi" of the gem-writers of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. In the East Indies tabasheer, prepared by calcining and pulverizing, is largely used as a medicine by both Hindus and Mohammedans; it is esteemed cooling, tonic, aphrodisiac, and pectoral.

**tabbinet, tabinet** (tab'i-net), *n.* [< *tabby*[1] + *-n-et*, after *satinet*, etc.; or < *tabin* + *-et*.] A fabric of silk and wool, like a poplin, with a watered surface: chiefly used for upholstery.

**tabby**[1] (tab'i), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *taby*, *tabis* (and *tabin*); < F. *tabis* = Sp. *tabí* = Pg. *tabi* = It. *tabì* (ML. *attabi*), < Ar. *'attābī*, a rich watered silk, < *'Attabiya*, a quarter in Bagdad where it was first manufactured, < *'Attāb*, a prince, great-grandson of Omeyya.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *tabbies* (-iz). 1. A watered material. Specifically —(*a*) A general term for watered silks, moire, etc.

> Let others looke for pearle and gold,
> Tissues or *tabbies* manifold.
> *Herrick*, The New Yeeres Gift.

(*b*) A worsted material, as a watered moreen.

2. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, a silken stuff not necessarily watered. *Mrs. Armitage*, Old Court Customs.

> The manufactures they export are chiefly burdets of silk and cotton, either striped or plain, and also plain silks like *tabbies*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 125.

3. In *entom.*, a pyralid moth of the genus *Aglossa:* a British collectors' name. *A. pinguinalis* is the common tabby, also called *grease-moth; A. cuprealis* is the small tabby.

**II.** *a.* 1. Made of or resembling the fabric tabby; diversified in appearance or color like tabby.

> This day left off half-skirts, and put on a wastecoate and my false *taby* wastecoate with gold lace.
> *Pepys*, Diary, Oct. 13, 1661.
>
> If she in *tabby* waves encircled be,
> Think Amphytrite rises from the sea.
> *W. King*, Art of Love, viii.
>
> The Prince [of Wales] himself, in a new sky-blue watered *tabby* coat. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 115.

2. Performed as in making the plain material from which tabby is produced: said of weaving.

> In Fig. 8 a piece of plain woven cloth is represented. . . . Fig. 38 represents the same thing as it would be drawn by the weaver, and it is generally called *tabby* or plain weaving. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 89.

**tabby**[1] (tab'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tabbied*, ppr. *tabbying*. [< *tabby*[1], *n.*] To cause to look like tabby, or watered silk; give a wavy appearance to, as stuffs: as, to *tabby* silk, mohair, ribbon, etc. This is done by the use of a calender without water.

> The camlet marble is that which, retaining the same color after polishing, appears *tabbied*. *Marble-Worker*, § 35.

**tabby**[2] (tab'i), *n.*; pl. *tabbies* (-iz). [Abbr. of *tabby-cat*.] 1. A tabby-cat. (*a*) A brindled cat, gray, streaked or otherwise marked with black or yellow. The wild original of the domestic cat is always of such coloration. The black, white, uniform mouse-gray (Maltese), yellow, and spotted (tortoise-shell) cats are all artificial varieties.

> In chocolate, mahogany, red, or yellow long-haired *tabbies* the markings and colours to be the same as in the short-haired cats. *Harrison Weir*, Our Cats, p. 145.

(*b*) A female cat: distinguished from *tom-cat*.

> "An' how hae ye been? an' how are ye?"
> Was ayc the o'erword when she [the cat] came;
> To mony a queer auld *tabby*
> Sin' syne hae we said the same.
> *T. Martin*, My bairn, we ance were bairnies (tr. from Heine).

2. An old maid; a spinster; hence, any spiteful female gossip or tattler. [Colloq.]

> Observe that man. He never talks to men; he never talks to girls; but, when he can get into a circle of old *tabbies*, he is just in his element. *Rogers*, quoted in Trevelyan's Macaulay, I. 241.

**tabby**[3] (tab'i), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps of Morocco (Ar.) origin.] A mixture of lime with shells, gravel, or stones in equal proportions, with an equal proportion of water, forming a mass which when dry becomes as hard as rock. This is used as a substitute for bricks or stone in building. *Weale*.

**tabby-cat** (tab'i-kat'), *n.* [So called as having fur thought to be marked like tabby; < *tabby*[1] + *cat*[1].] Same as *tabby*[2], 1.

**tabet†** (tā'b), *n.* [< L. *tabes*, a wasting away: see *tabes*.] Same as *tabes*.

> But how soon doth a *tabe* and consumption take it down! *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 434.

**Tabebuia** (tab-ē-bū'iạ), *n.* [NL. (Gomez, 1803), from Braz. name.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Bignoniaceæ*, tribe *Tecomeæ*, and section *Digitifoliæ*. It is characterized by loosely racemose or cymose flowers with a tubular and at length variously ruptured calyx, an elongated and greatly enlarged corolla-tube, four perfect stamens, and a sessile ovary ripening into a somewhat cylindrical ecostate capsule with numerous flat seeds, each with a large hyaline wing. There are about 60 species, natives of tropical America from Brazil to the West Indies and Mexico. They are erect shrubs or trees, smooth or hairy, often drying black. They bear usually large flowers and alternate or scattered leaves, which are generally compound of five to seven digitate leaflets, sometimes reduced to three or to one. Several species are used medicinally, as *T. impetiginosa*, which yields a bitter mucilaginous bark and abounds in tannin. Many are valuable trees, yielding an almost indestructible timber; several are known in tropical America as *roble*— that is, *oak*— and are used for house- and ship-building, or for making bows, as *T. toxophora*, the *pao-d'arco* of Brazil. The names *whitewood* and *boxwood* are given to *T. Leucoxylon* in the West Indies, and the former name also to *T. pentaphylla;* both are timber-trees with whitish bark and white or pink flowers. *T. serratifolia*, a small tree with yellow flowers, is known as *poui* in Trinidad. All the above species were formerly classed under *Tecoma*, but are removed to *Tabebuia* on account of their digitate, not pinnate, leaflets. A very different species, *T. ulifinosa*, a shrub with simple entire leaves, is known as *Brazilian cork-tree*, from the use of its soft wood.

**tabefaction** (tab-ē-fak'shọn), *n.* [< LL. as if **tabefactio(n-)*, < *tabefacere*, pp. *tabefactus*, melt: see *tabefy*.] A wasting away or consumption of the body by disease; emaciation; tabescence; tabes.

**tabefy** (tab'ē-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tabefied*, ppr. *tabefying*. [< LL. *tabefacere*, melt, dissolve, < L. *tabere*, melt, waste away (see *tabes*, *tabid*), + *facere*, make, do (see *-fy*).] **I.** *trans.* To cause to consume or waste away; emaciate. [Rare.]

> Meat eaten in greater quantity than is convenient *tabefies* the body. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

**II.** *intrans.* To emaciate; lose flesh; waste away gradually. [Rare.]

**tabella** (tạ-bel'ạ), *n.*; pl. *tabellæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *tabella*, a little board, a tablet, letter, ballot, legal paper, dim. of *tabula*, a table, tablet: see *table*.] In *phar.*, a medicated lozenge or hard electuary, generally in the form of a disk, differing from a troche by having sugar mixed with the powdered drug and mucilage.

**tabellary** (tab'e-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *tabellarius*, of or pertaining to tablets, < *tabella*, a tablet: see *tabella*.] Same as *tabular*, 2.—**Tabellary method.** See *method*.

**tabellion** (tạ-bel'yọn), *n.* [< F. *tabellion* = Sp. *tabelion* = Pg. *tabellião*, *taballião* = It. *tabellione*, < LL. *tabellio(n-)*, one who draws up legal papers, < L. *tabella*, a tablet, legal paper: see *tabella*.] In the Roman empire, and in France till the revolution, an official scribe or scrivener having some of the functions of a notary. The tabellions were originally of higher rank than notaries, but afterward in France became subordinate to them. The title was abolished in 1761, except in certain seigniories.

**tabert**, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *tabor*[1].

**taberdt**, *n.* An old spelling of *tabard*.

**tabern** (tab'ėrn), *n.* [< L. *taberna*, a booth, a stall: see *tavern*.] A cellar. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**taberna** (tạ-bėr'nạ), *n.*; pl. *tabernæ* (-nē). [L.: see *tabern*, *tavern*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a tent, booth, or stall; a rude shelter; specifically, in later times, a shop or stall either for trade or for work, or a tavern.

> The baths of Pompeii . . . were a double set, and were surrounded with *tabernæ*, or shops. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 435.

**tabernacle** (tab'ėr-nā-kl), *n.* [< ME. *tabernacle*, < OF. (and F.) *tabernacle* = Pr. *tabernacle* = Sp. *tabernáculo* = Pg. *tabernaculo* = It. *tabernacolo*, < L. *tabernaculum*, a tent, LL. (Vulgate) the Jewish tabernacle, dim. of *taberna*, a hut, shed, booth; from the same root as *tabula*, a table, tablet: see *tavern*, *table*.] 1. A tent; a pavilion; a booth; a slightly constructed habitation or shelter, either fixed or movable; hence, a habitation in general, especially one regarded as temporary; a place of sojourn; a transient abode.

> The *tabernacle* of the upright shall flourish. Prov. xiv. 11.
>
> Let us make here three *tabernacles*, one for thee, and one for Moses, and one for Elias. Mat. xvii. 4.
>
> The body . . is but the *tabernacle* of the mind. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

2. In *Biblical phraseology*, the human frame as the temporary abode of the soul, or of man as a spiritual immortal being.

> Yea, I think it meet, as long as I am in this *tabernacle*, to stir you up by putting you in remembrance; knowing that shortly I must put off this my *tabernacle*, even as our Lord Jesus Christ hath shewed me. 2 Pet. i. 13, 14.

3. In *Jewish hist.*, a tent constructed to serve as the portable sanctuary of the nation before its final settlement in Palestine. This "tabernacle of the congregation" is fully described in Ex. xxv.–xxvii. and xxxvi.–xxxviii. It comprised, besides the tent, an inclosure or yard, in which were the altar of burnt-offerings and the laver. The tabernacle proper was a tent divided into two chambers by a veil — the inner chamber, or holy of holies, containing the ark of the covenant and the mercy-seat, and the outer chamber the altar of incense, the table of showbread, and the golden candlestick. The tabernacle was of a rectangular figure 45 feet by 15, and 15 feet in height. The court or yard was 150 feet in length by 75 feet, and surrounded by screens 7½ feet high. The people pitched round the tabernacle by tribes in a fixed order during their wanderings, and the pillar of cloud and of fire, denoting Jehovah's presence, rested upon it or was lifted from it according as they were to remain stationary or were to go forward. After the arrival in the promised land it was set up in various places, especially at Shiloh, but gradually lost its exclusive character as the center of national worship before the building of Solomon's temple, in which its contents were eventually placed.

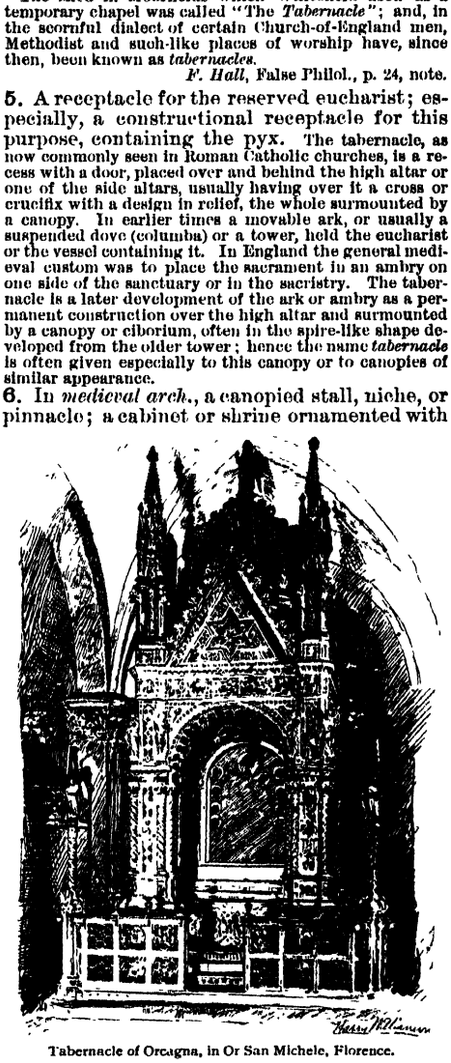
> And he spread abroad the tent over the *tabernacle*, and put the covering of the tent above upon it. Ex. xl. 19.
>
> And they brought up the ark [to the temple built by Solomon], and the *tabernacle* of the congregation [tent of meeting, R. V.], and all the holy vessels that were in the *tabernacle*, these did the priests and the Levites bring up. 2 Chron. v. 5.

Hence—4. A place or house of worship; especially, in modern use, an edifice for public worship designed for a large audience: often now the distinctive name assumed for such an edifice.

> The shed in Moorfields which Whitefield used as a temporary chapel was called "The *Tabernacle*"; and, in the scornful dialect of certain Church-of-England men, Methodist and such-like places of worship have, since then, been known as *tabernacles*. *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 24, note.

5. A receptacle for the reserved eucharist; especially, a constructional receptacle for this purpose, containing the pyx. The tabernacle, as now commonly seen in Roman Catholic churches, is a recess with a door, placed over and behind the high altar or one of the side altars, usually having over it a cross or crucifix with a design in relief, the whole surmounted by a canopy. In earlier times a movable ark, or usually a suspended dove (columba) or a tower, held the eucharist or the vessel containing it. In England the general medieval custom was to place the sacrament in an ambry on one side of the sanctuary or in the sacristry. The tabernacle is a later development of the ark or ambry as a permanent construction over the high altar and surmounted by a canopy or ciborium, often in the spire-like shape developed from the older tower; hence the name *tabernacle* is often given especially to this canopy or to canopies of similar appearance.

6. In *medieval arch.*, a canopied stall, niche, or pinnacle; a cabinet or shrine ornamented with



Tabernacle of Orcagna, in Or San Michele, Florence.

openwork tracery, etc.; an arched canopy ov a tomb, an altar, etc.

> Babeuries and pinacles,
> Imageries, and *tabernacles*,
> I saw. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 11

7. *Naut.*, an elevated socket for a river-boa mast, or a projecting post to which a mast m be hinged when fitted for lowering to pass neath bridges. [Eng.]—**Feast of Tabernac** among the Jews, an annual festival celebrated in autumn (on the fifteenth day of Tisri) in commem tion of the dwelling of their people in tents during journey in the wilderness, and as a feast of thanksgi for the harvest and vintage. Among the ancient Jew

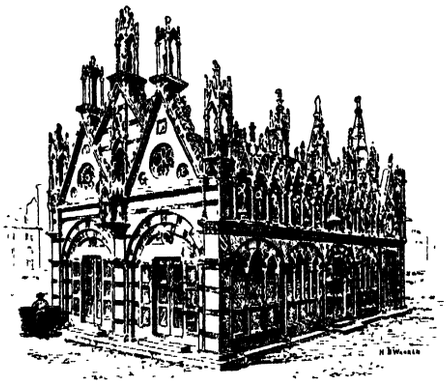
lasted eight days, during which all the people gathered at Jerusalem and dwelt in booths. (See Lev. xxiii. 34–36; Num. xxix. 12–39.) Among the modern Jews the feast has been prolonged one day.

**tabernacle** (tab'ėr-nā-kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tabernacled*, ppr. *tabernacling*. [< *tabernacle*, *n.*] To sojourn or abide for a time; take up a temporary habitation or residence.

He assumed our nature, and *tabernacled* among us in the flesh. *Scott*, Works (ed. 1718), II. 467. (*Latham.*)

He [Jesus Christ] *tabernacled* on earth as the true shekinah. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 72.

**tabernacle-work** (tab'ėr-nā-kl-wėrk), *n.* In *arch.*, especially in the medieval Pointed styles: (*a*) A series or range of tabernacles; a design



Tabernacle-work.—Church of Santa Maria della Spina, Pisa; 13th century.

in which tabernacles form the characteristic feature. (*b*) The combinations of ornamental tracery usual in the canopies of decorated tabernacles; hence, similar work in the carved stalls and screens of churches, etc.

**tabernacular** (tab-ėr-nak'ū-lär), *a.* [< LL. *tabernacularius*, a tent-maker, < L. *tabernaculum*, a tent: see *tabernacle*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the tabernacle; hence, of or pertaining to other structures so named; like or characteristic of a tabernacle. [Used scornfully in the quotation, with reference to so-called Methodist tabernacles. See *tabernacle*, 4.]

[Curious, meaning extraordinary, an expression] horridly *tabernacular*, and such that no gentleman could allow himself to touch it without gloves

*De Quincey*, Works, VII. 89. (*F. Hall.*)

2. Of the style or nature of an architectural tabernacle; traceried or richly ornamented with decorative sculpture.

The sides of every street were covered with . . . cloisters crowned with rich and lofty pinnacles, and fronted with *tabernacular* or open work.

*T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 93.

**tabernæ**, *n.* Plural of *taberna*.

**Tabernæmontana** (tā-bėr″nē-mon-tā'nä), *n.* [NL., named after Jacobus Theodorus *Tabernæmontanus*, a German physician and botanist (died 1590).] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Apocynaceæ* and tribe *Plumerieæ*, type of the subtribe *Tabernæmontaneæ*. It is characterized by cymose flowers, a calyx furnished at the base of its five lobes with a continuous or interrupted ring of glands, and a fruit of two many-seeded berries or fleshy follicles which are large and globose or smaller and oblique or recurved. There are about 150 species, widely scattered through tropical regions. They are trees or shrubs, commonly smooth, bearing opposite thin or coriaceous feather-veined leaves. The small cymes of white or yellowish salver-shaped flowers are terminal or variously placed, but not truly axillary. The smooth or three-ribbed pulpy fruit contains several or many ovoid or oblong seeds with fleshy albumen: in several species it is ornamental - in *T. macrocarpa* and others of the section *Rejoua*, mainly of the Malay archipelago, resembling a reddish orange in appearance. Instead of the acrid, drastic, and poisonous milky juice of most related genera, many species of *Tabernæmontana* secrete a bland and wholesome fluid, sometimes useful as a nourishing drink, as in *T. utilis*, the cow-tree or hya-hya of British Guiana, which yields a thick, sweet, white liquid, made somewhat sticky by the presence of caoutchouc. This species also yields a soft white wood and a medicinal bark. *T. orientalis*, the Queensland cow-tree, and *T. coronaria*, known as *Adam's apple* or *East Indian rose-bay*, are sometimes cultivated, forming small evergreen trees, the latter under glass and also naturalized in tropical Asia from the Cape of Good Hope. Several other species are cultivated under glass for their large fragrant flowers and ornamental deep-green leathery leaves. *T. crassa*, the kpokpoka-tree of Sierra Leone, produces a fiber there made into a cloth known as *dodo-cloth*. A species in Ceylon, known as *divitadner*, probably *T. dichotoma*, has been called *forbidden fruit*, from its beautiful but poisonous fruit bearing marks fancied to be the prints of the teeth of Eve.

**taberner**, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *taverner*.

**tabes** (tā'bēz), *n.* [L., a wasting away, consumption, < *tabere*, waste away, melt: see *tabid.*] 1†. A gradually progressive emaciation.—2. Same as *tabes dorsalis*. See below.—**Hereditary tabes**, Friedrich's ataxia (which see, under *ataxia*).—**Spasmodic tabes**, See *spasmodic*.—**Tabes dorsalis**, Same as *locomotor ataxia* (which see, under *ataxia*).—**Tabes mesenterica**, tuberculosis in the mesenteric glands.

**tabescence** (tā-bes'ens), *n.* [< *tabescen(t)* + *-ce.*] Tabefaction or tabes; marasmus; marcescence; tabidness.

**tabescent** (tā-bes'ent), *a.* [< L. *tabescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *tabescere*, waste away, inceptive of *tabere*, waste away: see *tabes.*] 1. In *med.*, suffering from tabes; wasting away; becoming emaciated.—2. In *bot.*, wasting or shriveling. *Gray.* [Rare.]

**tabetic** (tā-bet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < *tabes* + *-t-ic.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to or affected with tabes (dorsalis).—**Tabetic arthropathy**. Same as *Charcot's disease* (*b*) (which see, under *disease*).—**Tabetic dementia**, dementia complicated with tabes dorsalis, which may follow or precede the mental affection.

II. *n.* A patient suffering from tabes (dorsalis).

**tabic** (tab'ik), *a.* [< *tabes* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with tabes (dorsalis). *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 407.

**tabid** (tab'id), *a.* [< F. *tabide* = Sp. *tábido* = Pg. It. *tabido*, < L. *tabidus*, melting or wasting away, decaying, pining, < *tabere*, melt, waste away: see *tabes.*] Relating to or affected with tabes; losing flesh, weight, or strength; thin; wasted by disease; marcid.

In *tabid* persons milk is the best restorative.

*Arbuthnot*, Aliments, i.

**tabidly** (tab'id-li), *adv.* In a tabid manner; wastingly; consumptively.

He that is *tabidly* inclined were unwise to pass his days in Portugal. *Sir T. Browne*, Letter to a Friend.

**tabidness** (tab'id-nes), *n.* The state of being reduced by disease; emaciation resulting from some disorder affecting the nutritive functions. *Leigh*, Nat. Hist. Lancashire, p. 62.

**tabific** (tā-bif'ik), *a.* [= F. *tabifique* = Sp. *tabífico* = It. *tabifico*, < L. *tabes*, wasting, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make, do (see *-fic*). Cf. *tabefy.*] Causing tabes; deranging the organs of digestion and assimilation; deteriorating; wasting.

**tabin**†, **tabinet**†, *n.* [Appar. an altered form of *tabby* (formerly *taby*, *tabis*), after *satin*, etc.: see *tabby*¹.] Same as *tabbinet*.

Cloth of tissue or *tabine*,
That like beaten gold will shine.

*Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, ii. 2.

**tabinet**, *n.* See *tabbinet*.

**tabitude** (tab'i-tūd), *n.* [< L. *tabitudo*, consumption, decline, < *tabere*, melt, waste away: see *tabid.*] The state of one affected with tabes.

**tablature** (tab'lā-tūr), *n.* [< F. *tablature*, < ML. **tabulatura*, < L. *tabula*, a table, tablet, painting, picture: see *table.*] 1†. A tabular space or surface; any surface that may be used as a tablet.

Whose shames, were they enamelled in the *tablature* of their foreheads, it would be a hideous visor.

*Ford*, Honour Triumphant, iii.

2. A tabular representation; specifically, a painting or design executed as a tablet on a distinct part of an extended surface, as a wall or ceiling. [Rare.]

In painting one may give to any particular work the name of *tablature*, when the work is in reality a single piece, comprehended in one view, and form'd according to one single intelligence, meaning, or design.

*Shaftesbury*, Judgment of Hercules, Int.

3†. Exhibition as in a table or catalogue; an exemplification or specification; a specimen.

The fable has drawn two reigning characters in human life, and given two examples or *tablatures* of them, under the persons of Prometheus and Epimetheus.

*Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

4†. In *music*: (*a*) The system of rules for the poetry of the mastersingers. (*b*) Musical notation in general. (*c*) A form of musical notation for various instruments, like the lute, the viol, the flute, the oboe, or the organ, used in Europe from the fifteenth to the beginning of the eighteenth century. It differed from the more general staff-notation in that it aimed to express not so much the pitch of the tones intended as the mechanical process by which on the particular instrument those tones were to be produced. Tablature, therefore, varied according to the instrument in view. In the case of the lute, for example, a horizontal line was usually drawn for each string, forming a kind of staff; and letters or numerals were placed on these lines, indicating not only which strings were to be touched, but at what frets they were to be stopped. Various arbitrary signs were also used instead of letters or numerals, or in combination with them. Music thus noted was said to be written *lyra-way*, in distinction from *gamut-way* (in the staff-notation). In the case of wind-instruments, like the flageolet, points or dots were often placed on horizontal lines to indicate which finger-holes were to be closed to produce the required tones. In the case of the organ, notes were often written out by their letter-names. In all these systems and their numerous variants, marks were added above or below to indicate the desired duration of the tones, the place and duration of rests, and various details of style. Tablature had obvious advantages as a notation for particular instruments. Various technical marks now used are either derived from it or devised on the same principle. The tonic sol-fa notation, that of thorough-bass, and the little-used systems of numeral or character notes are essentially analogous to it. Also *tabulature*.

5. In *anat.*, the separation of cranial bones into an inner and an outer hard table or plate, with intervening diploic or cancellated structure. Tablature is characteristic of the flat expansive bones of the skull, as the frontal, parietal, and occipital. See *table*, *n.*, 1 (*b*), and cut under *diploe*.

**table** (tā'bl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *table*, *tabill*, < OF. *table*, F. *table* = Pr. *taula* = Pg. *taboa*, a board, = Sp. *tabla* = It. *tavola*, a table, = AS. *tæfel*, *tæfl*, a tablet, die, = D. *tafel* = OHG. *tavala*, *tavela*, MHG. *tavele*, *tavel*, G. *tafel* = Sw. *tafel*, *taffel* = Dan. *tavle*, a table, < L. *tabula*, a board, plank, a board to play on, a tablet for writing on, a writing, a book of accounts, a list of votes, a painted tablet, a picture, a votive tablet, a plot of ground, a bed, ML. also a bench, table, etc.; appar., with dim. suffix *-ula*, < √ *tab*, seen also in *taberna*, a hut, shed (of boards) (see *tabernacle*, *tavern*); or with dim. suffix *-bula*, < √ *ta* (√ *tan*), stretch (see *thin*). Hence *tablature*, *entablature*, *tablet*, *tabulate*, etc.] I. *n.* 1. A flat or flattish and relatively thin piece of wood, stone, metal, or other hard substance; a board; a plate; a slab.

The lawes ought to be like unto stonye *tables*, playne, stedfast, and immoveable. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

The walles are flagged with large *tables* of white marble, well-nigh to the top. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 189.

Specifically—(*a*) A slab, plate, or panel of some solid material with one surface (rarely both surfaces) smooth or polished for some purpose, used either separately or as part of a structural combination. This sense is now chiefly obsolete, except in some historical or special cases: as, the *tables* of the law; the *table* (mensa) of an altar. A board or panel on which a picture was painted was formerly called a *table*, and also a board on which a game, as draughts or checkers, was played; the two leaves of a backgammon-board are called *tables* the outer and inner (or home) *tables*. See def. 7 (*b*).

How thee two *tables* of stone like unto the first; and I will write upon these *tables* the words that were in the first *tables*, which thou brakest. Ex. xxxiv. 1.

Willim Jones proveth Mr. Darrell and my ladye to sett ij or iij hours together divers times in the dyning chamber at tarley with a pair [of] *tables* between them, never playing, but leaning over the *table* and talking togethers.

*Darrell Papers* (H. Hall's Society in Elizabethan Age, [App. ii.).

Titian's famous *table* [panel] of the altar-piece, with the pictures of Venetian senators from great-grandfather to great-grandson. *Dryden*, Ded. of Hist. of the League.

Item, a *table* with the picture of the Lady Elizabeth her Grace. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 135.

The *table* for playing at goose is usually an impression from a copper plate pasted upon a cartoon about the size of a sheet almanack. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 437.

(*b*†) A votive tablet.

Even this had been your Elegy, which now
Is offered for your health, the *table* of my vow.

*Dryden*, To Duchess of Ormond, l. 130.

(*c*) In *anat.*, one of the two laminæ (outer and inner) of any of the cranial bones, separated from each other, except in the thinnest parts, by the spongy or cellular diploe. They are composed of compact bony tissue; the inner table is close-grained, shiny, and brittle (whence it is called the *vitreous table*). Also called *tablet*. See *tablature*, 5. (*d*) In *glass-making*: (1) One of the disks or circular plates into which crown glass is formed from the molten metal by blowing, rolling, and flashing. The plates are usually about four and a half feet in diameter, though sometimes much larger.

A pot containing half a ton commonly produces 100 *tables* *Amer. Cyc.*, VIII. 17.

Frequently the circular *tables* are used just as they come from the oven, tinted in amber or opalescent shades.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 254.

(2) The flat plate with a raised rim on which plate-glass is formed. (*e*) In *mech.*, that part of a machine-tool on which work is placed to be operated upon. It is adjustable in height, is free to move laterally or otherwise, and is perforated with slots for the clamps which secure the article to be treated. Also called *carriage* and *platen*. (*f*) In *weaving*, the board or bar in a draw-loom to which the tails of the harness are attached.

2. An article of furniture consisting of a flat top (the table proper), of wood, stone, or other solid material, resting on legs or on a pillar, with or without connecting framework; in specific use, a piece of furniture with a flat top on which meals are served, articles of use or ornament are placed, or some occupation is carried on: as, a dining-*table*, writing-*table*, work-*table*, kitchen-*table*; a billiard-*table*; a tailors' cutting-*table*; a surgeons' operating-*table*.

A *tabill* atyret, all of triet yuer,
Bourdurt about all with bright Aumbur.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1665.

*Tables* under each Light, very commodiously placed for Writing and Reading. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 118.

The *table* at the foot of the bed was covered with a crimson cloth. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, ii.

**3.** Used absolutely, the board at or round which persons sit at meals; a table for refection or entertainment: as, to set the *table* (to place the cloth and dishes on it for a meal); to sit long at *table*.

On sundri metis be not gredi at the *table*.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

It is not reason that we should leave the word of God, and serve *tables*. Acts vi. 2.

You may judge . . . whether your name is not frequently bandied at *table* among us.
*Goldsmith*, To Sir Joshua Reynolds.

**4.** Figuratively—(*a*) That which is placed upon a table for refreshment; provision of food at meals; refection; fare; also, entertainment at table.

Monsieur has been forced to break off his *Table* three times this year for want of money to buy provisions.
*Prior*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 213.

His *table* is the image of plenty and generosity.
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 25.

She always kept a very good *table*.
*Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, liii.

(*b*) A company at table, as at a dinner; a group of persons gathered round a table, as for whist or other games.

Where be . . . your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the *table* on a roar? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 211.

(*c*) In a limited use, a body of persons sitting, or regarded as sitting, round a table in some official capacity; an official board. The Hungarian Diet is divided into the *Table* of Magnates and the *Table* of Deputies; in Scotland the permanent committee of Presbyterians appointed to resist the encroachments of Charles I. was called "The *Tables*," and the designation has been used in a few other instances.

**5†.** A thin plate or sheet of wood, ivory, or other material for writing on; a tablet; in the plural, a memorandum-book.

His felawe hadde a staf tipped with horn,
A peyre of *tables* al of yvory,
And a poyntel polysshed fetisly.
*Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 33.

And he asked for a writing *table*, and wrote, saying, His name is John. Luke i. 63.

*Grace.* I saw one of you buy a pair of *tables* o'en now.
*Winw.* Yes, here they be, and ma'den ones too, unwritten in. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 2.

**6.** A flat or plane surface like that of a table; a level area; a plateau.

Great part of the earth's surface consists of strata which still lie undisturbed in their original horizontal position. These parts are called *tables* by Suess.
*Philos. Mag.*, XXVII. 409.

Specifically—(*a*†) A level plot of ground; a garden-bed, or the like.

Mark oute thi *tables*, ichon by hem selve,
Sixe foote in brede and XII in length is best
To clense and make on evry side honest
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

(*b*) In *persp.*, same as *perspective plane*. See *perspective*, *n.* (*c*) In *arch.*: (1) A flat surface forming a distinct feature in a wall, generally rectangular and charged with some ornamental design or figure. When it projects beyond the general surface of the wall, it is termed a *raised*

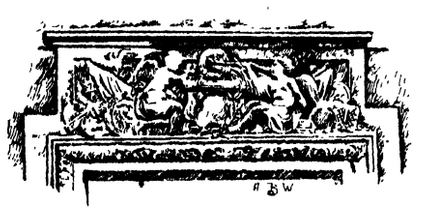


Table over a Door, Palace of Saint Cloud, France

or *projecting table;* when it is not perpendicular to the horizon, it is called a *raking table;* and when the surface is rough, frosted, or vermiculated, it is called a *rusticated table* (2) A horizontal molding on the exterior or interior face of a wall, placed at various levels, which crowns basements, separates the stories of a building, or its upper parts; a string-course.

Ande eft a ful huge hezt hit haled vpon lofte,
Of harde hewen ston vp to the *tablez*,
Enbaned vnder the abataylment.
*Sir Gawayne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 789.

(*d*) In *palmistry*, the inner surface of the hand; especially, the space within certain lines of the palm, considered in relation to indications of character or fortune.

In this *table*
Lies your story; 'tis no fable,
Not a line within your hand
But I easily understand.
*Shirley*, Love Tricks, v. 1.

(*e*) In *diamond-cutting:* (1) A stone (usually a cleavage-piece) that is polished flat on both sides, is either square, oblong, triangular, round, or oval in form, and has a border of one or more rows of square or triangular facets. (2) The large flat facet on the top of a brilliant-cut stone. See *brilliant* (with cut).

If but slightly ground down it [a diamond] is called a deep *table*, or more expressively in French a clou.
*G. C. M. Birdwood*, Indian Arts, II. 80.

**7.** Something inscribed, depicted, or performed on a table, or arranged on a tabular surface or in tabular form: as, the two *tables* of the law (the decalogue). Specifically—(*a*†) A painting, or a picture of any kind.

The *table* wherin detraction was expressed was paynted in this forme. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 27.

He has a strange aspect,
And looks much like the figure of a hangman
In a *table* of the Passion.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Custom of the Country, iv. 2.

(*b*†) *pl.* The game of backgammon. See def. 1 (*a*).

For me thoghte it better play
Than playe either at chesse or *tables*.
*Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 51.

Monsieur the nice,
That, when he plays at *tables*, chides the dice.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 326.

I walked . . . to my Lord Brouncker's, and there staid awhile, they being at *tables*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 297.

Hence—**8.** An arrangement of written words, numbers, or signs, or of combinations of them, in a series of separate lines or columns; a formation of details in relation to any subject arranged in horizontal, perpendicular, or some other definite order, in such manner that the several particulars are distinctly exhibited to the eye, each by itself: as, chronological *tables;* astronomical *tables;* *tables* of weights or measures; the multiplication *table;* insurance *tables*.

A *table* is said to be of single or double entry according as there are one or two arguments. For example, a *table* of logarithms is a *table* of single entry, the numbers being the arguments and the logarithms the tabular results; an ordinary multiplication *table* is a *table* of double entry, giving *xy* as tabular result for *x* and *y* as arguments.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII 7.

**9.** A synoptical statement or series of statements; a concise presentation of the details of a subject; a list of items or particulars.

In this brief *Table* is set down the punishment appointed for the offenders, the discommodities that happen to the realm by the said contempt.
*Privy Council* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 300).

It was as late as 1667 that Evelyn presented to the Royal Society, as a wonderful curiosity, the *Table* of Veins, Arteries, and Nerves which he had caused to be made in Italy.
*J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 100.

**10†.** A doctrine or tenet, especially one regarded as of divine origin or authority.

God's eternal decree of predestination, absolute reprobation, and such fatal *tables*, they form to their own ruin.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 654.

**11.** *Milit.*, in some shells, as the shrapnel, the contracted part of the eye next the interior, as distinct from the larger part next the exterior.—**12†.** *Eccles.*, same as *frontal*, 5 (*b*).—**Alphonsine tables.** See *Alphonsine*. **American Experience Table,** a table of mortality, based on the experience of American insurers of lives, in which the numbers of living and dying at each age (in years) from 10 to 95, out of 100,000 persons, and the consequent expectation of life, are stated. It has been sanctioned by law as a basis for official valuations in a majority of the United States, including New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and other leading States.—**Antilogarithmic table.** See *antilogarithmic*.—**Argument of a table.** Same as *boxing of a table*.—**Boxing of a table,** the words, figures, or signs on one or both sides and over the columns of a mathematical, statistical, or similar table, intended to indicate or explain the nature of its contents. Also called *argument of a table*.

The use of miscellaneous in the *boxing of this table* requires a word of explanation.
*2d Ann. Rep. Interstate Com. Commission*, p. 271.

**Carlisle Table,** a table of the value or expectation of single and of joint lives, of each age (in years), as deduced from the register of mortality of Carlisle, England. It was formerly used in life insurance and for the calculation of annuities, and is still used by the courts in some jurisdictions as the basis of determining the value of life estates, etc.—**Combined Experience Table,** a table of mortality based on the combined experience of a number of insurance companies. It has been sanctioned for official valuations in Massachusetts and (after the end of 1891) in California.—**Conversion table,** in *math.*, a table for converting measures from one system of units to another, or a table for changing measures expressed in one system of units into their numerical equivalent in another system of units.—**Dichotomous table,** or **dichotomic synoptical table.** See *dichotomous*.—**Dormant table†.** See *dormant*.—**Eugubine** or **Iguvine tables.** See *Eugubine*.—**Framed table,** a table of which the supporting members are firmly held together by framing: thus, the heavy standing tables of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries have their legs braced together at the bottom by massive rails, the whole forming a frame of some elaborateness.—**Gipsy, glacier, high table.** See the qualifying words.—**Green table.** Same as *green cloth* (which see, under *green*[1]).—**Holy table.** Same as *the Lord's table*.—**Isiac table.** See *Isiac*.—**Lower table.** Same as *culet*, 2.—**Lunar tables.** See *lunar*.—**Meteorological table.** See *meteorological*, —**Moving table,** in machines for grinding sheet-glass, a large rectangular paneled frame, working horizontally, and pivoted centrally to an oscillating arm which has at the other end a fixed bearing. It receives motion from a crank and pitman, the latter being pivoted to the moving table at a considerable distance from the first-named pivot. This arrangement produces a motion of the table analogous to that of hand-rubbing. The moving table is weighted on the upper side, and faced on the under side with slate, and it works over a large flat bed. In use, a plate of glass is cemented to the slate face of the moving table and another to the bed. The upper plate is then rubbed upon the lower, the grinding commencing with the use of coarse emery. This is succeeded by the use of finer grades. The final polishing is done by another process.—**Multiplication table.** See *multiplication*.—**Northampton Table,** a table of the value or expectation of single and of joint lives, at each age (in years), as deduced from the parish register of All Saints, in Northampton, England. It was formerly used in life insurance and for the calculation of annuities, and is still used by the courts in some jurisdictions as the basis of determining the value of life estates, etc.—**Occasional, ordinary table.** See the adjectives.—**Pedestal table,** a table the slab or top of which is supported by one or more solid-looking pedestals, which are generally cupboards, the doors of which form their fronts: these are usually two in number.—**Pembroke table,** a table the top of which is divided into a fixed central part and two leaves, which are hinged to the sides of the fixed part and made to be folded down, so that the table may take up but little room when not in use. The leaves, when raised, were supported originally by a sort of frame, swinging on a hinge or on pivots, and with a leg reaching the floor, thus making an additional leg of the table for each of the leaves. For this movable frame a hinged or sliding bracket is now often substituted.—**Pillar-and-claw table,** a table with a central support like a pillar, to the top of which the slab or top of the table is usually hinged: the pillar rests on three, four, or more feet, originally carved to represent the paws and claws of animals.—**Pythagorean table.** See *Pythagorean*.—**Round table.** (*a*) A circular table around which persons of unequal rank formerly sat at meals on special occasions, in order that social discriminations might be set aside for the time: in distinction from the ordinary long table, at which comparative rank was indicated by the distance of the guest's seat from the top or head, or above or below the salt. (*b*) A body of knights fabled to have been brought together by King Arthur Pendragon to defend Christian England and Wales against the heathen Saxony. This legendary order of Knights of the Round Table was imitated in later times by associations of participants in justs or tournaments.

Than be gan the stour so merveilouse and fierce more that it hadde ben of all the day at the enterynge of the yates of Torayse, be-twene the knyghtes of the *rounde table* and the knyghtes that were nowe a-dubbed.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 460.

Then loudly cried the bold Sir Bedivere:
"Ah! my Lord Arthur, whither shall I go? . .
But now the whole *Round Table* is dissolved
Which was an image of the mighty world."
*Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

**Sexagenary table.** See *sexagenary*.—**Skew table.** (*a*) See *skew*[1]. (*b*) The first stone at the side of a gable, serving as an abutment for the coping. Also called *summer-stone* and *skew-corbel*.—**Standing table.** See *standing*.—**Synoptical table.** See *synoptical*.—**Table dormant†.** Same as *dormant table*.—**Table of cases,** in law books, an alphabetical list of the names of cases cited in the work as precedents, with references to the page or section where mentioned; an index of such precedents.—**Table of contents.** See *content*[2], *n.*—**Table of degrees.** See *forbidden degrees*, under *degree*.—**Table of Pythagoras.** Same as *Pythagorean table*.—**Tables of expectancy.** See *expectance*.—**Tables of the law, tables of the covenant, tables of the testimony,** or **the two tables,** the tables of stone upon which the ten commandments were graven, and which were preserved in the ark of the covenant; hence, the decalogue. The first four commandments are often called *the first table* and the remaining six *the second table*.

*The two tables*, or ten commandments, teach our duties to God and our neighbour from the love of both.
*Milton*, Civil Power.

**Tables of the skull.** See def. 1 (*b*), *skull*[1], and *tablature*, 5.—**Tables Toletanes.** See *Tolletan tables*, under *Tolletan*.—**Table tipping** or **turning.** See *table-tipping*.—**The Lord's table.** (*a*) The table on which the sacramental elements are placed at the time of the celebration of the communion. Also called the *communion-table*, the *holy table* (as in the Greek Church), and the *altar* (as in the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and some other churches). (*b*) By metonymy, the Lord's Supper, or communion, itself.

Ye cannot be partakers of *the Lord's table* and of the table of devils. 1 Cor. x. 21

The ancient writers used both names [holy table, altar] indifferently, some calling it altar; others, *the Lord's table*, the holy table, the mystical table, the tremendous table, &c., and sometimes, both table and altar in the same sentence together. *Bingham*, Antiquities, viii.

**To fence the tables.** See *fence*.—**To go to the table** to receive the communion. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]
**To lay on** or **upon the table,** in legislative and other deliberative bodies, to lay aside by vote indefinitely, as a proposed measure or resolution, with the effect of leaving it subject to being called up or renewed at any subsequent time allowable under the rules.—**To lie on the table,** to be laid on the table.—**To turn the tables,** to bring about a complete reversal or inversion of circumstances or relations; make a summary overturn or subversion of positions or conditions, as in a game of chance: as, to *turn the tables* upon a person in argument (that is, to turn his own argument against him).

If it be thus, *the tables would be turned* upon me; but I should only fail in my vain attempt. *Dryd*

They that are honest would be arrant knaves, if *tables were turned*. *Sir R. L'Estran*

**Twelve Tables**, the tables on which were engraved and promulgated in Rome (451 and 450 B. C.) short statements of those rules of Roman law which were most important in the affairs of daily life. They were drawn up in large part, it seems, from the existing law, and in part as new legislation, by the decemvirs, and hence were at first called the *laws of the decemvirs*. Ten were first promulgated, and two more were soon added. They formed thereafter the principal basis or source of the Roman jurisprudence.—**Vitreous table**, the inner (hard and brittle) table of any cranial bone. Also called *tabula vitrea*. See def. 1 (*b*).—**Wigglesworth Table**, a table of mortality which has been followed to a considerable extent in New England, particularly as a guide for the courts in determining the value of life estates, etc.

**II.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or provided for a table: as, *table* requisites.—2. Shaped like a table.—**Table beer**, beer for daily use at meals: usually weak and inexpensive.—**Table cutlery**, cutting implements, as knives, for table use; hence, by extension, all articles for table use wholly or partly of steel, including forks and nut-crackers.—**Table entertainment**, a public entertainment given by a single performer standing or sitting behind a table placed between himself and the audience, and consisting of a medley of songs, recitations, monologue in character, caricature, etc. Such entertainments originated about the middle of the eighteenth century.—**Table glass**, glass vessels for table use.—**Table mountain**, a mountain having a flat top.

The flat summits of mountains are sometimes called "tables," and especially in California, where there are several "*table mountains*," all fragments of great lava-flows, capped usually with horizontal or table-like masses of basalt. *J. D. Whitney*, Names and Places, p. 181.

**table** (tā′bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tabled*, ppr. *tabling*. [In part < OF. *tabler*, < ML. *tabulare*, board, floor; in part from the mod. noun. Cf. *tabulate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To form into a list or catalogue; tabulate; catalogue. [Obsolete or rare.]

Though the catalogue of his endowments had been *tabled* by his side, and I to peruse him by items.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 4. 6.

2†. To make a table or picture of; delineate; depict.

Fit to be *tabled* and pictured in the chambers of meditation. *Bacon*, Works (ed. 1868), XI. 10.

3†. To entertain at table; board.

At Sienna I was *tabled* in the House of one Alberto Scipioni, an Old Roman Courtier.
*Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 344.

4. To lay upon a table; pay down. [Rare.]

Forty thousand francs: to such length will the father-in-law . . . *table* ready-money. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 97.

5. To lay on the table, in the parliamentary sense; lay aside for future consideration or till called up again: as, to *table* a resolution.

The amendment which was always present, which was rejected and *tabled* and postponed.
*The Century*, XXXVII. 873.

6. In *carp.*, to fix or set, as one piece of timber into another, by alternate seams and projections on each, to prevent the pieces from drawing apart or slipping upon one another.—7. *Naut.*, to strengthen, as a sail, by making broad hems on the head-leeches and the foot, for the attachment of the bolt-rope.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To eat or live at the table of another; board.

He [Nebuchadnezzar] was driven from the society of men to *table* with the beasts. *South*, Sermons.

The guest lodged with a mercer, but *tabled*, with his wife and servants, at the inn.
*H. Hall*, Society in Elizabethan Age, vi.

2†. To play the game of tables.

Neither dicing, carding, *tabling*, nor other diuelish games to be frequented. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 227.

**table-anvil** (tā′bl-an″vil), *n.* A small anvil which can be screwed to a table: used for bending metal plates and wires in repairing, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

**tableau** (tab-lō′), *n.*; pl. *tableaux* (-lōz′). [< F. *tableau*, a table, picture, dim. of *table*, a table, picture: see *table*.] 1. A picture, or a picturesque presentation; specifically, in English use, a picturesque grouping of persons and objects, or of either alone; a living picture. See *tableau vivant*, below.—2. In *French law*, a table or schedule; a showing; a list; a statement.

The noble class in Russia . . . designates those who, belonging to the fourteen grades of the tchin, or official *tableaux* of rank, are exempt from certain degrading penalties. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 924.

**Tableau vivant** (commonly shortened to *tableau*), a living picture; a picturesque representation, as of a statue, a noted personage, a scene of history or poetry, or an allegory, by one or more silent and motionless performers suitably costumed and posed; by extension, a grouping of figures so arranged as to represent a scene of actual life.

**table-bit** (tā′bl-bit), *n.* In *carp.*, a sharp-edged bit, bent up at one side to give a taper point: used to make holes for the wooden joints of tables.

**table-board** (tā′bl-bōrd), *n.* 1†. A board on which games are played, as a backgammon-board.

Shaking your elbow at the *table-board*.
*Webster*, Devil's Law-Case, ii. 1.

2. A table as a piece of furniture. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Bedding and other necessary furniture had been sent up by carrier, and with the addition of a set of long "*table-bordes*," "formes," and a "countinge table," together with a few dozen trenchers, pewter pots, and other substantial ware, the arrangements might be considered complete for a bachelor establishment.
*H. Hall*, Society in Elizabethan Age, vii.

3. Board without lodging. [U. S.]

**table-book** (tā′bl-bůk), *n.* 1†. A book of tablets; a note-book for the pocket; a memorandum-book or commonplace-book. Such books, with leaves of wood, slate, ivory, vellum, or paper, were formerly in common use.

What might you . . . think,
If I had play'd the desk or *table-book*?
*Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 136.

I always kept a large *table-book* in my pocket; and, as soon as I left the company, I immediately entered the choicest expressions that passed during the visit.
*Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

2. A book for the table; an ornamental book, usually illustrated, and designed to be kept on a table for desultory inspection or reading.

The Christmas *table-book* has well nigh disappeared, and well-illustrated editions of famous works are becoming more and more popular. *Literary World.*

3. A book of arithmetical or other tables, for use in schools, counting-houses, etc.

**table-carpet** (tā′bl-kär″pet), *n.* A table-cloth of carpeting. Such cloths of Oriental origin (in other words, fine rugs) were in common use down to the eighteenth century.

**table-clamp** (tā′bl-klamp), *n.* A clamp for fastening anything to a table or a fixed board.—**Swivel table-clamp**, a clamp used to screw small vises to a table, shelf, or other convenient support without injuring the latter.

**table-cloth** (tā′bl-klôth), *n.* A cloth for covering the top of a table. (*a*) Especially, a cloth, usually of linen, to be laid upon a table preparatory to setting out the service for a meal. (*b*) A table-cover.

**table-clothing** (tā′bl-klō″ŦHing), *n.* Table-linen; table-cloths, napkins, etc., for use in the service of the table.

I've got lots o' sheeting, and *table-clothing*, and towelling. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, vi.

**table-cover** (tā′bl-kuv″ėr), *n.* A covering for a table when it is not in use for meals, usually consisting of some ornamental fabric.

**table-cut** (tā′bl-kut), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A form in which precious stones, especially the emerald and other colored stones, are sometimes cut, having a large table or front face, with beveled edges, or a border of small facets.

**II.** *a.* Having a very large table, with the edge of the stone cut with a single bevel or in a number of small triangular facets, or forming in some way a mere frame to the table.

**table-cutter** (tā′bl-kut″ėr), *n.* A lapidary who cuts tables or plane faces on diamonds or other precious stones.

A little later [than 1373] the so-called *table-cutters* at Nurnberg, and all other stone engravers, formed themselves into a guild. *E. W. Streeter*, Precious Stones, p. 23.

**table d'hôte** (tä′bl dōt′). [F., lit. 'guest's table': *table*, table; *de*, of; *hôte*, guest, also host: see *host*2.] A common table for guests at a hotel; an ordinary.—**Table d'hôte breakfast, dinner**, etc., a public meal of several courses, served at a stated hour, in a hotel or a restaurant, at a fixed price.

**table-diamond** (tā′bl-dī″a-mond), *n.* A cut and faceted diamond whose flat upper surface is large in proportion to the faceted sides, and which has the appearance of a slab or plate.

**table-flap** (tā′bl-flap), *n.* A leaf hinged to the side or end of a table with a rule-joint, to be raised or lowered as desired.

**tableful** (tā′bl-fůl), *n.* [< *table* + *-ful*.] As much as a table will hold, or as many as can be seated round a table.

One man who is a little too literal can spoil the talk of a whole *tableful* of men of esprit.
*O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iii.

Three large *tablefuls* of housekeeping things.
*Philadelphia Times*, Jan. 9, 1886.

**table-grinder** (tā′bl-grīn″dėr), *n.* A form of grinding-bench. *E. H. Knight.*

**tableity** (tā-blē′i-ti), *n.* [< *table* + *-ity*.] The abstract nature or essential quality of a table. See the quotation under *gobletity*. [Rare.]

Personality . . . may be ranked among the old scholastic terms of corporeity, egoity, *tableity*, etc., or is even yet more harsh. *Locke*, Personal Identity, App. to Defence.

**table-land** (tā′bl-land), *n.* An elevated and generally level region of considerable extent; a plateau. Both *table-land* and *plateau* are in common use among physical geographers with essentially the same meaning. Chains of mountains frequently rise from or encircle table-lands. The region of the most extensive table-lands of the world is central Asia; the Pyrenees, the Alps, and the Caucasus, on the other hand, are mountain systems characterized by the absence of plateaus. The vast area embraced between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges is a plateau region. That part north of the Great Basin has been called the "Northern, or Columbian, Plateau region of the Cordilleras," and that south of the Great Basin the "Southern or Colorado Plateau"; and this is a region of great interest, both from its scenery and from its geological structure.

The toppling crags of Duty scaled
Are close upon the shining *table-lands*
To which our God Himself is moon and sun.
*Tennyson*, Death of Wellington, viii.

Plateau and *table-land* are nearly synonymous terms—the one French, but now thoroughly Anglicized, the other English. These words carry with them the idea of elevation and extent.
*J. D. Whitney*, Names and Places, p. 180.

**table-lathe** (tā′bl-lāŦH), *n.* A small lathe which, for use, is clamped to a table. It may be run by hand or by a driving-wheel in a movable frame. *E. H. Knight.*

**table-leaf** (tā′bl-lēf), *n.* 1. A board at the side or end of a table, hinged so as to be let down when not in use; a table-flap.—2. One of the movable boards forming the top of an extension-table.—**Table-leaf joint**, a form of joint used for the leaves of desks and tables, for rules, for some kinds of shutter, etc. It has a molded edge forming a quarter-round, the two parts being respectively convex and concave, and moving on each other in the manner of a knuckle-joint. Also called *rule-joint*. *E. H. Knight.*

**table-lifting** (tā′bl-lif″ting), *n.* The act of causing a table to rise by laying the tips of the fingers or the palms of the hands upon its upper surface, as in table-tipping.

He would have really "exploded the whole nonsense" of *table-lifting*. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 248.

**table-line** (tā′bl-līn), *n.* In *palmistry*, the principal boundary-line of the table of the hand. See *table*, 6 (*d*).

When the *table-line* is crooked, and falls between the middle and fore finger, it signifies effusion of blood, as I said before. *Sanders*, Chiromancy, p. 75. (*Halliwell.*)

**table-linen** (tā′bl-lin″en), *n.* Pieces of cloth, commonly of linen damask, used in the service of the table. See *table-cloth*, *napkin*.

**tableman**† (tā′bl-man), *n.* 1. One of the men or pieces used in such games as draughts, chess, or backgammon.

A soft body dampeth the sound. . . . And therefore in clericals the keyes are lined; and in colledges they use to line the *tablemen*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 158.

2. A player at one of these games; a dicer; a gamester: in the quotation said to mean 'gaily appareled servants waiting at table.'

All the painted *tablemen* about you take you to be heirs apparent to rich Midas. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, Int.

**tablement**† (tā′bl-ment), *n.* [< ME. *tablement*, < OF. **tablement* (cf. F. *entablement*), < LL. *tabulamentum*, a boarding, a flooring, < L. *tabula*, a board: see *table*. Cf. *tablature*.] A foundation-stone; a base, as of a column; a plinth: a table, in the architectural sense.

The foundementez twelue of riche tenoun;
Vch *tabelment* watz a serlypez [diverse] ston.
*Alliterative Poems* (E. E. T. S.), I. 998.

We sat us down upon the *tablements* on the south side of the Temple. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 973.

**tablementum** (tab-lē-men′tum), *n.* [< LL. *tabulamentum*: see *tablement*.] *Eccles.*, same as *frontal*, 5 (*b*).

**table-money** (tā′bl-mun″i), *n.* In the British army and navy, an extra allowance to the higher officers for the expenses of official hospitality; also, in some clubs, a small charge to members for the use of the dining-room, as a provision for the cost of maintenance.

**Table-mountain pine.** See *pine*1.

**table-moving** (ta′bl-mö″ving), *n.* Same as *table-tipping*.

**table-music** (tā′bl-mū″zik), *n.* In *early modern music*, music composed and written so that it may be performed by two persons seated on opposite sides of a table and using a single score. In some cases both performers used the same notes, regarding them from their respective points of view; in others the two parts were printed separately on a single page, but in opposite directions. Examples also occur of books arranged to be used simultaneously by four performers, seated around a square table.

**table-plane** (ta′bl-plān), *n.* A furniture-makers' plane for making rule-joints in table-flaps etc. The respective parts have rounds and hollows, and the planes are made in pairs, counterparts of each other. *E. H. Knight.*

**tabler**† (tā′blėr), *n.* [< ME. *tablere*, a chess-board, < OF. *tablier*, a boarder, a chess-board, < L. *tabularius*, m., used only in the sense of 'public notary,' ML. *tabularium*, neut., a chess-board, prop. adj., < L. *tabula*, a table: see *table*, and cf. *tabulary*.] 1. One who tables or boards; a boarder.—2. One who keeps boarders.

But he now is come
To be the music-master; *tabler*, too;
He is, or would be, the main Dominus Do-all of the work.
*B. Jonson*, Expostulation with Inigo Jones.

3. A chess-board.

**table-rapping** (tā′bl-rap″ing), *n.* In *spiritualism*, the production of raps, ticks, or similar sharp sounds on a table by no apparent physical or material agency: supposed by spiritualists to be a method by which the spirits of the dead communicate with the living.

**table-rent** (tā′bl-rent), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, rent paid to a bishop, etc., reserved and appropriated to his table or housekeeping.

**table-room**† (tā′bl-röm), *n.* Room or place at table; opportunity for eating.

I get good cloths
Of those that dread my humour, and for *table-roome*
I feed on those that cannot be rid of me.
*Tourneur*, Revenger's Tragedy, iv. 2.

**tables**†, *n. pl.* See *table*, 7 (*b*).

**table-saw** (tā′bl-sâ), *n.* A small saw fitted to a table, and worked by treadle mechanism. It may be either of the scroll-saw type, or a circular saw, more commonly the former.

**table-service** (tā′bl-sėr″vis), *n.* See *service*[1].

**table-shore** (tā′bl-shōr), *n.* *Naut.*, a low, level shore. [Rare.]

**table-song** (tā′bl-sông), *n.* A part-song, such as is sung in a German liedertafel. Compare *table-music*.

**table-spar** (tā′bl-spär), *n.* Tabular spar. See *wollastonite*.

**table-spoon** (tā′bl-spön), *n.* A spoon, larger than a teaspoon or dessert-spoon, used in the service of the table.

**table-spoonful** (tā′bl-spön″fûl), *n.* [< *table-spoon* + *-ful*.] As much as a table-spoon will hold; as a customary measure, half a fluid-ounce, being of about twice the capacity of a dessert-spoon, and four times that of a tea-spoon.

**table-sport**† (tā′bl-spōrt), *n.* An object of amusement at table; the butt of a table. [Rare.]

If I find not what I seek, show no colour for my extremity; let me for ever be your *table-sport*.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 169.

**tablet** (tab′let), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tablette* (so also in some recent uses, after mod. F.); < ME. *tablett*, *tablette*, < OF. (and F.) *tablette* = Pr. *tauleta* = Sp. *tableta* = Pg. *taboleta* = It. *tavoletta*, < ML. *tabuleta*, dim. of L. *tabula*, a board, plank, table, tablet: see *table*.] 1. A

Tablet beneath Cinerary Urn.—Columbarium near the Porta S. Sebastiano, Rome.

small flat slab or piece, especially one intended to receive an inscription.

Everyche of hem berethe a *Tablett* of Jaspere or of Ivory or of Cristalle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 234.

Through all Greece the young gentlemen learned . . . to design upon *tablets* of boxen wood.
*Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

2. A panel or medallion built in or hung on a wall, usually as a memorial or a votive tablet.

The Pillar'd Marble and the *Tablet* Brass,
Mould'ring, drop the Victor's Praise.
*Prior*, Carmen Seculare, st. 13.

3. One of a set of laminæ, leaves, or sheets of some thin inflexible material for writing; in the plural, the set as a whole. Ancient tablets consisted of smooth plates of beech or other wood, or of ivory or the like, covered with a thin layer of wax, protected by raised edges, hinged together by wire, and written upon with a style. They were used for correspondence, accounts, legal documents, etc. In modern times tablets of ivory or similar material, pivoted together at one end and carried in the pocket, are much used for penciled memoranda.

Demaratus took a pair of *tablets*, and, clearing the wax away from them, wrote what the king was purposing to do upon the wood whereof the *tablets* were made; having done this, he spread the wax once more over the writing, and so sent it.
*Herodotus*, History (tr. by Rawlinson, IV. 187).

4. A small flat or flattish cake of some solidified substance: as, a *tablet* of chocolate or of bouillon. Sometimes written *tablette*.

It hath been anciently received . . . and it is yet in use to wear . . . *tablets* of arsenick as preservatives against the plague. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 970.

Some *tablettes* of grated cocoa candied in liquid sugar.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 230.

5. In *med.*, a certain weight or measure of a solid drug, brought by pressure, or the addition of a little gum, into a shape (generally that of a disk) convenient for administration: as, charcoal *tablets;* compressed *tablets* of chlorate of potassa.—6. The final member in a wall, consisting of slabs of cut stone projecting slightly beyond the face of the wall for its protection or shelter; a horizontal capping or coping, as the border course of a reservoir.

The crowning *tablet* or fillet [of an Egyptian pylon or portico] is quite plain and unornamented.
*Encyc. Brit.*, II. 390.

7. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a table or tabula: as, the inner and outer *tablets* of a cranial bone. See *tablature*, 5, and *table*, *n.*, 1 (*b*). [For the word *tablets*, occurring thrice in the authorized version of the Bible, the revised version substitutes *armlets* in Ex. xxxv. 22 and Num. xxxi. 50, with the alternative "or *necklaces*" in the latter, and both *perfume boxes* and *amulets* in Isa. iii. 20.] **Votive tablet**, a panel or slab with an inscription, painting, or relief, serving as a memorial of the occasion of a vow, and offered as a fulfilment or partial fulfilment of it.

**tablet** (tab′let), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *tablet*, *n.*] To form into a tablet, or make tablets, in some technical sense.

A formula for the preparation of liquid glue for *tableting* purposes which can be applied cold and which will retain its elasticity. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXI. 363.

**table-talk** (tā′bl-tâk), *n.* Familiar conversation at or around a table, as at a meal or an entertainment; what is said in the free intercourse between persons during or after meals. Collections of the conversation of distinguished men at such times have been published under the title "Table-Talk."

**table-talker** (tā′bl-tâ″kėr), *n.* A person given to talking at table; one distinguished for his table-talk; a conversationist. *Imp. Dict.*

**table-tipping** (tā′bl-tip″ing), *n.* The act of turning or moving a table by no apparent adequate physical or mechanical force; table-moving; table-turning.

**table-tomb** (tā′bl-tōm), *n.* In the Roman catacombs, a rectangular recess in a gallery, parallel with the passageway, containing a burial-chest of stone or masonry with a flat cover. The name is also given to other tombs, of any age or people, which bear some resemblance to a table. Compare *altar-tomb*.

In the *table-tomb* the recess above, essential for the introduction of the corpse, is square, while in the arcosolium, a form of later date, it is semi-circular.
*Encyc. Brit.*, V. 209.

**table-topped** (tā′bl-topt), *a.* Topped with a plane surface; having a tabular or level top.

The surface is generally level, diversified here and there by isolated mountains, conical or *table-topped*.
*L. Hamilton*, Mexican Handbook, p. 20.

**table-tree** (tā′bl-trē), *n.* In *mech.*, a horizontal plate of iron or wood, mounted on an iron stem fitting into the socket of a lathe-rest, and adjustable with respect to height and distance.

A miniature lathe-head mounted on a wooden *table-tree*.
*O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 63.

**tablette** (tab′let), *n.* [See *tablet*.] 1. See *tablet*.—2. In *fort.*, a flat coping-stone placed at the top of the revetment of the escarp to protect the masonry from the weather, and to serve as an obstacle to scaling-ladders.

**table-turning** (tā′bl-tėr″ning), *n.* Same as *table-tipping*.

**tableware** (tā′bl-wār), *n.* Ware for use at table; the articles collectively which may be put upon the table for the service of meals.

**tablewise** (tā′bl-wīz), *adv.* In the manner of a table. In the period of the Reformation in England this word was used to signify 'with the ends east and west,' said of the Lord's table when so placed in the body of the church or chancel. Opposed to *altarwise*.

**table-work** (tā′bl-wėrk), *n.* In *printing*, the setting of tables; specifically, work done in such narrow columns, usually with figures, as to call for extra compensation under an established scale. Also called *tabular work*.

**tablier** (ta-bli-ā′), *n.* [F., an apron; < *table*, table: see *table*.] An apron; specifically, in English use, a small apron or apron-like part in a woman's dress. Compare *cn tablier*.

The full-length figure of a patriotic lady in a tri-coloured fichu and *tablier*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 292.

**tablina**, *n.* Plural of *tablinum*.

**tabling** (tā′bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *table*, *v.*] 1. Same as *tabulation*. [Rare.]—2. In *arch.*, a coping. See *table*, 6 (*c*).—3. In *ship-carp.*, a coak or tenon on the scarfed face of a timber, designed to occupy a counterpart recess or mortise in the chamfered face of a timber to which it is attached. *E. H. Knight.*—4. In *sail-making*, a broad hem made on the edges of sails by turning over the edge of the canvas and sewing it down.—5. In *com.*, linen for table-cloths. *Draper's Dict.*—6†. The act of playing at the game of tables.—7†. Board; maintenance.

My daughter hath there alreadie now of me ten poundes, which I account to be given for her *tabling;* after this ten poundes will follow another for her apparele.
*Terence in English* (1614). (*Nares.*)

8. In *anat.*, tablature.—**Head-tabling**, in *sail-making*, the tabling at the head of a sail. See def. 4.—**Tabling of fines**, in *old Eng. law*, the forming of the fines for every county into a table or catalogue, giving the details of each fine passed in any one term.

**tabling-den**† (tā′bling-den), *n.* Same as *tabling-house*, 1.

The towns were flooded with tippling-houses, bowling-alleys, *tabling-dens*, and each haunt of vicious dissipation.
*H. Hall*, Society in Elizabethan Age, viii.

**tabling-house**† (tā′bling-hous), *n.* 1. A house where gaming-tables were kept.

They alledge that there is none but common game-houses and *tabling-houses* that are condemned, and not the playing sometimes in their owne private houses.
*Northbrooke*, Against Dicing (1577). (*Nares.*)

2. A boarding-house.

**tablinum** (tab-lī′num), *n.*; pl. *tablina* (-nä). [L. *tablinum*, *tabulinum*, a balcony, terrace, also as in def., < *tabula*, board, tablet: see *table*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a recess or an apartment in a house in which the family archives, recorded upon tablets, were kept and the hereditary statues placed. It was situated at the further end of the atrium, opposite the door leading into the hall or vestibule.

**tabloid** (tab′loid), *n.* [< *table* + *-oid*.] Something resembling a table or tablet; a tablet: applied only (and as a trade-mark) to certain small troches, usually administered by the mouth, or, after solution, hypodermically.

**taboo, tabu** (ta-bö′), *a.* and *n.* [Also *tamboo*, *tambu*, and *tapu;* = F. *tabou* = Dan. *tabu;* < Polynesian, Marquesas Islands, etc., *tapu*, forbidden, interdicted; as a noun, interdict, taboo.] **I.** *a.* Among the Polynesians, and other races of the South Pacific, separated or set apart either as forbidden or as sacred; placed under ban or prohibition; consecrated either to exclusion or avoidance or to special use, regard, or service; hence, in English use, forbidden; interdicted.

**II.** *n.* 1. Among the Polynesians and other races of the South Pacific, a system, practice, or act whereby persons, things, places, actions, or words are or may be placed under a ban, curse, or prohibition, or set apart as sacred or privileged in some specific manner, usually with very severe penalties for infraction. Taboo rests primarily upon religious sanctions, but is also a civil institution; and a taboo may be applied in various ways by a priest or a chief, or even sometimes by a private person, though with limited effect. Some taboos are permanently established, especially those affecting women; a special taboo may affect any of the relations or doings of life, or any subject animate or inanimate, either permanently or for a fixed period. As an institution, taboo has ceased or is dying out in most of the regions mentioned, through European influence; but both the principle and the practice have existed or still exist to some extent, under different names, among primitive peoples generally.

Women, up till this
Cramp'd under worse than South-sea-isle *taboo*.
*Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

Hence—2. A prohibitory or restraining injunction or demonstration; restraint or exclusion as from social intercourse or from use, imposed by some controlling influence; ban; prohibition; ostracism: as, to put a person or a thing under *taboo*. See the verb.

**taboo, tabu** (ta-bö′), *v. t.* [= F. *tabouer;* from the noun.] To put under taboo; disallow, or forbid the use of; interdict approach to, or contact or intercourse with; hence, to ban, exclude, or ostracize by personal authority or social influence: as, to *taboo* the use of tobacco; a *tabooed* person or subject (one not to be mentioned or discussed).

A man whom Mrs. Jamieson had *tabooed* as vulgar, and inadmissible to Cranford society.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, xii.

The Tahitians . . . never repair or live in the house of one who is dead; that, and everything belonging to him, is *tabooed*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 136.

**tabor**[1], **tabour** (tā′bor), *n.* [Formerly also *taber;* < ME. *tabor, tabour,* < OF. *tabour*, F. *tambour* = Pr. *tabor, tanbor* = Sp. *tambor* = OSp. Pg. *atambor* (Sp. Pg. *a-* < Ar. art. *al*) = It. *tamburo* = MHG. *tambūr, tabur* (ML. *tabur, taburcium, tamburlum*), < Ar. *tambūr*, a kind of lute or guitar with a long neck and six brass strings, also a drum. Cf. *tambour*, the same word, from the mod. F. form.] A small drum or tambourine (without jingles), especially one intended to be used by a piper while playing his pipe; a tabret or timbrel.

Vor of trompes & of *tabors* the Saracens made there
So gret noyse that Christenmen al destourbed were.
*Rob. of Gloucester* (ed. Hearne, 1810), p. 396.

If you did but hear the pedlar at the door, you would never dance again after a *tabor* and pipe
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 183.

**To hunt for hares with a tabor**†. See *hare*[1].

**tabor**[1], **tabour** (tā′bor), *v.* [Formerly also *taber;* < ME. *taboren,* < OF. *taborer, tabourer*, tabor, drum; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To play upon or as upon a tabor; drum.

In your court is many a losengeour, . . .
That *tabouren* in your eres many a soun,
Right after hir imaginacioun.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 354.

Her maids shall lead her as with the voice of doves, *tabering* upon their breasts. Nah. ii. 7.

**II.** *trans.* To beat as a tabor; drum upon.

I'd *tabor* her. *Fletcher*, Tamer Tamed, ii. 5.

**tabor**[2] (tā′bor), *n.* [< Bohem. Pol. Serv. *tabor* = Russ. *taborŭ* = Albanian *tobor* = Hung. *tábor* = Turk. *tabor*, an encampment, camp: see *Taborite*.] 1. Among the ancient nomadic Turks and Slavs, an encampment fortified by a circle of wagons or the like; afterward, a fortified camp or stronghold in general.—2. *pl.* An intrenchment of baggage for defense against cavalry. *Farrow*, Mil. Diet.

**taborer, tabourer** (tā′bor-ėr), *n.* [< OF. *tabourcur*, < *tabourer*, drum: see *tabor*[1], *v.*] A tabor-player; one who beats the tabor.

I would I could see this *taborer*.
*Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2. 160.

**taboret, tabouret** (tab′ō-ret, tab′ö-ret), *n.* [< OF. *tabouret*, a stool, pincushion, base of a pillar, lit. a little drum or tabor, dim. of *tabour*, a tabor: see *tabor*[1]. Cf. *tabret*.] 1. A small tabor.

Or Mimoe's whistling to his *tabouret*,
Selling a laughter for a cold meal's meat.
*Bp. Hall*, Satires, IV. i.

They shall depart the manor before him, with trumpets, *tabourets*, and other minstrelsy. *Spectator*.

2. A seat for one person; especially, a seat without back or arms, or with a very low back, as an ottoman. The word is applied especially to such seats (sometimes ottomans) placed in the presence-chamber or other reception-room of a palace, for those members of the court who are entitled to sit in the presence of the sovereign.

Our great-aunt said she had never recovered from her alarm at being perched by Mrs. Washington upon a cross-stitch *tabouret* and bid to sing "Ye Dalian God" to the general. *The Century*, XXXVII. 843.

3. A frame for embroidery.—4. A needle-case.

**Right of the taboret** (*droit de tabouret*), a privilege, formerly enjoyed by ladies of the highest rank at the French court, of sitting on a taboret in the presence of the queen or the empress, corresponding to the *droit de fauteuil* enjoyed by gentlemen.

**taborine, tabourine** (tab′ō-rin, tab′ö-rin), *n.* [Also *taborin;* < OF. *tabourin*, a tabor, tambourine, dim. of *tabour*, a tabor: see *tabor*[1].] 1. A tabor; a small drum; a tambourine.

Beat loud the *tabourines*, let the trumpets blow.
*Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 275.

2. A common side-drum.

**Taborite** (tā′bor-īt), *n.* [= G. *Taboriten*, pl., after Bohem. *Taborzhina*, pl., Taborites, so called from their great fortified encampment formed, in 1419, on a hill in Bohemia named by them Mount *Tabor*, prob. with ref. both to Bohem. *tabor*, encampment (see *tabor*[2]), and to Mount *Tabor* in Palestine.] A member of the more extreme party of the Hussites. They were fierce and successful warriors under their successive leaders Ziska and Procopius, causing wide-spread devastation, till their final defeat in 1434. See *Hussite*.

**tabour, tabourer,** etc. See *tabor*[1], etc.

**tabreret**, *n.* Same as *taborer*. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., May.

**tabret** (tab′ret), *n.* [Contr. of *taboret*.] A small tabor; a tambourine or timbrel.

A company of prophets, . . . with a psaltery, and a *tabret*, and a pipe, and a harp. 1 Sam. x. 5.

[Here, and in 1 Sam. xviii. 6, the revised version substitutes *timbrel;* elsewhere *tabret* is retained.]

**tabu,** *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* See *taboo*.

**tabula** (tab′ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *tabulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *tabula*, a board, plank, table: see *table*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a table or tablet; especially, a writing-tablet; hence, a writing or document; a legal instrument or record.

Instruments or charters, public and private (styled by the Romans first leges, afterwards instrumenta or *tabulæ*).
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 124.

2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a table or tablet; a hard, flat, expansive surface, as of bone; specifically, in corals, a dissepiment; one of the highly developed and usually transverse or horizontal partitions which cut the septa, when these are present, at right angles, forming a set of floorings or ceilings of certain cavities. Tabulæ are characteristic of some sclerodermatous corals (hence called *Tabulata*, or *tabulate corals*), in which they extend across the thecæ from side to side.

3. *Eccles.*, same as *frontal*, 5 (*b*).—**Tabula itineraria,** a common name in the middle ages for a portable altar. Such an altar was usually made of thin slabs of stone or slate, but one of oak covered with silver plate was found in the tomb of St. Cuthbert, laid upon the breast of the corpse.—**Tabula rasa,** an erased table or tablet—that is, a wax tablet from which the writing has been erased; hence, a blank surface, or one without inscription or impression: in philosophy used by the Lockians to express their notion of the mind at birth, implying that the nature of the ideas which afterward arise are determined purely from the nature of the objects experienced, and depend in no degree upon the nature of the mind. This doctrine is now exploded.—**Tabula vitrea.** Same as *vitreous table* (which see, under *table*).

**tabular** (tab′ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *tabulaire*, < L. *tabularis*, < *tabula*, a board, plank, table: see *table*.] 1. Having the form of a table, tablet, or tablature; hard, flat, and expansive; tabulate; laminar; lamellar.

All the nodules . . . except those that are *tabular* and plated. *Woodward*, Fossils.

2. Of or pertaining to a table or tabulated form; of the nature of a list, schedule, or synopsis arranged in lines or columns. Also *tabellary*.—3. Ascertained from or computed by the use of tables: as, *tabular* right ascension.—**Tabular bones,** in *anat.*, flat bones, such as the ilium, scapula, and the bones which form the roof and sides of the skull.—**Tabular crystal,** a crystal in which the prism is very short.—**Tabular differences,** in logarithmic tables of numbers, a column of numbers, consisting of the differences of the logarithms taken in succession, each of these numbers being the difference between the successive logarithms in the same line with it.—**Tabular dissepiment, method, result.** See the nouns.—**Tabular scutellum,** in *entom.*, a scutellum considerably elevated, and flat above.—**Tabular spar,** in *mineral.*, same as *wollastonite*.—**Tabular standard.** See *standard*[2].—**Tabular structure,** in *geol.*, a separation, or a tendency to separate, into tabular masses, plates, or slabs: properly used only with reference to crystalline and igneous rocks. Tabular structure resembles stratification in a general way, but the two kinds of structure differ greatly from each other in the manner in which they have originated. Some English geologists, however, have used *tabular structure* and *lamination* as synonymous. See *lamination*.—**Tabular surface.** See *surface*.—**Tabular work,** in *printing*, same as *table-work*.

**tabularium** (tab-ū-la′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *tabularia* (-ą). [L., < *tabula*, a table: see *table*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a depository of public records, corresponding to the tablinum in private houses; hence, sometimes, a similar modern depository.

**tabularization** (tab″ū-lär-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *tabularize* + *-ation*.] The act of tabularizing, or forming into tables; tabulation. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**tabularize** (tab′ū-lär-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tabularized*, ppr. *tabularizing*. [< *tabular* + *-ize*.] To make tabular, or put into tabular form; tabulate. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**tabularly** (tab′ū-lär-li), *adv.* In tabular form; as or by means of a table, list, or schedule.

The amount of interest being *tabularly* stated on the form. *Jevons*, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 246.

**Tabulata** (tab-ū-lā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tabulatus*, tabulate: see *tabulate*.] One of the groups into which Milne-Edwards and Haime divided sclerodermatous corals. The *Tabulata* included many forms characterized by highly developed tabulæ dividing the visceral space into several stories one above another. They were distinguished from *Aporosa*, *Perforata*, and *Rugosa*.

**tabulate** (tab′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tabulatus*, boarded, floored (NL. shaped like a table, provided with tabulæ), < *tabula*, a board, plank, table: see *table*.] 1. Shaped like a table; forming a tablature; tabular.—2. Provided with tabulæ, as a coral: specifically applied to the *Tabulata:* as, a *tabulate* coral.

The *Tabulate* Corals have existed from the Silurian epoch to the present day. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 220.

**tabulate** (tab′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tabulated*, ppr. *tabulating*. [< L. *tabula*, a table, + *-ate*[2]. Cf. *table*, *v.*] 1. To give a tabular or flat surface to; make or form as a table, or with tables.

Many of the best diamonds are pointed with six angles, and some *tabulated* or plain, and square.
*N. Grew*, Museum.

The remarkable *tabulated* masses of land in the neighborhood of Cape Alexander.
*A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 62.

2. To put or form into a table or tables; collect or arrange in lines or columns; formulate tabularly: as, to *tabulate* statistics or a list of names.

A philosophy is not worth the having, unless its results may be *tabulated*, and put in figures. *Js. Taylor*.

They [special rates] are matters of contract in every instance, and therefore are not in such shape that they can be *tabulated* in this report.
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 507.

**tabulation** (tab-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *tabulate*, *v.*, + *-ion*. Cf. L. *tabulatio*(*n*-), a planking or flooring over, a story or stage: see *tabula*.] The act or process of making a tabular arrangement; formation into a table or tables; exhibition in tabular form, as of statistics, numbers, and names. Also *tabling*.

The value of such a *tabulation* was immense at the time, and is even still very great. *Whewell*.

A *tabulation* of the chronology of these mythical ages . . . becomes a mere waste of labour.
*Brande and Cox*, Dict. Sci., Lit., and Art, III. 691.

**tabulator** (tab′ū-lā-tor), *n.* [< *tabulate* + *-or*.] One who tabulates; a maker of statistical or similar tables.

The most assiduous *tabulator* of figures evolves nothing but new mazes. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 73.

**tabulature**†, *n.* Same as *tablature*, 4.

**tabum** (tā′bum), *n.* [NL., < L. *tabum*, corrupt moisture, putrid gore; cf. *tabes*, a wasting away: see *tabes*.] Sanies.

**tabut** (tä-böt′), *n.* [Turk. Pers. *tābūt*, < Ar. *tābūt*.] In Moslem countries, a structure, usually of wood, covered with a textile fabric of some sort, set up over a grave, particularly the grave of a saint; especially, the tomb of Al Hussein, grandson of Mohammed, and son of Ali; and hence, a supposed imitation or reproduction of it, forming an important part of the ceremonies of the Muharram.

**tabyt**, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *tabby*[1].

**tacahout** (tak′a-hout), *n.* The native name of the small gall formed on the Indian tamarisk, *Tamarix Gallica*, var. *Indica*.

**tacamahac, tacmahack** (tak′ą-mą-hak, tak′-mą-hak), *n.* [= Sp. *tacamaca, tacamacha*, formerly *tacamahaca;* a S. Amer. name.] 1. A gum-resin, the product of several trees, originally that of one or more South American species. The most important tacamahac is derived from *Calophyllum Inophyllum*, of the East Indies, Polynesia, etc. (see *tamanu*), of which the *C. Tacamahaca* of Madagascar and the isle of Bourbon is a variety. The resin is of a greenish-yellow color, liquid at first, but hardening into a brittle aromatic mass soluble in alcohol and ether. It exudes spontaneously or through incisions from the bark and roots. A similar gum is afforded by *C. Calaba* in the West Indies. The South American tacamahac is the product of *Bursera* (*Elaphrium*) *tomentosa* and *B. excelsa*, of *Protium* (*Icica*) *heptaphyllum*, and perhaps of some other trees. The buds of *Populus balsamifera* (see def. 2) are varnished with a resin which may be included under this name, occasionally used in the place of turpentine and other balsams. Tacamahac is sometimes used for incense, was formerly an esteemed internal remedy, and may still be somewhat used in plasters, but is very little in the market. In this sense often *tacamahaca*.

2. The balsam poplar, *Populus balsamifera*, found from the northern borders of the United States to Alaska, in the variety *candicans* known as *balm of Gilead*, and common in cultivation. It is a large broad-leaved poplar with fragrant buds.

**tacamahaca** (tak″ą-mą-hak′ą), *n.* See *tacamahac*, 1.

**tac-au-tac** (tak′ō-tak′), *n.* [F., a phrase equiv. to E. *tick-tack*, imitative of the sound of fine blades tapping against one another; cf. E. *tick-tack*[1].] In *fencing*, the combination of a sharp, rattling parry and a riposte, in contradistinction to a riposte delivered from a position of quiet touch with an opponent's blade; also, contre-ripostes, a set of attacks

and parries rapidly following one another between two fencers of very equal skill, prolonged without a point to the credit of either. The tac-au tac in the latter sense is practised by masters to give pupils quickness of eye and suppleness of wrist, and to accustom them to close play.

**Tacca** (tak'ä), *n.* [NL. (Forster, 1776), from the Malay name.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Taccaceæ*, distinguished by its fruit, which is a berry, commonly three-angled or six-ribbed. It comprises nine tropical species, of which three are American, the others of the Old World. They are perennial herbs from a tuberous or creeping root-stock, with large radical leaves which are entire, lobed, or dissected, and a dense umbel of brown, lurid, or greenish flowers terminating an erect leafless scape, and involucrate with an exterior row of herbaceous or colored bracts. The numerous inner bracts are long, filiform, and pendulous, and have been erroneously regarded as sterile pedicels. *T. pinnatifida*, the pia-plant or Otaheite saleplant, yields a nutritious starch, the South Sea arrowroot (See *pia*2.) Its leafstalks are boiled and eaten in China and Cochin-China; in Tahiti they are dried and plaited into bonnets. Other species, thought to be valuable as starch-plants, occur in Australia, India, Madagascar, Guinea, and Guiana. Several species were formerly separated as a genus *Ataccia* (K. B. Presl, 1830), having entire leaves and a spreading perianth.

Flowering Plant of *Tacca pinnatifida*.
*a*, a flower; *b*, transverse section of the fruit.

**Taccaceæ** (ta-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Tacca* + *-aceæ*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants, of the series *Epigynæ*, closely allied to the *Amaryllidaceæ*. It is characterized by regular flowers with six included stamens, each dilated above into an inflexed two-ribbed or two-horned hood within which is the sessile anther, and by a one-celled ovary, a minute embryo, and solid albumen. It includes, besides *Tacca* (the type), only the monotypic Chinese genus *Schizocapsa*, distinguished by its different fruit—a three-celled capsule.

**taccad** (tak'ad), *n.* A plant of the order *Taccaceæ*. *Lindley.*

**taccada** (ta-kä'dä), *n.* The Malayan rice-paper plant. See *rice-paper*.

**tace**1†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *tasse*2 for *tasset*.

**tace**2 (tā'sē). [L., impv. of *tacere*, be silent: see *tacit*.] Be silent. - **Tace is Latin for a candle**, an old formula humorously enjoining, commending, or promising silence: probably originating as an evasive explanation, to unlearned hearers, of "Tace!" used in enjoining silence.

> "*Tace*, Madam," answered Murphy, "*is Latin for a candle*; I commend your prudence."
> *Fielding*, Amelia, I. ix. (*Davies.*)

**tacet** (tā'set), *v.* [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *tacere*, be silent: see *tacit*.] In *musical notation*, an indication that the instrument or voice in whose part it is inserted is silent for a time.

**tac-free**† (tak'frē), *a.* See *tack-free*.

**tach**1†, **tache**1† (tach), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tache*, < ME. *tache*, < OF. *tache*, F. dial. (Genevese) *tache*, a nail, hook (found only in sense of 'an instrument of fishing' (a fish-hook?), in Roquefort), an assibilated form of OF. *taque*, a nail, hook, tack (found only in the sense of 'the back of a chimney' (chimney-hook?) in Roquefort): see *tack*1. Cf. *tach*1, *tache*1, *v.*] A hook, catch, clasp, or other fastening.

> And thou shalt make fifty *taches* of gold, and couple the curtains together with the *taches*. Ex. xxvi. 6.

**tach**1†, **tache**1† (tach), *v.* [< ME. *tachen*, *tacchen*, < *tache*, n., a hook, fastening; partly by aphæresis from *atachen*, attach: see *tach*1, *n.*, and *attach*. Cf. *detach*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To fasten; fix in place; affix; attach.

> Thenne loke what hate other any gawle
> Is *tached* other tyzed thy lymmez bytwyste.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 464.

> He hadde a litill cheyne of siluer *tacched* to his arme.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 615.

2. To seize upon; take (a thief). *Halliwell.*

**II.** *intrans.* To make an attack; deliver an assault: with *on* or *upon*.

> Telamon hym *tacchit on* with a tore speire.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6717.

**tach**2†, **tache**2†, *n.* [ME., also *tach*, *tacche*, *tasche*, *tasshe*, touchwood; origin obscure. Cf. *touchwood*.] Touchwood.

> Ac howe fuyr of a flynt four hundred wynter;
> Bote thou haue *tache* [var. *towe* (B)] to take hit with tunder and [var. *or* (B)] brooches [matches],
> Al thy labour is lost. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 211.

**tache**3†, **tatch**† (tach), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tetch*, *tatche*; < ME. *tache*, *tacche*, *tatche*, *tachche*, also *teche*, *tecche*, *tetche*, < OF. *tache*, *taiche*, *teche*, also unassibilated *tek*, *teque*, a spot, mark, hence a stain, blemish, fault, vice, also, in another point of view, a characteristic mark or quality, natural quality, disposition, F. *tache*, a spot, freckle, stain, blemish, = Sp. Pg. *tacha*, a blemish, blur, defect, = It. *tacca*, a stain, defect; prob. a transferred use from 'a mark made by a nail' (cf. Sp. *tacha*, a crack, flaw, = It. *tacca*, a notch, cut), from the orig. sense 'a nail, tack': see *tack*1, *tach*1. The more mod. form would be *tatch*, with a reg. var. *tetch*. Hence *techy*, *tetchy*, *touchy*.] 1. A spot; mark. —2. A moral spot or stain; a blemish; defect; vice.

> Ac I fynde, if the fader be false and a shrewe,
> That somdel the sone shal haue the sires *tacches*.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 146.

> Be not to kynde, to kepynge, & ware knaues *tacches*.
> *Book of Precedence* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

> All . . . children . . . are to be kepte diligently from the herynge or seynge of any vice or euyl *tache*.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, I. 4.

3. A characteristic; a habit; disposition.

> *Tetch'e* or maner of condycyone (*tecche*, K. *teche*, S. *tetche*, maner or condicion . . .). Mos, condicio.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 487.

> A chyldis *tatches* in playe showe playnlye what they meane (mores pueri inter ludendum).
> *Horman*, Vulgaria, quoted in Prompt. Parv., p. 487.

> Of the maners, *tacches*, and condycyouns of houndes.
> *MS. Sloane*, 3501, c. xi., quoted in Prompt. Parv., p. 487.

**tache**3†, **tatch**† (tach), *v. t.* [< ME. *tachen*, *tacchen*, < OF. *tacher*, spot, stain, blemish, < *tache*, a spot: see *tache*3, *n.*] 1. To spot; stain; blemish.

> If he be *tachyd* with this inconuenyence,
> To dysdayne others counseyll and sentence,
> He is vnwyse. *Barclay*, Ship of Fools, I. lviii. 11.

2. To mark; characterize: only in the past participle.

> He hath a wif that is a gode woman and a wise, and the trewest of this londe and beste *tacched* of alle gode condicions. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 88.

**tache**4 (tash), *n.* [A mod. technical use of F. *tache*, a spot, freckle: see *tache*3.] In *med.*: (*a*) A natural patch or spot of different coloration on the skin; a freckle. (*b*) A local morbid discoloration of the skin; a symptomatic blotch. — **Taches cérébrales**, spots of hyperemia following comparatively gentle stimulation of the skin, as when it is stroked. They occur in certain affections of the nervous system.

**tache**5 (tach), *n.* [Also *teache*; < Pg. *tacha*, a sugar-pan.] Any one in a battery of sugar-pans; particularly, the smallest of the series, immediately over the fire, also called the *striking-tache*. *E. H. Knight.*

**tache**6†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *tass*2.

**tachement**†, *n.* [ME., by aphæresis from *atachement*, mod. E. *attachment*.] An attachment; a fixture; an appurtenance.

> I gif the for thy thyzandez Tolouse the riche,
> The tolle and the *tachementez*, tavernez and other.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1568.

**tacheometer** (tak-ē-om'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *tachometer* and *tachymeter*.

**tacheometry** (tak-ē-om'e-tri), *n.* Same as *tachometry* and *tachymetry*.

**tachhydrite** (tak'hī"drīt), *n.* [< Gr. ταχύς, swift, + ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + *-ite*2.] A massive mineral of yellowish color found in the salt-mines of Stassfurt in Prussia. It is a hydrous chlorid of calcium and magnesium: named in allusion to its rapid deliquescence on exposure to the air and water.

**Tachina** (tā-kī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), < Gr. ταχύς, swift.] A genus of parasitic dipterous insects, typical of the family *Tachinidæ*. They are mainly parasitic upon caterpillars, upon which they lay their white oval eggs and within which their larvæ feed. They are active, gray, moderately hairy flies, resembling the common house-fly. Many species are known, of which more than 30 inhabit the United States. *T. grossa* is a large European fly of bristling aspect, black and yellow, about two thirds of an inch long.

**tachina-fly** (tā-kī'nä-flī), *n.* One of the parasitic dipterous insects of the family *Tachinidæ*. The red-tailed tachina-fly is *Exorista leucaniæ*, a common parasite of the army-worm and other caterpillars in the United States. See cuts under *Exorista*, *Lydella*, and *Nemoræa*.

**tachinarian** (tak-i-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tachinaria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the dipterous family *Tachinidæ*, formerly called *Tachinaria*.

**II.** *n.* A tachina-fly.

**taching-end** (tach'ing-end), *n.* [< *taching*, ppr. of *tach*1, *v.*] The waxed thread, armed with a bristle at the end, used by shoemakers. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**tachinid** (tak'i-nid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *tachinarian*.

**Tachinidæ**1 (tā-kin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tachina* + *-idæ*.] A family of flies, of which *Tachina* is the typical genus; the tachina-flies. They are thick-set, usually sober-colored, bristly flies of small or moderate size, quick in their movements, and frequenting flowers and rank vegetation. They are parasitic mainly upon lepidopterous larvæ, but also attack the larvæ of *Orthoptera*, earwigs, beetles, some *Hymenoptera*, and isopod crustaceans, and have been known to infest turtles. The forms are very numerous, and in America are almost wholly unnamed. See cuts under *Exorista*, *Lydella*, and *Nemoræa*.

**Tachinidæ**2 (tā-kin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tachinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rove-beetles, of which *Tachinus* is the typical genus, now merged in *Staphylinidæ*. They are small and very agile beetles, found on flowers.

**Tachinus** (tā-kī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ταχύς, swift.] The typical genus of the coleopterous family *Tachinidæ*: so called from their agility.

**tachometer** (tā-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [Also *tacheometer*; < Gr. τάχος, swiftness, speed (< ταχύς, swift, fleet), + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring velocity. Specifically—(*a*) A contrivance for indicating small variations in the velocity of machines, one form of which consists of a cup and a tube opening into its center, both being partly filled with mercury or a colored fluid, and attached to a spindle. This apparatus is whirled round by the machine, and the centrifugal force produced by this whirling causes the mercury to recede from the center and rise upon the sides of the cup. The mercury in the tube descends at the same time, and the degree of this descent is measured by a scale attached to the tube. The velocity of the machine being lessened, the mercury rises in the center, causing a proportionate rise in the tube. (*b*) An instrument for measuring the velocity of running water in rivers, etc., as by means of its action on a flat surface connected with a lever above the surface carrying a movable counterpoise, or by its action on the vanes of a wheel, whose revolutions are registered by a train of wheelwork; a current-measurer. (*c*) An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood in a vessel. Also *hemotachometer*.

**tachometry** (tā-kom'e-tri), *n.* [As *tachometer* + *-y*3.] Scientific use of the tachometer, in any sense. Also *tachcometry*.

**tachy**†, *a.* [< *tache*3 + *-y*1.] Vicious; corrupt.

> With no less furie in a throng
> Away these *tachie* humors flung.
> *Wit and Drollery.* (*Nares.*)

**Tachybaptes** (tak-i-bap'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1849, as *Tachybaptus*), < Gr. ταχύς, swift, + βάπτω, dive, dip.] A genus of very small grebes, with short obtuse bill, short tarsi, and no decided crest or ruff; the least grebes, or dabchicks, of both hemispheres. The type is the common European dabchick, *T. minor* (or *fluviatilis*). The American representative is *T. dominicus* (or *dominicanus*),

St. Domingo Grebe (*Tachybaptes dominicus*).

the St. Domingo grebe, of the West Indies and other warm parts of America, north to the Rio Grande and some parts of California; it is 9½ inches long, of varied dark coloration, with the crown glossy steel-blue, and the under parts from the neck white with a silky luster and dappled with dusky spots. An inexact synonym of this genus is *Sylbeocyclus*.

**tachycardia** (tak-i-kär'di-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ταχύς, swift, + καρδία, the heart.] In *pathol.*, excessive frequency of the pulse.

**tachydidaxy** (tak'i-di-dak"si), *n.* [< Gr. ταχύς, swift, + διδαξις, teaching, < διδάσκειν, teach: see *didactic*.] A method of imparting knowledge rapidly. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**tachydrome** (tak'i-drōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Cursorius*.

**Tachyglossa** (tak-i-glos'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ταχύς, swift, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] The family

*Tachyglossidæ* regarded as a suborder of *Monotremata*. *Gill*, 1872.

**tachyglossal** (tak-i-glos'al), *a.* [< *Tachyglossa* + *-al*.] Capable of being quickly moved in protrusion and retraction, as the tongue of the aculeated ant-eaters.

**tachyglossate** (tak-i-glos'āt), *a.* [As *Tachyglossa* + *-ate*[1].] Having a tachyglossal tongue; pertaining to the *Tachyglossa*.

**Tachyglossidæ** (tak-i-glos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tachyglossus* + *-idæ*.] The proper name of the family of aculeate monotrematous mammals usually called *Echidnidæ*, derived from that of the genus *Tachyglossus*, and including also the genus *Zaglossus* (or *Acanthoglossus*). See cut under *Echidnidæ*.

**Tachyglossus** (tak-i-glos'us), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. ταχύς, swift, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] The typical genus of *Tachyglossidæ*, containing the common aculeated ant-eater of Australia, *T. aculeata* or *T. hystrix*. When Illiger proposed the name only this species was known. The genus has been oftenest called *Echidna*, but that name is preoccupied in a different sense. *Tachyglossus* is therefore the proper name of the present genus.

**tachygrapher** (tā-kig'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *tachygraph-y* + *-er*[1].] A shorthand writer; a stenographer: used especially of the writers of the shorthand used among the ancient Greeks and Romans, also called *notaries*.

**tachygraphic** (tak-i-graf'ik), *a.* [< *tachygraph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to tachygraphy; written in shorthand. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 164.

**tachygraphical** (tak-i-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *tachygraphic* + *-al*.] Same as *tachygraphic*.

**tachygraphy** (tā-kig'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ταχύς, swift, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] Stenography, or the art of writing in abbreviations: used especially for the stenographic systems of the ancient Greeks and Romans. The signs used by the Romans were known as *Tironian notes*. See *Tironian*.

As to the first origin of Greek *tachygraphy*, it has been supposed that it grew from a system of secret writing which was developed from forms of abbreviation.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 164.

**tachylyte** (tak'i-līt), *n.* [Also *tachylite* (by confusion with terms in *-lite*): so named in allusion to the facility with which it fuses under the blowpipe; < Gr. ταχύς, swift, + λυτός, verbal adj. of λύειν, loose, dissolve.] A vitreous form of basalt; basalt-glass; a rock occurring frequently along the edges or selvages of dikes of basalt or other kinds of basic lava, but sometimes forming flows of considerable magnitude, as at Kilauea. Tachylyte does not have so conchoidal a fracture as obsidian; it is much more fusible, and contains more water than that variety of volcanic glass. The proportion of silica in tachylyte varies from 50 to 55 per cent.; that in obsidian runs from 60 to 80 per cent.

**tachylyte-basalt** (tak'i-līt-ba-sâlt″), *n.* The name given by Boricky to a variety of basalt having glassy selvages and a highly microlithic ground-mass: a variety of the "trachybasalt" of the same author.

**tachylytic** (tak-i-lit'ik), *a.* [< *tachylyte* + *-ic*[1].] Composed of, resembling, or containing tachylyte. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 303.

**tachymeter** (tā-kim'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ταχύς, swift, + μέτρον, measure.] A surveying-instrument. See the quotation. Also called *tachecometer*.

An instrument having a level on its telescope, a vertical arc or circle, and stadia wires, is adapted to the rapid location of points in a survey, since it is capable of measuring the three co-ordinates of a point in space, namely, the angular co-ordinates of azimuth and altitude, and the radius vector or distance. The name *Tachymeter*, or rapid measurer, has been applied for many years, in Europe, to instruments of this description.
*Buff and Berger*, Hand-Book and Ill. Cat. of Engin. and Surv. Instruments, 1891, p. 109*a*.

**tachymetry** (tā-kim'e-tri), *n.* [As *tachymeter* + *-y*[3].] Scientific use of the tachymeter. Also called *tachecometry*. *Buff and Berger*, Hand-Book and Ill. Cat. of Engin. and Surv. Instruments, 1891, p. 109*a*.

**Tachypetes** (tā-kip'e-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. ταχύς, swift, + πέτεσθαι, fly.] The only genus of *Tachypetidæ*; the frigate-pelicans or man-of-war birds. The common species is *T. aquila*. Also called *Atagen* or *Attagen* (after Moehring, 1752) and *Fregata* or *Fregatta*. See cut under *frigate-bird*.

**Tachypetidæ** (tak-i-pet'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tachypetes* + *-idæ*.] A family of totipalmate or steganopodous water-birds, represented by the genus *Tachypetes*; the frigates or frigate-birds, now usually called *Fregatidæ*. Also called *Attageninæ*.

**tacit** (tas'it), *a.* [= F. *tacite* = Sp. *tácito* = Pg. It. *tacito*, < L. *tacitus*, that is passed over in silence, done without words, assumed as a matter of course, silent, < *tacere*, be silent.] 1. Silent; quiescent; giving out no sound. [Rare.]

No wind that cared trouble the *tacit* woods.
*Browning*, Sordello, iii.

So I stole into the *tacit* chamber.
*T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xi.

2. Silently indicated or implied; understood from conditions or circumstances; inferred or inferable; expressed otherwise than by speech; indirectly manifested or communicated; wordless.

A liberty they [the Arabs] enjoy on a sort of *tacit* agreement that they shall not plunder the caravans that come to this city. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 144.

He longed to assure himself of a *tacit* consent from her.
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 14.

It is in the Piazza that the *tacit* demonstration of hatred and discontent chiefly takes place.
*Howells*, Venetian Life, i.

**Tacit mortgage**, a hypothec on property created by operation of law, without the intervention of the parties. —**Tacit relocation**. See *relocation*.

**tacitly** (tas'it-li), *adv.* 1. Silently; noiselessly; without sound.

Sin creeps upon us in our education so *tacitly* and undiscernibly that we mistake the cause of it.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 53.

Death came *tacitly*, and took them where they never see the sun. *Browning*, A Toccata of Galuppi's.

2. Without expression in words; in a speechless or wordless manner; by implication from action or circumstances.

The Athanasian Creed, indeed, was received *tacitly*, not formally, by the Church. *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 47.

**tacitness** (tas'it-nes), *n.* The state of being tacit. [Rare.]

**taciturn** (tas'i-tėrn), *a.* [= F. *taciturne* = Sp. Pg. It. *taciturno*, < L. *taciturnus*, disposed to be silent, < *tacitus*, silent: see *tacit*.] Silent or reserved in speech; saying little; not inclined to speak or converse.

Expostulatory words crowd to my lips. From a *taciturn* man, I believe she would transform me into a talker.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxix.

=**Syn.** *Mute*, *Dumb* (see *silent*), reserved, uncommunicative, reticent.

**taciturnist** (tas'i-tėr-nist), *n.* [< *taciturn* + *-ist*.] One who is habitually taciturn; a person very reserved in speech. [Rare.]

His [Von Moltke's] more than eighty years seemed to sit lightly on "the great *taciturnist*."
*Congregationalist*, Feb. 10, 1887.

**taciturnity** (tas-i-tėr'ni-ti), *n.* [= F. *taciturnité* = Pr. *taciturnitat* = Sp. *taciturnidad* = Pg. *taciturnidade* = It. *taciturnità*, < L. *taciturnita(t-)s*, a being or keeping silent, < *taciturnus*, disposed to be silent: see *taciturn*.] 1. The state or character of being taciturn; paucity of speech; disinclination to talk.

I was once taken up for a Jesuit, for no other reason but my profound *taciturnity*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 4.

Our ancestors were noted as being men of truly Spartan *taciturnity*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 198.

2. In *Scots law*, a mode of extinguishing an obligation (in a shorter period than by the forty years' prescription) by the silence of the creditor, and the presumption that, in the relative situations of himself and the debtor, he would not have been so long silent had not the obligation been satisfied.

**taciturnly** (tas'i-tėrn-li), *adv.* In a taciturn manner; with little speech. [Rare.]

**tack**[1] (tak), *n.* [< ME. *tak*, *takke*; also assibilated *tache* (see *tach*[1], *tache*[1]); < OF. *taque* (found only in the sense of 'the back of a chimney' (chimney-hook ?), in Roquefort), assibilated *tache* (found only in the sense of 'an instrument of fishing' (fish-hook ?), in Roquefort), a nail, hook, F. dial. *tache*, a nail, = Pr. *taca*, *tacca* = Sp. Pg. *tacha* (< F. ?) = It. *tacca* (ML. reflex *taxa*, *taschia*, etc.), a nail. tack; cf. Ir. *taca*, a nail, pin, fastening, Gael. *tacaid*, a tack, peg, Bret. *tach*, a small nail; origin unknown; appar. orig. Celtic, and, if so, perhaps orig. with initial *s* (√ *stak*, √ *stag* ?), akin to E. *stake*[1], *stick*[1]. Cf. Fries. *tāk* = D. *tāk*, a tine, prong, twig, branch, = MHG. G. *zacke*, a tine, prong, tooth, twig, branch, = Dan. *tak*, *takke* = Sw. *tagg* = Icel. *tāg*, a twig. Some compare Gr. δοκός, a beam, Skt. *daçā*, a fringe. Hence ult. *attack*, *attach*, *detach*. In most senses the noun is from the verb, which is itself in part an unassibilated form of *tach*[1], *tache*[1], *v.*, or an aphetic form of *attach* (cf. *tack* for *attack*). Cf. *tack*[2], *tack*[3], etc.] 1. A short, sharp-pointed nail or pin, used as a fastener by being driven or thrust through the material to be fastened into the substance to which it is to be fixed. Tacks are designed to fix in place carpets or other fabrics, flexible leather, cardboard, paper, etc., in such manner as to admit of easy removal. Their most common form is that of the carpet-tack (made in many sizes for various other applications), a short, sharp iron nail with a comparatively large flat head. A tack made for pushing into place by hand is called a *thumb-tack*, and also, from its use in fastening drawing-paper to a board, a *drawing-pin*. *Double tacks*, in the form of staples, are used to fasten down matting.

A written notice securely fastened to the grocery door by four large carpet-*tacks* with wide leathers round their necks. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven (Circus at Denby).

2. In *needlework*, a long stitch, usually one of a number intended to hold two pieces of stuff together, preparatory to more thorough sewing. Compare *basting*[3].—3. *Naut.*: (*a*) A heavy rope used to confine the foremost lower corner of the courses; also, a rope by which the outer lower corner of a studdingsail is pulled out to the end of the boom.

Before I got into the top the *tack* parted, and away went the sail. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 76.

(*b*) The part of a sail to which the tack is fastened, the foremost lower corner of a course, jib, or staysail, or the outer lower corner of a studdingsail. Hence—(*c*) The course of a ship in relation to the position of her sails: as, the starboard *tack*, or port *tack* (the former when she is close-hauled with the wind on her starboard, the latter when close-hauled with the wind on her port side). (*d*) A temporary change of a few points in the direction of sailing, as to take advantage of a side wind; one of a series of movements of a vessel to starboard and port alternately out of the general line of her course.

Now at each *tack* our little fleet grows less;
And, like maimed fowl, swim lagging on the main.
*Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 85.

In close-hauled sailing an obstacle sometimes appears directly ahead which might compel a *tack*.
*Qualtrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 112.

We are making *tacks* backwards and forwards across the narrow sea, an exciting amusement for a yachtsman, as it requires constant attention.
*Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxvii.

Hence—4. A determinate course or change of course in general; a tactical line or turn of procedure; a mode of action or conduct adopted or pursued for some specific reason.

William, still adhering unchangeably to his object, again changed his *tack*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

This improvement . . . did not escape Hardie; he felt he was on the right *tack*. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, ii.

5. In *plumbing*, the fastening of a pipe to a wall or the like, consisting of a strip of lead soldered to the pipe, nailed to the support, and turned back over the nails.

When there are no chases, and the pipes are fixed on *tacks*, the *tacks* should be strong.
*S. S. Hellyer*, The Plumber, p 33.

6. Something that is attached or fixed in place, or that holds, adheres, or sticks. Specifically—(*a*) A shelf; a kind of shelf made of crossed bars of wood suspended from the ceiling, on which to put bacon, etc. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] (*b*) A supplement or rider added or appended to a parliamentary bill, usually as a means of forcing the passage of some measure that would otherwise fail

Some *tacks* had been made to money bills in King Charles's reign. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1705.

The parliament will hardly be up till June. We were like to be undone some days ago with a *tack*; but we carried it bravely, and the Whigs came in to help us.
*Swift*, Journal to Stella, xlvi.

7. The condition of being tacked or fastened; stability; fixedness; firm grasp; reliance. See *to hold tack*, below.—8. In the *arts*, an adhesive or sticky condition, as of a partially dried, varnished, painted, or oiled surface; stickiness.

Let your work stand until so dry as only to have sufficient *tack* to hold your leaf. *Gilder's Manual*, p. 28.

9. (*a*) In *Scots law*, a contract by which the use of a thing is let for hire; a lease: as, a *tack* of land. Hence—(*b*) Land occupied on lease; a rented farm. [Scotch.] (*c*) Hired pasturage; the renting of pasture for cattle. [Prov. Eng.] —**Aboard main tack!** See *aboard*[1]. **Tack and halftack** (*naut.*), a long and a short tack.—**Tack and tack** (*naut.*), by successive tacks.

We weighed, and began to work up, *tack and tack*, towards the island of Ireland, where the arsenal is.
*M. Scott*, Tom Cringle's Log, iii.

**Tack-leathering machine**, a machine for putting leather washers on the heads of carpet-tacks.—**Tack of a flag**†, a line spliced into the eye at the bottom of the tabling, for securing the flag to the halyards.—**Tin tack**, an iron tack coated with tin.—**To hold or bear tack**†,

to retain firmness or stability; hold fast; endure; last; hold out.

They live in cullises, like rotten cocks,
Stew'd to a tenderness that *holds* no *tack*.
*Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 1.

Other Tumults with a plaine Warre in Norfolke, *holding tack* against two of the Kings Generals, made them of force content themselves with what they had already done. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

**To hold one tack**†, apparently an elliptical form of *to hold one in tack*, to keep one in place, keep one steadfast: the ellipsis giving *tack* the appearance of an adjective.

If I knew where to borrow a contempt
Would *hold thee tack*, stay and be hang'd thou should'st then. *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, iii. 1.

It was Venusius who eeven to these times *held them tack*, both himself remaining to the end unvanquish'd and some part of his Countrie not so much as reach't.
*Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

**To hold tack with** (*naut.*). See *hold*[1].—**To start a tack**. See *start*[1].

**tack**[1] (tak), *v.* [See the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fasten by tacks; join, attach, or secure by some slight or temporary fastening: as, to *tack* down a carpet; to *tack* up a curtain; to *tack* a shoe to the last; to *tack* parts of a garment together with pins or by basting preparatory to sewing.

He presently shew'd us an old Bear's Skin, *tackt* there to a Piece of Timber.
*N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 12.

When his clothes were quite worn out, he dried and *tacked* together the skins of goats, with which he clothed himself. *Steele*, Englishman, No. 26.

A black cardboard screen pierced by a square hole of 2 cm. on the side was *tacked* on in front.
*Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 404.

**2.** To attach by some binding force; make a junction or union of; connect; combine: as, to *tack* a rider to a legislative bill; to *tack* two leases together.

Of what supreme almighty pow'r
Is thy great arm, which spans the east and west,
And *tacks* the centre to the sphere!
*G. Herbert*, Prayer.

If the two poor fools have a mind to marry, I think we can *tack* them together without crossing the Tweed for it.
*Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, v.

Two German tales are *tacked* together in the English romance. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 94.

**3.** In *metal-working*, to join (pieces) by small patches of solder placed at intervals to hold them in position until the final soldering can be completed.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To change the course of a ship when sailing by the wind, by turning her head toward the wind and bracing the yards round so that she will sail at the same angle with the wind on the other tack.

The wind shifting into the W., we *tacked* and stood into the head sea, to avoid the rolling of our ship.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 19.

But I remember the sea men would laugh that, instead of crying *Tack* about, he would say Wheele to the right or left. *Aubrey*, Lives (General Monk).

Hence—**2.** To change one's course; take a new line or direction; shift; veer.

For will anybody here come forward and say, "A good fellow has no need to *tack* about and change his road?"
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xix.

**tack**[2] (tak), *v. t.* and *i.* [By apheresis from *attack*.] To attack. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

**tack**[3]† (tak), *n.* [An unassibilated form of *tache*[3], or else a corruption of *tact*, touch: see *tache*[3], *tact*.] A spot; a stain; a blemish.

Names . . . which, having no corruption in their own nature, yet through the corrupt use of men have as it were gotten such a *tack* of that corruption that the use of them cannot be without offence.
*Whitgift*, Works (Parker Soc.), II. 84.

You do not the thing that you would; that is, perhaps, perfectly, purely, without some *tack* or stain.
*Hammond*, Works, IV. 512. (*Richardson.*)

**tack**[4] (tak), *n.* [Said to be a corruption of *tact* (cf. *taste*[1], ult. from the same source as *tact*). Cf. *tack*[3], *tack*[5].] A distinctive taste or flavor; a continuing or abiding smack. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Or cheese, which our fat soil to every quarter sends,
Whose *tack* the hungry clown and plowman so commends.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, xix. 130.

He told me that three-score pound of cherries was but a kind of washing meate, and that there was no *tacke* in them, for hee had tride it at one time.
*John Taylor*, Works (1630), I. 145. (*Halliwell.*)

**tack**[5] (tak), *n.* [Origin obscure; by some supposed to be a transferred use of *tack*[4].] **1.** Substance; solidity: spoken of the food of cattle and other stock. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Bad food. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** Bad malt liquor. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** Food in general; fare: as, *hard tack*, coarse fare; *soft tack*, good fare.

Finding it rather slow work at Wooloomara, where old Jones has only mutton or potatoes and damper, he moved on one Tuesday to Robinson's place, where there was a Mrs. Robinson, and he calculated on getting some *soft tack*. *Percy Clarke*, The New Chum in Australia, p. 179.

**5.** Specifically, among sailors, soldiers, etc., bread, or anything of the bread kind, distinguished as *hard tack* (or *hardtack*) and *soft tack*. See *hardtack*.

For supper in the cabin: salt beef and pork, warm *soft tack*, butter, sugar, tea, and sometimes hash, and probably pie. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 228.

**Hard tack**. See defs. 4 and 5, and *hardtack*.—**Soft tack**. See defs. 4 and 5.

**tack**[6] (tak), *n.* [Cf. *daq*[2].] A variety of pistol used by the Highlanders of Scotland. See *daq*[2], 2.

**tack-block** (tak'blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a block through which a tack is reeved.

**tack-claw** (tak'klâ), *n.* A tool with a fork or claw for seizing the head of a tack, usually bent to form a fulcrum for itself when used as a lever to withdraw driven tacks. Also *tack-lifter*.

**tack-comb** (tak'kōm), *n.* A line of tacks in the form of a comb, to be taken off and driven into place successively by a shoemaking-machine.

**tack-driver** (tak'drī″vėr), *n.* **1.** A tack-hammer.—**2.** A hand-machine for driving tacks. It includes a hopper for the supply of tacks, a feeding device for placing them successively in position, and a driving-die which is retracted by a spring after each blow has been delivered.

**tack-duty** (tak'dū″ti), *n.* In *Scots law*, rent reserved on a tack or lease.

**tacker** (tak'ėr), *n.* [< *tack*[1] + *-er*[1].] A person who tacks, in any sense, or an instrument for driving tacks.

Carpet stretcher and *tacker* combined.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 269.

**tacket** (tak'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *takett*; < *tack*[1] + *-et*; or directly < Gael. *tacaid*, a nail, peg: see *tack*[1].] A short nail with a prominent head, worn in the soles of strong shoes; a clout-nail or hob-nail. [Scotch.]

James took off his heavy shoes, crammed with *tackets*.
*Dr. J. Brown*, Rab, p. 8.

**tackey**. Another spelling of *tacky*.

**tack-free** (tak'frē), *a.* [Formerly also *tacfree*; < *tack*[1], 9, + *free*.] In *old Scots law*, exempt from rents, payments, etc.

**tack-hammer** (tak'ham″ėr), *n.* A small, light hammer used for driving tacks, having usually a claw on the opposite end of the head or on the handle for drawing the tacks.

**tackiness** (tak'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tacky; stickiness, as of a partially dried surface of oil or varnish.

To cause the vulcanised India-rubber to unite, the inventor coats its surface with india-rubber solution and ignites the same "to produce *tackiness*."
*Dredge's Electric Illumination*, I., App. civ.

**tacking** (tak'ing), *n.* [< *tack*[1] + *-ing*[1].] In *Eng. law*, the right of a third or subsequent mortgagee, who advances money without notice of a second mortgage, and pays off the first, to enforce his claim for the amount of both the mortgages to the exclusion of the mortgage of which he had no notice. This right is not (unless as against an unrecorded or a fraudulent mortgage) recognized in the United States, where by recording notice is given to all.

**tacking-mill**† (tak'ing-mil), *n.* An early form of fulling-mill. *E. H. Knight.*

**tack-lashing** (tak'lash″ing), *n.* A lashing by which the tack of a fore-and-aft sail is secured in place.

**tackle** (tak'l), *n.* [< ME. *takel*, *takil*, *tacle*, < MD. D. LG. (> G.) *takel* = Sw. *tackel*, *takel* = Dan. *takkel* (W. *tacl*, < E.), tackle; supposed to be connected with *take* (Icel. *taka* = OSw. *taka*, etc.): see *take*. It is now commonly associated with *tack*[1], and the verb with *attack*. In defs. 5, 6, the noun is from the verb.] **1.** A device or appliance for grasping or clutching an object, connected with means for holding, moving, or manipulating it. This sense is seen in the phrase *block and tackle*, where the tackle is the rope with its hook or hooks which passes around a pulley; also in *ground-tackle*, *plow-tackle*, *fishing-tackle*, etc.

We were now employed in . . . getting *tackles* upon the martingale, to bowse it to windward.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 258.

Hence—**2.** A mechanism, or apparatus in general, for applying the power of purchase in manipulating, shifting, raising, or lowering objects or materials; a rope and pulley-block, or a combination of ropes and blocks working together, or any similar contrivance for aid in lifting or controlling anything: used either definitely or indefinitely. Tackle is varied in many ways for different uses, as on board a ship, every form or adaptation having its own special name. In a ship's tackle, the *standing part* is so much of the rope as remains between the sheave and the end which is secured; the *running part* is the part that works between the sheaves; the *fall* is the part laid hold of in hauling.

Warm broke the breeze against the brow,
Dry sang the *tackle*, sang the sail.
*Tennyson*, The Voyage.

A *tackle* [on a ship] is an assemblage of ropes and blocks, and is known in mechanics as a system of pulleys.
*Luce*, Seamanship, p. 70.

**3.** The windlass and its appurtenances, as used for hoisting ore from small depths; also, in general, the cages or kibbles, with their chains and hooks, for raising ore or coal. [Eng.]—**4.** Equipment or gear in general; a combination of appliances: used of arms and armor, harness, anglers' outfit (see *fishing-tackle*), many mechanical devices, etc.

Thorough myn ye unto myn herte
The *takel* [arrow] smote, and depe it wente.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1729.

Wel coude he dresse his *takel* yemanly.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 106.

A stately ship . . .
With all her bravery on, and *tackle* trim.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 717.

I have little to do now I am lame and taking snuff, and have the worst *tackle* in the world whereby to subscribe myself. *W. Lancaster*, in Letters of Eminent Men, I. 295.

Angling was extensively practised, with almost the same appliances and *tackle* as now, even down to the wicker creel at the side.
*J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 311.

**5.** The act of tackling; a seizing or grasping; grasp or hold, as of an opponent in foot-ball.

He [a rusher in foot-ball] . . . runs fast and never misses his *tackle*. *New York Evening Post*, Oct. 31, 1887.

**6.** Either one of two players in the rush-line in foot-ball, stationed next to the end rushers. See *rusher*[2], 2.—**Cutting-tackle**, the tackle used in cutting in a whale.—**Fall and tackle**, another name for *block and tackle*. See def. 1.—**Long-tackle block**. See *block*[1].—**Pendant-tackles**, large tackles composed of double blocks, which hook to the masthead-pendants, and are used for setting up lower rigging, staying the mast, or steadying it under certain emergencies. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 76.—**Relieving tackles**. *Naut.*: (*a*) Tackles kept in readiness to be hooked to the tiller in case of accident to the steering-gear, either in heavy weather or in action. (*b*) Tackles formerly used in heaving down a ship, to keep her from being canted over too much.—**Rolling tackle**. *Naut.*: (*a*) A luff-tackle purchase for securing and steadying lower or topsail yards. (*b*) See *rolling-tackle*.—**Side tackle**, a tackle consisting of a rope rove through a double and single block and fixed on each side of a gun-carriage, for securing the gun to the side of the ship and for running the gun out through the port.—**Side-tackle bolt**, the bolt to which the blocks of the side-tackle are hooked.—**Stock-and-bill tackle**. Same as *stock-tackle*.—**To overhaul, rack**, etc., **a tackle**. See the verbs.—**Train-tackle**, a tackle hooked to the rear of a gun-carriage to run it in. (See also *yard-tackle*.)

**tackle** (tak'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tackled*, ppr. *tackling*. [< ME. *takelen*, *takilen*; < *tackle*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To attach by tackle or tackling; make fast to something. Specifically—**2.** To hitch; harness. [Colloq.]

They was resolute, strong, hard-workin' women. They could all *tackle* a hoss, or load and fire a gun.
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 168.

**3**†. To ensnare, as with cords or tackle; entangle.

All delytes of all thynges that mane may be *tagyld* [read *takyld*] with in thoghte or dede.
*Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

**4**†. To close or shut with or as if with a fastening; lock; seclude.

The Moralist tells us that a quadrat solid wise Man should involve and *tackle* himself within his own Virtue.
*Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 58.

**5**†. To furnish with tackle; equip with appliances, as a ship.

Haue, at their owne aduenture, costs, and charges, prouided, rigged, and *tackled* certaine ships, pinnesses, and other meete vessels. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 268.

**6.** To attack or fasten upon, in the widest sense; set to work upon in any way; undertake to master, persuade, solve, perform, and so forth: as, to *tackle* a bully; to *tackle* a problem.

*Tackle* the lady, and speak your mind to her as best you can. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxi.

**7.** In *foot-ball*, to seize and stop, as a player while running with the ball: as, he was *tackled* when within a few feet of the goal.

**II.** *intrans.* To make an attack or seizure; specifically, to get a grasp or hold, as upon an opponent in foot-ball, to prevent him from running with the ball.—**To tackle to**, to set to work; bend the energies to the doing of something; take hold vigorously. [Colloq.]

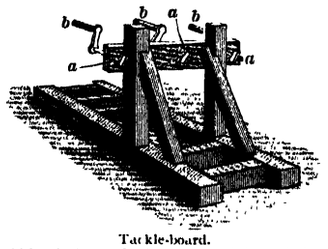
The old woman . . . *tackled to* for a fight in right earnest.
*S. Lover.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**To tackle up**, to harness and hitch a horse or horses. [Colloq.]

Well, I shall jest *tackle up* and go over and bring them children home agin. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 285.

**tackle-block** (tak'l-blok), *n.* A pulley over which a rope runs. See *block*[1] and *tackle*.

**tackle-board** (tak'l-bōrd), *n.* In *rope-making*, a frame at the head of a ropewalk to which yarns are attached to be twisted into strands.




Tackle-board.
*a*, *a*, whirls, winches, or forelock hooks; *b*, *b*, cranks by which the whirls are turned.

It consists of stout upright posts to which is fastened a cross-plank having holes corresponding to the number of strands composing each rope, in which holes work winches or forelock-hooks See *tackle-post*. *E. H. Knight.*

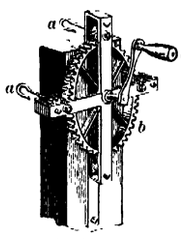
**tackled** (tak'ld), *p. a.* [< *tackle* + *-ed*[2].] Made of ropes.

My man shall be with thee,
And bring thee cords made like a *tackled* stair.
*Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 201.

**tackle-fall** (tak'l-fâl), *n.* A rope rove through a block.

**tackle-hook** (tak'l-hůk), *n.* A hook by which a tackle is attached to an object to be hoisted.

**tackle-post** (tak'l-pōst), *n.* In a ropewalk, a post with whirls, often turned simultaneously by a crank and geared master-wheel, by which are twisted the three strands to be laid up into a rope or cord.




Tackle-post.
*a*, whirls, driven by the spur wheel *b*, which meshes into a pinion on each whirl; *c*, crank on shaft of *b*

**tackler** (tak'lėr), *n.* In *mining*, one of a number of small chains put around loaded corves to keep the coal from falling off. *Gresley.* [Prov. Eng.]

**tack-lifter** (tak'lif″tėr), *n.* Same as *tack-claw*.

**tackling** (tak'ling), *n.* [< ME. *takelyng*, *takellinge*; verbal n. of *tackle*, *v.*] That which is used to tackle with; anything that serves as tackle, or as part of a tackle; means of attaching one thing to another, as for hold, purchase, or draft: used of the rigging or the working parts of a ship, of the holding parts or the whole of a harness of any kind, of appliances for angling or other sport, of military equipments, etc.

Great shippes require costlie *tackling*.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 65.

Ye schall fynde them gentylmanly, comfortable felawes, and that they wol and dare abyde be ther *takelyng*, and if ye undrestond that any assawte schold be towardys I send yow thes men. *Paston Letters*, II. 328.

On one hand of him, his lines, hooks, and other *tackling*, lying in a round. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 52.

**tack-pin**† (tak'pin), *n.* *Naut.*, a belaying-pin in a fife-rail.

**tack-rivet** (tak'riv″et), *n.* One of a series of small rivets by which two plates of iron are fastened together.

**tacksman** (taks'man), *n.*; pl. *tacksmen* (-men). [< *tack's*, poss. of *tack*[1], + *man*.] In *Scots law*, one who holds a tack or lease of land from another; a tenant or lessee. Any lessee in Scotland is a tacksman; but the word has been much used specifically for a large holder of land by lease, or formerly by grant from the chief of his clan, who sublets it to small holders, often under very oppressive conditions.

The system of middle-men, or, as they were termed, *tacksmen*, became almost universal; and it produced all those evils which were so well known in Ireland before the famine. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., v.

**tack-tackle** (tak'tak″l), *n.* *Naut.*, a small tackle for pulling down the tacks of the courses.

**tacky**[1] (tak'i), *a.* [< *tack*[1] + *-y*[1].] Adhesive; sticky; tenacious: noting viscous substances or surfaces. Also *tackey*.

A *tacky* composition for holding sensitive paper during exposure in the camera. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 107.

**tacky**[2] (tak'i), *n.*; pl. *tackies* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] An ill-fed or neglected horse; a rough, bony nag: sometimes used also of persons in the like condition. Also *tackey* and *ticky*. [Southern U. S.]

"Examine him!" said Peter, taking hold of the bridle close to the mouth; "he 's nothing but a *tacky*."
*Georgia Scenes*, p. 27.

If Mr. —— will come to Georgia and go among the "po' whites" and "piney-wood *tackeys*," he will hear the terms "we-uns" and "you-uns" in every-day use.
*The Century*, XXXVI. 799.

**tacky**[3], **tackey**[3] (tak'i), *n.* [South Africa.] A long and stout branch of mimosa with the thorns left on at the end. *Evening Post* (New York), April 4, 1891.

**taclobo** (tak'lō-bō), *n.* [Native name.] A gigantic bivalve mollusk, *Tridacna gigas*; the giant clam. See cut under *Tridacna*.

The *taclobo* shell sometimes weighs 200 lb., and is used for baptismal fonts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 750.

**tac-locus** (tak'lō″kus), *n.* [Irreg. < *tac*(*t*) + *locus*.] The locus of the points of contact of two non-consecutive curves of a family of curves, or of two curves of two families.

**tacmahack**, *n.* See *tacamahac*.

**tacnode** (tak'nōd), *n.* [Irreg. < *tac*(*t*) + *node*.] A singularity of a plane curve, consisting in the coincidence of two nodes, or, what is the same thing, in the touching of one part of the curve by another.

**tacnode-cusp** (tak'nōd-kusp), *n.* A higher singularity of plane curves, consisting in the coincidence of two nodes and a cusp, giving the effect of a cusp on another part of the curve.

**Taconic system**. See *system*.

**Tacsonia** (tak-sō'ni-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), < Peruv. *tacso*, the name in Peru.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Passifloraceæ* and tribe *Passifloreæ*, distinguished from the related genus *Passiflora* by its elongated calyx-tube. It includes about 25 species, natives of tropical America. They are shrubby climbers, commonly hairy, bearing alternate entire or lobed leaves, often with a glandular petiole, and with undivided lateral tendrils The handsome axillary flowers are solitary, twin, or racemed, and usually with three free or connate bracts. The fruit is an ovoid or globose dry or pulpy berry with numerous compressed arillate seeds; it is edible in *T. tripartita* of Quito and *T. mollissima* and *T. speciosa* of Bogota Several species, cultivated under glass, are known by the generic name *Tacsonia*; others, like the related species of *Passiflora*, are called *passion-flower*, as *T. pinnatistipula*, the trumpet, and *T. manicata*, the scarlet passion-flower the latter a beautiful vine from Peru, in which the usually long calyx-tube is much reduced.

**tact** (takt), *n.* [= F. *tact* = Sp. Pg. *tacto* = It. *tatto*, < L. *tactus*, a touching, touch, handling, the sense of touch, feeling, < *tangere*, pp. *tactus*, touch: see *tangent*, *take*.] 1. A touching; touch.

The *tact* of the sword has its principle in what is termed in fencing sensible and insensible play.
*Rolando*, Fencing (ed. Worsyth), p. 225.

2. The sense of touch.

Sight is a very refined *tact*. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 77

*Tact* is passive; touch, active. *Dunglison*, Med. Dict.

3. Mental perception; especially, fine perception; intuitive sense of what is true, right, or proper; fineness of discernment as to action or conduct, especially a fine sense of how to avoid giving offense; ability to do or say what is best for the intended effect; adroitness; cleverness; address.

His [Hallam's] mind is equally distinguished by the amplitude of its grasp, and by the delicacy of its *tact*
*Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Lady Marney . . . piqued herself upon her *tact*, and indeed she was very quick, but she was so energetic that her art did not always conceal itself.
*Disraeli*, Sybil, I. 5. (*Latham.*)

And she by *tact* of love was well aware
That Lancelot knew that she was looking at him.
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine

On that shore, with fowler's *tact*,
Coolly bagging fact on fact.
*Whittier*, To my old Schoolmaster.

4. In *music*, a beat or pulse; especially, the emphatic down-beat with which a measure begins; hence, also, a measure.

**tactable** (tak'tą-bl), *a.* [< *tact* + *-able*.] Capable of being touched, or felt by the sense of touch; tangible; palpable. [Rare.]

They [women] being created
To be both tractable and *tactable*.
*Massinger*, Parliament of Love, ii. 1.

**tactful** (takt'fůl), *a.* [< *tact* + *-ful*.] Having or manifesting tact; possessing or arising from nice discernment.

It was this memory of individual traits and his *tactful* use of it that helped to launch him on the sea of social success. *E. Eggleston*, Faith Doctor, ii.

**tactic** (tak'tik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. **tactique* = Sp. *táctico* = Pg. *tactico* = It. *tattico*, < NL. **tacticus*, < Gr. τακτικός, of or pertaining to arranging or ordering or order, esp. in war, < τακτός, verbal adj. of τάσσειν, arrange, order, regulate. II. *n.* = F. *tactique* = Sp. *táctica* = Pg. *tactica* = It. *tattica*, < NL. *tactica*, < Gr. τακτική (sc. τέχνη), the art of drawing up soldiers in array, tactic, fem. of τακτικός, of or pertaining to arranging or ordering: see I. Hence also ult. (from Gr. τάσσειν) E. *taxis*, *ataxia*, *syntax*, *syntactic*, etc.] I. *a.* Same as *tactical*. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A tactical system or method; the use or practice of tactics.

It seems more important to keep in view the general *tactic* on which its leader was prepared with confidence to meet so unequal a force.
*J. H. Burton*, Hist. Scotland, xxiii.

So completely did this *tactic* turn the tables . . . that I utterly forgot my own woes.
*C. Lever*, Harry Lorrequer, vi.

**tactical** (tak'ti-kal), *a.* [< *tactic* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining or relating to tactics; connected with the art or practice of conducting hostile operations: as, *tactical* combinations.

The *tactical* error . . . had been the display of the wrong signal at a vital moment.
*Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 565.

2. Characterized by adroit planning or management; artfully directed; manœuvering: as, *tactical* efforts or movements in politics.

Guiding me uphill by that devious *tactical* ascent which seems peculiar to men of his trade [drovers of sheep].
*R. L. Stevenson*, Pastoral.

**Tactical diameter**, in *naval tactics*. See *diameter*.—**Tactical point**, a point or position in a field of battle the possession of which affords some special advantage over the enemy.

**tactically** (tak'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a tactical manner; according to tactics.

**tactician** (tak-tish'ȧn), *n.* [= F. *tacticien*; as *tactic* + *-i-an*.] One who is versed in tactics; an adroit manager in any kind of action; specifically, a skilful director of military or naval operations or forces.

If his battles were not those of a great *tactician*, they entitled him [William III.] to be called a great man.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

Candidates are selected to be run for nomination by knots of persons who, however expert as party *tacticians*, are usually commonplace men.
*J. Bryce*, American Commonwealth, I. 75.

**tactics** (tak'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *tactic* (see *-ics*).] 1. The science or art of disposing military or naval forces in order for battle, and performing military or naval manœuvers or evolutions. —2. Expedients for effecting a purpose; plan or mode of procedure with reference to advantage or success; used absolutely, artful or skilful devices for gaining an end.

The indiscretion of one man had deranged the whole system of *tactics* which had been so ably concerted by the chiefs of the Opposition. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

The poet admires the man of energy and *tactics*.
*Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 201.

3†. The art of inventing and making machines for throwing missile weapons.

**tactile** (tak'til), *a.* [< F. *tactile* = Sp. Pg. *tactil*, < L. *tactilis*, that may be touched, tangible, < *tangere*, pp. *tactus*, touch: see *tact*, *tangent*.] Of or pertaining to the sense of touch. (*a*) Perceptible by or due to touch; capable of giving impressions by contact; tangible; palpable.

They tell us . . . that colour, taste, smell, and the *tactile* qualities can subsist after the destruction of the substance. *Evelyn*, To Rev. Father Patrick, Sept. 27, 1671.

A deaf and dumb man can weave his *tactile* and visual images into a system of thought quite as effective and rational as that of a word-user.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 266.

What we distinguish as Touch proper or *Tactile* Sensibility is possessed in a specially fine form by certain portions of the skin. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 112.

All *tactile* resistances are unconditionally known as coexistent with some extension.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 321.

(*b*) Adapted or used for feeling or touching; tactual: as, the whiskers of the cat are *tactile* organs; a mouse's ear or a bat's wing is a highly *tactile* surface.

At this proud yielding word,
She on the scene her *tactile* sweets presented.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iv. 136.

(*c*) Effected by or consisting in the action of touching; produced or caused by physical contact.

The skin is not merely the seat of *tactile* impressions, but also of impressions of temperature.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 482.

He . . . had been apparently occupied in a *tactile* examination of his woolen stockings.
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 2.

**Tactile anæsthesia**, loss or impairment of tactile sensibility of a part. Also called *anæsthesia cutanea*.—**Tactile apparatus**, the terminations of the nerves of tactile sensation.—**Tactile cells**, cells in which the axis-cylinders of medullated nerve-fibers terminate. They are found in the rete mucosum, the Grandry corpuscles, etc. *Merkel*. —**Tactile corpuscle, hair, papilla, quality**. See the nouns.—**Tactile menisci**, expansions of the terminal filaments of the axis-cylinders of sensory nerves which are distributed among the cells of the epidermis.—**Tactile reflex**, a reflex movement due to stimulation of nerves of touch.

**tactility** (tak-til'i-ti), *n.* [< *tactile* + *-ity.*] 1. The state or property of being tactile; capability of being touched, or of being perceived by the sense of touch; tangibility; palpability.—2. Touchiness. [Humorous and rare.]

You have a little infirmity—*tactility* or touchiness.
*Sydney Smith*, Letters, 1831. (*Davies.*)

**tactinvariant** (tak-tin-vā'ri-ant), *n.* [< L. *tactus*, touch (see *tact*), + E. *invariant.*] In *alg.*, the invariant which, equated to zero, expresses the condition that two curves or surfaces touch each other.

**taction** (tak'shon), *n.* [= F. *taction*, < L. *tactio(n-)*, a touching, touch, < *tangere*, pp. *tactus*, touch: see *tact*, *tangent.*] 1. The act of touching, or the state of being touched; touch; contact; palpation.

They neither can speak, nor attend to the discourses of others, without being roused by some external *taction* upon the organs of speech and hearing
*Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 2.

2. The tactual faculty; the sense of touch, or its exercise; perception of objects by feeling them.—3. In *geom.*, same as *tangency.*

**tactless** (takt'les), *a.* [< *tact* + *-less.*] Destitute of tact; characterized by want of tact.

People . . . goaded by *tactless* parsons into hardness and rebellion. *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 234.

**tactlessness** (takt'les-nes), *n.* Want of tact; lack of adroitness or address. *Athenæum*, No. 3235, p. 555.

**tactometer** (tak-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *tactus*, touch (see *tact*), + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] In *med.*, an instrument for determining the acuteness of the sense of touch; an esthesiometer.

**tactor** (tak'tor), *n.* [NL., < LL. *tactor*, a toucher, < L. *tangere*, pp. *tactus*, touch: see *tangent.*] An organ used as a feeler; an organ of touch.

Lehmen considered that the antennæ were necessarily employed as *tactors.*
*Westwood*, Modern Classification of Insects.

**tactual** (tak'tū-al), *a.* [< NL. **tactualis*, < L. *tactus*, a touching, touch: see *tact.*] 1. Communicating or imparting the sense of touch; giving rise to the feeling of contact or impingement.

Every hair that is not too long or flexible to convey to its rooted end a strain put upon its free end is a rudimentary *tactual* organ. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 205.

2. Arising from or due to touch; impressed or communicated by contact or impingement; relating to or originating in touch.

My inference of the *tactual* feeling may be right or wrong, the feeling may or may not follow my outstretched hand. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 374.

No optical illusion, no *tactual* hallucination could hold the boy who took all the medals at the gymnasium.
*E. S. Phelps*, Beyond the Gates, p. 88.

**tactually** (tak'tū-al-i), *n.* By means of touch; as regards touch. *Science*, III. 587.

**tactus** (tak'tus), *n.* [L.: see *tact.*] The sense of touch; taction.—**Tactus eruditus**, in *med.*, the skilful touch; an experienced sense of touch acquired by practice, as in digital exploration in labor-cases and other delicate manipulations.

**tacuacine** (tak'wa-sin), *n.* [South American.] The South American crab-eating opossum, *Didelphys cancrivora*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 240.

**tad** (tad), *n.* [Perhaps an abbr. of *tadpole.*] A very small boy, especially a small street-boy. [Colloq., U. S.]

**tad-broom** (tad'brōm), *n.* The scouring-rush and other species of *Equisetum*. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

**taddet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *toad.*

**taddepolt**, *n.* A Middle English form of *tadpole.*

**tade** (tād), *n.* A Scotch (and obsolete English) form of *toad.*

**Tadorna** (tā-dôr'nä), *n.* [NL. (Fleming, 1822; Leach, 1824; earlier in Bélon, 1585), < F. *tadorne*, a sheldrake; origin obscure.] A genus of *Anatidæ*, of the subfamily *Anatinæ*; the sheldrakes or barrow-ducks. See cut under *sheldrake.* Also called *Vulpanser.*

Tadpoles.
*A*, *B*, with gills; *C*, more advanced. *a*, eye; *e*, ear; *m*, mouth; *n*, nasal sacs; *d*, opercular fold; *k1*, *k2*, gills; *ks*, a single branchial aperture; *x*, horny jaws; *s*, suckers; *y*, rudiment of hind limb.

**tad-pipe** (tad'-pīp), *n.* Same as *toad-pipe.*

**tadpole** (tad'-pōl), *n.* [< ME. *tadpolle*, *taddepol*, < *tadde*, a form, with shortened vowel, of *tade*, toad, + *polle*, head, poll: see *toad* and *poll*1. Cf. E. dial. *pollhead* (Sc. *powhead*), *polliwog*, *polliwig*, etc., a tadpole.] 1. The larva of a batrachian, as a frog or toad, from the time it leaves the egg until it loses its gills and tail. The name is chiefly the popular designation of the young of anurous batrachians, when the head and body form a rounded figure with a long tail, used like a fish's to swim with, and the creatures live in the water and breathe by gills. They gradually sprout their legs, drop or absorb their gills and tail, and come on land to breathe air. The term is also used of any other larvæ of amphibians in which the metamorphosis is less complete, as of newts, efts, or salamanders.

2. The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*: doubtless so called from the apparent size of the head. See the quotation under *moss-head.* *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Florida.]

**tadpole-fish** (tad'pōl-fish), *n.* A fish with a large head like a tadpole's; the tadpole-hake.

**tadpole-hake** (tad'pōl-hāk), *n.* The trifurcated hake, a gadoid fish, *Raniceps raninus* (or *trifurcatus*), of the North Atlantic waters of Europe, of a dark color and about a foot long. Also called *tadpole-fish*, *lesser forkbeard*, and *tommy-noddy.* See cut under *Raniceps.*

**tae**1 (tā), *n.* A Scotch form of *toe.*

Tak care o' your *taes* wi' that stane!
*Scott*, Antiquary, xxv.

**tae**2 (tā), *prep.* A Scotch form of *to*1.

**tae**3 (tā), *a.* [Sc., also *ten*; in the phrase *the tae*, orig. *thet ae*, i. e. that one: see *that* and *one*, *a*2, *ae.* Cf. *tother* in *the tother*, for *that other.*] One: as, the *tae* half or the tither (the one half or the other). [Scotch.]

**taed** (tād), *n.* A Scotch form of *toad.*

**tædium** (tē'di-um), *n.* [L.: see *tedium.*] Weariness; irksomeness; tediousness. See *tedium.*—**Tædium vitæ**, weariness of life; ennui; in *pathol.*, a deep disgust with life, tempting to suicide.

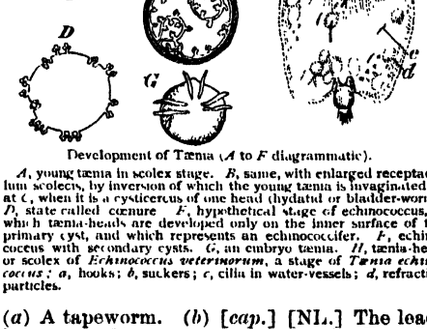
**tael** (tāl), *n.* [Formerly also *taile*; also *tale*, *tayel*; = F. *tael*, < Pg. *tael*, < Malay *tāil*, *tahil*, a weight, tael, prob. < Hind. *tola*, a weight: see *tola.*] 1. The Chinese liang or ounce, equal to 1⅓ ounces avoirdupois. See *liang.*—2. A liang or ounce of "sycee," or fine uncoined silver: the unit of monetary reckoning in China. The tael is a money of account (not a coin), and is divided into 10 mace, or 100 candareens. Its value varies with the fluctuations in the price of silver bullion. One thousand Mexican dollars equal 720 taels. See *liang*, *mace*, and *candareen.*—**Haikwan tael**, literally 'custom-house tael,' the standard weight recognized by the customs authorities of China in their monetary transactions.

**ta'en** (tān). [Formerly also *tane*, ME. *tan*, etc.: see *take.*] A contraction of *taken*, past participle of *take.*

**tænia** (tē'ni-ä), *n.*; pl. *tæniæ* (-ē). [Also *tenia*; NL., < L. *tænia*, < Gr. *ταινία*, a band, fillet, ribbon, tape, tapeworm, < *τείνειν*, stretch, extend: see *thin.*] 1. In *classical archæol.*, a ribbon, band, or head-band; a fillet.

Twisted fillet of the athletes and of Hercules consists of several *tæniæ* of different colours.
*C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 340.

2. In *arch.*, the fillet or band on the Doric architrave, which separates it from the frieze.—3. In *surg.*, a long and narrow ribbon used as a ligature.—4. In *anat.*, a band or fillet: specifically applied to several parts of the brain, distinguished by qualifying epithets.—5. In *zoöl.*:



Development of Tænia (*A* to *F* diagrammatic).
*A*, young tænia in scolex stage. *B*, same, with enlarged receptaculum scolecis, by inversion of which the young tænia is invaginated as at *C*, when it is a cysticercus of one head (hydatid or bladder-worm). *D*, state called cœnure. *F*, hypothetical stage of echinococcus, in which tænia-heads are developed only on the inner surface of the primary cyst, and which represents an echinococcifer. *E*, echinococcus with secondary cysts. *G*, an embryo tænia. *H*, tænia-head or scolex of *Echinococcus veterinorum*, a stage of *Tænia echinococcus*; *a*, hooks; *b*, suckers; *c*, cilia in water-vessels; *d*, refractive particles.

(*a*) A tapeworm. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL.] The leading genus of tapeworms, of the family *Tæniidæ*, formerly very comprehensive, now restricted to species like *T. solium*, the common tape of man. Also *Cystotænia.* See *tapeworm.*—**Tænia coli**, the longitudinal muscular bands of the colon. Also called *ligaments of the colon.*—**Tænia hippocampi.** See *corpus fimbriatum*, under *corpus.*—**Tænia pontis**, a fasciculus of white substance which seems to break away from the pons at its anterior border, and, running downward over the crus, applies itself again closely to the pons as it nears the middle line.—**Tænia Tarini**, a thickening of the lining of the ventricle of the brain over the vena Galeni: named by Erasmus Wilson from Pierre Tarin (Petrus Tarinus), who first described it in 1750.—**Tænia thalami**, a thin lamina extending from the stria medullaris thalami to form the thickened border of the roof of the third ventricle. Also called *tænia ventriculi tertii.*—**Tænia ventriculi quarti.** Same as *ligula*, 3.

**tænia-chain** (tē'ni-ä-chān), *n.* The whole or any considerable number of the joints of a tapeworm.

**tæniacide** (tē'ni-a-sīd), *n.* Same as *tænicide.*

**Tæniada** (tē-nī'a-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tænia* + *-ada.*] An order of *Platyhelmintha* or *Scolecida*, containing the cestoid worms, now usually called *Cestoda* or *Cestoidea.* See cut under *Cestoidea.*

**tæniafuge** (tē'ni-a-fūj), *n.* Same as *tænifuge.*

**tænia-head** (tē'ni-ä-hed), *n.* The scolex of a tapeworm in any stage of its development; the worm itself, without the deutoscolices or proglottides which successively bud from it, and which in adult tapeworms form all but the first one of the very numerous joints of the worm. Tænia-heads in various stages of development are figured under *tænia.* In adult tæniæ the head serves, by means of hooks or suckers, or both, to affix the parasite to the host. Such a tænia-head, with one joint attached, is figured under *cestoid.* Another head, together with very numerous joints, is shown under *tapeworm.*

**Tæniata, Tæniatæ** (tē-ni-ā'tä, -tē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. or fem. pl. of **tæniatus*: see *tæniate.*] A division of *Ctenophora*, containing those comb-jellies which are of slender ribbon-like form, as the Venus's-girdles, or *Cestidæ.* See cut under *Cestum.* The term is correlated with *Saccatæ*, *Lobata*, and *Eurystomata.*

**tæniate** (tē'ni-āt), *a.* [< NL. **tæniatus*, < L. *tænia*, a band, fillet: see *tænia.*] In *anat.*, ribbon-like in shape; long, narrow, and very thin.

**tænicide** (tē'ni-sīd), *n.* [< L. *tænia*, a tapeworm, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] A destroyer of tapeworms; a drug having the specific effect of killing tapeworms. Also *tæniacide.* See *tænifuge.*

Turpentine is a powerful *tæniacide*, but the use of it is liable to cause headache. *Medical News*, XLIX. 313.

**tænidium** (tē-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *tænidia* (-ä). [NL., dim. of L. *tænia*, a band, ribbon: see *tænia.*] One of the chitinous fillets or bands which form either a part or the whole of the spiral thread surrounding the tracheæ of insects. This spiral thread is not continuous, rarely making more than two or three spiral turns, and sometimes forms a single ring or a short band. *A. S. Packard.*

**tæniform** (tē'ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *tænia*, a fillet, + *forma*, form.] Ribbon-like; having the form of a tape; attenuate or tænioid.

Conjoined in filiform or *tæniform* fascia.
*H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 101.

**tænifuge** (tē'ni-fūj), *n.* [< NL. *tænia*, a tapeworm, + *fugare*, drive away.] A substance used to expel tapeworms from the body; a vermifuge employed as a remedy for tapeworms, as pumpkin-seeds or cusso. Also *tæniafuge.* See *tænicide.*

Kámalá is an efficient *tænifuge*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 831.

**Tæniidæ** (tē-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tænia* + *-idæ.*] A restricted family of cestoid worms, of which the genus *Tænia* is the type. The species are rather numerous, and of several genera. See *tapeworm* (with cut), and cuts under *cestoid* and *tænia.*

**tæniiform** (tē'ni-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *tænia*, a ribbon, + *forma*, form.] Same as *tæniform*; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Tæniiformes*; trachypteroid.

**Tæniiformes** (tē"ni-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tæniiform*, *tæniform.*] A division of acanthopterygian fishes, corresponding to the family *Trachypteridæ.* See *Tæniosomi.*

**Tæniobranchia** (tē"ni-ō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ταινία*, a band, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A division of ascidians, containing the salps: distinguished from *Saccobranchia.* See *Salpidæ.*

**tæniobranchiate** (tē"ni-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *ταινία*, a band, ribbon, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Having tæniate gills; of or pertaining to the *Tæniobranchia.*

**Tæniocampa** (tē"ni-ō-kam'pä), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1839), < *ταινία*, a band, + *κάμπη*, a caterpillar.] A notable genus of noctuid moths, of the family *Orthosiidæ.* The body is stout; the wings are moderately broad, straight in front, more or less angular at the tips, and slightly or moderately oblique along the outer border; and the male antennæ are scarcely pectinate. It is represented in all parts of the world.

*Tæniocampa alta*, natural size.

*T. populeti*, the lead-colored drab of English collectors, is one of the commonest European species.

**Tænioglossa** (tē″ni-ǭ-glos′ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tænioglossate.*] Tænioglossate mollusks.

**tænioglossate** (tē″ni-ǭ-glos′āt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ταινία*, a band, ribbon, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] **I.** *a.* In *Mollusca*, having upon the lingual ribbon or radula one median tooth and three admedian teeth on each side of it, without any lateral teeth, in any one of the many transverse series of radular teeth. See cut under *Siliquaria*.

**II.** *n.* A tænioglossate mollusk.

**tænioid** (tē′ni-oid), *a.* [< Gr. *ταινιοειδής*, like a ribbon, < *ταινία*, a band, ribbon, + *εἶδος*, form.] Ribbon-like; tæniate or tæniiform. Specifically —(*a*) Like a tapeworm; related to the tapeworms; cestoid. (*b*) Band-like from immense development of lateral processes, as a ctenophoran. See cut under *Cestum*. (*c*) Elongated and compressed, as a fish; tæniiform, as the scabbard-fish, cutlas-fish, or hairtail; trichiurous; tæniosomous. See cuts under *scabbard-fish* and *Trichiurus*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 206.

**tæniola** (tē-nī′ǭ-lią), *n.*; pl. *tæniolæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *tænia*, a band, ribbon: see *tænia*.] One of the radial partitions in the body-cavity of some acalephs.

**Tæniolata** (tē″ni-ǭ-la′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *tæniola* + *-ata*[2].] A group or division of *Hydrozoa*, represented by the tubularian hydroids and related forms, as distinguished from the *Intætniolata* (which see).

**Tæniophyllum** (tē″ni-ǭ-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (Lesquereux, 1878), < Gr. *ταινία*, a ribbon, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A genus of fossil plants of doubtful affinities, found in the coal-measures of Pennsylvania. The long narrow linear and not striated leaves resemble those of *Cordaites*, but recent discoveries connect this plant with *Stemmatopteris*—possibly, however, only as parasitic.

**Tænioptera** (tē-ni-op′tę-rią), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1825), < Gr. *ταινία*, a band, ribbon, + *πτέρον*, a wing.] The name-giving genus of *Tæniopterinæ*, having for the most part black-and-

*Tæniopiera irupero.*

white plumage, and containing about 9 species, characteristic of the pampas region of South America: so called from the narrowing or emargination of the outer primaries. *T. nengeta* or *T. pepoaza* is a leading form. *T. irupero*, 7 inches long, white with black-tipped wings and tail, is another. The genus is also called *Neugetus*, *Pepoaza*, and by other names.

**Tæniopterideæ** (tē-ni-op-tę-rid′ę-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tæniopteris* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A family of fossil ferns. A considerable number of genera have been instituted, in regard to which there is no little uncertainty. The geological range of these genera is a wide one, extending from the Carboniferous to the Tertiary. According to Schimper, the following is the generic nomenclature of the various species formerly included in *Tæniopteris*: *Marattiopsis* for one species from the Carboniferous, the type of this genus being *T. dentata* (Sternberg), and the leaves resembling those of *Marattia dentata*; *Oleandridium* for a plant with leaves resembling *Oleandra*, occurring in the Triassic and Tertiary; *Macrotænioptcris*, a genus with very large coriaceous leaves, resembling those of the genus *Musa*, ranging from the Permian to the Lias; *Angioptcridium*, with pinnate leaves resembling those of *Angiopteris*, occurring in the Jurassic of India; *Palæovittaria*, with leaves somewhat resembling those of *Vittaria*, but differing in the details of the nervation, occurring in the Raniganj beds of the Damuda series (Lower Mesozoic ?); *Tæniopteris*, occurring in the Carboniferous of Europe and the United States, a genus with long linear entire leathery leaves, and strongly marked rachis or medial nerve, the nervation leaving the rachis at an acute angle, but soon becoming deflected so as to be horizontal, and generally forking into two parts near the base, and continuing quite parallel to the margin of the leaf.

**Tæniopterinæ** (tē-ni-op-tę-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tæniopteris* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Tyrannidæ*, named from the genus *Tæniopteris*, and nearly equivalent to *Fluricolinæ*. There are about 20 genera and numerous species, chiefly South American, with few forms north of Panama. They are flycatcher-like birds, with stout ambulatorial feet, frequenting open places and river-banks rather than forests. Two species of *Sayornis*, *S. sayus* and *S. nigricans*, found in the United States, usually classed with the *Tyranninæ*, are by Sclater referred to the *Tæniopterinæ*. See cuts under *Tæniopteris*, *Fluvicola*, and *Sayornis*.

**tæniopterine** (tē-ni-op′tę-rin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tæniopterinæ*.

**Tæniopteris** (tē-ni-op′tę-ris), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1828), < Gr. *ταινία*, a band, ribbon, + *πτέρις*, a fern: see *Pteris*.] A genus of fossil ferns, with simple or pinnate fronds having a strong midrib or median nerve running to the tip, from which the nerves rise obliquely, but soon curve and pass at nearly a right angle to the margin. The genus is found in the Carboniferous and Permian. Its fructification is unknown. See *Tæniopteridæ*.

**Tæniopygia** (tē″ni-ǭ-pij′i-ią), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1861), < Gr. *ταινία*, a band, ribbon, + *πυγή*, rump.] A genus of *Ploceidæ*, or weaver-birds, of Australia and the Timor Islands, containing

*Tæniopygia castanotis.*

two species commonly referred to one of the larger genera *Estrelda* and *Amadina*. The common Australian species is *T. castanotis*, with orange-brown carcoverts; *T. insularis* inhabits Timor and Flores. They are tiny birds, only about 3½ inches long. The genus is named from the white bands on the black upper tail-coverts.

**tæniosome** (tē′ni-ō-sōm), *n.* Any fish of the group *Tæniosomi*. *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1890.

**Tæniosomi** (tē″ni-ǫ-sō′mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **tæniosomus*: see *tæniosomous*.] A suborder of teleocephalous fishes, containing the two families *Trachypteridæ* and *Regalecidæ*. They have a long compressed or tæniiform body, thoracic ventrals, a rudimentary or peculiarly developed caudal, a very long dorsal anteriorly marked off as a nuchal fin, and no anal. They are popularly known as *ribbon-fishes*. Species of *Trachypterus* are called *deal-fishes*, and those of *Regalecus*, *oar-fishes*. See cuts under *deal-fish* and *Regalecus*.

**tæniosomous** (tē′ni-ǭ-sō′mus), *a.* [< NL. **tæniosomus*, < Gr. *ταινία*, a band, ribbon, + *σῶμα*, body.] Slender-bodied, as a fish; tæniiform or tæniioid; of or pertaining to the *Tæniosomi*.

**tænite** (tē′nīt), *n.* See *Widmannstättian*.

**Tae-ping**, *n.* See *Tai-ping*.

**taffata**†, *n.* See *taffeta*.

**tafferel** (taf′ę-rel), *n.* [< D. *tafereel*, a table, panel, a picture, scheme, < *tafel*, a table, tablet, picture: see *table*. The name appears to have been applied orig. to the painting or carving which often ornaments the upper part of the stern.] 1. "The upper part of the stern of a vessel" (Totten); "the uppermost part, frame, or rail of a ship behind, over the poop" (Phillips, 1706).—2. Same as *taffrail* (which is now the usual form in this sense).

We should oftener look over the *tafferel* of our craft, like curious passengers, and not make the voyage like stupid sailors picking oakum. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 342.

**tafferel-rail** (taf′ę-rel-rāl), *n.* [< *tafferel* + *rail*[1].] Same as *taffrail*. *Young's Naut. Dict.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**taffeta** (taf′e-tą), *n.* [Also *taffata*, *taffety*, *taffaty*; early mod. E. also *tafata*, Sc. *taftais*; < ME *taffata*, *tafeta*, < OF. *taffetas*, F. *taffetas*, dial. *taiffetan* (?) = Sp. *tafetan* = Pg. *tafeta* = It. *taffettà* (ML. *taffeta*), < Pers. *tāftah*, taffeta, < *tāftan*, twist, weave, interlace, spin, curl.] A silk or linen fabric: a name applied at different times to very different materials. In the sixteenth century it appears as thick and costly, and as used for dress for both men and women. In 1610 it is mentioned as being very soft and thin. "Chambers's Cyclopædia," 1741, describes it as a very lustrous silk, sometimes checkered or flowered, and sometimes striped with gold and silver. Modern taffeta is a thin glossy silk of a fine plain texture, being thus distinguished from gros grain, which is corded, and surah, which is twilled.

In sangwin and in pers he clad was al,
Lyned with *taffata* and with sendal.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 440

Of gallow *Taftais* wes hir sark.
*Sir D. Lyndesay*, Squyer Meldrum (E. E. T. S.), l. 125

*Taffeta* was made of silk or linen of very thin substance
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 210

**taffety**, *n.* See *taffeta*.

**taffia**, *n.* See *tafia*.

**taffrail** (taf′rāl), *n.* [An altered form, simulating *rail*[1], of *tafferel*.] Same as *tafferel*; now, as commonly understood (from confusion with the word *rail*[1]), the rail across the stern of a vessel.

A ball of blue flame pitched upon the knight heads, and then came bounding and dancing aft to the *taffrail*.
*Marryat*, Snarleyyow, I. v

**taffy**[1] (taf′i), *n.* [Also, in England, *toffy*, *toffee*, perhaps a transferred use of *tafia*, < F. *tafia* *taffia*: see *tafia*.] 1. A coarse kind of candy made of sugar or molasses boiled down and then cooled in shallow pans, often mixed with the meats of various kinds of nuts, as almonds etc.

*Toffee* disappears in favour of *taffy*.
*Great American Language*, Cornhill Mag., N. S., No. 64 [p. 366.

There was the day the steward made almond-*taffy*, or *toffee*, as Orthodocia had been brought up to pronounce it
*S. J. Duncan*, A Social Departure, vii

Hence—2. Crude compliment or flattery; cajolery; blarney; soft soap. [Slang, U. S.]

There will be a reaction, and the whole party will unite in an offering of *taffy*. *New York Tribune*, Sept. 16, 1879

**taffy**[1] (taf′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *taffied*, ppr. *taffying*. [< *taffy*[1], *n.*] To give taffy to; prevail upon by means of flattery: as, he was *taffied* into yielding. [Slang, U. S.]

**Taffy**[2] (taf′i), *n.*; pl. *taffies* (-iz). [A Welsh pron. of *Davy*, a familiar form of *David*, which is a common name among the Welsh.] A Welshman.

**tafia** (taf′i-ią), *n.* [Also *taffia*; < F. *tafia*, *taffia*, < Malay *tāfia*, a spirit distilled from molasses.] In the West Indies, a kind of rum distilled from the fermented skimmings obtained from cane juice during the process of boiling down, or from the lower grades of molasses, and also from brown and refuse sugar.

From the same sugar-cane come sirop and *tafia*.
*G. W. Cable*, The Grandissimes, p. 234

Sugar is very difficult to ship; rum and *tafia* can be handled with less risk. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 851

**taft** (taft), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] In *plumbing*, to turn outwardly at a sharp angle and expand (the extremity of a lead pipe) into a wide edge or fastening flange.

The soil-pipe can be *tafted* at the end.
*S. S. Hellyer*, The Plumber, I. 21

**taft** (taft), *n.* [See *taft*, *v.*] In *plumbing*, the modification of the end of a lead pipe by which it is turned sharply outward into a broad flat rim.

When the pipe is tafted back at right angles, . . . the lower pipe is liable to break away at the *taft*.
*S. S. Hellyer*, The Plumber, xi. 33

**tag**[1] (tag), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tagge*; < Sw. *tagg* a point; cf. Icel. *tāg*, a willow-twig; cf. LG *takk* = G. *zacke*, point, tooth; cf. *tack*[1]. The Icel. *taug*, a string, cord, is not related; it goes with *tow*[1], *tug*.] 1. A point of metal or other hard substance at the end of a cord, string, lace, ribbon, strap, or the like; an aglet.

For no cause, gentlemen,
Unless it be for wearing shoulder-points
With longer *taggs* than his.
*Fletcher* (*and another*?), Nice Valour, iii

An ornamental *tag* of pewter . . . attached to the end of a leather strap, 13/16 in. in width.
*Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire*, N. S., V. 197

2. Hence, any pendant or appendage; a part or piece hanging loosely from the rest, as a flap, string, lock of hair, tail, or other appendage.

Such as you see now and then have a Life in the Intail of a great Estate, that seem to have come into the World only to be *Tags* in the Pedigree of a wealthy House.
*Steele*, Tender Husband, i. 1.

You are only happy when you can spy a *tag* or a tassel loose to turn the talk. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, x.

Her reddish-brown hair, which grew in a fringe below her crown, was plaited into small *tags* or tails.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 137.

Specifically - (*a*) A matted lock of wool on a sheep; a tag-lock. See *tag*[1], *v. t.*, 5. (*b*) The tail of an animal; also, the tip of the tail.

A *tag* [of a salmon-fly] may be of ostrich herl, or pig's or seal's wool, or floss. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 600.

The fox meanwhile . . . gets the credit of being a vixen; but his snowy *tag* has only to be seen to dispel that notion. *The Field*, Feb. 27, 1886, p. 268.

(*c*) A strip of leather, parchment, strong paper, or the like, loose at one end, and secured to a box, bag, or parcel, to receive a written address or label. (*d*) Anything hanging loosely or raggedly: used especially in contempt, as implying ragged or slovenly dress. (*e*) Something added or tacked on to the close of a composition or a performance; an extrinsic or explanatory supplement. In this use the envoy of a poem, the moral of a fable, or the appendix (but not properly the index) to a book is a *tag;* but the word is used technically of a closing speech or dialogue supplementary to a speech in a play, not necessary to its completeness, and often constituting a direct appeal to the audience for applause.

On the 15th of May death came upon the unconscious man [Kean], after some old *tag* of Octavian had passed his restless lips, of "Farewell Flo - Floranthe!"
*Doran*, Annals of Stage (Amer. ed. 1865), II. 413.

At the end [of Udall's "Ralph Roister Doister"] all the characters peaceably unite in speaking a *tag* in honour of Queen Elizabeth. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 142.

We know the *tag* and the burden and the weariness of the old song. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 110.

**3.** Collectively, the rabble; the lowest class of people, as closing the line of social rank, and forming as it were a string or tail: most commonly in the phrases *tag and rag* and *rag-tag and bobtail* or *tag, rag, and bobtail.* See *rag-tag* and *tag-rag.*

They all came in, both *tagge and ragge.*
*Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Will you hence,
Before the *tag* return? whose rage doth rend
Like interrupted waters, and o'erbear
What they are used to bear. *Shak.*, Cor., III. 1. 248.

Stood I but in the midst of my followers, I might say I had nothing about me but *tagge and ragge.*
*Heywood*, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 14).

They all went down into the dining-room, where it was full of *tag, rag, and bobtail*, dancing, singing, and drinking. *Pepys*, Diary, March 6, 1660.

*Tag, Rag, and Bobtail* are capering there,
Worse scene, I ween, than Bartlemy Fair!
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 109.

**4.** In *velvet-weaving*, a wire used to raise the weft.—**Hag, tag, and rag**†. See *hag*[3].

**tag**[1] (tag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tagged*, ppr. *tagging.* [< *tag*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To furnish with a tag of any kind; fix or append a tag or tags to.

But is it thus you English Bards compose?
With Runic Lays thus *tag* insipid Prose?
*Prior*, To Boileau Despreaux (1704).

To *tag* all his stupid observations with a "Very true."
*Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxxii.

All my beard
Was *tagg'd* with icy fringes.
*Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

**2.** To mark by or on a tag; designate or direct by means of a marked tag.

Every skein is *tagged* with the firm name
*Contemporary Rev.*, LVI., Dec., Adv.

Number of letters for New York delivery, including sacks *tagged* "New York City."
*New York Evening Post*, Jan. 10, 1891.

**3.** To fasten or join on by or as if by the use of tags; tack on, especially in the sense of adding something superfluous or undesirable.

Jo. Dreyden, Esq., Poet Laureate, . . . very much admired him, and went to him to have leave to putt his Paradise Lost into a drama in rhyme. Mr. Milton received him civilly, and told him he would give him leave to *tagge* his verses. *Aubrey*, Lives (John Milton).

He? He is *tagging* your epitaph.
*Browning*, Too Late, st. 8.

The purely objective style of the old chroniclers, with their *tagging* on of one fact after another, without showing the logical connection. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 359.

**4.** To follow closely and persistently; dog the steps of: as, a dog *tags* its master. [Colloq.] —**5.** To remove tags from (sheep)—that is, to cut off clotted tags or locks of wool in exposed places, preparatory to the removal of the sheep from winter quarters. See *tagging.*

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To make or compose tags; tack things or ideas together. [Rare.]

Compell'd by you to *tag* in rhymes.
*Swift*, Journal of Modern Lady.

**2.** To go along or about as a follower: as, to *tag* after a person; to *tag* behind a procession. [Colloq.]

**tag**[2] (tag), *n.* [Formerly also *tagg;* also *tig-tag* (appar. a varied redupl. of *tag*) or simply *tig;* origin uncertain; connection with *tag*[1] (as of 'a game in which one player follows or tags after the others') is not clear; and connection with L. *tangere* (√ *tag*, touch, as if 'touching') is out of the question.] A children's game in which one player chases the others till he touches or hits (tags) one of them, who then takes his place as tagger. The latter is commonly designated only as *it*, as in the expressions "I will be *it*" (at the beginning of the game), "You're *it*" (to one who has been touched).

After they were cloyed with hide-and-seek, they all played *tagg* till they were well warmed.
*Brooke*, Fool of Quality, v.

**Cross-tag**, a variation of tag in which any one of the players can run across the path of the tagger, who must then abandon the previous pursuit and chase the crossing player until he is caught or until another player crosses. (See also *squat-tag.*)

**tag**[2] (tag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tagged*, ppr. *tagging.* [Cf. *tag*[2], *n.*] To touch or hit, as in the game of tag.

**tag**[3] (tag), *n.* [E. dial. also *teg;* origin uncertain. Connection with *stag, steg*, can hardly be asserted.] A young sheep of the first year.

**tag-alder** (tag′ôl″dėr), *n.* A name for the alder in the United States, referring to *Alnus incana* or *A. serrulata* in the eastern part, and usually to *A. rubra* on the Pacific coast. [Colloq.]

**tagasaste** (tag-a-sas′tē), *n.* A species of broom, *Cytisus proliferus*, of the Canary Islands. Its leafy branches are fed to cattle.

**tag-belt** (tag′belt), *n.* Same as *tag-sore.*

**tag-boat** (tag′bōt), *n.* A row-boat towed behind a steamboat or a small sailing vessel. [Local, U. S.]

I got into the schooner's *tag-boat* quick, I tell ye.
*S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 107.

**tag-end** (tag′end), *n.* A loose or unconnected end; the concluding part. [Colloq.]

She heard the *tag-end* of the conversation.
*E. L. Bynner*, Begum's Daughter, xix.

**Tagetes** (tā-jē′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Fuchs, 1542), orig. name of *T. patula* and *T. erecta* among herbalists; by Fuchs said to have been used by Apuleius for a kind of tansy; by others said, from the beauty of the flowers, to be < L. *Tages*, an Etruscan divinity, commonly represented as a beautiful youth.] A genus of composite plants, of the order *Heleniodeæ*, type of the subtribe *Tagetineæ.* It is characterized by usually radiate flower-heads with a pappus of five or six awns, and surrounded by a single row of equal involucral bracts which are connate into a more or less lobed cup or cylinder, and are dotted with oily glands. There are about 20 species, natives of America from Buenos Ayres to Mexico. They are smooth erect branching or diffuse herbs, bearing opposite and commonly pinnately dissected leaves, and yellow or orange flower-heads, which are long-stalked, large, and showy, or densely corymbed and smaller. Many species have an offensive odor; *T. micrantha* has the scent of anise. The two most commonly cultivated species, *T. patula*, the French marigold, and *T. erecta*, the African marigold, are strong-scented annuals; the latter, the African tansy or *flos Aphricanus* of the herbalists (from De L'Obel, 1581), now occurs naturalized in China and India, where it has been extensively cultivated. *T. tenuifolia* (*T. signata*), a nearly scentless Peruvian species, is valued for its long-continued flowering. *T. lucida*, a Mexican perennial cultivated for its numerous small yellow fragrant flowers, approaches the southern border of the United States, and two species, *T. micrantha*, with inconspicuous flowers, and *T. Lemmoni*, with ornamental flowers, extend into Arizona.

**tag-fastener** (tag′fas″nėr), *n.* Any device for securing a tag or label to a bale, bag, etc.; a tag-holder.

**taggt**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tag*[2].

**tagged** (tagd), *a.* Furnished with a tag or tags.

The pack already straining at his [the fox's] well-*tagged* brush. *The Field*, Jan. 2, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**tagger** (tag′ėr), *n.* [< *tag*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who tags or attaches one thing to another.—**2.** That which is joined or appended to anything; an appendage.

So wild, so pointed, and so staring,
That I should wrong them by comparing
Hedgehogs' or porcupines' small *taggers*
To their more dangerous swords and daggers.
*Cotton*, To J. Bradshaw.

**3.** The pursuer in the game of tag.—**4.** A device for removing tag-locks from sheep.—**5.** *pl.* Very thin sheet-iron, either coated or not coated with tin. The latter is known as *black taggers;* the former is sometimes called simply *taggers*, and sometimes *taggers tin.* This material is used for a great variety of purposes where cheapness is desirable and strength not essential.

In substance they [tin-plates] differ from a sheet of *taggers*, as thin as paper itself, to a plate of ten times that thickness, adapted for the dish-covers of ordinary use; in toughness, from a sheet which won't bend at all to a sheet of charcoal-iron, which is equal in tenacity to leather itself. *Flower*, History of Tin and Tin Plates, p. 156.

**6.** A sheet of tin-plate of less than the standard gage or size of the box or lot in which it is packed; a light-weight plate. In the United States such sheets are more commonly called *wasters.*

**tagging** (tag′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tag*[1], *v.*] In *sheep-husbandry*, the removal of clotted or matted locks of wool.

*Tagging* or clatting is the removal of such wool as is liable to get fouled when the sheep are turned on to the fresh pastures. *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 436.

**taghairm** (tag′erm), *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *taghairm*, an echo, a mode of divination.] A mode of divination formerly practised among the Scottish Highlanders. According to Scott, a person wrapped in a fresh bullock's skin was left lying alone beside a waterfall, at the bottom of a precipice, or in some other wild place. Here he meditated on any question proposed, and the response that his excited imagination suggested was accepted as inspired by the spirits who haunted the place.

Last evening-tide
Brian an augury hath tried,
Of that dread kind which must not be
Unless in dread extremity,
The *Taghairm* call'd; by which, afar,
Our sires foresaw the events of war.
*Scott*, L. of the L., iv. 4.

**tag-holder** (tag′hōl″dėr), *n.* A tag-fastener.

**tagilite** (tag′i-līt), *n.* [< *Tagil* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous phosphate of copper, occurring in monoclinic crystals, or more commonly in spheroidal concretionary forms, of a bright-green color. It is found incrusting limonite at Nizhne Tagil in the Urals.

**taglet** (tag′let), *n.* [< *tag*[1] + *-let.*] A little tag.

**taglia** (tāl′yä), *n.* [It., < *tagliare* = F. *tailler*, cut: see *tail*[2].] A particular combination of pulleys, consisting of a set of sheaves in a fixed block and another set in a movable block to which the weight is attached, with a single rope passing round all the pulleys and fastened by one end at some point in the system.

**Tagliacotian** (tāl-yą-kō′shiąn), *a.* See *Taliacotian.*

**taglioni** (tāl-yō′ni), *n.* [So called after a noted family of ballet-dancers named *Taglioni.*] A kind of overcoat formerly in use.

His *taglioni* or comfortable greatcoat. *Scott.*

**Taglioni skirt**, the skirt of a dress fashionable about 1835, adapted from the skirts of ballet-dancers: it consisted of several light overskirts, usually of different lengths.

**tag-lock** (tag′lok), *n.* A matted lock of wool on a sheep.

If they cannot devour our flesh, they will pluck our fleeces—leave us nothing but the *tag-locks*, poor vicarage tithes. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 115.

**tagma** (tag′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τάγμα*, that which has been ordered or arranged, < *τάσσειν*, order, arrange: see *tactic.*] In *bot.*, a general term applied by Pfeffer to all the various theoretical aggregates of chemical molecules out of which vegetable structure is built up, thus embracing under one head the pleon, micella, and micellar aggregate. See *micella*, *pleon*[1], *syntagma.*

**tag-machine** (tag′mą-shēn″), *n.* A machine for making tags or labels. Some forms in one operation fold over the material, insert a tape or cord, gum the fold over upon the tape, punch the eyelet-hole, print the address, and cut the tag to the required size.

**tag-needle** (tag′nē″dl), *n.* A needle for attaching tags to bales or parcels. One side of the eye is formed by an elastic piece, which may be made to spring open by forcibly pulling the thread backward.

**tag-rag** (tag′rag), *n.* [< *tag*[1] + *rag*[1]. Cf. *rag-tag.*] **1.** A fluttering rag; a tatter hanging or flapping from a garment. [Rare.]

Of his sentences perhaps not more than nine-tenths stand straight on their legs; the remainder are in quite angular attitudes, buttressed up by props (of parentheses and dashes), and ever with this or the other *tag-rag* hanging from them. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 4.

**2.** Same as *rag-tag:* often in the phrase *tag-rag and bobtail.* See *tag*[1], *n.*, 3.

Gallants, men and women,
And of all sorts, *tag rag.*
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, 1. v.

He [William IV.] lives a strange life at Brighton, with *tagrag and bobtail* about him, and always open house.
*Greville*, Memoirs, Jan. 19, 1831.

**tag-sore** (tag′sōr), *n.* A disease in sheep, in which the tail becomes excoriated and sticks to the fleece in consequence of diarrhea. Also called *tag-belt.*

**tagster** (tag′stėr), *n.* [< *tag*[1] + *-ster.*] A scold; a virago. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**tagtail** (tag'tāl), *n.* 1. A worm with a tail like a tag.

There are . . . other kinds of worms, . . . as the marsh-worm, the *tagtail*, the flag-worm.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 131.

2. A hanger-on; a parasite; a sycophant; a dependent.

**tagua** (tag'wä), *n.* [Native name in Panama.] The ivory-palm, *Phytelephas macrocarpa*. See *ivory-nut*, and cut under *Phytelephas*.

**taguan** (tag'wạn), *n.* [E. Ind.] 1. One of the large Asiatic and East Indian flying-squirrels of the genus *Pteromys*, in a strict sense, as *P. petaurista*.—2. A flying-phalanger or petaurist. See cut under *Petaurista*.

**taguicati** (tag-i-kä'tē), *n.* [S. Amer.] The warree, or white-lipped peccary, *Dicotyles labiatus*. See *tajaçu*.

**tag-wool** (tag'wůl), *n.* The long wool of tags or hogs (young sheep), not shorn while they were lambs. *Halliwell.*

**taha** (tä'hä), *n.* [African.] 1. An African weaver-bird of the family *Ploceidæ*, *Pyromelana taha* (originally *Euplectes taha* of Sir A. Smith, then *Ploceus taha* of G. R. Gray). The male is mostly yellow and black, and 4½ inches long; the female is smaller, and quite different in color. This bird is found

Taha (*Pyromelana taha*)

in the interior of southeastern Africa. Its name appears to be shared by some other weavers, and is applied by some compilers to the rufous-necked weaver, commonly called *Hyphantornis textor* (G. R. Gray), after *Ploceus textor* of Vieillot, 1819, though its onym is *H. cucullatus*, after *Oriolus cucullatus* of Philipp Ludwig Statius Muller, 1776, as first indicated by John Cassin in 1864.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Reichenbach, 1861).] A genus of such weaver-birds, not different from *Pyromelana*.

**Tahitian** (tä-hē'ti-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tahiti* (see def.) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to or inhabiting Tahiti, the largest of the Society Islands in the South Pacific, now belonging to France. Also *Otaheitan*.

II. *n.* One of the native inhabitants of Tahiti, who constitute a typical branch of the Polynesian race.

**Tahiti chestnut.** See *chestnut*.

**tahli** (tä'li), *n.* [Hind.] A Hindu ornament of gold, engraved with the likeness of the goddess Lakshmi, and suspended by a consecrated string of many fine yellow threads: worn by the wives of Brahmans. Also *tali*.

**tahona** (tä-hō'nä), *n.* [Sp., a mill, esp. one worked by a horse or mule, also *atahona*, < Ar. *tohōna*, with art. *at-tahōna*, a mill, < *tahana*, grind.] In western United States mining districts, a crushing-mill or arrastre turned by a horse or mule.

**tahr** (tär), *n.* See *thar*[3].

**tai** (tī), *n.* [Jap.] The Japanese bream, *Chrysophrys cardinalis*, or *Pagrus cardinalis*, found in or at the mouths of Chinese and Japanese rivers, from Fuhkien in China to Saghalin. It is one of the best fishes of the Japanese, and is of a beautiful deep-red to a brown-red gold-color. *I. I. Rein*, Japan, p. 192.

**Taic** (tä'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Siamese *Thai*, *T'hai*, *Tai* (see def.), lit. freemen.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tai (Thai, T'hai), the principal race of people in the Indo-Chinese peninsula, including the Siamese, the Shan tribes, the Laos, etc.: as, the *Taic* dialects.

II. *n.* A collective name for the group of languages or dialects spoken by the Tai.

**taigle** (tā'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *taigled*, ppr. *taigling*. [Appar. a Sc. var. of **taggle*, freq. of *tag*[1].] I. *trans.* To entangle; impede; hinder; hence, to fatigue; weary. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* To tarry; delay; loiter; procrastinate. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**taigna, tainha** (tī'nyä), *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian fish from whose roe a kind of caviar is made.

**taikun,** *n.* See *tycoon*.

**tail**[1] (tāl), *n.* [< ME. *tail*, *tayl*, *teil*, < AS. *tægel*, *tægl* = OHG. *zagal*, *zagil*, MHG. *zagel*, *zail*, *zeil*, tail, also sting, G. dial. *zagel*, contr. *zal*, tail, = Icel. *tagl* = Sw. *tagel*, hair of the tail, = Goth. *tagl*, hair; origin uncertain.] 1. The posterior extremity of an animal, in any way distinguished from the rest of the body; the hind end or hinder part of the body, opposite the head; especially, the coccygeal region or caudal appendage, when prolonged beyond the rest of the body. More particularly—(*a*) In mammals generally, the cauda, which may be a mere stump, or a slender appendage longer than the rest of the body. It consists of an indefinitely numerous series of coccygeal vertebræ with usually elongated bodies and reduced or aborted processes or neural canal, covered with flesh, etc., and enveloped in integument frequently hairy, like the rest of the body. These vertebræ resemble the joints or phalanges of a finger, and the whole organ is usually flexible, and may be prehensile, like a hand. In mammals without hind limbs, as cetaceans, the tail is the small or tapering hind part of the body ending in the flukes, or the flukes themselves. (*b*) In birds, the tail-feathers collectively. (*c*) In reptiles, the prolongation of the body behind the anus, of whatever character. In reptiles with legs, as crocodiles, turtles, most lizards, and nearly all batrachians, the tail obviously corresponds to the part so named in mammals; it is often extremely long, slender, flexible and lash-like, and generally fragile. It may be sometimes replaced by a new growth when broken off. In serpents and other limbless reptiles the tail is marked by the position of the anus as indicating the end of the body-cavity; it is solid and muscular, and often differently scaled from the parts in advance of it. (*d*) In fishes (as in cetaceans, above), the tail is the postabdominal part of the body, behind the anus, usually tapering and ending in the caudal fin; also, this fin itself in some cases. In such fish-like vertebrates as the rays, the tail is often a long, slender, whip-like appendage, well distinguished from the rest of the body. See cuts under *fish* and *diphycercal*. (*e*) In crustaceans, the abdomen or abdominal region, with its appendages; the part of the body which succeeds the cephalothorax; the urosome. It is usually conspicuous, and may be longer than the rest of the animal. It is well marked in the macrurous or long-tailed crustaceans, as lobsters, prawns, shrimps, crawfish, etc., consisting of a series of flexible segments with appendages in the form of swimmerets, a rhipidura, a telson, etc. In the short-tailed or brachyurous crustaceans, as crabs, the tail is reduced and folded closely under the body, forming the apron. (*f*) In insects, the end of the abdomen, in any way distinguished; the pygidium; the claspers; the ovipositor, etc.: as, the bee carries a sting in its *tail*. (*g*) In many arachnidans, as scorpions, a well-marked abdominal or postabdominal region of the body, behind the thorax: its character is similar to that of the tail of a crustacean. (*h*) In worms, etc., the tail-end, or any part of the body away from the head. It is sometimes well marked, as in *Cephalobranchia*. Compare *tag-tail*, 1. (*i*) The buttocks. [Low.]

2. In the Turkish empire, a horsetail, or one of two or three horsetails, formerly borne as a standard of relative rank before pashas, who were accordingly distinguished as pashas (or bashaws) of one, two, or three tails.—3. A tail-like appendage or continuation; any terminal attachment to or prolonged part of an object comparable to the tail of an animal: as, the *tail* of a kite, or of the letter *y*, the *tail* of a coat (a coat-*tail*), or (colloquially) of a woman's long dress.

The *tails* of certain letters are curved, the curve being represented on the refractory terra cotta by two scratches, which together form an angle. *Science*, XVI. 172.

He crossed the room, stepping over the *tails* of gowns, and stood before his old friend.
*The Century*, XXXVI. 128.

Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*: (1) The slenderest or most movable part of a muscle, or the tendon of a muscle that is attached to the part especially moved when the muscle acts; the insertion, opposite the origin or head. (2) The outer corner of the eye, the exterior canthus: more fully called *tail of the eye*. (*b*) In *entom.*, one of the long slender prolongations backward of the wings, as of a butterfly or moth: more fully called *tail of the wing*. See cut under *Papilio*. (*c*) Some elongated flexible part or appendage, as a proboscis or footstalk. (*d*) In *astron.*, the luminous train, often of enormous length, extending from the head of a comet in a direction nearly opposite to that of the sun. (*e*) In *bot.*, any slender terminal prolongation, as the appendage to the seeds of *Clematis*, *Juncus*, etc., or the linear extension from the base of the anther lobes in many *Compositæ*. Said also sometimes of a petiole or peduncle. (*f*) In *musical notation*, same as *stem*[1], 6. (*g*) *Naut.*, a rope spliced round a block so as to leave a long end by which the block may be attached to any object. See *tail-block*.

4. Something formed like a tail; an arrangement of objects or persons extending, or imagined to extend, as a tail or train. Specifically—(*a*) A long curl, braid, or gathering of hair: also called a *cue* or *queue*, or a *pigtail*, when hanging down behind in a single strand.

I noticed half a dozen groups of slender damsels with short frocks and long *tails*, who may grow up to be the belles of the next generation.
*Congregationalist*, Aug. 4, 1887.

(*b*) A line of persons awaiting their turns, as at a ticket-office or a bank; a cue. (*c*) A train of followers or attendants; a body of persons holding rank after some chief or leader; the following of a chief or commander.

Ich haue no tome to telle the *tail* that hem folweth,
Of many manere men for Medes sake sent after.
*Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 196.

Why should her worship lack
Her *tail* of maids, more than you do of men?
*B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, ii. 1.

"Ah! . . . if you Saxon Duinhé-wassel (English gentleman) saw but the Chief with his *tail* on!" "With his *tail* on?" echoed Edward, in some surprise. "Yes—that is, with all his usual followers when he visits those of the same rank." *Scott*, Waverley, xvi.

5. The hinder, bottom, or concluding part of anything, in space or in time; the part or section opposed to the head, mass, or beginning; the termination or extremity; the back; the rear; the conclusion.

Beches and brode okes were blowen to the grounde,
Torned vpward her [their] *tailles* in tokenynge of drede.
*Piers Plowman* (B), v. 19.

And the Lord shall make thee the head, and not the *tail*.
Deut. xxviii. 13.

Men that dig,
And lash away their lives at the cart's *tail*,
Double our comforts. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

In the *tayle* of a Hericano wee were separated from the Admirall. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 235.

Hee comes, and with a great trayne at his *tayle*.
*Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 32.

Specifically—(*a*) Of a coin, the reverse, or the side opposite that bearing the head or effigy, as in the expression *head or tail*, or *heads and tails*, with reference to the side that may turn in the tossing or twirling of coins as a game. Compare *cross and pile*, under *cross*[1]. (*b*) Of a roofing-slate or -tile, or the like, the lower or exposed part. (*c*) Of a projecting stone or brick built into a wall, the inner or covered end. Also called *tailing*. (*d*) *pl.* That which is left of a mass of material after treatment, as by distillation or trituration and decantation; a residuum; tailings.

The *tails* or faints, as well as the still less volatile or ordinary fusel oil, are mixtures of several alcohols and fatty acid ethers. *Science*, XVI. 129.

The presence in it [mercury] of the minutest trace of lead or tin causes it to "draw *tails*."
*Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 32.

(*e*) In *surg.*, a part of an incision at its beginning or end which does not go through the whole thickness of the skin, and is more painful than a complete incision. Also called *tailing*.

6. *pl.* A coat with tails. See *tail-coat*. [Local.]

Once a boy [at Harrow School in England] has reached the modern remove, he puts on his *tails*, or tailed coat.
*St. Nicholas*, XIV. 406.

7. In *bookbinding*, the bottom or lower edge of a book. The term is applied both to the paper of the text and to the cover of the book.—8. The handle of some kinds of rake, as of those used for oystering, etc.—9. In *mining*, the poor part, or that part deposited at the lower end of a trough in which tin ore settles as it flows from the stamps, according to the mode of ore-dressing employed in some Cornish mines. The middle part is called the *craze*, and the upper the *head*; each of these divisions is concentrated separately in a round buddle, and then finished off in the keeves. This method is adopted in certain mines where the rock has to be stamped very fine because the ore is disseminated through it in very minute particles.—**Cow's-tail**, the end of a rope not properly whipped or knotted, and hence frayed out and hanging in shreds: as, to be hanging in *cows'-tails* (said of a poorly managed ship).—**Crag-and-tail**, in *geol.* See *crag*[1]. **Cut and long tail**†. See *cut*.—**Dragon's head and tail.** See *dragon*.—**In tail of**†, close upon; right after; immediately succeeding.

Meanwhile the skies 'gan thunder, and *in tail*
*Of* that fell pouring storms of sleet and hail.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

**Neither head nor tail.** See *head*.—**Tail margin.** See *margin*, 1.—**Tail of a lock**, on a canal, the lower end, or entrance into the lower pond. **Tail of a stream**, a quiet part, where smooth water succeeds a swift or turbulent flow.

He has ta'en the ford at that *stream tail*;
I wot he swam both strong and steady.
*Annan Water* (Child's Ballads, II. 189).

In the *tail of a* swift *stream*, where it broadens out before another white rapid, you hook a fish
*Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 341.

**Tail of the eye.** See def. 3 (*a*) (2).

Miss Lucy noticed this out of the *tail of her eye*.
*C. Reade*, Love me Little, xiv.

**Tail of the pancreas**, the end of the pancreas toward the spleen. **Tail of the trenches**, in *fort.*, the post where the besiegers begin to break ground and cover themselves from the fire of the defenders of the place in advancing the lines of approach.—**Tail of the wing.** See def. 3 (*b*).—**To nick a horse's tail.** See *nick*[1].—**Top and tail.** See *top*[1].—**Top over tail**†. See *top*[1].—**To put, cast,** or **lay salt on the tail of.** See *salt*[1].—**To turn tail**, to turn the back; wheel about, as in aversion or fright; hence, to run away; flee; shirk an encounter.

Would she *turn tail* to the heron, and fly quite out another way; but all was to return in a higher pitch.
*Sir P. Sidney.* (*Latham.*)

Our Sire (O too too proudly-base)
*Turn'd tail* to God, and to the Fiend his face.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

**To twist the lion's tail**, to do or say something intended to excite the resentment of the government or people of

England (the allusion being to the lion in the English national coat of arms), and thereby to please the enemies of that country. [Humorous slang.]—**With the tail between the legs**, having the tail closely incurved between the legs, as a dog in terror or dejection; hence, with a cowed or abject air or look, like that of a beaten cur; having a humiliated appearance. [Colloq.]

With the other dogs Zed and Toad come, and very much as if *with their tails between their legs*.
*W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 264.

**tail**[1] (tāl), *v.* [< *tail*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To furnish with a tail or form with a tail, or anything called a tail; fix a tail to: as, to *tail* a kite or a salmon-fly.

Apes and Japes, and marmusets *tayled*.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 193.

A perfect distinction closes a perfect sense, and is marked with a round punct, thus . or a *tailed* punct, thus?
*A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

A double shackle is fixed, and each side is first *tailed*—that is to say, a wire is passed round the porcelain and bound in the ordinary way, leaving one end projecting to a distance of from eighteen inches to two feet.
*Preece and Sivewright*, Telegraphy, p. 224.

**2.** To join or connect as a tail; fix in a line or in continuation.

Each new row of houses *tailed* on its drains to those of its neighbours.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 181.

**3.** To remove the tail or end of; free from any projection: as, to *tail* gooseberries. [Colloq.]
—**4.** To pull by the tail. [Humorous.]

The conqu'ring foe they soon assail'd,
First Trulla stav'd, and Cerdon *tail'd*,
Until their mastiffes loos'd their hold.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 134.

**5.** In Australia, to herd or take care of, as sheep or cattle.

Desmard was allowed to gain experience by *tailing* (herding) those already brought in.
*A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, II. 115.

**To stave and tail.** See *stave*.—**To tail in**, in *carp.*, to fasten by one end into a wall or any support: as, to *tail in* a timber.

**II.** *intrans.* To extend, move, pass, or form a line or continuation in some way suggestive of a tail in any sense: used in certain phrases descriptive of particular kinds of action.—**To tail after**, to follow closely upon the heels of; tag; tail.—**To tail away**, to move, stray, or fall behind in a scattering line; draw or be drawn out in a line, like men or dogs in a hunt.

They were, however, *tailing away* fast, as we afterwards discovered.
*W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 369.

**To tail off.** (*a*) Same as *to tail away*. (*b*) To wind up. [Colloq.]

The soft-hearted Slowboy *tailed off* at this juncture into . . . a deplorable howl.
*Dickens*, Cricket on the Hearth, iii.

(*c*) To stop, as drinking, gradually; end by easy stages; taper off. [Colloq.]—**To tail on**, to join in a line; form a tail or cue for some purpose.

All hands *tailing on*, we ran it [a boom] through the bowsprit cap.
*W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, xiv.

**To tail up and down the stream, to tail to the tide** (*naut.*), to swing up and down with the tide: said of a ship at anchor in a river or tideway.

**tail**[2] (tāl), *n.* and *a.* [Also, in Sc., with the orig. final syllable preserved, *tailye*, *tailzie*, etc.; < ME. *taile*, *tayle*, *taille*, < OF. *taille*, a cut, slit, jag, shred, size, stature, also a tax, tribute, etc., F. *taille*, a cut, cutting, hewing, etc. (in most of the senses of OF., and others), = Pr. *talha* = Sp. *taja*, *talla*, *tala* = Pg. *tala*, *talha* = It. *taglia*, a cut, cutting, etc., < L. *talea*, a slender stick, rod, staff, bar, in agriculture a cutting, set, layer for planting, scion, twig. Hence also ult. *tally*[1] (a doublet of *tail*[2]), *tail*[2], *v.*, *tailor*, *detail*, *entail*, *retail*[1], *intaglio*, etc. The Rom. noun, though in form from the L. noun, is in most senses from the verb derived from the L. noun.] **I.** *n.* 1†. Something cut or carved; specifically, a tally. See *tally*[1].

And with Lumbardes lettres I ladde golde to Rome,
And toke it by *taille* here and tolde hem there lasse.
*Piers Plowman* (B), v. 252.

Hit is skorid here on a *tayle*,
Have brok hit wel withowt fayle.
*MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 53. (*Halliwell.*)

2†. A reckoning; count; amount; tally.

Breketh vp my berne-dore and bereth awei my whete,
And taketh me bote a *tayle* of ten quarter oten.
*Piers Plowman* (A), iv. 45.

Whether that he payde or took by *taille*,
Algate he wayted so in his achat
That he was ay biforn and in good stat.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 570.

3. In *law*, a setting off or limitation of ownership; a state of entailment.

As if the Rain-bow were in *Tail*
Settled on him [a Chameleon] and his Heirs Male.
*Prior*, The Chameleon.

4†. An entail.

He seith to me he is the last in the *tayle* of his lyflode, the qweche is CCCL. marke and better.
*Paston Letters*, I. 89.

**Estate in tail.** See *estate*.—**General tail**, in *law*, an estate tail limited to the issue of a particular person, but not to that of a particular couple; an estate tail general (which see, under *estate*).—**Special tail**, title resulting from a gift restrained to certain heirs of the donee's body, and not descending to the heirs in general.

**II.** *a.* In *law*, being in tail; set apart, as an estate limited to a particular line of descent.—**Estate tail female, estate tail general**, etc. See *estate*.—**Fee tail.** See *fee*[2].

**tail**[2] (tāl), *v. t.* [< ME. *tailen*, *taylen*, *taillen*, *tailzen*, < OF. *tailler*, F. *tailler* = It. *tagliare*, < ML. *taleare*, also (after Rom.) *talare*, cut off, cut (timber), < L. *talea*, a cutting: see *tail*[2], *n.*] **1.** To cut or carve; carve out.—**2†.** To mark on a tally; set down.

3if I bigge and borwe it but 3if it be *ytailled*,
I forzete it as 3erne, and 3if men me it axe,
Sixe sithes or seuene I forsake it with othes.
*Piers Plowman* (B), v. 429.

**3.** To cut off or limit as a settled possession; entail; encumber or limit, as by an entail.

If ony persone make ony compleynt to myn executores that I have purchasyd ony *taylid* londes be this my will ordeynid to be sold, . . . thanne I will that the right heyris purchase as be such *taylid* londes, if ony be in my possession or in my feffeez handes.
*Paston Letters*, I. 452.

Nevertheless his bond of two thousand pounds wherewith he was *tailed* continued uncancelled, and was called on the next Parliament.
*Fuller*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

**tailage, tallage** (tā'lāj, tal'āj), *n.* [Also *taillage*, *taliage*, *talliage*; < ME. *tailage*, *taylage*, *taillage*, *talage*, < OF. *taillage*, < *tailler*, cut: see *tail*[2], *n.*] A part cut off or taken away; especially, a share of a man's substance paid as tribute; hence, tribute; toll; tax; specifically, a compulsory aid levied from time to time by the Anglo-Norman kings upon the demesne lands of the crown and all royal towns. Tailage was abolished in the fourteenth century. See *aid*, *n.*, 3.

No pryde, non envye, non avaryce,
No lord, no *taylage* by no tyrannye.
*Chaucer*, Former Age, l. 54.

As wyde as the worlde is wonyeth there none
But vnder tribut and *taillage* as tykes and cherles.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 37.

On the 6th of February, 1304, Edward ordered a *tallage* to be collected from his cities, boroughs, and lands in demesne, assessed, according to the historian, at a sixth of moveables.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 275.

After the disappearance of the danegeld, in 1163, the auxilium [or aid] was enforced as a frequent tax from all the tenants, rural and urban alike; and these compulsory auxilia from all the tenants [of the royal demesne] are usually termed *Tallages*.
*S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 42.

**Statute concerning tailage** (*de tallagio non concedendo*), an English statute or ordinance, probably of 1297, declaring that tailage should not be raised without the consent of Parliament, nor goods taken by the king's officers for purveyance without the owner's assent, and creating similar restrictions.—**Tailage of groats**, a tax of 4*d.* (a groat) on the goods of every person, except infants not over 14 and beggars, granted to the king by Parliament in 1377: said to be the first instance of a poll-tax.

**tailage, tallage** (tā'lāj, tal'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tailaged*, *tallaged*, ppr. *tailaging*, *tallaging*. [< *tailage*, *tallage*, *n.*] To lay an impost on; levy tailage upon; tax.

In the year 1332, the year that witnessed Edward's unsuccessful attempt to *tallage* demesne, he issued an ordinance for the collection of a subsidy on the wool of denizens.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 277.

When scutage was paid by the military tenants, the king *tallaged* . . . his urban and rural non-military tenants, or in other words the towns, most of which were built upon royal demesne, and the tenants of the demesne outside towns, requiring them to contribute towards the expenses of the expedition on hand.
*S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 74.

**tailageability, tallageability** (tā'lāj-, tal'āj-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *tailage* + *-able* + *-ity*.] Capacity or fitness for being tailaged. [Rare.]

These lists served to give the King a clue as to the *tallageability* of the Jews.
*New York Nation*, May 31, 1888, p. 443.

**tailager†, tallager†** (tā'lāj-ėr, tal'āj-ėr), *n.* [ME. *taillager*, *taylagier*, < OF. *taillagier*, < *taillage*: see *tailage*.] A collector of taxes.

*Taylagiers* and these monyours.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6811.

**tail-bay** (tāl'bā), *n.* **1.** In a canal-lock, the space between the tail-gates and the lower pond. *E. H. Knight.*—**2.** In a framed floor, one of the spaces between a girder and the wall.

**tail-block** (tāl'blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a single block having a short piece of rope attached to it by which it may be fastened to any object at pleasure. See cut under *block*[1], 11.

**tail-board** (tāl'bōrd), *n.* **1.** The board at the hinder end of a cart or wagon, which can be removed or let down for convenience in unloading.—**2.** In a ship, the carved work between the cheeks, fastened to the knee of the head. *Totten.*

**tail-bone** (tāl'bōn), *n.* **1.** The coccyx, or os coccygis, when its elements are ankylosed in one bone, as in man.—**2.** A caudal or coccygeal vertebra, when there are several, free and distinct from one another. They range in number from three or four (in the gorilla and man) to a hundred or more, and when numerous very commonly resemble the joints or phalanges of a finger or toe. See cuts under *Catarrhina* and *pygostyle*.

**tail-coat** (tāl'kōt), *n.* A coat with tails; specifically, a coat with a divided skirt cut away in front, like a dress-coat, or the so-called swallow-tailed coat.

**tail-corn** (tāl'kôrn), *n.* Kernels of wheat which require to be separated from the mass as unfit for market, but are available for home use. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**tail-coverts** (tāl'kuv″ėrts), *n. pl.* The feathers overlying or underlying the rectrices of a bird's tail; the tectrices of the tail; the calyptæria. These coverts are divided into superior and inferior, or upper and under coverts. They are commonly short, covering only the bases of the rectrices, but sometimes extend far beyond them; the gorgeous train of the peacock, for example, consists of tectrices, not rectrices, as is also the case with the beautiful train of the paradise trogon. The ornamental feathers called *marabou-feathers* are the under tail-coverts of a species of stork, and in certain other storks these coverts simulate rectrices. See diagram under *bird*[1], and cuts under *peafowl*, *Pelargomorphæ*, *Tænioptygia*, and *trogon*.

**tail-crab** (tāl'krab), *n.* In *mining*, a crab for overhauling and belaying the tail-rope, or rope used in moving the pumping-gear in a shaft.

**tail-drain** (tāl'drān), *n.* A drain forming a receptacle for all the water that runs out of the other drains of a field or meadow.

**tailed**[1] (tāld), *a.* [< ME. *tailed*, *getailed*; < *tail*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having a tail; caudate; appendaged; urodele; macrurous: as, the *tailed* batrachians; the *tailed* wings of a butterfly.

Snouted and *tailed* like a boar, footed like a goat.
*Grew.*

**2.** In *bot.*, provided with a slender or tail-like appendage of any kind: as, *tailed* anthers.—**3.** Formed like or into a tail; shaped as a tail: as, *tailed* appendages; a rat-*tailed* file.—**4.** In *her.*, having a tail, as a beast or bird used as a bearing: used only when the tail is of a different tincture from the rest: as, a lion sable, *tailed* gules. Also *queued*. [Rare.]—**Tailed amphibians**, the *Urodela*.—**Tailed rime.** Same as *caudate rime*. See *rime*.—**Tailed wasps**, the *Siricidæ* or *Uroceridæ*.—**Tailed worm**, a gephyrean of the family *Priapulidæ*: so called from the filiform caudal appendage.

**tailed**[2] (tāld), *a.* [< ME. *tailed*; < *tail*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Subject to tail; entailed.

**tail-end** (tāl'end), *n.* **1.** The hind part or end of an animal, opposite the head; the tail: as, the *tail-end* of a worm.—**2.** The tip of the tail; the tag: as, the *tail-end* of the fox is white.—**3.** The end, finish, or termination; the fag-end; tailings: as, the *tail-end* of an entertainment, of a procession, or of a storm. [Colloq.]

The *tail-end* of a shower caught us.
*W. Black*, Phaeton, xxii.

A dray with low wheels and broad axle, surmounted by a box open at the *tail-end*.
*L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 208.

**4.** *pl.* Inferior corn separated from grain of a superior quality. Compare *tailing*[1], 3.

Everybody 'ud be wanting bread made o' *tail-ends*.
*George Eliot*, Adam Bede, vi.

**tail-feather** (tāl'feтн″ėr), *n.* One of the feathers of a bird's tail; specifically, the rectrices, or rudder-feathers, usually stiff pennaceous feathers, always devoid of a hyporachis, as distinguished from the tectrices or tail-coverts. Tail-feathers, like flight-feathers, have for the most part a wide inner and narrow outer vane, and when the tail is closed or folded they overlie one another alternately from side to side. The two middle feathers, whose webs are more nearly equal, and which overlie all the rest, are sometimes distinguished as *deck-feathers*. Tail-feathers are always paired, and hence of an even number. The number prevailing among birds is 12; this is characteristic, having few exceptions among all *Passeres*, whether oscine or clamatorial, and among many other birds, as birds of prey. In picarian birds 10 is the rule, though many have 12, and a few only 8; woodpeckers have 12, though apparently 10, one pair being rudimentary. In pigeons the rule is 12 or 14; sometimes there are 16 or 20. In gallinaceous birds the numbers run from 12 to 18 or 20. Waders have usually 12, often more, up to 20. Swimming-birds have sometimes only 12, usually higher numbers, as 16, 18, 20, 24, or even 32. The archæopteryx appears to have had 40. In a few birds the tail-feathers proper are extremely modified, as in the lyre-bird. (See *Menura*, *Trochilidæ*.) Tail-feathers which project far beyond the rest are said to be *long-exserted*. Shapes of individual rectrices are described as *truncate*, *incised*, *linear*, *acute*, *acuminate*, *filamentous*, *spatulate*, *mucronate*, etc. (See these words.) The relative lengths of rectrices go far to determine the shape of the tail as a whole, which is usually in the form of a fan. The termination of the tail is described as *even*,

*truncate, acute, acuminate, cuneate, forked, furcate, furcate, emarginate, rounded, double-rounded, double-forked*, etc. When the tail-feathers of opposite sides come together vertically, as in the rare but familiar case of the barn-yard fowl, the tail is said to be *complicate* or folded. The same tendency in the reversed direction results in the *scaphoid* or *boat-shaped* tail. A tail-feather spatulate at the end is called a *racket*. Some tail-feathers are coiled, *circinate* or *scorpioid*; others form a lyrate figure. A few birds, as grebes, have only rudimentary or no proper tail-feathers. The word is loosely extended to include tail-coverts in some cases. See cuts under *boat-shaped, Cincinnurus, lyre-bird, Sappho, Spathura*, and *Topaza*.

**tail-fin** (tāl′fin), *n.* In *ichth.*, the caudal fin.

**tail-flower** (tāl′flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the araceous genus *Anthurium*; the West Indian wake-robin: so called in allusion to the slender spathe prevalent in the genus.

**tail-fly** (tāl′flī), *n.* See *fly*[2].

**tail-gate** (tāl′gāt), *n.* 1. In a canal-lock, one of the lower pair of gates. Also called *aft-gate*. The upper gates are called *head-gates*.—2. The movable tail-board of a cart or wagon. [Local, U. S.]

The two were picking near together, and throwing corn over the *tail-gate* of the wagon.
*E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxxiii.

**tail-grape** (tāl′grāp), *n.* A plant of the anonaceous genus *Artabotrys*, which comprises sarmentose or climbing shrubs found in tropical Africa and eastern Asia. The fruit is supported by a recurved hook-like peduncle serving as a tendril, to which the genus name alludes, and perhaps the present name. *A. odoratissimus* is a shrub with long branches, and solitary yellow, very fragrant flowers, for which it is widely cultivated in India, etc.

**tail-hook** (tāl′hůk), *n.* In *angling*, the hook of a tail-fly.

**tailing**[1] (tā′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tail*[1], *v.*] 1. In *building*, same as *tail*[1], 5 (*c*).—2. In *surg.*, same as *tail*[1], 5 (*e*).—3. *pl.* The parts or a part of any incoherent or fluid material separated as refuse, or separately treated as inferior in quality or value; leavings; remainders; dregs. The tailings of grain are the lighter kernels blown away from the rest in winnowing; of flour, the inferior kind separated from the better in bolting. Tanning-liquor that has become "sour" or impure is called *tailings*. In metallurgy tailings are the part rejected in washing an ore that has passed through the screens of a stamp-mill, the worthless slimes left after the valuable portion has been separated by dressing or concentration. The part rejected as tailings may, however, at a future time be worked over and made to undergo still further concentration. The sand, gravel, and cobbles which pass through the sluices in hydraulic mining were formerly generally designated as *tailings*; of late years, and especially in State and United States legislative documents, they have been called "mining debris" or simply "debris."

The refuse material thrown aside in quartz, drift, hydraulic, or other mines, after the extraction of the precious metal, is called *tailings*. The *tailings* from hydraulic mines are called "débris" also.
*A. J. Bowie*, Hydraulic Mining in Cal., p. 236.

The lowest grade [of flour] comes from the *tailings* of the middlings-purifying machines.
*The Century*, XXXII. 46.

In one of these [methods] the tanning-liquor which has been in use for some time is made use of under the name of *tailings*, or sour liquor. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 360.

4. In *calico-printing*, a fault of impression on some part of the fabric, when the colors are blurred or altogether absent, through some defect in operation or treatment.

**tailing**[2]† (tā′ling), *n.* [ME. *tailyng*, irreg. *tailende*; verbal n. of *tail*[2], *v.*] A reckoning; tally; account.

Thorugh his laboure or thorugh his londe his lyflode wynneth,
And is trusti of his *tailende*. *Piers Plowman* (B), viii. 82.

**taillage, taillager**†. See *tailage, tailager*.

**tail-lamp** (tāl′lamp), *n.* A form of signal-lamp, usually having a lens of red glass, carried at the rear end of a train. [U. S.]

**taille** (tāl; F. pron. taly), *n.* [< OF. and F. *taille*, a cutting, tail, etc.: see *tail*[2], *n.*] 1†. A Middle English form of *tail*[2], 1.—2. Cut as to form or figure, especially with reference to proportionate stature; build; make: used of persons, but only as a French word.

Mrs. Stewart, . . . with her hat cocked and a red plume, with her sweet eye, little Roman nose, and excellent *taille*, is now the greatest beauty I ever saw.
*Pepys*, Diary, July 13, 1663.

3. In *old French law*, a tax, tailage, or subsidy; any imposition levied by the king or any other lord on his subjects.—4. In *Eng. law*, the fee or holding which is opposite to fee simple.

*Taille* is thus called because it is so minced or pared that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but it is by the first giver cut or divided from all other and tied to the issue of the donee. *Cowell.*

5. In *dressmaking*: (*a*) The waist or bodice of a gown. (*b*) The style or fit of the waist or bodice of a gown. [In both senses an adaptation of the French term.]—6. In *music*, same as *viola*.

**taillé** (F. pron. ta-lyā′), *a.* [OF., pp. of *tailler*, cut: see *tail*[2], *v.*] In *her.*, party per bend sinister.

**tailless** (tāl′les), *a.* [< *tail*[1], *n.*, + *-less*.] Having no tail, in any sense; ecaudate; anurous: as, the *tailless* ape, *Inuus ecaudatus*.—**Tailless amphibians** or **batrachians**, the *Anura*; the salient batrachians, as frogs and toads.—**Tailless hippopotamus**, the giant cavy, or capibara.—**Tailless shrew**, *Anurosorex squamipes*, a small shrew of Tibet.

**tailleur** (ta-lyėr′), *n.* [F., a cutter: see *tailor*.] In *rouge-et-noir* and other card-games originating in France, the name of the dealer or banker.

**taillie** (tāl′i), *n.* Same as *tail*[2].

**tail-lobe** (tāl′lōb), *n.* Either of the two divisions, upper and under, which the caudal fin of most fishes presents. See cuts under *diphycercal, heterocercal*, and *homocercal*.

**tailloir** (ta-lywor′), *n.* [F., < *tailler*, cut: see *tail*[2].] In *arch.*, an abacus.

**tail-muscle** (tāl′mus″l), *n.* A caudal or coccygeal muscle, attached to a vertebra of the tail, and serving to move that member as a whole or any of its joints.

**tailor** (tā′lor), *n.* [Formerly also *taylor, tailer, tayler*; < ME. *taylor, taylour, taillour, taylezour, taylzour*, < OF. *taillour, tailleor, tailleur*, F. *tailleur* (= Pr. *talaire, talador* = Sp. *tajador, tallador* = It. *tagliatore*), a tailor, lit. 'cutter,' < *tailler*, cut: see *tail*[2], *v.* The word appears, variously spelled, in the surname *Tailor, Taylor, Tayler*, etc.] 1. One who makes the outer garments of men, and women's riding-habits and other garments of heavy stuff; especially, one who makes such garments to order, as distinguished from a clothier, who makes garments for sale ready made.

Thes beth the Ordenaunce made and astabled of the fraternyte of crafte of *Taylorys*, of the Cyte of Exceter, by assente and consente of the fraternyte of crafte aforesayd y-gedered there to-gedere, ffor ever more to yndewre.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 312.

Come, *tailor*, let us see these ornaments;
Lay forth the gown. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3. 61.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A tailor-bird. (*b*) The mattowacca, fall herring, or tailor-herring, *Pomolobus mediocris*.—**Merchant tailor.** See *merchant*.—**Nimble tailor**, the long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea*. [Local, Eng.] **Proud tailor**, the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*. [Salop.]—**Salt-water tailor**, the skipjack or bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*. See cut under *bluefish*. [Local, U. S.]—**Tailors' chair**, a chair with a seat, back, and knee-rest, but without legs, adapted to the cross-legged position usual among tailors when at work.—**Tailors' cramp**, a spastic form of cramp observed chiefly in the flexors of the fingers and the muscles of the thumb in tailors.—**Tailors' muscle.** Same as *sartorius*.—**Tailors' spasm**, a neurosis affecting the muscles of the hands of tailors.—**Tailors' twist**, stout silk thread used for making men's garments and outdoor garments for women.

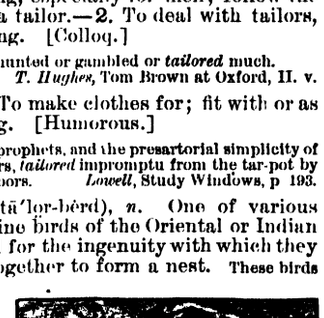
**tailor** (tā′lor), *v.* [< *tailor*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make clothing, especially for men; follow the business of a tailor.—2. To deal with tailors, as for clothing. [Colloq.]

You haven't hunted or gambled or *tailored* much.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. v.

**II.** *trans.* To make clothes for; fit with or as with clothing. [Humorous.]

Bran had its prophets, and the presartorial simplicity of Adam its martyrs, *tailored* impromptu from the tar-pot by incensed neighbors. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 193.

**tailor-bird** (tā′lor-bėrd), *n.* One of various small passerine birds of the Oriental or Indian region, noted for the ingenuity with which they sew leaves together to form a nest. These birds are a sort of grass-warblers, grouped under the name *Cisticolæ*. They belong to such genera as *Suya, Suthora, Prinia* (with only ten tail-feathers, contrary to the rule in *Passeres*), and especially to *Sutoria* and *Orthotomus*. There are many species, some now placed in other genera. The original tailor-warbler of Latham (1783) was based upon a bird first described by Forster in 1781 as *Motacilla sutoria*, and given a French name by Sonnini in 1782, with reference to the two long middle tail-feathers. These descriptions furnished two nominal species, long known as *Sylvia sutoria* and *S. longicauda* respectively, till Horsford in 1820 founded a genus *Orthotomus* upon *O. sepium*; after which the original tailor-warbler was usually placed in *Orthotomus*, and received in the course of time several other specific designations. In 1851 Nicholson founded the genus *Sutoria* upon the original type species of Forster, Sonnini, and Latham; and in 1831 Lesson founded a nominal genus *Edela* upon a species of *Orthotomus*. The result of this by no means remarkable confusion in generic names is that the species of *Sutoria* proper have usually been called *Orthotomus*. (*a*) There are 3 species of *Sutoria*, or tailor-birds proper: *S. sutoria* or *S. longicauda* (mostly called *Orthotomus sutorius* or *O. longicauda*), throughout India and Ceylon, in parts of China, in Formosa, Hainan, etc.; *S. edela* of Java; and *S. maculicollis* of the Malay peninsula. (*b*) There are 10 or 12 species of *Orthotomus* proper, ranging from the Burmese countries and the Malay peninsula to Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and the Philippines. See also cuts under *Sutoria* and *Orthotomus*.



Nest of Tailor-bird.

**tailoress** (tā′lor-es), *n.* [< *tailor* + *-ess*.] A woman who makes garments for men and boys; especially, one who undertakes to cut as well as sew, or to make the whole garment.

**tailoring** (tā′lor-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tailor*, *v.*] The occupation or work of a tailor.

No one would wonder at his toiling at *tailoring* for something like this period without beginning to sell.
*The Century*, XXIII. 266.

**tailoring-machine** (tā′lor-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A sewing-machine adapted for tailors' use.

**tailor-made** (tā′lor-mād), *a.* Made by a tailor: used especially of women's gowns and jackets in imitation of men's garments, with attention to exact fit and with little ornamentation.

**tailor-muscle** (tā′lor-mus″l), *n.* Same as *sartorius*.

**tailor-warbler** (tā′lor-wâr″blėr), *n.* The long-tailed tailor-bird: the original English name of *Sutoria sutoria* or *S. longicauda*. See cut under *Sutoria*. *Latham*, 1783.

**tail-piece** (tāl′pēs), *n.* 1. A piece forming a tail; a piece at the end; an appendage. Specifically—(*a*) A small decorative engraving in the blank space at the end of a chapter. (*b*) In musical instruments of the viol class, a triangular piece of wood, usually of ebony, to which the lower ends of the strings are fastened. (*c*) In a lathe, the set-screw on the rear spindle, the tail-pin. (*d*) In *mining*, same as *snore-piece*. (*e*) Same as *tang*[1], 3.
2. In *zoöl.*, one of the parts or pieces composing the pygidium of an insect.

**tail-pin** (tāl′pin), *n.* In a lathe, the tail-piece, or back-center pin.

**tail-pipe** (tāl′pīp), *n.* The suction-pipe of a pump.

**tail-pipe** (tāl′pīp), *v. t.* To fasten something to the tail of, as of a dog; fasten something on any one, or annoy in any similar way. [Colloq.]

Even the boys . . . *tail-piped* not his dog.
*Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, ii.

He might have been *tail-piped* for seven leagues without troubling his head about it.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Cripps the Carrier, xxix.

**tail-race** (tāl′rās), *n.* The channel in which water runs from a mill after driving the wheel.

**tail-rope** (tāl′rōp), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a round steel- or iron-wire rope used in some coal-mines, especially near Newcastle, England, in the so-called *tail-rope system* of underground haulage.—**Tail-rope system**, a method of underground haulage of coal used in some districts where the inclination of the ways is only slight. In this system two ropes are employed, one in front of the train and the other (the tail-rope) behind it. By the latter the empties are drawn "inby," by the former the full cars are drawn "outby"—the engine having two drums, one for each rope, and one always running loose while the other is in gear.

**tails-common** (tālz′kom″on), *n.* In *mining*, washed lead ore.

**tail-screw** (tāl′skrō), *n.* In a lathe, the male screw which moves the back-center backward and forward; the tail-piece.

**tail-stock** (tāl′stok), *n.* In a lathe, the adjustable rear-stock moving on the bed, opposite the head-stock, and carrying the dead-spindle into which the dead-center is fitted. Also called *dead-head*.

**tail-switching** (tal′swich″ing), *n.* A method of switching trains at terminal stations. After the train has been drawn into the station, a locomotive, switched from a side-track, draws it backward out of the station on to the side-track, whence, after a change in the switch, it backs it again into the station on a parallel track. The locomotive belonging to the train is then switched so that it can be coupled to what was previously the tail-end of the train.

**tail-tackle** (tāl′tak″l), *n.* *Naut.*, a watch- or luff-tackle in which a tail is substituted for the hook of the double block.

**tail-trimmer** (tāl′trim″ėr), *n.* In *building*, a trimmer next to the wall, into which the ends of joists are fastened to avoid flues.

**tail-valve** (tāl′valv), *n.* 1. The air-pump valve in some forms of condenser. The steam passing

into the condenser opens the valve; but when a partial vacuum has been produced in the condenser the valve is closed by atmospheric pressure.

2. Same as *snifting-valve*.

**tail-vise** (tāl'vīs), *n.* A small hand-vise with a tail or handle to hold it by.

**tailward** (tāl'wärd), *adv.* [< *tail*[1] + *-ward*.] Toward the tail; backward; caudad.

**tail-water** (tāl'wâ″tėr), *n.* The water flowing from the buckets of a water-wheel in motion.

**tailwort** (tāl'wėrt), *n.* A plant of the order *Triurideæ*. *Lindley*.

**tailzie, tailye** (tāl'yē), *n.* A Scotch form of *tail*[2].

Institutes and substitutes are synonymous words, Mr. Butler, and used indifferently as such in deeds of *tailzie*.
*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

**tain** (tān), *n.* [< ME. *tein, teyne*, a thin plate; perhaps < Icel. *teinn*, a twig, sprout, stripe, etc., = AS. *tān*, E. dial. *tan*, a twig (see *tan*[2]); but cf. OF. *estain*, F. *étain* = Pr. *estanh* = Sp. *estaño* = It. *stagno*, < L. *stagnum, stannum*, an alloy of silver and lead, also LL. tin: see *stannum*.] A thin plate; a tagger; tin-foil for mirrors. *Simmonds*.

Unto the goldsmith with thise *teynes* three
They wente, and putte thise *teynes* in assay
To fyr and hamer.
*Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 326.

**tainct**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *taint*[1].

**tainha**, *n.* See *taigua*.

**taint**[1] (tānt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tainct;* < ME. **teint*, < OF. *teint, teinct*, color, hue, dye, tincture, stain, < L. *tinctus*, a dyeing, dye: see *tinct* and *tint*, doublets of *taint*. Cf. *taint*[1], *a.* and *v.*] 1†. Color; hue; dye; tinge.

Face rose-hued, cherry red, with a silver *taint* like a lily.
*Greene*, Hexametra Alexis in Laudem Rosamundæ.

This pleasant lily white,
This *taint* of roseate red.
*E. De Vere* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 58).

2. A stain; a spot; a blemish; a touch of discredit or dishonor.

His *taints* and honours
Waged equal with him. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 1. 30.

Here 'twill dash —
Your business has received a *taint*.
*B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iv. 1.

3. An infecting tinge; a trace; a touch.

A hallowed temple, free from *taint*
Of ethnicisme. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xiii.

There was a *taint* of effeminacy in his [Gray's] nature.
*Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 162.

4. A corrupting or contaminating influence, physical or moral; a cause or condition of depravation or decay; an infection.

A deep and general *taint* infected the morals of the most influential classes, and spread itself through every province of letters. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The sad bequest of sire to son,
The body's *taint*, the mind's defect.
*Whittier*, The Shadow and the Light.

It is also essential that there shall be no dry rot or *taint* present [in the wood]. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 9.

5†. A certain spider of small size and red color, reputed to be poisonous: perhaps a species of *Latrodectus*, but probably only a harvest-mite, and not poisonous.

There is found in the summer a kind of spider called a *tainct*, of a red colour, and so little of body that ten of the largest will hardly outweigh a grain.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

**taint**[1] (tānt), *v.* [< *taint*[1], *n.*; partly < *taint*[1], *a.*, and ult. < OF. *teindre, taindre*, pp. *teint*, < L. *tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, tinge, dye, color: see *tinge*. In some senses *taint* is prob. associated with L. *tangere*, touch, or confused with *attaint*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To tinge; tincture; hence, to imbue; touch; affect.

The tiger will be mild whiles she doth mourn;
And Nero will be *tainted* with remorse,
To hear and see her plaints.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 40.

So the staunch hound the trembling deer pursues,
And smells his footsteps in the *tainted* dews.
*Addison*, The Campaign.

2. To imbue with something of a deleterious or offensive nature; infect or impregnate with a noxious substance or principle; affect with insalubrity, contagion, disease, or the like.

Infection spreadeth upon that which is sound, and *tainteth* it. *Bacon*, Envy (ed. 1887).

Cold and wet lodging had so *tainted* their people as scarce any of them were free from vehement coughs.
*N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 42.

3. To make noisome or poisonous in constitution; corrupt the elements of; render putrid, deleterious, or unfit for use as food or drink.

The hottest air *taints* and corrupts our viands no more certainly . . . than the lukewarm.
*Landor*, Imag. Conv., Martin and Jack.

4. To corrupt morally; imbue with perverse or objectionable ideas; exert a vitiating influence over; pervert; contaminate.

Treason and *tainted* thoughts are all the gods
Thou worship'dst.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

Therefore who *taints* his Soul may be said to throw Dirt in God's Face. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 21.

5. To give a corrupted character or appearance to; affect injuriously; stain; sully; tarnish.

Glorious followers . . . are full of inconvenience, for they *taint* business through want of secrecy.
*Bacon*, Followers and Friends (ed. 1887).

The truth
With superstitions and traditions *taint*.
*Milton*, P. L., xii. 512.

The Honour of a Gentleman is liable to be *tainted* by as small a Matter as the Credit of a Trader.
*Steele*, Conscious Lovers, iv. 1.

6†. To disgrace; fix contumely upon.

'Tis dishonour,
And, follow'd, will be impudence, Bonduca,
And grow to no belief, to *taint* these Romans.
*Fletcher*, Bonduca, i. 1.

7†. To treat with a tincture; embrocate; mollify.

Launcing the wound thou shouldest *taint*, and pricking the heart which asketh a plaister.
*Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 314.

=**Syn.** 2–5. *Contaminate, Defile, Taint, Pollute, Corrupt, Vitiate*. Whether these words are regarded as meaning the injuring of purity or the spoiling of value, they are in the order of strength, except that each is used in different degrees of strength, and that *vitiate* is one of the weaker words and *taint* a strong word for rendering impure. *Corrupt* means the absolute destruction of purity. They all suggest an influence from without coming upon or into that whose purity or value is injured.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To be tinged or tinctured; become imbued or touched.

Till Birnam wood remove to Dunsinane
I cannot *taint* with fear. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3. 3.

2. To become tainted or rancid; be affected with incipient putrefaction.

You cannot preserve it [flesh] from *tainting*.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 4. 148.

**taint**[1]† (tānt), *a.* [< ME. *teint*, < OF. *teint*, pp. of *teindre*, tinge: see *taint*[1], *v.*] Tainted; touched; imbued.

A pure unspotted heart,
Never yet *taint* with love, I send the king.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 183.

**taint**[2]† (tānt), *v.* [A var. of *tent*[2], *tempt*. Cf. *taunt*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To touch or hit in tilting; reach with a thrust, as of a lance or other weapon.

The ii. course they *tainted* eche other on ye helmes and passed by. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxviii.

This lovely boy . . . bestrid a Scythian steed,
Trotting the ring and tilting at a glove,
Which when he *tainted* with his slender rod,
He reined him straight.
*Marlowe*, Tamburlaine the Great, II., i. 3.

2. To thrust, as a lance or other weapon, especially in tilting.

He will *taint* a staff well at tilt.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

*Perigot.* I have
A staff to *taint*, and bravely.
*Chamont.* Save the splinters,
If it break in the encounter.
*Massinger*, Parliament of Love, iv. 3.

II. *intrans.* To make an effort or essay, as a juster; tilt, as in the just; make a thrust.

**taint**[2]† (tānt), *n.* [< *taint*[2], *v.*] A thrust, as of a lance in tilting; especially, a preliminary movement or trial with a weapon, as in the tilt, or, by extension, in battle.

This *taint* he follow'd with his sword, drawn from a silver sheath. *Chapman*, Iliad, iii. 374.

**taint**[3]† (tānt), *v. t.* [< ME. *teinten;* by apheresis from *attaint*.] To attaint.

**taintless** (tānt'les), *a.* [< *taint*[1] + *-less*.] Free from taint or infection; pure.

No humours gross, or frowzy steams, . . .
Could from her *taintless* body flow.
*Swift*, Strephon and Chloe.

**taintlessly** (tānt'les-li), *adv.* Without taint; purely.

**taintor**† (tān'tor), *n.* [ME., < OF. *taintor, taintur, taintour*, a dyer, < LL. *tinctor*, dyer, < L. *tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, dye: see *taint*[1], *v.* The word exists in the surname *Taintor*.] A dyer.

The cloth was next "teased" to bring out the nap, . . . when it was finished and ready for the Dyer, Litter, or Lister, or the Norman *Taintor* or *Taintur*.
*D. R. McAnally*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 812.

**tainture**† (tān'tūr), *n.* [< OF. *tainture, teinture*, F. *teinture* = Pr. *tentura* = Sp. Pg. It. *tintura*, < L. *tinctura*, a dyeing, a dye, < *tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, dye, tinge: see *tinge*, and cf. *tincture*, a doublet of *tainture*.] The act of tainting, or the state of being tainted.

Tax me with these hot *taintures!*
*Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, i 1.

**taint-worm** (tānt'wėrm), *n.* Some worm that taints, or is supposed to do so. [An actual worm which answers to this description is one of the small *Anguillulidæ*, as a *Tylenchus*, causing the disease ear-cockles in wheat, and commonly called *vibrio;* but any insect-larva of such habits, as a joint-worm, would answer the poetical requirements of the name.]

As killing as the canker to the rose,
Or *taint-worm* to the weanling herds that graze.
*Milton*, Lycidas, l. 46.

**Tai-ping, Tae-ping** (tī'ping'), *n.* [Chinese, < *t'ai*, a form of *ta*, great, + *p'ing*, peace: see def.] One of those who took part in the great rebellion inaugurated in southern China in 1850 by one Hung-siu-tsuen, who, calling himself the "Heavenly Prince," pretended that he had a divine mission to overturn the Manchu dynasty and set up a purely native dynasty, to be styled the *T'ai-p'ing Chao*, or 'Great-peace Dynasty.' As the cue had been imposed (about 1644) upon the Chinese by the Manchus as an outward expression of loyalty to the Tatar dynasty, the Tai-pings discarded the cue, and hence were styled by the Chinese *Ch'ang-mao-tseh*, or 'long-haired rebels.' Hung-siu-tsuen also promulgated a kind of spurious Christianity, in which God (Shangti) was known as the "Heavenly Father," and Jesus Christ as the "Heavenly Elder Brother." The insurrection was suppressed about 1864, largely with the aid of the "Ever-victorious Army" under Colonel Gordon, who from that time became known as "Chinese Gordon."

**taira, tayra** (tī'rä), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American musteline carnivore, *Galera barbara*.

**tairge** (tārj), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *targe*[3].

**tairn** (tārn), *n.* A Scotch form of *tarn*[1].

**taisch** (tāsch), *n.* [Sometimes also *task;* < Gael. *taibhs, taibhse*, the shade of one departed, a ghost, apparition, vision.] The voice of one who is about to die heard by a person at a distance. [Scotch.]

Some women . . . said to him they had heard two *taischs* (that is, two voices of persons about to die), and, what was remarkable, one of them was an English *taisch*, which they never heard before. *Boswell*, Journal, p. 172.

**tait**[1]†, *a.* [ME. *tait, tayt*, < Icel. *teitr*, cheerful, = OHG. *zeiz*, tender.] Cheerful; lively.

**tait**[1]†, *n.* [ME.: see *tait*[1], *a.*] Cheerfulness; sport.

**tait**[2] (tāt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The top of a hill. [Prov. Eng.]

**tait**[3], *n.* See *tate*.

**tait**[4] (tāt), *n.* [Australian.] A marsupial mammal of Australia, *Tarsipes rostratus*. Also called *noolbenger*. See *Tarsipes*.

**Tait's operation.** See *operation*.

**taivers**, *n. pl.* See *tavers*.

**taivert**, *a.* See *tavert*.

**taj** (täj), *n.* [Pers., < Ar.] A crown; diadem; crest; ornamental or distinctive head-dress; specifically, in Mohammedan usage, the peculiar conical cap assumed by dervishes receiving full initiation. The word, as denoting an object of distinguished excellence, occurs in the name of the Taj Mahal, the splendid temple-mausoleum of Shah Jehan (1628–58) at Agra in India. See cut under *Mogul*.

**tajaçu, tajassu** (ta-yas'ö), *n.* [S. Amer.] The common or collared peccary, *Dicotyles torquatus* or *D. tajacu*. Compare *taguicati*, and see cut under *peccary*.

**take** (tāk), *v.*; pret. *took*, pp. *taken* (*took*, obs. or vulgar), ppr. *taking*. [Also dial. *tak* (*tack*); Sc. also *ta;* < ME. *taken* (pret. *took, tok*, pl. *token*, pp. *taken*, contr. *tan*, in pl. *tane*), < late AS. *tacan* (pret. *tōc*, pl. *tōcon*, pp. *tacen*), take, < Icel. *taka* = Norw. *taka* = Sw. *taga* = Dan. *tage*, take, seize; akin to Goth. *tēkan* (pret. *taitōk*, pp. *tēkans*), touch, = L. *tangere* (√ *tag*), touch: see *tangent*. The verb *take* in E. is of Scand. origin; it appears first in late AS., the reg. AS. verb being *niman*, E. obs. or dial. *nim:* see *nim*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To lay hold of with the hand, fingers, arms, mouth, or other means of holding; grasp; seize.

Oure lorde . . . had hym *take* the vessell whiche tha he hadde, and sette it vpon the table.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 59

He *took* his sword under his arm,
And he walk'd his father's close about.
*Græme and Bewick* (Child's Ballads, III. 81)

He *took* me by the hand and burst out in tears.
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 11

I cannot *take* thy hand; that too is flesh,
And in the flesh thou hast sinn'd.
*Tennyson*, Guinevere

2. To touch. See *to take the ground*, below.

Ure lord . . . spredde his hond, and *tok* his lepre; . . . and al-so rathe he was i-warisd of his maladie.
*Old Eng. Misc.* (ed. Morris), p. 8

3. To bring into one's possession or power; acquire; obtain; procure; get: used of result

of voluntary action or effort. Specifically—(*a*) To make a prisoner or prize of; capture.

Than wente Arthour in-to paryse [Paris],
And *toke* the castelle & the town at hys avyse.
*Arthur* (ed. Furnivall), l. 104.

Of this Castle John Nevil was left Governor by King Edward, who, sending out certain Companies, *took* the Earl Murray Prisoner. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 119.

The French King hath *taken* Nancy and almost all Lorain lately. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 25.

(*b*) To seize; arrest; hold in custody: usually followed by *up*. See *to take up* (*d*).

As soone as the Iuges knowe ther-of, they well make yow to be *take* for couetyse of youre londes and herytage, and do Iustice vpon yow. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 13.

Some were *taken* & clapt up in prison, others had their houses besett & watcht night and day.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 10.

(*c*) To get possession of by means of a trap, snare, bait, or like device; catch: used also of the device itself.

In that Contree ther ben Bestes taughte of men to gon in to Watres, in to Ryveres, and in to depe Stankes, for to *take* Fysche. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 209.

*Take* us the foxes, the little foxes that spoil the vines.
Cant. ii. 15.

I will first begin with the flies of less esteem, though almost anything will *take* a Trout in May.
*Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 256.

(*d*) To obtain in marriage: as, to *take* a wife or a husband.

To God and his sayntes me swere now thys braid
That in mariage me wil be *taking*.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 486.

When she was fifteen, her father *took* a second wife.
*Macaulay*, Mme. D'Arblay.

Ye are forbidden to *take* to you two sisters as your wives. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 117.

(*e*) To secure by payment, subscription, lease, or contract: as, to *take* a box at the opera; to *take* a farm; to *take* a daily paper.

Goldsmith *took* a garret in a miserable court.
*Macaulay*, Goldsmith.

We went on board the little iron Swedish propeller, Carl Johan, at Lübeck, on the morning of December 1, A. D. 1856, having previously *taken* our passage for Stockholm. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 13.

They were always looking at palatial residences in the best situations, and always very nearly *taking* or buying one, but never quite concluding the bargain.
*Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 4.

(*f*) To win by competition, as in a contest of ability; gain; bear off: as, to *take* a prize; to *take* honors at college.

They will be content to win a thank, or *take* a second reward. *Bacon*, Suitors (ed. 1887).

(*g*) In many games, to win; capture: as, to *take* the odd trick (at whist); rook *takes* knight (at chess).

**4.** To please; attract; captivate; charm.

There's something in thee *takes* my fancies so
I would not have thee perish for a world
*Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

Robes loosely flowing, hair as free;
Such sweet neglect more *taketh* me
Than all the adulteries of art.
*B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

She herself, to confess a truth, was never greatly *taken* with cribbage. *Lamb*, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

**5.** To attack; seize; smite; affect injuriously: said of disease, grief, or other malign influence: as, plague *take* the fellow; specifically, to blight or blast by or as by witchcraft.

The .xx. day of apryll, John popes wyfe of comtone
Had a yong chylde, that was *taken* sodenly,
And so contynued and coude not be holpen.
*Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

He [Herne the hunter] blasts the tree and *takes* the cattle
And makes milch-kine yield blood.
*Shak.*, M. W of W., iv. 4. 32.

Two shallops, going, laden with goods, to Connecticut, were *taken* in the night with an easterly storm.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 201.

A plague *take* their balderdash!
*Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

**6.** To come upon suddenly; surprise; catch.

Hee is a very carefull man in his Office, but if hee stay vp after Midnight you shall *take* him napping.
*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Constable.

In their dealing with them, they *took* some of them in plain lies and other foul distempers.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 301.

If he shou'd have *taken* them in the very fact possest of his goods, these Vermin would have had one hole or another to creep out at. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 89.

I won't know: I'll be surpris'd; I'll be *taken* by Surprize.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 5.

**7.** To appropriate; get for one's possession or use; hence, to abstract; remove; carry off.

It is not injustice to *take* that which none complains to lose. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

When I came to my place, I was informed that the sheik intended to *take* my pistols by force, if I would not agree to his proposal. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 98.

Those we love first are *taken* first. *Tennyson*, To J. S.

Hence, specifically—(*a*) To subtract; deduct.

This her son
Cannot *take* two from twenty, for his heart,
And leave eighteen. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 1. 60.

(*b*) To extract; quote: as, a passage *taken* from Keats; a description *taken* from Defoe. (*c*) To derive; deduce.

He from Italian songsters *takes* his cue.
*Cowper*, Progress of Error, l. 112.

As a rule, the older English shires bear names *taken* from the circumstances of the conquest, and the later ones are called after towns, many of them of later foundation than the conquest. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 113.

(*d*) To withdraw; recall.

Perhaps I'll *take* my word again,
And may repent the same.
*Sir Hugh le Blond* (Child's Ballads, III. 257).

**8.** To choose; select: as, to *take* sides.

Sister, I joy to see you and your choice;
You look'd with my eyes when you *took* that man.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

Good commanders in the wars must be *taken*, be they never so ambitious; for the use of their service dispenseth with the rest. *Bacon*, Ambition (ed. 1887).

The nicest eye could no distinction make,
Where lay the advantage, or what side to *take*.
*Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 571.

**9.** To invest one's self with; assume as an attribute, property, or characteristic.

And some other men Say it ys the sepulcre of Josophat, And that the Vale *takes* the name of the seyd Josophat.
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 28.

The growing wonder *takes* a thousand shapes.
*Cowper*, Task, v. 119.

The distance *takes* a lovelier hue.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxv.

**10.** To receive; become the recipient and possessor of: noting ownership conferred from without, as by another person or by some circumstance; especially, to receive willingly; accept, as something given or offered.

He *took* hymself a greet profit therby.
*Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 46.

Proffers not *took* reap thanks for their reward.
*Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1. 150.

I would have paid my two Turcomen; but they would not *take* the money I agreed for, and went on further, so I gave them something more.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 167.

To *take* with gratitude what Heav'n bestows.
*Cowper*, Hope, l. 430.

**11.** To be the subject of; experience. (*a*) To have recourse to; submit to; undergo, as any physical or material process or operation.

If a man *takith* circumcisioun in the Saboth, that the lawe of Moyses be not brokun, han ye indignacioun to me for I made al the man hool in the Sabot?
*Wyclif*, John vii. 23.

As jockeys *take* a sweat.
*Cowper*, Progress of Error, l. 221.

Girls [in Sparta] had to *take* gymnastics as the boys did; but they did not go on into the discipline of the men.
*W. Wilson*, State, § 107.

(*b*) To feel; have a sense of: noting mental experience.

Erthe, elementis, euer ilkane,
For my synne has sorowe *tane*,
This wele I see.
*York Plays*, p. 33.

Whan the kynge Brangore saugh the distruxion and the grete martire, he *toke* ther-of grete pitee, and gan to wepe watir with his yen. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 248.

Is it not alike madness to *take* a pride in vain and unprofitable honours?
*Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

The saddest heart might pleasure *take*
To see all nature gay. *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 15.

(*c*) To arrive at; attain

[This] *tooke* such good successe that the Garrison was cut off by the Ambuscado
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 15.

**12.** To submit to; endure; put up with; bear with resignation.

Why do ye not rather *take* wrong? why do ye not rather suffer yourselves to be defrauded? 1 Cor. vi. 7.

Wisdom has taught us to be calm and meek,
To *take* one blow, and turn the other cheek.
*O. W. Holmes*, Non-Resistance.

She must think how she would *take* the blame
That from her mother did her deed await.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 224.

**13.** To accept and act upon; be guided by; comply with: as, to *take* a hint or a suggestion.

My ever-honour'd friend, I'll *take* your counsel.
*Fletcher*, Valentinian, i. 3.

If this advice appear the worst,
E'en *take* the counsel which I gave you first.
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 131.

**14.** To be affected or infected with; acquire involuntarily and especially by communication; contract: as, to *take* a fancy; to *take* a fever.

His Moskito Strikers, *taking* a fancy to the Boy, begg'd him of Capt. Wright, and took him with them at their return into their own Country. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 181.

In our anxiety that our morality should not *take* cold, we wrap it up in a great blanket-surtout of precaution against the breeze and sunshine.
*Lamb*, Artificial Comedy of the Last Century.

Fred (entitled to all things there)
He *took* the fever from Mr. Vollaire.
*W. S. Gilbert*, Baby's Vengeance.

The Prophet had certainly *taken* a love for me.
*E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 185.

**15.** To receive with the desired effect in use or application; hence, to be susceptible to.

G. W. M. asks . . . what to apply to type on which kerosene has been spilled to make it *take* ink.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 204.

**16.** To attack and surmount, as an obstacle or difficulty; hence, to dash into, as an animal into water, or to clear or leap, as a horse or a rider clears a fence.

That hand which had the strength, even at your door,
To cudgel you and make you *take* the hatch.
*Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 138.

The Exe . . . ran in a foaming torrent, unbridged, and too wide for leaping. But Jeremy's horse *took* the water well. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xlvii.

**17.** To receive, as into a specified relation or position; admit: as, to *take* a person into fellowship; to *take* a clerk into the firm.

When St. Paul was *taken* into the apostolate, his commissions were signed in those words.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 808.

He has *taken* me into his confidence.
*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xl.

**18.** To receive into the body or system, as by swallowing, inhaling, or absorbing.

This day is the fourteenth day that ye have tarried and continued fasting, having *taken* nothing. Wherefore, I pray you to *take* some meat. Acts xxvii. 33, 34.

Here we see how customary it was for ladies to *take* snuff in 1711, although Steele seems to be shocked at it as quite a new fashion in 1712.
*J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 210.

**19.** To receive into the mind; catch the sense of; understand: as, to *take* one's meaning.

Was this *taken*
By any understanding pate but thine?
*Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 222.

Madam, *take* it from me, no Man with Papers in 's Hand is more dreadful than a Poet; no, not a Lawyer with his Declarations. *Wycherley*, Love in a Wood, Ded.

**20.** Hence, to grasp the meaning of (a person); perceive the purpose of; understand the acts or words of.

You *take* me right, Eupolis; for there is no possibility of an holy war. *Bacon*, Holy War.

My dear friend, you don't *take* me—Your friendship out-runs my explanation. *Steele*, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

**21.** To hold as one's opinion; deem; judge; suppose: often with *for*.

Of verry righte he may be called trewe, and soo muste he be *take* in euory place that can deserue and lete as he ne knewe, and keep the good if he it may purchace.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 73.

Of all people Ladies have no reason to cry down Ceremonies, for they *take* themselves slighted without it.
*Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 81.

I saw also what I *took* to be the bed of a canal cut in between the hills, which possibly might be to convey water to the east. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 78.

I *take* this defect among them to have risen from their ignorance. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 7.

The great point, as I *take* it, is to be exorbitant enough in your demands. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

**22.** To consider; regard; view and examine.

He was a man, *take* him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 187.

It is generally observed that modern Rome stands higher than the ancient; some have computed it about fourteen or fifteen feet, *taking* one place with another.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 458).

*Taken* by themselves and considered as characteristics of the Institute sculptors, the obvious traits of this work might, that is to say, be adjudged eccentric and empty.
*The Century*, XLI. 19.

**23.** To regard or look upon, with reference to the emotion excited; be affected by, in a specified way.

Hence, Mardian,
And bring me how he *takes* my death.
*Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 13. 10.

I am sure many would *take* it ill to be abridged of the titles and honours of their predecessors.
*Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 204.

I an't a man of many words, but I *take* it very kind of you to be so friendly, and above-board.
*Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xvii.

**24.** To accept the statements, promises, or terms of; close with.

Old as I am, I *take* thee at thy word,
And will to-morrow thank thee with my sword.
*Dryden*, Conquest of Granada, I., ii. 1.

**25.** To assume as a duty or responsibility; undertake.

This feende that *toke* this enterprise no taried not, but in al the haste that he myght he come ther.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 3.

Our *taken* task afresh we will assay.
*J. Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 163).

There was no man that would *take* charge of a galley; the weather was so rough, and there was such an amazedness amongst them. *Munday* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 209).

**26.** To ascertain, as by computation or measurement: as, to *take* the weight of anything.

He [the tailor] views with studious Pleasure
Your Shape, before he *takes* your Measure.
*Prior*, Alma, i.

The balance of our imports of grain, *taken* upon a number of years, began to exceed the balance of our exports.
*S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 10.

**27.** To contain; comprehend; include.

He whom the whole world could not *take*,
The Word, which heaven and earth did make,
Was now laid in a manger.
*B. Jonson*, Hymn on the Nativity.

We always *take* the account of a future state into our schemes about the concerns of this world. *Bp. Atterbury.*

**28.** To include in a course, as of travel; visit.

The next morning I went to Dassamonpeack and sent Pemissapan word I was going to Croatan, and *tooke* him in my way to complaine Osocon would haue stole my prisoner Skico.
*Ralph Layne*, quoted in Capt. John Smith's Travels, I. 92.

About a year since, R. B. and B. F. *took* that city, in the way from Frederickstadt to Amsterdam, and gave them a visit. *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

**29.** To resort to; have recourse to; avail one's self of; employ, as any appliance, means, or resource capable of service.

The same Thursday at aftyr noon we *toke* our assys at the Mownte Syon, . . . and rode the same nyght to Bethlem. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 46.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, *taken* at the flood, leads on to fortune.
*Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 219.

I *tooke* coach in company with two courteous Italian gentlemen. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 18, 1645.

*Take* wings of fancy, and ascend.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxvi.

**30.** To need; require; demand: often used with an impersonal subject: as, *it took* all our strength to row ashore.

How long do you think *it* will *take* you to bring your thoughts together? *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxiii.

**31.** To give; deliver. [Now rare.]

There besyde is the Place where oure Lord *toke* to Moyses the 10 Comandementes of the Lawe.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 62.

Pandarus gan hym the letre *take*,
And seyde, "Pardee! God hath holpen us."
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1318.

He gaue a ryng on to Clarionas,
And she *toke* hym another for certeyn.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 907.

**32.** To inflict, as a blow, on; hence, to fetch (a person or an animal) a blow; strike.

Rctor . . . *toke* his horse with his helis, hastid before,
Gird euon to the grekes with a grete yre.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6394.

The potter yn the neke hem *toke*,
To the grounde sone he yede.
*Robin Hood and the Potter* (Child's Ballads, V. 21).

A rascal *takes* him o'er the face, and fells him.
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

Mr. William Vaux *took* Mr. Knightly a blow on the face.
*Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 56.

**33.** To betake: used reflexively.

To alle the develles I *me take*, . . .
But it was told right to myselve.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 7590.

Betere bote is noon to me
Than to his mercy truli *me take*.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

Art thou a craftsman? *take thee* to thine arte,
And cast off slouth, which loytreth in the Campes.
*Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 67.

But for shame, and that I am a man at armes, I would runne away, and *take me* to my legs.
*Heywood*, Four Prentises of London (Works, ed. 1874, II. 226).

**34.** To conduct; escort; convey; lead or carry.

*Take* the stranger to my house,
And with you take the chain.
*Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1. 36.

So Enid *took* his charger to the stall.
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

I'll get him to *take* me about, I only a country fellow, and he up to all the ways of town.
*Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xii.

**35.** With nouns noting or implying motion, action, or procedure: to do, make, perform, execute, practise, or the like. In this sense the verb and its object often form a periphrasis for the verb suggested by the object: as, to *take beginning*, for *to begin*; to *take resolution*, for *to resolve*; to *take a walk*, for *to walk*; so also with to *take one's way*, *course*, *journey*, etc., and many other phrases noting progress or procedure.

The synner *took* penaunce with good entent,
And lefte al his wickid synne.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

I *tooke* my journey there hence by Coach towards Paris.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 14.

Sound was the sleep he *took*,
For he slept till it was noon.
*Lord John* (Child's Ballads, I. 134).

To secure him at home, he [Edward IV.] *took* Truce with the King of Scots for fifteen Years.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 206.

Prince Doria going a Horseback to *take* the round one Night, the Soldier took his Horse by the Bridle.
*Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

O'er Scythian Hills to the Meotian Lake
A speedy Flight we'll *take*.
*Congreve*, Semele, ii. 1.

If you please to action me, *take* your course.
*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 525. (*Davies*, under *action*.)

We *took* our last adieu,
And up the snowy Splugen drew.
*Tennyson*, The Daisy.

He [Sir Robert Peel] was called upon at a trying moment to *take* a step on which assuredly much of the prosperity of the people and nearly all the hopes of his party along with his own personal reputation were imperilled.
*J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, xix.

Specifically—(*a*) To execute by artistic means, as a drawing or painting, or a photograph; also, to obtain a likeness or picture of: as, to *take* a person or a landscape.

Here is the same face, *taken* within this half-hour, said the artist, presenting her with another miniature.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xx.

As the young people frisked about innocently, Mr. Brackett and I succeeded in *taking* some half-dozen interesting and instructive groups and single figures.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 626.

(*b*) To make by writing; jot down: as, to *take* notes; hence, to obtain in the form of notes or other memoranda: as, to *take* a speech in shorthand.

A chield 'a amang you *taking* notes,
An', faith, he'll prent it.
*Burns*, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

(*c*) In *music*, to execute at a specified rate of speed; hence, to adjust at a given rate: as, to *take* the tempo slowly.

The musical part of the service was, to begin with, *taken* slow—incredibly slow.
*W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 95.

**36.** To admit to sexual intercourse: said of the female.—**Take care.** See *care*.—**Take ink,** an order to put more ink on a printing-roller.—**Taken aback.** See *aback*[1].—**To be taken in the mainort, to be taken with the mainort.** See *mainor*.—**To be taken sick,** to become sick; fall ill.—**To make one take the dust.** See *dust*[1].—**To take aback.** See *taken aback*, under *aback*[1].—**To take account of,** to note; mark; make a note of.

This man walked about and *took account*
*Of* all thought, said, and acted.
*Browning*, How it Strikes a Contemporary.

**To take action, a dare, advice, a grinder.** See the nouns.—**To take advantage of.** See *advantage*, *n.*—**To take aim,** to direct or level a weapon or a missile at an object.—**To take air.** See *air*[1].—**To take a leaf out of one's book.** See *book*.—**To take amiss.** See *amiss*.—**To take a name in vain, an insult, a rise out of.** See *name*[1], *insult*, *rise*[1].—**To take arms.** See *arm*[2].—**To take a season, a seat, a side, a step, a turn.** See the nouns.—**To take a thing in snuff†.** See *snuff*[1].—**To take back,** to withdraw; recall; retract. [Colloq.]

I've disgusted you—I see that; but I didn't mean to.
I—I *take* it *back*. *Howells*, Silas Lapham, xv.

**To take bail for.** See *bail*[2].—**To take battle†,** to fight.

And y in his quarel *took bataile*
Agen my fadir to amend his mys.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

**To take bearings.** See *bearing*.—**To take bog†.** See *bog*[2].—**To take breath,** or **to take a long breath,** to pause, as from labor or exertion, in order to breathe or rest; rest, refresh, or recruit one's self after fatigue.

Before I proceed, I would *take* some *breath*. *Bacon.*

The world slumbered or *took breath* in his [Hippocrates's] resolutions divers hundreds of years. *Donne*, Letters, xvii.

**To take by storm, by the hand,** etc. See the nouns.—**To take captive.** See *captive*.—**To take check†, cold, counsel, course†.** See the nouns.—**To take down.** (*a*) To lower the power, spirit, pride, or vanity of; abase; humble: as, to *take down* a conceited upstart. Compare *to take down a peg*, under *peg*.

Doe you thinke he is nowe soe daungerous an enemye as he is counted, or that it is soe harde to *take* him *downe* as some suppose? *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

In a good time that man both wins and wooes
That *takes* his wife *downe* in her wedding shooes.
*Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 94).

(*b*) To swallow: as, to *take down* a draught or a dose.

Sir, kill me rather; I will *take down* poison,
Eat burning coals, do anything.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

(*c*) To pull down; remove by taking to pieces: as, to *take down* a house or a scaffolding. (*d*) To put in writing; write down; record; note: as, to *take down* a sermon in shorthand; to *take down* a visitor's address; to *take down* a witness's statement.—**To take earth,** in *fox-hunting*, to escape into its hole: said of the fox; hence, figuratively, to conceal one's self.

Follow yonder fellow, and see where he *takes earth*.
*Scott*, Kenilworth, iv.

**To take effect.** See *effect*.—**To take exception.** See *exception*, 4.—**To take fire, flay, foot†, form.** See the nouns.—**To take for granted.** See *grant*[1], *v. t.*—**To take French leave.** See *French*.—**To take heart.** See *heart*.—**To take heart of grace.** See *grace*.—**To take heed.** (*a*) To beware; be careful; use caution: often followed by *of* or *to*.

I will *take heed to* my ways, that I sin not with my tongue. Ps. xxxix. 1.

Asper (I urge it as your friend), *take heed*,
The days are dangerous, full of exception.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

(*b*) To take notice; pay attention; attend; listen.

God ne *takth* none *hede* of suiche tales.
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 175.

**To take hold:** commonly with *of* or *on*. (*a*) To get a grasp or grip: as, to *take hold of* a rope.

Ten men . . . shall *take hold of* the skirt of him that is a Jew, saying, We will go with you: for we have heard that God is with you. Zech. viii. 23.

(*b*) To gain possession, control, or influence.

Sorrow shall *take hold on* the inhabitants of Palestina. Ex. xv. 14.

I pray, sir, tell me, is it possible
That love should of a sudden *take* such *hold*?
*Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 1. 152.

(*c*) To take advantage; make use.

Captaine Gorges *tooke hold of* ye opportunitie.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 149.

(*d*) To lay hold, for or as for management or adjustment.

Some *take hold of* suits only for an occasion to cross some other. *Bacon*, Suitors (ed. 1887).

**To take horse.** See *horse*[1].—**To take huff,** to become huffy or pettish; take offense.

If the American actress came over, of course she would insist on playing Violante; then Miss Carmine would *take huff*, and there was sure to be a row!
*Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. vii.

**To take in.** (*a*†) To capture; conquer.

He hath mused of *taking* kingdoms *in*.
*Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 13. 83.

Should a great beauty resolve to *take* me *in* with the artillery of her eyes, it would be as vain as for a thief to set upon a new-robbed passenger. *Suckling.*

(*b*) To receive; admit; give entrance or admittance to.

By our cognation to the body of the first Adam, we *took in* death. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 594.

The captain told them we wanted to *take in* water.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 241.

After a long day's journey of thirty-one miles, we reached a house which we had been told *took in* travellers. *B. Hall*, Travels in N. A., II. 257.

(*c*) To receive into one's house: said of work undertaken to be done at home.

His wife . . . had tried to help him support their family of young children by giving private lessons and by *taking in* sewing. *The Century*, XXXVII. 33.

(*d*) To inclose, fence, or reclaim, as land.

Upon the sea-coasts are parcels of land that would pay well for the *taking in*. *Mortimer.*

(*e*) To encompass or embrace; include; comprehend.

This love of our country is natural to every man. . . . It *takes in* our families, relations, friends, and acquaintance. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 5.

It may be supposed that this lake [Brulos], which is now of so great an extent, *takes in* all the other lakes mentioned by the antients to the east.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 16.

Specifically, to include in one's course or experience, as by seeing, visiting, or enjoying.

The Bensons would not be persuaded out of their fixed plan to *take in* . . . the White Mountains.
*C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 293.

(*f*) To reduce to smaller compass; make less in length or width; contract; brail or furl, as a sail; make smaller, as a garment.

At night we took off our main bonnet, and *took in* all our sails, save our maincourse and mizzen.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 21.

Sure every one of me frocks must be *taken in*,—it 's such a skeleton I'm growing. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xliii.

(*g*) To receive into the mind; comprehend; perceive.

He *took in* the sense of a statement very slowly through the medium of written or even printed characters.
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 1.

We only *take in* any discourse if our memory retains the earlier words while we are hearing those which follow.
*Lotze*, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 220.

(*h*) To accept as true; believe: as, he *took in* whatever we told him. [Colloq.] (*i*) To take by subscription, as a magazine or newspaper. Compare def. 3 (*e*). [Eng.]

Few working-class homes in England fail to *take in* some kind of paper on the day of rest.
*Nineteenth Century*, XX. 110.

(*j*) To dupe; cheat; gull.

*Hostess.* I took you in last night, I say.
*Syntax.* Tis true; and if this bill I pay,
You'll *take* me *in* again to-day.
*W. Combe*, Dr. Syntax's Tour, i. 4. (*Davies.*)

Some critics declared that Mr. Cobden had been simply *taken in;* that the French Emperor had "bubbled" him.
*J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, xli.

**To take in hand.** See *hand*.—**To take in patience†.** See *patience*.—**To take in the slack** (*naut.*), to draw in the loose or relaxed part of a rope until it becomes taut.—**To take into account.** See *account*.—**To take into one's confidence.** See *confidence*.—**To take into one's head,** to conceive the idea of; form a plan or intention of.

Apparently Rousseau was an advanced boy, for, after these clerical duties were over, and he had returned to Paris, he *took it into his* own *head* to paint a view of the Montmartre hill. *The Century*, XLI. 573.

**To take into one's own hand or hands,** to assume the management or execution of, as a personal duty, right, or privilege.

They suffer not their council to go through with the resolution and direction, as if it depended on them, but *take* the matter back *into their own hands*.
*Bacon*, Counsel (ed. 1887).

In the pre-Conquest codes the owner was generally allowed to *take* the law *into his own hand*, as in early Roman law, and get back his goods by force if he could, no doubt with the assistance of his neighbours where possible.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 232.

**To take issue.** See *issue*.—**To take it ill.** See *ill*.—**To take it out of.** (*a*) To obtain or extort reparation or indemnity from; compel satisfaction from. [Colloq.]

If any one steals anything from me, . . . and I catch him, I *take it out of* him on the spot. I give him a jolly good hiding.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 31.

Mr. and Mrs. Boffin (as the saying is) *took it out of* the Inexhaustible [baby] in a shower of caresses.
*Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 13.

(*b*) To exhaust the strength or energy of. [Colloq.]

They tried back slowly and sorrowfully, . . . beginning to feel how the run had *taken it out of* them.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

**To take leave.** See *leave*[2].—**To take napt.** See *nap*[2].—**To take notice of** or **that.** (*a*) To note; mark; observe.

You are to *take notice that* the fish lies or swims nearer the bottom, and in deeper water, in winter than in summer.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 105.

In Bethlehem I *took* particular *notice of* their ovens, which are sunk down in the ground, and have an arch turned over them.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 40.

*Puff.* They were spies of Lord Burleigh's.
*Sneer.* But isn't it odd, they were never *taken notice of*, not even by the commander-in-chief?
*Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 2.

(*b*) To remark upon; make mention of.

I have something to beg of you too: which is not to *take notice of* our Marriage to any whatever, yet a while, for some Reasons very important to me.
*Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

**To take occasion.** See *occasion*.—**To take off.** (*a*) To remove: as, to *take off* one's hat or gloves; to have one's beard *taken off*. (*b*) To remove or transfer to another place: as, *take off* the prisoner to jail! *take* yourself *off!* (*c*) To make away with; put to death; kill.

Whose execution *takes* your enemy *off*.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 105.

Till at last the wisdom of our Governours thought it fit to *take* him [Jesus] *off*, and make him an example for Reformers.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

(*d*) To deduct: used specifically of reduction of price.

The justices decreed to *take off* a halfpenny in a quart from the price of ale.
*Swift*, Miscellanies. (*Latham.*)

(*e*) To withdraw; deprive, free, or relieve one of: as, to *take* responsibility *off;* to *take off* a curse.

Your power and your command is *taken off*.
*Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 331.

Penitence does appease
The incensèd powers, and sacrifice *takes off*
Their heavy angers.
*Fletcher* (*and another* ?), Prophetess, iv. 1.

(*f*†) To withhold; hold back; deter.

No means either he, or ye letters yey write, could *take off* Mr. Sherley & ye rest from putting both ye Friendship and Whit-Angell on ye generall accounte.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 280.

It is as plain that one great End of the Christian Doctrine was to *take* Mankind *off* from giving Divine Worship to Creatures.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. vi.

(*g*) To take in trading; purchase.

That vessel found courteous entertainment with him, and he *took off* all her commodities, but not at so good rates as they expected.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 245.

(*h*) To drink off; swallow.

Where she dranke to him a cup of poysoned liquor; and having *taken off* almost halfe, she reached him the rest: which after she saw he had drunke, she called upon her husbands name aloude.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

(*i*) To reproduce; copy.

It would, perhaps, be no impertinent design to *take off* all their models in wood, which might not only give us some notion of the ancient music, but help us to pleasanter instruments than are now in use.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 465).

Hence—(*j*) To personate; imitate; mimic, especially in ridicule.

She was always mimicking. She *took off* the exciseman, and the farmers, and her grandmother, and the very parson,—how she used to make us laugh! mimicking! why it was like a looking-glass, and the folks standing in front of it, and speaking behind it, all at one time.
*C. Reade*, Art; a Dramatic Tale, p. 174.

**To take offense.** See *offense*.—**To take on** or **upon (one's self).** (*a*) To put on; invest one's self with; figuratively, to assume, as a property, characteristic, or mode of being.

Christ our Lord *took upon him* the form of a servant.
*Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 1.

Thus it is that the grief of the passing moment *takes upon itself* an individuality, and a character of climax, which it is destined to lose after a while.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvi.

(*b*) To assume as a duty or responsibility; undertake; take the burden or the blame of.

The good newes . . . appeased their fury; but conditionally that Ratliffe should be deposed, and that Captaine Smith would *take upon him* the government.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 180.

She loves me, even to suffer for my sake;
And *on herself* would my refusal *take*.
*Dryden*, Tyrannic Love, iv. 1.

(*c*) To lay claim to; arrogate, as power or dignity, to one's self.

A Maid called La Pucelle, *taking upon her* to be sent from God for the Good of France, and to expel the English.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 183.

A band of critics, who *take upon them* to decide for the whole town.
*Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

(*d*) To apply to one's self.

Of goode men am I nought agast,
For they wole *taken on hem* no thyng,
Whanne that they knowe al my meninge.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6107.

**To take one down a buttonhole, to take one a buttonhole lower,** to lower one's pride or pretensions; take one down a peg: used literally in the second quotation. [Colloq.]

O, friar, you grow choleric. . . . On my word, I'll *take you down a button-hole*.
*Peele*, Edward I., viii.

Master, let me *take you a button-hole lower*. Do you not see Pompey is uncasing for the combat?
*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 706.

**To take one napping.** See *nap*[1].—**To take one's bells.** See *bell*[1].—**To take one's chance.** See *chance*.—**To take one's ease,** to make one's self comfortable.

Shall I not *take mine ease* in mine inn but I shall have my pocket picked?
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 92.

**To take one's gait.** See *gait*[2].—**To take one's life in one's hand,** to take mortal risks; act in disregard or defiance of personal danger.

The other [youngster] goes out on the frontier, runs his chances in encounters with wild animals, finds that to make his way he must *take his life in his hand*, and assert his rights.
*The Century*, XXXVI. 253.

**To take one's mark amiss,** to go wide of the mark; be at fault; mistake.

Sir, you talk as if you knew something more than all the world doth; and, if I *take* not *my mark amiss*, I deem I have half a guess of you.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 163.

**To take one's part,** to side with, stand by, or aid one.

If the provost *take our part* . . . we may bell-the-cat with the best of them.
*Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, vii

**To take one's self seriously,** to regard one's conduct, opinions, etc., with exaggerated gravity, as if above jesting; hence, to attach a solemn importance to one's self.

Your solemn ass must needs *take himself seriously;* the man of deep, keen, quick perception of the ludicrous can never do so.
*B. E. Martin*, Footprints of Charles Lamb, iii.

**To take one's turn.** See *turn*.—**To take one tardy†.** See *tardy*.—**To take on the broadside.** See *broadside*.—**To take opportunity,** to take occasion; turn to advantage any incident, occurrence, or occasion.

They *tooke opportunitie*, and thrust Levetenante Fitcher out a dores, and would suffer him to come no more amongst them.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 287.

**To take order†, to take orders** See *order*.—**To take out.** (*a*) To remove from within a place, or from a number of other things: as, to *take* an invalid *out* for a walk; to *take* a book *out* of a library (*b*) To remove by cleansing or the like: as, to *take out* a stain or a blot. (*c*) To remove so as to deprive one of: as, to *take* the pride or nonsense *out* of a youngster; the running *took* the wind *out* of him. (*d*) To obtain or accept as an equivalent: as, he *took* the amount of the debt *out* in goods.

Because of the old proverbe, What they want in meate, let them *take out* in drinke.
*Heywood*, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 280).

(*e*) To procure for one's self: get issued for one's own use or benefit: as, to *take out* a patent or a summons. (*f*†) To copy: as, to *take out* a part from a manuscript play.

O love, why dost thou in thy beautiful sampler set such a work for my desire to *take out*, which is as much impossible?
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

Sweet Bianca,
*Take* me this work *out*.
*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4. 179.

**To take over.** (*a*) To assume the ownership, control, or management of.

No sooner had Katkoff *taken over* the Moscow Gazette than he devoted his attention wholly to the Polish question.
*Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 510.

The consequence was a great increase in forced sales of land, of which much was *taken over* by the European creditor.
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 632.

(*b*) To receive; derive.

In short, whatever and however diverse may be their aims, the Gilds *take over* from the family the spirit which held it together and guided it.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. lxxx.

**To take pains.** See *pain*[1].—**To take part in** or **with.** See *part*.—**To take pepper in the nose†.** See *nose*[1].—**To take pity upon, place, pleasure in, possession, pot-luck, precedence of, rank, root, scorn†, shape, ship, shipping†, sight, silk, soil, stock, strife†, tent.** See the nouns.—**To take the air.** (*a*) See *air*[1]. (*b*) To soar: said of birds.

A bird is said to *take the air* when it seeks to escape by trying to rise higher than the falcon.
*Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 7.

**To take the bent.** See *bent*[2].—**To take the bit in the teeth.** See *bit*[1].—**To take the bull by the horns.** See *bull*[1].—**To take the coif, the cross, the crown of the causey, the essay†, the field, the foil†.** See *coif, cross*[1], *crown*, etc.—**To take the ground** (*naut.*), to touch bottom; run aground.

"A few hours after we lost sight of this brig," said the boatswain, "the ship *took the ground*."
*W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, xiv.

**To take the hand of** or **from†.** Same as *to take the wall of*.

They both meeting in an antechamber to the secretary of state, the Spanish ambassador, leaning to the wall in that posture that he *took the hand of* the English ambassador said publicly, "I hold this place in the right of the king my master"; which small punctilio, being not resented by our ambassador at that time, gave the Spaniard occasion to brag that he *had taken the hand from* our ambassador
*Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 136

**To take the laboring oar.** See *labor*[1].—**To take the law of.** Same as *to have the law of* (which see, under *law*[1])

The other that rides along with him is Tom Touchy, a fellow famous for *taking the law of* every body.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 122.

**To take the mantle, the measure of, the pas, the pledge, the reins.** See the nouns.—**To take the oath** to take a drink. [Slang, U. S.]—**To take the road.** (*a*) See *road*. (*b*) Same as *to take to the road*. See *road*. (*c*) *Theat.*, to go on a round of engagements and performances from town to town: said of a traveling company or show.—**To take the say, the shilling, the shine out of, the sun, the test, the veil.** See the nouns.—**To take the wall of,** to pass (one) on that part of the road nearest the wall (this, when there were no sidewalks, was to take the safest and best position, usually yielded to the superior in rank); hence, to get the better of in any way.—**To take the wind out of one's sails.** See *sail*[1].—**To take time by the forelock.** See *forelock*[2].—**To take to heart.** See *heart*.—**To take to one's bosom,** to marry.—**To take to pieces.** (*a*) To separate into the component parts: as, to *take* a gun or a clock *to pieces*. (*b*) To examine piecemeal; dissect; analyze; especially, to show inherent weakness or defects in; pick to pieces.

The Duke of Bedford *took* the treaty, and in the conclusion of his speech the ministry, *to pieces*.
*Walpole*, Letters, II. 278.

**To take to task.** See *task*.—**To take turns.** See *turn*.—**To take up.** (*a*) To pick up; lift; raise.

Who can *take up* the Ocean in a spoone?
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 3.

They who have lost all to his Subjects may stoop and *take up* the reward.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

(*b*) To take into one's company, society, etc.

You are to *take* soldiers *up* in counties as you go.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 190.

Our men, retyring to the water side, got their boat, and ere they had rowed a quarter of a myle towards Hatorask they *tooke up* foure of their fellowes.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 101.

(*c*) To absorb: as, sponges *take up* water.

The pleasures and pains of the higher senses are *taken up* into the emotion of beauty.
*J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 478.

(*d*) To arrest; take into custody.

An officer patroles about the city [Cairo], more especially by night; . . . he *takes up* all persons he finds committing any disorders, or that cannot give an account of themselves.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 165.

Policeman, *take* me *up*—
No doubt I am some criminal!
*W. S. Gilbert*, Phrenology.

(*e*) To assume; enter upon; espouse: as, to *take up* a profession; to *take up* a quarrel.

Fear not, Cesario; *take* thy fortunes *up*.
*Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 151.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon *takes up* the wondrous tale.
*Addison*, Paraphrase of Ps. xix.

(*f*) To set up; begin.

They shall *take up* a lamentation for thee.
Ezek. xxvi. 17.

(*g*†) To encounter; challenge; oppose.

One power against the French,
And one against Glendower; perforce a third
Must *take up* us.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 73.

King Henry in the mean Time followed his Pleasures, and in June kept a solemn Just at Greenwich, where he and Sir Charles Brandon *took up* all Comers.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 256.

(*h*) To meet and deal with; treat or dispose of satisfactorily; settle or adjust properly.

I knew when seven justices could not *take up* a quarrel.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4. 104.

(*i*) To catch together and fasten: as, to *take up* an artery; to *take up* dropped stitches.

A large vessel opened by incision must be *taken up* before you proceed.
*Sharpe*, Surgery.

(*j*) To check with dissent, remonstrance, or rebuke.

One of his relations *took* him *up* roundly, for stooping so much below the dignity of his profession.
*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

(*k*†) To stop; bring to a stand.

For a small piece of Money a man may pass quiet enough, and for the most part only the poor are *taken up*.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 78.

(*l*) To occupy; employ; engage; engross: as, to *take up* room or time; to *take up* one's attention.

He is *taken up* with great persons: he is not to know you to-night.
*B Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

The men *take* them *up* [the public baths] in the morning: and in the afternoon the women.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 54.

But his fault is onely this, that his minde is somewhat much *taken up* with his mind, and his thoughts not loaden with any carriage besides.
*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Downe-right Scholler.

My first days at Naples were *taken up* with the sight of processions, which are always very magnificent in the holy week.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 424).

(*m*) To obtain; specifically, to procure on credit; borrow. [Colloq.]

My father could *take up*, upon the bareness of his word, five hundred pound, and five too.
*Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

He *took up* (borrowed) £500 of Lawyer X., and he hankered arter a bigger place, and then somehow he war bankrupt. *A. Jessopp*, Arcady, ii.

(*n*) To acquire, as land, mining property, etc., by purchase from a government, or by entering claim, occupying, improving, or working, as prescribed by law.

Mary and Mr. Trowbridge have *taken up* their Country to the South West, and as soon as he has got our house built we are going to live there.
*H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, p. 183.

The facilities for *taking up* land [in settlement of Virginia] . . . enabled the better disposed, whose sole crime had perhaps been poverty, to obtain a fair start.
*Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies*, 3d ser., p. 11.

(*o*) To accept; specifically, in *sporting*, to agree and respond to, as a bet, or a person betting

The ancients *took up* experiments upon credit
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 34.

(*p*) To comprehend; understand; take the meaning of. [Scotch.]

I dinna believe he speaks gude Latin neither; at least he disna *take* me *up* when I tell him the learned names o' the plants. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xv.

"I do not *take* you *up*, sir," replied the Sergeant.
*N. Macleod*, The Starling, v.

(*q*) To pay the amount or cost of: as, to *take up* a loan, note, or check; to *take up* bonds. — **To take up a quarrel**†. See *quarrel*. — **To take up arms**. See *to take arms*. — **To take upon (one's self)**. See *to take on*. — **To take up short**. See *short*. — **To take up the cross, the cudgels, the gauntlet, the glove, the hatchet, the running**. See the nouns. — **To take wind**. See *wind*[2]. — **To take with**, to accept or have as a companion; hence, to let (a person) accompany or follow one's course of thought.

Soft you now, good Morgan Pigot, and *take* us *with* ye a little, I pray. What means your wisdom by all this?
*Peele*, Edward I., ii.

**To take with a grain of salt**. See *salt*[1]. = **Syn. 10.** *Accept*, etc. See *receive*.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To obtain; receive; acquire; become a recipient, an owner, or a possessor; specifically, in *law*, to acquire or become entitled to property, irrespective of act or express assent: thus, an infant upon the death of his father is said to *take* by descent or by will according as the father's estate is cast upon him by operation of law or by testamentary act.

For eche that axith, *takith*; and he that sechith, fyndith; and it shal be opnyde to a man knokynge.
*Wyclif*, Mat. vii. 8.

All things that the Father hath are mine: therefore said I, that he shall *take* of mine, and shall shew it unto you. John xvi. 15.

The exclusion of any claim of the next of kin to *take* under a resulting trust. *Supreme Court Reporter*, X. 807.

**2.** To remove; abstract; figuratively, to detract; derogate: often followed by *from*.

Behold, he *taketh* away, who can hinder him?
Job ix. 12.

To *take from*

The workmanship of Heaven is an offence
As great as to endeavour to add to it.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iii. 3.

Ford's grammatical experiments *take from* the simplicity of his diction, while they afford no strength whatever to his descriptions.
*Gifford*, Introd. to Ford's Plays, p. xliii.

**3**†. To take place; occur; result.

And if so be that pees hereafter *take*,
As alday happeth after anger game.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1562.

[The printed editions all have or insert a *be* before *take*, but the MSS. do not have it, and it is objectionable on the score of meter.]

Fetch him off, fetch him off! I am sure he's clouted,
Did I not tell you how 'twould *take*?
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 7.

**4.** To take effect; work; act; operate.

I have had strategems and ambuscadoes;
But, God be thanked, they have never *took!*
*Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, v. 2.

Glad you got through with the pock so well — it *takes* a second time, some say — it's worse than horn-all, hoven, or core. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 5.

Rub the solder in until it *takes*, which will be in a moment. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 264.

**5.** To have the desired effect; hence, to please; be successful or popular: sometimes followed by *with*: as, the play *takes with* a certain class.

He printed a witty Poeme called Hudibras; the first part . . . *tooke* extremely. *Aubrey*, Lives (Samuel Butler).

He [Mr. Hobbes] knew what would *take*, and he liked; and he knew how to express it after a *taking* manner.
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iii.

The style *takes*; the style pays; and what more would you have? *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, vii.

**6.** To be disposed, inclined, or addicted; especially, to be favorably disposed toward some person or thing: usually followed by *to*: as, to *take* naturally *to* study; the dog seldom *takes to* strangers.

Certainly he will never yield to the duke's fall, being a young man, resolute, magnanimous, and tenderly and firmly affectionate where he *takes*.
*Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 101.

Somehow or other, she *took to* Ruth, and Ruth *took to* her. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 82.

Why do your teeth like crackling crust, and your organs of taste like spongy crumb, and your digestive contrivances *take* kindly *to* bread rather than toadstools?
*O. W. Holmes*, Poet at the Breakfast-table, iii.

**7.** To betake one's self; have recourse; resort, as to a place, course, means, etc.: with *to*.

Each mounted on his prancing steed,
And *took to* travel straight.
*The Seven Champions of Christendom* (Child's Ballads, I. 86).

A steamer in the mid-Atlantic encountered a storm, and was so shattered that all who could *took to* the boats.
*J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 264.

We long to know the site of the church of Saint Michael, which our countrymen so stoutly guarded, till the Normans, Norman-like, *took to* their favourite weapon of fire.
*E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 375.

**8**†. To proceed; resume.

Now turne to our tale, *take* there we lefte.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 747.

**9.** To be or admit of being taken, in any sense: used colloquially in many phrases: as, to *take* sick; specifically, of game, to be caught.

The small fish *take* freely — some go back into the water, the few in good condition into the basket.
*Froude*, Sketches, p. 238.

"I hear my chilluns callin' me," sez Brer Rabbit, sezee; . . . "my ole 'ooman done gone en *tuck* mighty sick," sezee. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, xvii.

Guns of various sizes have been so constructed as to *take* to pieces and stow away in a small compass
*W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 78.

**10.** To touch; take hold.

The cradles are supported under their centres by shores on which the keel *takes*. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 179.

**11.** To be a (good or bad) subject for a photograph: as, he does not *take* well. [Colloq.] — **To give and take**, to offer, do, or say something, and to receive the like in return: said with reference to action which takes place by turns or reciprocally, as in a set-to: often used attributively or substantively: as, a *give-and-take* policy; the conversation was a sort of *give and take*. — **To take after**, to pattern after; imitate; resemble.

An obstinate, passionate, self-willed boy! — Who can he *take after*? *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 1.

**To take in with**, to enter into agreement with; make terms with.

Men once placed *take in with* the contrary faction to that by which they enter: thinking, belike, that they have their first sure, and now are ready for a new purchase.
*Bacon*, Faction (ed. 1887).

**To take off**, to set off; part; start; spring; specifically, to start to leap, as a horse in taking a fence.

If, when going at three parts speed, a horse's feet come just right to *take off* [in leaping a brook], the mere momentum of his body would take him over a place 15 feet wide.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 198.

The other two headwaters of the Hugli bear witness to not less memorable vicissitudes. The second of them *takes off* from the Ganges about forty miles eastward from the Bhagirathi. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 44.

**To take on**, to be agitated; display great excitement, grief, anger, or other emotion.

I *take onne*, as one dothe that playeth his sterakels, je tempeste. *Palsgrave*. (*Halliwell*, under *sterracles*)

Lady Bothwell could not make herself easy; yet she was sensible that her sister hurt her own cause by *taking on*, as the maid-servants call it, too vehemently.
*Scott*, My Aunt Margaret's Mirror, i.

There 's Missis walking about the drawing-room *taking on* awful. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xxii.

**To take on one**. See *to take upon one*. — **To take to**. (*a*) See defs. 6 and 7. (*b*) To set about doing something; fall to; take a hand in: as, to *take to* rising early; to *take to* cards or billiards. — **To take to one's heels**. See *heel*[1]. — **To take to the road**. See *road*. — **To take up**. (*a*†) To stop; hold up.

Sir, it is time to *take up*, for I know that anything from this place, as soon as it is certain, is stale.
*Donne*, Letters, xlvii.

*Coz.* Be not rapt so.
*Cont.* Your Excellence would be so, had you seen her.
*Coz. Take up, take up.*
*Massinger*, Great Duke of Florence, i. 2.

(*b*†) To reform.

The Good has borrowed old Bowman's house in Kent, and is retiring thither for six weeks: I tell her she has lived so rakish a life that she is obliged to go and *take up*.
*Walpole*, Letters, II. 28.

(*c*) To clear up: said of the weather. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*d*) To begin: as, school *takes up* next week. [Scotch, and local, U. S.] (*e*) To obtain a loan; borrow or obtain goods on credit.

I will *take up*, and bring myself in credit, sure.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

(*f*) In *mech.*, to close spontaneously, as a small leak in a steam-pipe or water pipe. — **To take upon (or on) one**, to assume a character or part; play a specified rôle; act: followed by *as* or *like*.

Like some great horse he paceth vp and downe, . . .
And *takes vpon him* in each company
*As* if he held some petty monarchy.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.

I will have thee put on a gown,
And *take upon thee as* thou wert mine heir.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 1.

**To take up with**. (*a*) To consort or fraternize with; accept as a companion or friend; keep company with.

Are dogs such desirable company to *take up with*?
*South.*

He *takes up with* younger folks,
Who for his wine will bear his jokes.
*Swift*, Death of Dr. Swift.

(*b*) To put up with; be satisfied with.

We must *take up with* what can be got.
*Swift*, To Abp. King, Oct. 10, 1710.

(*c*) To adopt; embrace; espouse, as an idea or opinion.

They [the French] *took up with* theories because they had no experience of good government.
*Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

**To take with**, to side with.

Where there is no eminent odds in sufficiency, it is better to *take with* the more passable than with the more able.
*Bacon*, Followers and Friends (ed. 1887).

**take** (tāk), *n.* [= Icel. *tak* = Sw. Dan. *tag*; from the verb.] **1.** The act of taking, in any sense.

In such cases [as in angling and shooting] the pleasure of each successful throw needs to exert a lasting influence on the mind, rendering it easy to go on for a long time without a *take*. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 153.

**2.** That which takes. (*a*†) A magic spell; a charm; an enchantment.

He has a *take* upon him, or is planet struck.
*The Quack's Academy* (1678) (Harl. Misc., II. 34).

(*b*) A sudden illness. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**3.** That which is taken; the amount or quantity taken. (*a*) In *hunting, fishing*, etc., the amount of game caught or killed: as, a *take* or catch of fish.

The yearly *take* of larks is 60,000. This includes skylarks, wood-larks, tit-larks, and mud-larks.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 68.

(*b*) An appropriation or holding of land; a lease; especially, in *coal-mining*, the area covered by a lease for mining purposes; a set. Compare *tack*[1], 9. [Eng.]

At Marsh Gibbon a field of one hundred acres and another of twenty-five were divided about forty years ago into plots from one to one and a half acres, with larger *takes* up to fourteen or fifteen acres in grass.
*Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 912.

(*c*) In *printing*, the portion of copy taken at one time by a compositor to be set up in type. Also *taking*. (*d*) Receipts, as from a sale; specifically, in *theat. language*, the amount of money received from the sale of seats before the opening of the doors on the night of a performance. — **Fat take**. See *fat*[1].

**take**†. An obsolete past participle of *take*.

**take-heed** (tāk'hēd'), *n.* Caution; prudence; circumspection. [Rare.]

I know you want good diets, and good lotions,
And, in your pleasures, good *take-heed*.
*Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

**take-in** (tāk'in), *n.* **1.** Deception; fraud; imposition. [Colloq.]

Anybody that looks on the board looks on us as cheats and humbugs, and thinks that our catalogues are all *take-in*. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 326.

Hence — **2.** The person cheating: as, he is a humbug and a *take-in*. [Colloq.]

**takelt**, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *tackle*.

**taken**[1] (tā'kn). Past participle of *take*.

**taken**[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *token*.

**take-off** (tāk'ôf), *n.* **1.** The act of taking off, in any sense; especially, an imitation or mimicking; a caricature; a burlesque representation. — **2.** The point at which one takes off; specifically, the point at which a leaper rises from the ground in taking a fence or bar.

A hog backed stile and a foot-board, four feet odd of strong timber with a slippery *take-off*, are to him articles of positive refreshment and relief.
*Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xv.

**3.** In *croquet*, a stroke by which the player's ball is driven forward in the line of aim or nearly so, and the ball it touches is barely moved or even allowed to remain undisturbed.

**taker** (tā'kėr), *n.* [< *take* + *-er*[1].] One who takes, in any sense; specifically, a purveyor.

As for capons ye can gette none,
The kyngys *taker* toke up eche one.
*Interlude of the viij. Elements*, n. d. (*Halliwell.*)

Cheerful and grateful *takers* the gods love,
And such as wait their pleasures with full hopes.
*Fletcher* (*and another*?), Prophetess, i. 3.

The *taker* of a degree . . . received the title of Danischmend — a Persian word, signifying "Gifted with Knowledge." *J. Baker*, Turkey, p. 150.

**taker-off** (tā'kėr-ôf'), *n.* One who takes off or removes; specifically, in *printing*, the workman, usually a boy, who takes from a printing-machine each sheet as soon as it is printed. [Eng.] In the United States this workman is called a *flier* or *fly-boy*. When the delivery of sheets is done automatically, the apparatus is called a *fly*.

The sheets are removed singly by an attendant called a *taker-off*, or by a mechanical automatic arrangement called a flyer. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 706.

**taket**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *tacket*.

**take-up** (tāk′up), *n.* In *mech.*: (*a*) Any device by which a flexible band, belt, rope, or tie may be tightened or shortened. (*b*) In many machines, any one of a variety of devices by which, when a part of the material is fed forward to be acted upon, that which has already been treated is wound upon a roller or otherwise "taken up." Also called *take-up motion*. Such devices are used in looms, and in many other machines for the manufacture and treatment of textile fabrics, paper-hangings, oilcloth-printing, etc. Worm-gearing or ratchet-motions are features of most of them. (*c*) In a sewing-machine, a device for drawing up the slack of the thread as the needle rises.

A sewing machine, and a *take up* and tension for sewing machines, form the subject of three patents.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 138.

**takie** (tak′i), *n.* [Syr.] The skull-cap of the Eastern peoples of Syria, and those of the desert country. It is similar to the tarboosh, but is worn only by persons of some wealth, or by those who inhabit the towns.

**takigrafy** (ta-kig′ra-fi), *n.* A common phonetic spelling of *tachygraphy*.

**taking** (tā′king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *take*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who takes, in any sense.—2. The state of being taken; especially, a state of agitation, distress, or perplexity; predicament; dilemma.

Well, I may jest or so; but Cupid knows
My *taking* is as bad or worse than hers.
*B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, iii. 3.

Waked in the morning with my head in a sad *taking* through the last night's drink, which I am very sorry for.
*Pepys*, Diary, April 24, 1661.

3. That which takes. (*a*†) A blight; a malignant influence.

Bless thee from whirlwinds, star-blasting, and *taking*!
*Shak.*, Lear, iii 4. 61.

Hence (*b*) An attack of sickness; a sore. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

4. That which is taken. (*a*) *pl.* Receipts. [Colloq.]

There are but few [London crossing-sweepers] I have spoken to who would not, at one period, have considered fifteen shillings a bad week's work. But now "the *takings*" are very much reduced.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 528.

The average *takings* of the [electric] road are $1,250 a week, as against $750 for horses.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIII. 309.

(*b*) In *printing*, same as *take*, 3 (c). *Ure*, Dict., III. 640.

**taking** (tā′king), *p. a.* 1. Captivating; engaging; attractive; pleasing.

To say the truth, it is not very *taking* at first sight.
*Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 237.

She's dreadful *taking*. . . . When she gets talking, you could just stop there forever.
*Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxxiv.

2†. Blighting; baleful: noxious; spreading contagion; infectious.

Strike her young bones,
You *taking* airs, with lameness!
*Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 166.

Come not near me,
For I am yet too *taking* for your company.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

3. Easily taken; contagious; catching. [Colloq.]

**takingly** (tā′king-li), *adv.* In a taking or attractive manner.

So I shall discourse in some sort *takingly*.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

**takingness** (tā′king-nes), *n.* The quality of pleasing, or of being attractive or engaging.

All outward adornings . . . have something in them of a complaisance and *takingness*.
*Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 41. (*Latham.*)

**taking-off** (tā′king-ôf′), *n.* 1. Removal; specifically, removal by death; killing.

Let her who would be rid of him devise
His speedy *taking off*. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 1. 65.

2. In *printing*, the act of taking sheets from a printing-machine. [Eng.]—**Taking-off board**, the board or table on which the taker-off places sheets newly printed. [Eng.]

**taky** (tā′ki), *a.* [< *take* + *-y*¹.] Capable of taking, captivating, or charming; designed to attract notice and please; taking; attractive. [Colloq.]

Mr. Blyth now proceeded to perform by one great effort those two difficult and delicate operations in art technically described as "putting in *taky* touches, and bringing out bits of effect." *W. Collins*, Hide and Seek, i. 9.

**tal, tala** (tal, tä′lä), *n.* [E. Ind., < Skt. *tāla*.] The palmyra-palm, *Borassus flabelliformis*. See *palmyra*.

**Talæporia** (tal-ē-pō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Zeller, 1839), < Gr. *ταλαιπωρία*, hard work, severe labor, < *ταλαίπωρος*, having suffered much, much-enduring, prob. a collateral form of equiv. *ταλαπείριος*, < *τλᾶν*, endure, + *πειρᾶν*, go through, try: see *pirate*.] A genus of tineid moths, typical of the family *Talæporiidæ*, having twelve-veined fore wings, and in the male both palpi and ocelli. It includes certain European sac-bearing species formerly included in the family *Psychidæ*. *T. pseudobombycella* is one of the best-known species.

**Talæporiidæ** (tal″ē-pō-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Talæporia* + *-idæ*.] A family of tineid moths, formerly placed among the *Bombyces*, and including the genera *Talæporia* and *Solenobia*. It differs markedly from the *Psychidæ*, in which it was formerly put, by the non-pectinate male antennæ, by the presence of legs and antennæ in the female, and by the fact that the pupa works its way almost entirely out of the larval case. The larvæ live in triangular silk-lined bags, to which bits of wood or sand are attached, and the female moths resemble those of the *Psychidæ* in being entirely wingless.

**talapoin** (tal′a-poin), *n.* [Formerly also *telapoin*, *tallapoi*, *tallipoie*, *talipoi*, *tallopin*; Pg. *talapão*, formerly *talapoy*, It. *talapoi*, etc.; of obscure E. Ind. origin.] 1. A Buddhist monk of Ceylon, Siam, etc.

In Pegu they haue many *Tallipoies* or priests, which preach against all abuses. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 261.

How explicitly Buddhism recognizes such ideas [belief in spirits] may be judged from one of the questions officially put to candidates for admission as monks or *talapoins*—"Art thou afflicted by madness or the other ills caused by giants, witches, or evil demons of the forest and mountain?" *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 125.

2. In *zoöl.*, a monkey, *Cercopithecus talapoin*.

Talapoin (*Cercopithecus talapoin*)

**talaria** (tā-lā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *talarius*, of or pertaining to the ankle, < *talus*, the ankle, the ankle-bone: see *talus*.] In *classical myth.* and *archæol.*, the sandals, bearing small wings, worn characteristically by Hermes or Mercury and often by Iris and Heos (Dawn), and by other divinities, as Eros and the Furies and Harpies. In late or summary representations of the deity the sandals are sometimes omitted, so that the wings appear as if growing from the ankles, one on each side of the foot. Sometimes, especially in archaic examples, the talaria have the form of a sort of greaves bearing the wings much higher on the leg. They symbolize the faculty of swift and unimpeded passage through space.

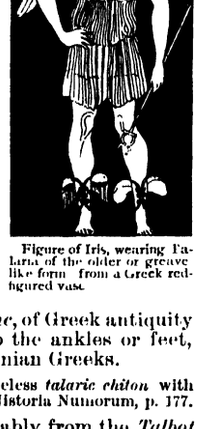


Figure of Iris, wearing Talaria of the older or greave like form from a Greek red-figured vase.

**talarian** (tā-lā′ri-an), *a.* [< L. *talaris*, of or pertaining to the ankle: see *talaria*.] Pertaining to the ankles: especially in the phrase *talaric chiton* or *tunic*, of Greek antiquity—that is, one reaching to the ankles or feet, as the long tunic of the Ionian Greeks.

A woman clothed in a sleeveless *talaric chiton* with diplois. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 177.

**talbot** (tâl′bot), *n.* [Probably from the *Talbot* family, who bear the figure of a dog in their coat of arms.] 1†. A kind of hound, probably the oldest of the slow-hounds. This dog had a broad mouth, very deep chops, and very long and large pendulous ears, was fine-coated and usually pure white. This was the hound formerly known as St Hubert's breed, and is probably the original stock of the bloodhound.

Jesse says the earliest mention of bloodhounds was in the reign of Henry III. The breed originated from the *talbot*, which was brought over by William the Conqueror, and seems to have been very similar to the St. Hubert.
*The Century*, XXXVIII. 189.

2. In *her.*, a dog, generally considered as a mastiff, represented with hanging ears, and tail somewhat long and curled over the back: it is represented walking unless otherwise blazoned.

Behold the eagles, lions, *talbots*, bears,
The badges of your famous ancestries.
*Drayton*, Baron's Wars, ii. 27.

**Talbot's head**, in *her.*, a bearing representing the head of a large dog with hanging ears, sometimes freely treated, having a long and forked tongue issuing from the mouth. It is common both as a bearing on the escutcheon and as a crest.

**talbotype** (tâl′bō-tīp), *n.* [< *Talbot* (see def.) + *type*.] A photographic process invented by an Englishman, W. H. Fox Talbot, in which paper prepared in a particular manner is used instead of the silver plates of Daguerre: same as *calotype*.

Talbot published, six months before the discovery of the Daguerreotype, his process with the chloride of silver; and the year following the Calotype, or, as it is now frequently denominated, the *Talbotype*, was made known.
*Silver Sunbeam*, p. 171.

**talc** (talk), *n.* [Formerly also *talk*, *talck* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *talk*; < F. *talc* = Sp. *talco*, *talque* = Pg. It. *talco* (ML. *talcus*, NL. also *talcum*) = Pers. *talq*, < Ar. *talq*, talc.] A magnesian silicate, usually consisting of broad, flat, smooth laminæ or plates, unctuous to the touch, of a shining luster, translucent, and often transparent when in very thin plates. Its prevailing colors are white, apple-green, and yellow. There are three principal varieties of talc—foliated, massive (including soapstone or steatite), and indurated. Indurated talc is used for tracing lines on wood, cloth, etc., instead of chalk. Talc is not infrequently formed by the alteration of other minerals, particularly the magnesian silicates of the pyroxene group; thus, rensselaerite is talc pseudomorphous after pyroxene, and a fibrous form of talc (sometimes called *agalite*), pseudomorph after enstatite, is found at Edwards, New York, and when finely ground is used in giving a gloss to paper. Talc is also used as a lubricator, and steatite or soapstone for hearthstones, etc.

All this promontory seems to have been the kingdom of Carpasia. I observed in this part a great quantity of *talc* in the hills. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 218.

**Oil of talc**†. See *oil*.

**talc** (talk), *v. t.* [< *talc*, *n.*] To treat or rub with talc: as, in photography, to *talc* a plate to which it is desired to prevent the adherence of a film.

A glass plate is first cleaned, *talced*, and collodionized.
*The Engineer*, LXVI. 334.

**talca gum.** See *gum arabic*, under *gum*².

**Talchir group.** [So called from *Talchir*, one of the tributary states of Orissa, in India.] In *geol.*, the lowest division of the Gondwana series, a group of rocks of importance in India, consisting chiefly of shales and sandstones, which are almost entirely destitute of fossils, although having a maximum thickness of 800 feet, and extending over a wide area. The Gondwana system is believed by the geologists of the Indian Survey to range in geological age from the Permian to the Upper Jurassic.

**talcite** (tal′sīt), *n.* [< *talc* + *-ite*¹.] 1. A massive variety of talc.—2. A kind of muscovite.

**talcky** (tal′ki), *a.* [< *talc*(*k*) + *-y*¹.] Talcose. Also spelled *talky*.

**talcochloritic** (tal″kō-klo-rit′ik), *a.* [< *talc* + *chlorite* + *-ic*.] Containing both talc and chlorite: as, *talcochloritic* schist.

**talcoid** (tal′koid), *a.* [< *talc* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by the presence of talc.

**talcomicaceous** (tal″kō-mī-kā′shius), *a.* [< *talc* + *mica* + *-aceous*.] Containing both talc and mica: as, *talcomicaceous* schist.

**talcose** (tal′kōs), *a.* [< *talc* + *-ose*.] Containing talc; made up in considerable part of talc.—**Talcose granite**. Same as *protogine*.—**Talcose schist** or **slate**. Same as *talc-schist*.

**talcous** (tal′kus), *a.* [= F. *talqueux*; as *talc* + *-ous*.] Same as *talcose*.

**talc-schist** (talk′shist), *n.* A rock consisting largely of talc, and having more or less of a schistose or foliated structure. It is one of the rocks forming together the crystalline schist series, most of which are believed to be altered sedimentary rocks. See *slate*² and *schist*.

Many rocks have been classed as *talc-schist* which contain no talc, but a hydrous mica. These have been called by Dana hydro-mica-schists. *Talc schist* is not specially abundant, though it occurs in considerable mass in the Alps (Mont Blanc, Monte Rosa, Carinthia, etc.), and is found also among the Apennine and Ural Mountains.
*Geikie*, Text-Book of Geology (2d ed.), p. 130.

**talcum** (tal′kum), *n.* [NL.: see *talc*.] Talc; soapstone.—**Talcum powder**. See *powder*.

**tale**[1] (tāl), *n.* [< ME. *tale*, < AS. *talu* (in comp. *tæl-*), a number, reckoning, also speech, voice, talk, tale; cf. *getæl*, number, reckoning, division; = OS. *tala* = OFries. *tale*, *tele* = MD. *tale*, number, speech, language, D. *tal*, number, *taal*, speech, language, = MLG. *tal*, number, reckoning, count, *tale*, speech, plea, LG. *taal*, number, speech, plea, = OHG. *zala*, MHG. *zal*, G. *zahl*, number, = Icel. *tal*, a number,

talk, conversation, tale, *tala*, a number, speech, = Sw. *tal*, number, speech, = Dan. *tale*, speech, talk, discourse, *tal*, number; cf. Goth. **tals* in deriv. *talzjan*, instruct. Hence *tale*[1], *v.*, *tell*[1], and *talk*[1]. For the relation of the two senses 'number' and 'speech,' cf. *rime*[1], 'number' and 'tale.'] **1†.** Number.

The *tale* of thritti, thet is of thrisithe ten.
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 234.

**2.** Numbering; enumeration; reckoning; account; count.

To nem you the mowmber naytely be *tale*,
There were twenty and too.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2746.

The lawyer, that sells words by weight and by *tale*.
*Randolph*, Commendation of a Pot of Good Ale.

Both number twice a day the milky dams;
And once she takes the *tale* of all the lambs.
*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii. 51.

**3.** A number of things considered as an aggregate; a sum.

*Pilia.* Jew, I must have more gold.
*Bar.* Why, want'st thou any of thy *tale*?
*Pilia.* No, but three hundred will not serve his turn.
*Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, iv. 5.

To know, to esteem, to love — and then to part,
Makes up life's *tale* to many a feeling heart.
*Coleridge*, On Taking Leave of ———.

Now Maggie's *tale* of visits to Aunt Glegg is completed, I mean that we shall go out boating every day until she goes. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 18.

**4†.** Account; estimation; regard; heed. See *to give tale*, below.

He wrogten manige [sinne] and bale,
Of that migt is litel *tale*.
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 548.

**5†.** Speech; language.

Bigamie is unkinde [unnatural] thing,
On englcis *tale*, twie-wifing.
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 450.

**6†.** A speech; a statement; talk; conversation; discourse.

In one swithe degele hale,
I-herde ich holde grete *tale*
An ule and one nigtingale.
*Owl and Nightingale*, l. 3 (Morris and Skeat, I. 171).

She that was with sorwe oppressed so,
That in effect she noght his *tales* herde,
But here and ther, now here a worde or two.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 178.

**7.** A report of any matter; a relation; a version.

Every tongue brings in a several *tale*,
And every *tale* condemns me for a villain.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 194.

Mair of that *taill* he to'd to me,
The quhilk he said he sawe.
*Battle of Balrinnes* (Child's Ballads, VII. 219).

Birds . . . piped their Valentines, and woke
Desire in me to infuse my *tale* of love
In the old king's ears, who promised help.
*Tennyson*, Princess, v.

**8†.** In *law*, a count; a declaration.

The declaration, narratio, or count, antiently called the *tale*, in which the plaintiff sets forth his cause of complaint at length. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xx.

**9.** An account of an asserted fact or circumstance; a rumor; a report; especially, an idle or malicious story; a piece of gossip or slander; a lie: as, to tell *tales*.

Pilgrimis and palmers . . .
Wenten forth in hure way with meny vn-wyse *tales*,
And hauen leue to lye al hure lyf time.
*Piers Plowman* (C), l. 49.

In thee are men [margin, men of slanders] that carry *tales* to shed blood. Ezek. xxii. 9.

The *tale* revived, the lie so oft o'erthrown.
*Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 350.

**10.** A narrative, oral or written (in prose or verse), of some real or imaginary event or group of events; a story, either true or fictitious, having for its aim to please or instruct, or to preserve more or less remote historical facts; more especially, a story displaying embellishment or invention.

With a *tale* forsooth he commeth vnto you; with a *tale* which holdeth children from play, and old men from the chimney corner. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

Life is as tedious as a twice-told *tale*
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man.
*Shak.*, K. John, iii. 4. 108.

Mine is a *tale* of Flodden Field,
And not a history. *Scott*, Marmion, v. 34.

**Old wives' tale**, or **old men's tale†**, a proverbial expression for any tale of a legendary character, dealing usually with the marvelous.

I am content to drive away the time with an *old wives'* winter's *tale*. *Peele*, Old Wives' Tale (ed. Bullen), l. 99.

I find all these but dreams, and *old men's tales*,
To fright unsteady youth. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, i. 3.

**Out of tale, without tale†**, without number; more than can be numbered.

Thanne wyndeth hi zuo uele defautes, and of motes and of doust *wyth-outs tale*.
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

**Tale of a tub.** See *tub*.— **Tale of naught†**, a thing of no account; a mere trifle.

Alle suche prestes,
That han noyther kunnynge ne kynne but a croune [tonsure] one,
And a tytle, a *tale of nouzte* to his lyflode at myschiefe.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 291.

**To be** (or **jump**) **in a** (or **one**) **tale†**, to agree; concur; be in accord.

'Fore God, they *are* both *in a tale*.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 2. 33.

All generally agreeing that such places [heaven and hell] there are, but how inhabited, by whom gouerned, or what betides them that are transported to the one or the other, not two of them *iumpe in one tale*.
*Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 66.

**To give tale†**, to make account; set store; take notice; heed.

Of gyle ne of gabbynge *gyue* thei neuere *tale*.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 451.

Therof *yeve* I lytel *tale*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6375.

**To hold tale†**. See *hold*[1].— **To tell one's** (or **its**) **own tale** or **story**, to speak for one's self or itself; be self-explanatory.— **To tell tale†**. Same as *to give tale*.

He nas but seven yeer old,
And therfore litel *tale* hath he *told*
Of any dreem, so holy was his herte.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 299.

**To tell tales**, to play the informer.

The only remedy is to bribe them with goody goodies, that they may not *tell tales* to papa and mamma.
*Swift*, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

**To tell tales out of school** (formerly, **forth of school**), to reveal secrets; disclose confidential matters.

We have some news at Cambridge, but it is too long to relate; besides, I must not *tell tales forth of school*.
*Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 65.

**Unit of tale.** See *unit*. = **Syn. 10.** *Romance*, etc. See *novel*, *n.*

**tale**[1] (tāl), *v. i.* [< ME. *talen*, < AS. *talian*, speak, tell, count, think (= OS. *talōn* = OHG. *zalōn*, MHG. *zaln*, G. *zählen*, number, reckon), < *talu*, number, tale: see *tale*[1], *n.* Cf. *tell*[1], *v.*] To speak; discourse; tell tales. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Ye shapen yow to *talen* and to pleye.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 772.

Whan they this straunge vessel sigh
Come in and hath his saile avaled;
The town therof hath spoke and *taled*.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., viii.

**tale**[2], *n.* See *tael*.

**talea** (tā'lē-ȩ), *n.* [L.: see *tail*[2].] In *bot.*, a cutting for propagation.

**talebearer** (tāl'bãr''ėr), *n.* One who tells tales likely to breed mischief; one who carries stories and makes mischief by his officiousness.

Where there is no *talebearer*, the strife ceaseth.
Prov. xxvi. 20.

**talebearing** (tāl'bãr''ing), *n.* [< *tale*[1] + *bearing*.] The act of spreading tales, especially such as are either untrue or in some way detrimental to the person concerned.

**talebearing** (tāl'bãr''ing), *a.* Spreading stories or reports which are likely to do harm.

**tale-book** (tāl'bůk), *n.* A story-book. [Rare.]

I spent it in reading love-books, and *tale-books*, and play-books. *Baxter*, Self-Denial, xxi.

**tale-carrier†** (tāl'kar''i-ėr), *n.* A talebearer.

Spirits called spies and *tale-cariers*.
*Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 80.

**taleful** (tāl'fůl), *a.* [< *tale*[1] + *-ful*.] Abounding with stories.

The cottage hind
Hangs o'er th' enlivening blaze, and *taleful* there
Recounts his simple frolic. *Thomson*, Winter, l. 90.

**Talegallinæ** (tal''ē-ga-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Talegallus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Megapodidæ* or mound-birds, typified by the genus *Talegallus*, including the brush-turkeys of the Australian and Papuan regions, and the *Megacephalon maleo* of Celebes. *G. R. Gray.*

Brush-turkey (*Talegallus lathami*).

**Talegallus** (tal-ē-gal'us), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1826), also *Talegalla* (Lesson, 1828), *Tallegallus* (Schlegel, 1880), said to be compounded of a native name + L. *gallus*, a cock.] The representative genus of *Talegallinæ*, containing the true brush-turkey, as *T. lathami* of Australia, and *T. cuvieri* of New Guinea. See *brush-turkey*, and cut in preceding column. Also called *Alectura*, *Alectrura*, or *Alectorura*, and *Catheturus*.

**tale-master†** (tāl'mās''tėr), *n.* The author or originator of a tale.

"I tell you my tale, and my *tale-master*" . . . is essential to the begetting of credit to any relation.
*Fuller*, General Worthies, xxiii.

**talent**[1] (tal'ent), *n.* [< ME. *talent*, < OF. *talent*, a talent, also will, inclination, desire, F. *talent*, a talent, also ability, a man of ability, = Pr. *talen*, *talant*, *talan*, a talent, also will, inclination, desire, = Sp. Pg. It. *talento*, a talent, also will, inclination, desire, = D. G. Sw. Dan. *talent*, gift, endowment, = Ir. *talaint*, a talent, *tallan*, Gael. *talann*, a talent, faculty, < L. *talentum*, a Grecian weight, a talent of money, ML. also will, inclination, desire, < Gr. τάλαντον, a balance, a particular weight, esp. of gold, a sum of money, a talent (see def.), < √ ταλ, τλα, lift, bear, weigh, as in τλῆναι, bear, suffer, τλήμων, miserable, πολύτλας, much-suffering, Ἄτλας, Atlas (see *Atlas*[1]), L. *tollere*, lift, *tolerare*, bear (see *tolerate*), Skt. *tulā*, a balance, weight, *tulana*, lifting, √ *tul*, lift, weigh. The deflected uses of the word in ML. and Rom. are due in part to the fig. sense 'wealth,' and in part to the sense 'gift, endowment,' suggested by the parable of the talents (Mat. xxv.).] **1.** An ancient denomination of weight, originally Babylonian (though the name is Greek), and varying widely in value among different peoples and at different times. All the Assyrian weights had two values, the heavy being double the light, and there were also various types of each. The royal Babylonian commercial talent (or Assyrian talent) was divided into 60 minas, and each mina into 60 shekels. Its value (light weight) was in one type 29.63 kilograms (65 pounds 5 ounces avoirdupois), and in another 30.10 kilograms (66 pounds 5½ ounces). Derivatives of this talent (which was equivalent to 3,000 shekels) were in use in Syria and Palestine and in Phenician colonies. Its money value is reckoned as approximately from $1,700 to $2,000. The Babylonian gold talent contained only 50 minas, and was thus five sixths of the commercial weight. The Babylonian silver talent was formed by multiplying the commercial talent by 13⅓ (the ratio of silver to an equivalent mass of gold), and afterward dividing by 10. The resulting light talent was sometimes again divided by 2. Derivatives of this talent were in use in Persia, Lydia, Macedonia, and Italy. It is the basis of much of the most ancient silver coinage. The Phenician silver talent, probably derived from the Babylonian, was in its lighter types about 43.4 kilograms (95 pounds 9 ounces avoirdupois), and, being halved, was adopted into the Ptolemaic system. The chief Greek talents were as follows: Old Æginetan, 40.3 kilograms (88 pounds 12 ounces); emporetic Attic (substantially later Æginetan), 36.4 kilograms (80 pounds 4 ounces); Solonic (= Egyptian), 25.8 kilograms (56 pounds 14 ounces). Talents mentioned by Homer and some other of the oldest writers appear to be small weights, perhaps shekels. The later Attic talent contained 60 minas, or 6,000 Attic drachmas, equal to 56 pounds 14 ounces. As a denomination of silver money it was equal to about $1,000. The great talent of the Romans is computed to be equal to £99 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling, or about $480, and the little talent to £75 sterling, or about $363.

**2†.** Money; wealth; property in general.

Takez hym to hys tresory, *talentes* hym shewys.
*Wars of Alexander* (Dublin MS.), l. 1666.

Many a noble gallant
Sold both land and *talent*
To follow Stukely in this famous fight.
*Life and Death of Thomas Stukely* (Child's Ballads, VII. [310).

**3†.** Hence, a wealth; an abundance (as in the phrase 'a wealth of golden hair'); or, perhaps, gold (i. e. 'golden tresses'). [Rare.]

And, lo, behold these *talents* of their hair,
With twisted metal amorously impleach'd,
I have received from many a several fair,
Their kind acceptance weepingly beseech'd.
*Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 204.

The *talents* of golde were on her head sette
Hunge lowe downe to her knee.
*King Estmere* (Child's Ballads, III. 163).

[Some editors assume *talent* in these passages to be a different word, with the imagined meaning 'a clasp' or 'hairpin.']

**4.** A gift committed to one for use and improvement: so called in allusion to the parable of the talents (Mat. xxv.); hence, a peculiar faculty, endowment, or aptitude; a capacity for achievement or success.

In suche workes as I have and intende to sette forthe, my pore *talent* shall be, God willing, in such wyse bestowed that no mannes conscience shalbe therwith offended.
*Sir T. Eliot*, Image of Governance (ed. 1544), Pref., sig. a, [iii. r. (*F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 67.)

Well, God give them wisdom that have it; and those that are fools, let them use their *talents*.
*Shak.*, T. N., i. 5. 16.

**5.** Mental power of a superior order; superior intelligence; special aptitude; abilities; parts: often noting power or skill acquired by cultivation, and thus contrasted with *genius*. See *genius*, 5.

*Talent* is the capacity of doing anything that depends on application and industry, such as writing a criticism, making a speech, studying the law. *Talent* differs from genius as voluntary differs from involuntary power.
*Hazlitt*, Essays, The Indian Jugglers.

*Talent* takes the existing moulds, and makes its castings, better or worse, of richer or baser metal according to knack and opportunity; but genius is always shaping new ones, and runs the man in them, so that there is always that human feel in its results which gives us a kindred thrill. *Lowell*, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

**6.** Hence, persons of ability collectively: as, all the *talent* of the country is enlisted in the cause.

Throughout the summer there were always two at least of the local *talent* engaged in fishing upon the manor.
*H. Hall*, Society in Elizabethan Age, vii.

M. Pierre Loti is a new enough *talent* for us still to feel something of the glow of exultation at his having not contradicted us, but done exactly the opposite.
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 651.

**7†.** A distinctive feature, quality, habit, or the like; a characteristic.

Ffeire sone Ewein, wher haue ye take that *talent* and that herte for to leve me and to serue another?
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 241.

Obscenity in any Company is a rustick uncreditable *Talent;* but among Women 'tis particularly rude.
*J. Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 7.

Pride is not my *talent*.
*Richardson*, Pamela (ed. Stephen), I. 98.

**8†.** Disposition; inclination; will; desire.

An unrightful *talent* with despyt.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1771.

So wille we all with grete *talent*,
For-thy, lady, giffe the noght ill.
*York Plays*, p. 462.

**Dutch talent.** See *Dutch*.—**The talent,** in *sporting*, the betters who rely on private judgment or information, especially in taking odds: opposed to *bookmakers*. [Slang.]
=**Syn. 5.** *Abilities, Gifts, Parts*, etc. See *genius*.

**talent**[2] (tal′ent), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *talon*.

**talented** (tal′en-ted), *a.* [< *talent*[1] + *-ed*[1].] Endowed with talents; having talents or talent; having or exhibiting special mental aptitudes or superior mental ability; gifted.

What a miserable and restless thing ambition is, when one *talented* but as a common person, yet, by the favour of his prince, hath gotten that interest that in a sort all the keys of England hang at his girdle.
*Abp. Abbot* (1562–1633) in Rushworth's Collections, I. 445.

The way in which *talented* and many of its fellows were once frequently used shows that these words, to the consciousness of our ancestors, began with being strictly participles. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 74.

**talenter†** (tal′en-tėr), *n.* [< *talent*[2] + *-er*[1].] That which has talents or talons; a hawk.

The hounds' loud music to the flying stag,
The feather'd *talenter* to the falling bird.
*Middleton and Rowley*, World Tost at Tennis, Ind.

**talentive†** (tal′en-tiv), *a.* [ME. *talentif*, < OF. *talentif*, inclined, disposed, < *talent*, inclination, talent: see *talent*[1].] Disposed; willing; eagor.

For me think hit not semly, as hit is soth knawen,
Ther such an askyng is heuened so hyze in your sale,
Thaz ze zour-self be *talenttyf* to take hit to your-seluen,
Whil mony so bolde yow aboute vpon bench sytten.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 250.

And thei after that were full *talentif* hem to sle, yef thei myght hem take. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 352.

**tale-piet** (tāl′pī″et), *n.* [< *tale*[1] + *piet*.] A tell-tale. Also *tale-pie*. [Scotch.]

Never mind me, sir—I am no *tale-pyet;* but there are mair een in the world than mine. *Scott.*

**taler†** (tā′lėr), *n.* [ME., < *talen*, tell: see *tale*[1], *v.*] A talker; a teller.

If . . . he be a *taler* of idle wordes of foly or vilanie, . . . he shal yeld accomptes of it at the day of dome.
*Chaucer*, Parson's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt).

**tales** (tā′lēz), *n. pl.* [The first word of the orig. L. phrase *tales de circumstantibus*, 'such of the bystanders,' in the order for summoning such persons; L. *tales*, pl. of *talis*, such, of such kind.] In *law*, a list or supply of persons summoned upon the first panel, or happening to be present in court, from whom the sheriff or clerk makes selections to supply the place of jurors who have been impaneled but are not in attendance.

If by means of challenges, or other cause, a sufficient number of unexceptionable jurors doth not appear at the trial, either party may pray a *tales*. A *tales* is a supply of such men as are summoned upon the first panel, in order to make up the deficiency.
*Blackstone*, Com., III. xxiii.

**Tales-book,** a book containing the names of such as are admitted of the tales.—**To pray a tales,** to plead that the number of jurymen be completed.

It was discovered that only ten special jurymen were present. Upon this, Mr. Sergeant Buzfuz *prayed a tales;* the gentleman in black then proceeded to press into the special jury two of the common jurymen.
*Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxiv.

**talesman**[1] (tālz′man), *n.*; pl. *talesmen* (-men). [< *tale's*, poss. of *tale*[1], + *man*.] The author or relater of a tale. [Rare.]

My fault . . . shall be rather mendacia dicere then mentiri, and yet the *Tales-man* shall be set by the Tale, the Authors name annexed to his Historie, to shield me from that imputation. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 50.

**talesman**[2] (tā′lez- or tālz′man), *n.*; pl. *talesmen* (-men). [< *tales* + *man*.] In *law*, a person summoned to act as a juror from among the bystanders in open court.

**taleteller** (tāl′tel″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *taleteller, taletellour; tale*[1] + *teller*.] One who tells tales or stories; specifically, one who retails gossip or slander.

If they be *tale tellers* or newes caryers, reproue them sharpely. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

We read of a king who kept a *tale-teller* on purpose to lull him to sleep every night.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 261.

**talevas†** (tal′e-vas), *n.* [ME., also *tallevas, talvace*, < OF. *talevas, tallevas*, a shield or buckler having at the bottom a pike by which it could be fixed in the ground.] A pavise or mantlet, probably of wood, and heavier than the pavise carried by the soldier.

Aither broght unto the place
A mikel rownd *talvace*.
*Ywaine and Gawin*, l. 3158. (*Halliwell.*)

**talewise** (tāl′wīz), *adv.* [< *tale*[1] + *wise*[2].] In the manner of a tale or story.

**tale-wiset** (tāl′wīz), *a.* [< ME. *talewis, talewys;* < *tale*[1] + *wise*[2]. Cf. *rightwise, righteous*.] Talkative; loquacious.

Heo is tikel of hire tayl, *talewys* of hire tonge.
*Piers Plowman* (A), iii. 126.

Be not to *tale-wijs* bi no wey;
Thin owne tunge may be thi foo.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

**talght†,** *n.* An obsolete form of *tallow*.

**tali**[1], *n.* Plural of *talus*.

**tali**[2], *n.* Same as *tahli*.

**Taliacotian** (tal″i-a-kō′shian), *a.* [Also *Tagliacotian;* < *Taliacotius*, Latinized form of *Tagliacozzi* (see def.).] Of, pertaining, or relating to Taliacotius or Tagliacozzi, an Italian surgeon and anatomist (1546–99).—**Taliacotian operation.** See *operation*.

**taliage†,** *n.* Same as *tailage*.

**talian** (tal′i-an), *n.* [Bohem. (?).] **1.** An old Bohemian national dance.—**2.** Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is alternately triple and duple.

**taliation†** (tal-i-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *talis*, such (cf. *talion*), + *-ation*.] A return of like for like; retaliation.

Just heav'n this *taliation* did decree,
That treason treason's deadly scourge should be.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, xvii. 26.

**taliera** (tal-i-ā′ri), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian palm, *Corypha Taliera*, resembling the talipot, but much lower, its leaves used in similar ways. Also *tara* and *taliera-palm*. See cut under *Corypha*.

**Talinum** (tā-lī′num), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), from the native name in Senegal.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Portulaceæ*. It is characterized by two herbaceous and mostly deciduous sepals, usually ten or more stamens, a capsule three-celled when young, and strophiolate shining seeds borne on a globular stalked placenta. There are about 14 species, natives principally of tropical America, 2 occurring in Africa or Asia. They are smooth fleshy herbs, sometimes a little shrubby, bearing flat and mostly alternate leaves, and flowers with ephemeral petals, chiefly in terminal cymes, racemes, or panicles. *T. patens*, a plant of rocky coasts from Cuba and Mexico to Buenos Ayres, is cultivated as a border plant, especially in a white and variegated variety. (See *puchero*.) Several others are sometimes cultivated under glass for their handsome flowers, which are mostly red, yellow, pink, or purple. *T. teretifolium*, a native of the United States from Pennsylvania to Colorado and southward, a low tuberous-rooted perennial, growing on rocks and exceptional in its cylindrical leaves, has been called *fame-flower* from the transitoriness of its elegant purple petals. Other species also occur in the south and west.

**talion**[1] (tal′i-on), *n.* [< F. *talion* = Sp. *talion* = Pg. *talião* = It. *taglione*, < L. *talio(n-)*, a punishment equal and of similar nature to an injury sustained, < *talis*, such, such like. Cf. *taliation, retaliate*.] **1.** The law of retaliation, according to which the punishment inflicted corresponds in kind and degree to the injury, as an eye for an eye, or a tooth for a tooth. This mode of punishment was established by the Mosaic law (Lev. xxiv. 20).

The *talion* law was in request,
And Chanc'ry courts were kept in every breast.
*Quarles*, Emblems, i.

**2.** Revenge; retaliation.

Her soul was not hospitable toward him, and the devil in her was gratified with the sight of his discomposure: she hankered after *talion*, not waited on penitence.
*G. MacDonald*, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xv

**talion**[2]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *taillon*, a cutting, < L. *talea*, a cutting, scion: see *tail*[2].] A slip of a tree.

The croppe or *talions* to graffe is speed,
But *talions* the better me shall finde.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 9

**talionic** (tal-i-on′ik), *a.* [< *talion*[1] + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the law of talion; characterized by or involving the return of like for like.

The growing *talionic* regard of human relations—that the conditions of a bargain fulfilled on both sides, all fulfilled between the bargaining parties.
*G. MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine, p. 31

**talipat** (tal′i-pat), *n.* See *talipot*.

**taliped** (tal′i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *talus*, ankle + *pes* = E. *foot*. Cf. LL. *talipedare*, walk on the ankles, be weak in the feet, totter.] **I.** *a* **1.** Clubfooted; twisted or distorted out of shape or position, as a foot; having a clubbed foot, or talipes, as a person.—**2.** Having the feet naturally twisted into an unusual position as a sloth; walking on the back of the foot.

**II.** *n.* One who or that which is taliped or clubfooted.

**talipes** (tal′i-pēz), *n.* [NL.: see *taliped*.] **1.** A club-foot; a deformed foot, as of man, in which the member is twisted out of shape or position.—**2.** Clubfootedness; taliped malformation.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, a natural formation of the feet by which they are twisted into an unusual position, as in the sloths.—**Davies-Colley's operation for talipes.** See *operation*.—**Talipes calcaneo-valgus,** a combination of talipes valgus with talipes calcaneus.—**Talipes calcaneus,** a form of talipes in which the toes are raised and the heel depressed.—**Talipes cavus,** a form of talipes in which the plantar arch of the foot is much increased and there is a claw-like condition of the toes.—**Talipes equinovarus,** a combination of talipes equinus and talipes varus.—**Talipes equinus,** a form of talipes in which the heel is elevated without eversion or inversion, the toes pointing downward.—**Talipes valgus,** that form of talipes in which the foot is everted.—**Talipes varus,** the most frequent form of talipes, in which the foot is rotated inward.

**talipot, taliput** (tal′i-pot, -put), *n.* [Also *talipot, talipat;* < Hind. *tālpāt*, < Skt. *tālapattra*, leaf of the palm-tree, < *tāla*, a palm-tree, + *patra*, leaf.] An important fan-leafed palm, *Corypha umbraculifera*, native in Ceylon, on the Malabar coast, and elsewhere. It has at maturity a straight cylindrical ringed trunk 60 or 70 feet high, crowned with a tuft of circular or elliptical leaves 13 feet or more in diameter, composed of radiating plaited segments united except at the border, and borne on prickly stalks 6 or 7 feet long. The trunk does not develop, however, till the plant is about thirty years old, the leaves till then springing from near the ground. It then rises rapidly, and from the summit produces a pyramidal panicle 30 feet high, with yellowish-green flowers so unpleasantly odorous that the tree is sometimes felled at this stage. After maturing its fruit, which requires fourteen months, the tree dies. The leaves are used for covering houses, making umbrellas and fans, and frequently in the place of writing-paper. They are borne before people of rank among the Cingalese. Other names are *basket-palm, shreetalum*.

Talipot (*Corypha umbraculifera*).

**talipot-palm** (tal′i-pot-pām), *n.* See *talipot*.

**talisman**[1] (tal′is-man), *n.* [D. *talisman* = G. *talismann* = Sw. Dan. *talisman* = F. *talisman* = It. *talismano*, < Sp. Pg. *talisman*, a talisman, = Turk. Pers. *tilsam, tilism* = Hind. *tilism*, < Ar. *tilsam, tulsem*, also *tilism*, pl. *tilsamān*, a talisman, < MGr. *τέλεσμα*, a consecrated object, a talis-

man, a later use of LGr. *τέλεσμα*, a religious rite, initiation, a particular use of Gr. *τέλεσμα*, completion, ⟨ *τελεῖν*, end, complete, make perfect, initiate into sacred mysteries, ⟨ *τέλος*, end, completion, initiation. Cf. *telesm.*] 1. A supposed charm consisting of a magical figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances of the configuration of the heavens; the seal, figure, character, or image of a heavenly sign, constellation, or planet engraved on a sympathetic stone, or on a metal corresponding to the star, in order to receive its influence. The word is also used in a wider sense and as equivalent to *amulet*. The talisman is supposed to exercise extraordinary influences over the bearer, especially in averting evils, as disease or sudden death.

Quentin, like an unwilling spirit who obeys a *talisman* which he cannot resist, protected Gertrude to Pavillon's house. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxxvii.

2. Figuratively, any means to the attainment of extraordinary results; a charm.

Books are not seldom *talismans* and spells
By which the magic art of shrewder wits
Holds an unthinking multitude enthrall'd.
*Cowper*, Task, vi. 98.

By that dear *talisman*, a mother's name.
*Lowell*, Threnodia.

**=Syn.** See *amulet*, and definition of *phylactery*.

**talisman**[2]† (tal'is-man), *n.* [Also sometimes, as ML., in pl. *talismani*, *talismanni*; = F. *talisman*, ⟨ ML. *talismannus*, *talismannus*, a Mohammedan priest, a molla; of obscure Ar. origin: perhaps ⟨ Ar. *talāmiza*, students, disciples.] A Mohammedan priest.

This . . . Mosquita hath 90. gates, and 5. steeples, from whence the *Talismani* call the people to the Mosquita. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 208.

This Mosquita hath fourescore and nineteene Gates, and fiue Steeples, from whence the *Talismans* call the people to their deuotion. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 268.

**talismanic** (tal-is-man'ik), *a.* [= F. *talismanique*; as *talisman*[1] + *-ic*.] Having the character or properties of a talisman; characteristic of a talisman; magical.

We have Books, . . . every one of which is *talismanic* and thaumaturgic, for it can persuade men. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 119.

**talismanical**† (tal-is-man'i-kal), *a.* [⟨ *talismanic* + *-al*.] Same as *talismanic*. *Bailey*, 1731.

**talismanist** (tal'is-man-ist), *n.* [⟨ *talisman*[1] + *-ist*.] One who uses or believes in the power of talismans. [Rare.]

Such was even the great Paracelsus, . . . and such were all his followers, scholars, statesmen, divines, and princes, that are *talismanists*. *Defoe*, Duncan Campbell, Ep. Ded. (*Davies*.)

**talith** (tal'ith), *n.* Same as *tallith*.

**talk**[1] (tâk), *v.* [⟨ ME. *talken*, *talkien*, talk, speak; with formative *-k*, with a freq. or dim. force, used also in *smirk*[1], *stalk*[1], etc., ⟨ *talen*, *talien*, speak, tell: see *tale*[1], *v.*, formerly a common verb, whose place has been taken by *talk*, its freq. or dim. form. According to Skeat, the ME. *talken* is derived from Sw. *tolka* = Dan. *tolke*, interpret, explain, = Icel. *túlka*, interpret, plead one's case, ⟨ Sw. Dan. *tolk* = Icel. *túlkr* = D. MHG. *tolk*, an interpreter (ME. *tolk*, *tulk*, a man), ⟨ Lith. *tulkas*, an interpreter (see *tolk*); but this notion is inconsistent with the form of the verb (no ME. form **tolken* appears in either sense 'talk' or 'interpret'), with phonetic laws (ME. **tolken* would not change to *talken*, and would not produce a mod. form *talk*, pron. tâk), and with the sense ('talk' and 'interpret' being by no means identical or adjacent notions). The fact that the formative *-k* is not common in ME. is not an argument against its admission in this case, inasmuch as it does actually occur in *stalk*[1], *smirk*[1], and other cases. Some confusion with a ME. **tolken*, which, though not found, is paralleled by a MD. *tolcken*, interpret, expound, may have occurred.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make known or interchange thoughts by means of spoken words; converse: especially implying informal speech and colloquy, or the presence of a hearer.

The lorde wonder loude laled & cryed,
& *talkez* to his tormenttourez.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 154.

When I am come home, I must commune with my wife, chat with my children, and *talk* with my servants.
*Sir T. More*, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 5.

She is charming to *talk* to—full of wisdom—ripe in judgment—rich in information.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxxv.

2. To speak incessantly or impertinently; chatter; prate; gossip.

A good old man, sir; he will be *talking*.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 5. 36.

And did Sir Aylmer . . . think—
For people *talk'd*—that it was wholly wise
To let that handsome fellow Averill walk
So freely with his daughter?
*Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

3. To communicate ideas through the medium of written characters, gestures, signs, or any other substitute for oral speech.

The natural histories of Switzerland *talk* very much of the fall of these rocks, and the great damage they have sometimes done. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn, I. 512).

4. To have or exercise the power of speech; utter words; also, to imitate the sound of spoken words, as some birds, mechanical contrivances, etc.

"What! canst thou *talk?*" quoth she, "hast thou a tongue?" *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 427.

The *talking* phonograph is a natural outcome of the telephone, but, unlike any form of telephone, it is mechanical, and not electrical, in its action.
*G. B. Prescott*, Elect. Invent., p. 306.

5. To consult; confer.

Let me *talk* with thee of thy judgments. Jer. xii. 1.

But *talk* with Celsus, Celsus will advise
Hartshorn, or something that shall close your eyes.
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 19.

6. To produce sounds suggestive of speech. [Colloq. or technical.]

They [the bubbles] make so much noise in their escape that, in the language of the soap-boiler, "the soap *talks*."
*W. L. Carpenter*, Soap and Candles, p. 161.

**Talking of,** apropos of; with regard to.

"*Talking of* a siege," said Tibbs, . . . "when I was in the volunteer corps in eighteen hundred and six, our commanding officer was Sir Charles Rampart."
*Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, i.

**Talking starling.** See *starling*[1].—**To talk big,** to talk pompously or boastfully. [Colloq.]—**To talk from the point, subject,** etc., to direct one's remarks or speech away from the matter under consideration; wander, in speaking, from the topic under discussion.

*Talking from the point*, he drew him in, . . .
Until they closed a bargain. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

**To talk like a Dutch uncle.** See *Dutch*.—**To talk of,** to mention; discuss; especially, to consider with a view to performing, undertaking, etc.: as, he *talks of* returning next week. [Colloq.]

I had procured letters to the pasha to do me what service he could in relation to my designed expedition to Palmyra, and I *talked of* going to him myself.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 127.

**To talk post**†. See *post*[2], *adv.*—**To talk round,** to exhaust a subject. [Colloq.]

He may ring the changes as far as it will go, and vary his phrase till he has *talked round*.
*Swift*, Tale of a Tub, Author's Pref.

**To talk to.** (*a*) To address; speak to. (*b*) To expostulate with; reprove, rebuke. [Colloq.]—**To talk to the point, subject,** etc., to confine one's remarks to the matter in hand; keep to the required subject.—**To talk up,** to speak boldly, impertinently, or defiantly: as, to *talk up* to an employer or other superior. [Colloq.]—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Speak*, *Talk*. See *speak*, *v. i.*

**II.** *trans.* 1. To utter; articulate; enunciate.

The hende herte & hinde bi-gunne to a-wake, . . .
& *talkeden* bi-twene mani tidy wordes.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3077.

Stay, madam, I must *talke* a word with you.
*Shak.*, Rich. III. (folio 1623), iv. 4. 198.

2. To express in words; make known orally; tell: as, to *talk* treason; to *talk* common sense.

Sche trowed trewly to *talke* the sothe.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1018.

Prithee, no more; thou dost *talk* nothing to me.
*Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 170.

3. To discourse about; speak of; discuss: as, to *talk* philosophy; to *talk* shop.

That crystalline sphere whose balance weighs
The trepidation *talk'd*, and that first moved.
*Milton*, P. L., iii. 483.

He *talked* philosophy with his neighbours, when he was not at law with them.
*H. Hall*, Society in Elizabethan Age, i.

It was the whim of the hour to *talk* Rousseau, and to affect indifference to rank and a general faith in a good time coming of equality and brotherhood.
*J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, xiv.

4. To use as a spoken language; express one's self orally in: as, to *talk* French or German.

She almost made me adore her, by telling me that I *talked* Greek with the most Attic accent that she had heard in Italy. *Macaulay*, Fragments of a Roman Tale.

5. To bring, send, induce, influence, or otherwise affect by speech: used in many phrases: as, to *talk* one into compliance; to *talk* one's tongue weary.

If they were but a week married, they would *talk* themselves mad. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 369.

As long as we have Eyes, or Hands, or Breath,
We'll look, or write, or *talk* you all to Death.
*Prior*, Epilogue to Mrs. Manley's Lucius.

Could she but have given Harriet her feelings about it all! She had *talked* her into love; but, alas! she was not so easily to be *talked* out of it. *Jane Austen*, Emma, xxii.

6. To pass or spend in talking: with *away*: as, to *talk away* an evening.

We have already *talked away* two miles of your journey.
*Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 223.

**To be talked out,** to have exhausted one's stock of remarks.—**To talk down,** to out-talk.

St. something—I forget her name—
Her that *talk'd down* the fifty wisest men.
*Tennyson*, Princess, v.

**To talk Greek,** to talk in language the hearer cannot understand.—**To talk over.** (*a*) To win over by persuasion or argument. (*b*) To go over in conversation; review; discuss.

And now, my dear friend, if you please, we will *talk over* the situation of your affairs with Maria.
*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

**To talk shop.** See def. 3 and *shop*[1].—**To talk up,** to consider; discuss; especially, to discuss in order to further or promote: as, to *talk up* a new bridge. [Colloq.]

**talk**[1] (tâk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *talke*, *taulke*; ⟨ *talk*[1], *v.*] 1. Discourse; speech; especially, the familiar oral intercourse of two or more persons; conversation.

It [speech by meeter] is beside a maner of vtterance more eloquent and rethoricall then the ordinarie prose which we vse in our daily *talke*.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 5.

There is not any where, I believe, so much *talk* about religion as among us in England.
*Steele*, Guardian, No. 65.

*Talk*, to me, is only spading up the ground for crops of thought. I can't answer for what will turn up.
*O. W. Holmes*, Professor, i.

There are always two to a *talk*, giving and taking, comparing experience and according conclusions.
*R. L. Stevenson*, Talk and Talkers, i.

2. Report; rumor; gossip.

Would to God this *taulke* were not trewe, and that som mens doinges were not thus.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 55.

I hear a *talk* up and down of raising our money.
*Locke*, Works, V. 81.

There is *talk* of inducing and instructing the Porte to govern better, to alter her nature and amend her ways.
*W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 56.

3. A subject or occasion of talk, especially of gossip; a theme.

Live to be wretched; live to be the *talk*
Of the conduit and the bakehouse.
*Massinger*, Parliament of Love, iv. 5.

Wert thou not Lovely, Graceful, Good, and Young?
The Joy of Sight, the *Talk* of ev'ry Tongue?
*Congreve*, Tears of Amaryllis.

4. A more or less formal or public discussion conducted by a body of men, or by two opposing parties, concerning matters of common interest; a negotiation; a conference; a palaver.

And though they held with us a friendly *talk*,
The hollow peace-tree fell beneath their tomahawk.
*Campbell*, Gertrude of Wyoming, i. 15.

5. Language; speech; lingo. [Colloq.]

After marriage, the husband leaves his people and goes to live with those of his wife, even if it is in a different island, so long as they both speak the same language; if not, the man stays in his own island and the woman learns his *talk*. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XIX. 396.

**Small talk.** See *small*.—**Syn. 1.** Converse, colloquy, chat, communication, parley, gossip, confabulation. See *speak*, *v. i.*

**talk**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tale*.

**talkable** (tâ'ka-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being talked about. *R. L. Stevenson*, Talk and Talkers, i.—2. Capable of talking; having conversational powers. *R. L. Stevenson*, Talk and Talkers, i. [Rare in both uses.]

**talkative** (tâ'ka-tiv), *a.* [⟨ ME. *talcatife*; ⟨ *talk*[1] + *-at-* + *-ive*. This is an early example of a "hybrid" formation now common.] Inclined to talk or converse; ready or apt to engage in conversation; freely communicative; chatty.

A secret is more safe with a treacherous knave than a *talkative* fool.
*Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

The French are always open, familiar, and *talkative*.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 373).

**=Syn.** *Talkative*, *Loquacious*, *Garrulous*. *Talkative* is a mildly unfavorable word; the others are clearly unfavorable. *Talkative* is applied to a person who is in the habit of speaking frequently, whether much is said at one speaking or not: thus, a lively child may be *talkative*. A *loquacious* person is one who has this inclination with a greater flow of words, and perhaps a disposition to make many words of a small matter. *Garrulous* is the word applied to mental decline, as in old age, and implies feeble, prosy, continuous talk, with needless repetitions and tiresome details. The subject of a *garrulous* person's talk is generally himself or his own affairs or observations.

**talkatively** (tâ'ka-tiv-li), *adv.* In a talkative manner; so as to be talkative.

**talkativeness** (tâ'ka-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being talkative; loquacity; garrulity.

Whence is it that men are so addicted to *talkativeness*, but that nature would make all our thoughts and passions as common as it can? *Baxter*, Dying Thoughts.

**talkee-talkee** (tâ'kē-tâ'kē), *n.* [Also *talky-talky*; a reduplication of *talk*[1], with a meaning-

less terminal vowel, in imitation of the broken English of some barbaric races.] 1. A corrupt dialect.

The *talkee talkee* of the slaves in the sugar islands.
*Southey*, to John May, Dec. 5, 1810.

A style of language for which the inflated bulletins of Napoleon, the *talkee-talkee* of a North American Indian, and the song of Deborah might each have stood as a model.
*Phillips*, Essays from the Times, II. 280. (*Davies.*)

2. Incessant chatter or talk. [Colloq.]

There's a woman, now, who thinks of nothing living but herself! All *talkee talkee!* I begin to be weary of her.
*Miss Edgeworth*, Vivian, x.

**talker** (tâ'kėr), *n.* [< *talk*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who talks; especially, one who talks to excess.

You have provok'd me to be that I love not,
A *talker*, and you shall hear me.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iii. 1.

**talkful** (tâk'fûl), *a.* [< *talk*[1] + *-ful*.] Talkative; loquacious. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark. [Rare.]

**talking** (tâ'king), *n.* [ME. *talking;* verbal n. of *talk*, *v.*] Speaking; speech; discourse.

Whyl this yeman was thus in his *talking*,
This chanoun drough him neer.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 131.

**talking** (tâ'king), *p. a.* 1. Given to much speech; garrulous; loquacious. [Rare.]

The hawthorn-bush, with seats beneath the shade—
For *talking* age and whispering lovers made!
*Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 14.

2. Expressive.

Your tall pale mother with her *talking* eyes.
*Browning*, The Bishop orders his Tomb.

**talking-machine** (tâ'king-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine which imitates or reproduces the human voice, as the phonograph.

**talking-stock**† (tâ'king-stok), *n.* A subject of talk.

Hee was like muche the more for that to be a *talkyng stocke* to all the geastes.
*Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 96.

**talking-to** (tâ'king-tō), *n.* A reprimand; a scolding: as, to give one a good *talking-to*. [Colloq.]

**talky**[1] (tâ'ki), *a.* [< *talk*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in talk; disposed to talk: as, a *talky* man. [Colloq.]

It is by no means what is vulgarly styled a *talky* novel.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 833.

**talky**[2], *a.* See *talcky*.

**talky-talky** (tâ'ki-tâ'ki), *n.* Same as *talkee-talkee*. Also used attributively.

These Essays . . . are very *talky-talky*.
*Saturday Rev.*, Feb. 10, 1883, p. 189.

**tall**[1] (tâl), *a.* [< ME. *tall, talle, tal*, seemly, becoming, excellent, good, valiant, bold, < AS. **tæl*, good, fit, convenient, with negative **untæl*, in pl. (ONorth.) *untala, untale*, bad, **getæl*, good (= OHG. *gizal*, active), with negative **ungetæl, ungetal* (Lye), inconvenient, bad, *ungetælnes* (Somner), unprofitableness, also in comp. *leoftæl*, friendly, deriv. *tealа, tela*, well, excellently; = Goth. **tals*, in comp. *untals* (= AS. **untæl* above), indocile, disobedient, uninstructed; akin perhaps to *talc*[1], and also to G. *ziel*, aim, end, etc.: see *till*[1]. In some uses confused with *tall*[2], lofty.] 1†. Seemly; suitable; fitting; becoming; comely.

He tentit not in Tempull to no *tall* prayers,
Ne no melody of mouthe made at the tyme,
Ne speche of no spiritualtie, with speciall ne other.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3098.

*Tal*, or semely. Decens, elegans.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 486.

2†. Obsequious; obedient.

She made him at her lust so humble and *talle*
That, when her deyned caste on him her ye,
He tok in pacience to live or dye.
*Chaucer*, Complaint of Mars, l. 38.

3. Fine; proper; admirable; great; excellent. [Archaic.]

*Sir To.* He 's as *tall* a man as any 's in Illyria.
*Mar.* What 's that to the purpose?
*Sir To.* Why, he has three thousand ducats a year.
*Shak.*, T. N., i. 3. 20.

We are grown to think him that can tipple soundly a *tall* man, nay, all-man [Allemand] from top to toe.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 443.

We still hear people talk of *tall* (fine) English.
*Oliphant*, New English, I. 46.

4†. Bold; brave; courageous; valiant.

Well done, *tall* soldiers!
*Peele*, David and Bethsabe, xiii.

Thy spirits are most *tall*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 1. 72.

A *tall* man is never his own man till he be angry. To keep his valour in obscurity is to keep himself as it were in a cloak-bag. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 6.

**tall**[2] (tâl), *a.* [Appar. not found in ME.; prob. < W. *tal* = Corn. *tal*, high, lofty, tall. The word as applied to a man has been confused with *tall*[1], fine, brave, excellent.] 1. High in proportion to breadth or diameter; lofty; having a relatively great stature.

Nounes that want sex are noated with it: as, it is a *tale* tree. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

Were it not better,
Because that I am more than common *tall*,
That I did suit me all points like a man?
*Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 3. 117.

I hate your little women — that is, when I am in love with a *tall* one.
*Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions, Dorothea.

2. Having a particular height; measuring in stature (as specified): as, a man six feet *tall*.—3. Long: used absolutely, or as noting length in a scale of measurement: as, a *tall* copy (of a book).

*Tall* stockings,
Short blister'd breeches.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 3. 30.

Wi' arms *tall*, and fingers small,—
He 's comely to be seen.
*John o' Hazelgreen* (Child's Ballads, IV. 85).

4. Great; extraordinary; remarkable; extravagant: as, *tall* talk; a *tall* fight. [Colloq.]

There always has been some kind of a *tall* yarn about the Jews wanting to buy the Vatican copy of the Hebrew Bible. *New York Times*, Jan. 26, 1891.

**Tall blueberry.** See *blueberry*. — **Tall buttercups, tall crowfoot,** a bright-flowered pasture weed, *Ranunculus acris*, from which cattle shrink on account of its acrid juice, which, however, disappears in drying.—**Tall fescue.** See *Festuca*. — **Tall meadow-grass.** See *Glyceria*. — **Tall oat-grass.** See *oat-grass*, 2.—**Tall persicaria.** See *prince's-feather*, 2.— **Tall quaking-grass.** See *rattlesnake-grass*.— **Tall redtop.** See *redtop*.— **Tall snakeroot.** Same as *black snakeroot* (*b*) (which see, under *snakeroot*).—**To walk tall,** to carry one's head high; go about proudly. [Colloq., U. S.]

You're the fust one of my Saturday arternoon fishin' boys that 's got into college, and I'm 'mazing proud on 't. I tell you I *walk tall* — ask 'em if I don't, round to the store. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 72.

**=Syn. 1** and **2.** *High, Tall, Lofty. High* is the most general of these words, and has some uses different from those of the others. When we say that a cloud is *high*, we may mean that it extends very far upward, or, more probably, that it is unusually far above the earth. *Tall* describes that which is slim in proportion to its height, as a mast, a pine or other tree, a steeple, a person, possibly a cliff: *tall* houses may be found in some parts of the world; a *tall* cloud would be of small width and great comparative height. *Tall* is also associated with height to which we are used or which we have come to regard as standard. A giant is *tall*, because so much *taller* than most men. *Lofty* denotes an imposing height: a room cannot well be *tall*, but may be *high*, or even *lofty*: as, the *lofty* arches of Westminster Hall. *High* and *lofty* may have application to moral or intellectual character; *tall* has not, except colloquially. *Tall* seems somewhat figurative when applied to that which does not live and grow.

**tallage, tallageability,** etc. See *taxage*, etc.

**tallat** (tal'at), *n.* [Also *tallot, tallet, tallit;* said to be a corruption of dial. *t' hay-loft.*] A hay-loft. [Prov. Eng.]

I . . . determined to sleep in the *tallat* awhile, that place being cool and airy, and refreshing with the smell of sweet hay. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxi.

**tall-boy** (tâl'boi), *n.* A high-stemmed wine-glass, generally large and showy, differing from a standing cup in having no cover and in being actually used on the table.

She then ordered some cups, goblets, and *tall-boys* of gold, silver, and crystal to be brought, and invited us to drink. *Ozell*, tr. of Rabelais, V. xlii. (*Nares.*)

**tallet** (tal'et), *n.* Same as *tallat*.

**talliable** (tal'i-a-bl), *a.* [< ML. *talliabilis*, < *talliare*, subject to tailage, tax: see *tail*[2], *v.*] Capable of being tailaged; subject to tailage. [Rare.]

The mayor and citizens came and acknowledged that they were *talliable*, and gave the king 3,000 marks for tallage. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 63.

**talliage,** *n.* See *tailage*.

**talliate** (tal'i-at), *v. t.* [< ML. *talliatus*, pp. of *talliare*, subject to tailage, tax: see *tail*[2].] To tailage.

The power of *talliating* the inhabitants within his own demesnes, . . . granting to particular barons the power of *talliating* the inhabitants within theirs. *Hume*, Hist. Eng.

**tallicoona oil.** See *Carapa*.

**tallier** (tal'i-ėr), *n.* [< *tally* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which tallies; one who keeps a tally.

Formerly, accounts were kept, and large sums of money paid and received, by the King's Exchequer, with little other form than the exchange or delivery of tallies, pieces of wood notched or scored, corresponding blocks being kept by the parties to the account: and from this usage one of the head officers of the Exchequer was called the *Tallier*, or Teller. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 234, note.

2†. Same as *teller*, 1 (*b*).—3. In some card-games, the banker. See *tally*[1], *v. i.*, 2.

The basset-table spread, the *tallier* come.
*Pope*, The Basset-Table.

**tallit** (tal'it), *n.* Same as *tallat*.

**tallith** (tal'ith), *n.* [Heb.] The mantle or, as in present Jewish usage, scarf-like garment worn by the Jews, especially at prayer. Also *talith, talles, tallis*.

**tall-men**† (tâl'men), *n. pl.* Same as *high-men*.

Heere 's fulloms and gourds, heere 's *tall-men* and low-men. *Nobody and Somebody*, sig. I 2. (*Nares.*)

**tallness** (tâl'nes), *n.* The quality of being tall, in any sense; especially, height.

His *tallnesse* seemd to threat the skye.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 8.

**tallot** (tal'ot), *n.* Same as *tallat*.

**tallow** (tal'ō), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **talowe, talwe, talugh, talug, talwgh, talwg, talgh, talg*, < AS. **tealg* (not found) = MD. *talgh, talch*, D. *talk* = MLG. *talch*, LG. *talg* (> G. *talg*) = Icel. *tölgr, tölg, tölk* = Sw. *talg* = Dan. *talg, tælle*, tallow; connections uncertain; cf. AS. *tæly, telg*, color, dye; Goth. *tulgus*, steadfast.] **I.** *n.* The harder and less fusible fats melted and separated from the fibrous or membranous matter which is naturally mixed with them. These fats are mostly of animal origin, the most common being derived from sheep and oxen. When pure, animal tallow is white and nearly tasteless; but the tallow of commerce usually has a yellow tinge. All the different kinds of tallow consist chiefly of stearin, palmitin, and olein. In commerce tallow is divided into various kinds according to its qualities, of which the best are used for the manufacture of candles, and the inferior for making soap, dressing leather, greasing machinery, and several other purposes. It is exported in large quantities from Russia.

Thorough the stoone yf that the water synke,
Take pitche and *talgh*, as nede is the to spende.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

*Tallow* is the solid oil or fat of ruminant animals, but commercially it is almost exclusively obtained from oxen and sheep. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 34.

**Bayberry-tallow.** Same as *myrtle-wax*.—**Becuiba-tallow,** a balsamic product of the becuiba-nut, *Myristica Bicuhyba*, of Brazil.—**Butter-and-tallow tree.** See *butter*[1]. — **Mafurra-tallow,** a wax resembling cacao-butter, the product of the mafurra-tree, exported from Mozambique and the Isle of Réunion for use in the manufacture of soap and candles.—**Malabar tallow.** Same as *piny tallow*. — **Myrica-tallow.** Same as *myrtle-wax*.—**Piny tallow.** See *piny*[1]. — **Vegetable tallow,** one of several fatty substances of vegetable origin resembling tallow. The Chinese vegetable tallow consists of the coating of the seeds of *Sapium sebiferum*. (See *tallow-tree*.) In China, where it forms an extensive article of trade, it is mostly consumed in making candles, which are generally coated with wax. In India and England it is more or less applied to lubricating, soap-making, etc. Malayan vegetable tallow is derived from the nuts of several species of *Hopea*, and is used chiefly for cooking, but somewhat for lighting. The seeds of *Latsea sebifera* (*Tetranthera laurifolia*), a tree widely diffused through tropical Asia and the Eastern archipelago, yield a vegetable tallow, used in Java and Cochin China for candles, though the odor in burning is disagreeable.— **Virola tallow,** a concrete fat from the seeds of *Myristica* (*Virola*) *sebifera*. See *nutmeg*, 2.— **White tallow,** a Russian tallow prepared from the fat of sheep and goats.

**II.** *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling tallow: as, a *tallow* cake; a *tallow* dip.

O, 'tis Famoso with the *tallow* face.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

**tallow** (tal'ō), *v. t.* [= G. *talgen* = Sw. *talga* = Dan. *talge;* from the noun.] 1. To grease or smear with tallow.

The Troyans fast
Fell to their work, from the shore to unstock
High rigged ships; now tletes the *tallowed* keel.
*Surrey*, Æneid, iv.

2. To fatten; cause to have a large quantity of tallow: as, to *tallow* sheep.

**tallow-berry** (tal'ō-ber″i), *n.* Same as *glamberry*.

**tallow-can** (tal'ō-kan), *n.* A vessel adapted for holding tallow for lubricating purposes.

**tallow-catch**† (tal'ō-kach), *n.* A tallow-keech.

Thou whoreson, obscene, greasy *tallow-catch*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 252.

**tallow-chandler** (tal'ō-chand″lėr), *n.* [See *chandler*.] One whose occupation it is to make, or to make and sell, tallow candles.

**tallow-chandlery** (tal'ō-chand″lėr-i), *n.* 1. The business or occupation of a tallow-chandler.—2. The place where a tallow-chandler carries on his business.

**tallow-cup** (tal'ō-kup), *n.* A lubricating device for a journal-box, etc., in which tallow is melted by the heat of steam, and caused to run down upon the parts to be lubricated.

**tallow-drop** (tal'ō-drop), *n.* A name for a style of cutting precious stones in which the stone is domed on one or both sides. When the dome is very low, the cut is the same as a very low-domed cabochon, or double cabochon, or carbuncle.

**tallower** (tal'ō-ėr), *n.* [< *tallow* + *-er*[1].] A tallow-chandler.

**tallow-face** (tal'ō-fās), *n.* A person of a pale, yellowish-white complexion: a term of contempt.

Out, you baggage!
You *tallow-face!* *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5. 158.

**tallow-faced** (tal'ō-fāst), *a.* Having a face resembling tallow in color; pale or pasty in complexion.

Every lover admires his mistress, though she be very deformed of her self, ill favored, wrinkled, pimpled, pale, red, yellow, tand, *tallow-faced*.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 519.

**tallow-gourd** (tal'ō-gōrd), *n.* Same as *wax-gourd*.

**tallowish** (tal'ō-ish), *a.* [< *tallow* + *-ish*[1].] Having the properties or nature of tallow; resembling tallow. *Bailey*, 1727.

**tallow-keech** (tal'ō-kēch), *n.* A mass of tallow rolled up into a lump for the tallow-chandler. Formerly also *tallow-catch*.

**tallow-nut** (tal'ō-nut), *n.* A thorny tree, *Ximenia Americana*, of tropical America, extending, as a shrub or low wide-spreading tree, as far north as Florida. Its wood is very heavy, tough, and hard, and it bears a plum-like edible fruit containing a white globose nut. Also *wild lime*, *hog-plum*, and *mountain-plum*.

**tallow-nutmeg** (tal'ō-nut'meg), *n.* See *nutmeg*, 2.

**tallow-oil** (tal'ō-oil), *n.* An oil obtained from tallow by pressure.

**tallow-shrub** (tal'ō-shrub), *n.* The bayberry or wax-myrtle, *Myrica cerifera*.

**tallow-top** (tal'ō-top), *n.* A diamond or other precious stone which is much rounded in front and flat at the back.

**tallow-topped** (tal'ō-topt), *a.* Having a slightly rounded or convex surface, as that of a cushion: noting a precious stone so cut.

**tallow-tree** (tal'ō-trē), *n.* 1. One of the trees which yield a substance known as vegetable tallow; particularly, *Sapium* (*Stillingia*) *sebiferum*, a native of China, introduced and naturalized in India, the West Indies, and to some extent in the southern United States. It is a small smooth tree, with fruits an inch and a half thick, containing three seeds coated with a fatty substance forming the tallow. From the seeds themselves an oil is extracted in China, used for varnishing umbrellas, as a hair-oil, etc. The wood is so hard and dense as to be used for printing-blocks, and the leaves afford a black dye.

2. Same as *tallowwood*.

**tallowwood** (tal'ō-wūd), *n.* One of the stringy-barked eucalypts, *Eucalyptus microcorys*. It attains a great size. The timber, which is hard and durable, is used for railroad-ties, wheel-work, etc. The wood is filled with an oily substance (whence the name).

**tallowy** (tal'ō-i), *a.* [< ME. *talwy* (= G. Sw. *talgig*); < *tallow* + *-y*[1].] Having the properties of tallow.

**tallwood** (tal'wūd), *n.* [Formerly also *talwood*, *tall woode*; < *tall*[2] + *wood*[1].] Wood cut for billets. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

*Tall woode*, pacte woddo to make byllettes of, taillee.
*Palsgrave*. (*Halliwell.*)

Also, if any person bring or cause to be brought to this city or the liberties thereof to be sold, or sell, offer, or put to sale any *tallwood*, billets, faggots, or other firewood, not being of the full assize which the same ought to hold.
*Calthrop's Reports* (1670). (*Nares.*)

**tally**[1] (tal'i), *n.*; pl. *tallies* (-iz). [Formerly also *tallie*; < ME. *taly*, *talye*, a later form of *taille*, *taile*, *tayle*, etc., a cutting, a cut, etc.: see *tail*[2].] 1. A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut to mark numbers, as in keeping an account or giving a receipt; loosely, anything on which a score or an account is kept. Before the use of writing, or before writing became general, this or something like it was the usual method of keeping accounts. In purchasing and selling it was customary to make duplicate tallies of the transaction, or to split one tally through the middle. In the English Exchequer tallies were used till 1812, which answered the purpose of receipts as well as simple records of matters of account. An Exchequer tally was an account of a sum of money lent to the government, or of a sum for which the government would be responsible. The tally itself consisted of a squared rod of hazel or other wood, having on one side notches indicating the sum for which the tally was an acknowledgment. On two other sides, opposite to each other, the amount of the sum, the name of the payer, and the date of the transaction were written by an officer called the writer of the tallies. This being done, the rod was then cleft longitudinally in such a manner that each piece retained one of the written sides, and one half of every notch cut in the tally. One of these parts, the *counterfoil* or *counterstock*, was kept in the Exchequer, and only the other, the *stock*, issued. When the part issued was returned to the Exchequer (usually in payment of taxes) the two parts were compared, as a check against fraudulent imitation. This was called *tally* or *tallies*. The size of the notches made on the tallies varied with the amount. The notch for £100 was the breadth of a thumb; for £1 the breadth of a barleycorn. A penny was indicated by a slight slit.

Alas! I cannot pay a jot; therefore
I'le kisse the *tally*, and confesse the score.
*Herrick*, To God.

Have you not seen a Baker's Maid
Between two equal Panniers sway'd?
Her *Tallies* useless lie, and idle,
If plac'd exactly in the middle:
But, forc'd from this unactive State, . . .
On either side you hear 'em clatter.
*Prior*, Alma, ii.

2. A score kept upon a notched stick or by other means; a reckoning; an account; a record as of debit and credit or of the score in a game.

Though we had three deaths during the passage, as we also had three births, our *tally* remained correct.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 755.

3. A mark made to register a certain number of objects; one of a series of consecutive marks by which a number of objects are recorded or checked; also, a number as thus recorded; a number serving as a unit of computation. Thus, when packages of goods of uniform size and character are being delivered and an account of them taken, every fifth mark usually is called *tally*, and in counting aloud the word *tally* is used instead of five, after which the enumeration begins again; this is marked on a clerk's book, *tally* being the diagonal mark; though sometimes each mark is a *tally*, and the fifth or diagonal one is a *tally* of *tallies*.

I buy turnips by the *tally*. A *tally*'s five dozen bunches.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 92.

As a hundred is called, one of us calls out *tally*, and cuts one notch in a stick; . . . as every hundred goes through, the same process is carried on.
*Percy Clarke*, The New Chum in Australia, p. 175.

All the Indians from Fort Yukon to Big Lake on the White River, and from the Tan'-a-nah' to the tributaries of the Porcupine, . . . were drawn up in *tallies*, and arranged according to families. *Science*, XVI. 328.

4. A ticket or label of wood, metal, or the like used as a means of identification; specifically, in *hort.*, such a ticket bearing either a number referring to a catalogue, or the name of the plant with which it is connected.

*Tallies* of wood [in horticulture] should be slightly smeared with white paint, and then written on while damp with a black-lead pencil. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 234.

At many pits it is customary to send the tubs of coals to bank with tin *tallies* attached, each *tally* bearing the number of the "bank," or "benk," where the coal has been got in the mine. This *tally* is so that the banksmen and weighmen may place the coals to the credit of the men working in the banks below, the banks and *tallies* bearing the same numbers. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 297.

5. By extension, anything corresponding to another as duplicate or counterpart.

So suited in their minds and persons
That they were fram'd the *tallies* for each other.
*Dryden*.

Some [friends] she must have; but in no one could find
A *tally* fitted for so large a mind. *Dryden*, Eleonora, l. 256.

6. An abbreviation of *tally-shop*.—**By tally**†, on credit.—**Game-tally.** Same as *ribbon*, 9.—**Tally system**, the system of sales on short credit, in which accounts are kept by tallies. See *tally-shop*, *tally-trade*, *tallyman*, 2.—**To live tally**, to live together as man and wife without marriage. [Prov. Eng.]

"They're *livin' tally*" is the way neighbours speak of them to inquiring visitors; or "They've made a tally bargain." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 297.

**To make a tally bargain.** Same as *to live tally*. [Prov. Eng.]—**To strike tally**, to be alike; act in harmony. *Fuller*.

**tally**[1] (tal'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tallied*, ppr. *tallying*. [Formerly also *tallie*, *tallee*; < *tally*[1], *n.* Cf. *tail*[2], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To mark or record on a tally; score; register.

Three other judges are called field judges; these measure and *tally* the trials of competitors in jumps, pole vaults, and weight competition. *The Century*, XL. 205.

2. To reckon; count; sum: with *up*.

I have not justly *tallied up* thy inestimable benefits.
*Bp. Hall*, Breathings of the Devout Soul, § 4.
(*Richardson.*)

3. To score with corresponding notches; hence, to cause to conform; suit; adapt; match.

Nor Sister either had, nor Brother;
They seem'd just *tally'd* for each other.
*Prior*, An Epitaph.

They are not so well *tallied* to the present juncture.
*Pope*.

4. To parallel; do or return in kind.

Civill Law teacheth that long custome prescribeth; Divinity, that old things are passed; Moral Philosophy, that *tallying* of injuries is justice.
*Bp. Hall*, Holy Observations, § 50.

5. *Naut.*, to put aft, as the sheets or lower corners of the mainsail and foresail.

When they hale aft the sheate of maine or fore-sailes, they say, *Tallee* aft the sheate.
*MS. Harl.* 6268. (*Halliwell.*)

And while the lee clue-garnet 's lower'd away,
Taut aft the sheet they *tally*, and belay.
*Falconer*, The Shipwreck, ii.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To correspond, as one part of a tally to the other; conform; agree.

I found pieces of tiles that exactly *tallied* with the channel. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 435).

On one point Mrs. Holt's plaint *tallied* with his own forebodings, and he found them verified.
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxxvii.

He declared the count must *tally*, or the missing ones be accounted for, before we would receive any more rations. *The Century*, XL. 619.

2. In *basset*, *faro*, etc., to act as banker.

They are just talking of basset; my lord Foppington has a mind to *tally*, if your Lordship would encourage the table. *Cibber*, Careless Husband, iii. 1. (*Davies.*)

"Oh," said she, "for my part, you know I abominate everything but pharaoh." "I am very sorry, madam," replied he very gravely, "but I don't know whom your Highness will get to *tally* to you; you know I am ruined by dealing."
*Walpole*, Letters to Mann (1748), II. 276. (*Davies.*)

**To tally on** (*naut.*), to catch hold of a rope and haul.

**tally**[2] (tal'i), *n.* [Abbr. of *tally-ho*.] Same as *tally-ho*.

**tally**[2] (tal'i), *v. t.* Same as *tally-ho*.

Being *tallied* too soon, he [a fox] entered the covert again. *The Field*, Dec. 6, 1884. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**tally**[3]† (tal'li), *adv.* [< ME. *tally*, *talliche*; < *tall*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a tall manner. (*a*) Properly; fittingly; becomingly; finely.

Sche went fo[r]th stille,
& bliue in a bourde borwed bolges clothes,
& *talliche* hire a-tyred tigtli ther-inne.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1706.

(*b*) Stoutly; boldly.

Do not mince the matter,
But speak the words plain;—and you, Lodovic,
That stand so *tally* on your reputation,
You shall be he shall speak it.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, ii. 2.

**tally-ho** (tal'i-hō'), *interj.* [An accom. form, simulating *ho*, of F. *taïaut*, tally-ho.] A hunting cry: a mere exclamation.

**tally-ho** (tal'i-hō'), *n.* [< *tally-ho*, *interj.*] 1. A cry of "Tally-ho." See the interjection.—2. A name for a mail-coach or a four-in-hand pleasure coach; by extension, in the United States, a general name for such coaches.

The mail still announced itself by the merry notes of the horn; the hedge-cutter or the rick-thatcher might still know the exact hour by the unfailing yet otherwise meteoric apparition of the pea-green *Tally-ho* or the yellow Independent. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, Int.

**tally-ho** (tal'i-hō'), *v. t.* [< *tally-ho*, *interj.*] To urge or excite, as hounds, by crying "Tally-ho."

**tallyman** (tal'i-man), *n.*; pl. *tallymen* (-men). [< *tally*[1] + *man*.] 1. One who keeps a tally or score.

With the voice of a stentor the *tally-man* shouts out the number and sex of each calf.
*T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 862.

2. One who keeps a tally-shop, selling goods on short credit, the accounts of which are kept by a system of tallies, without regular book-accounts.

The unconscionable *tallyman* . . . lets them have ten-shillings-worth of sorry commodities, or scarce so much, on security given to pay him twenty shillings by twelve pence a week.
*Four for a Penny*, 1678 (Harl. Misc., IV. 148). (*Davies.*)

The pedlar *tallyman* is a hawker who supplies his customers with goods, receiving payment by weekly installments, and derives his name from the tally or score he keeps with his customers.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 422.

3. One who sells by sample goods to be delivered afterward, or who takes orders for such goods. [Eng.]

A class of persons termed "duffers," "packmen," or "Scotchmen," and sometimes "*tallymen*," traders who go rounds with samples of goods, and take orders for goods afterwards to be delivered.
*S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 38.

In the tailoring trade the worst paid work is that of the *tallyman*, who takes orders direct from the actual wearer without the intervention of any contractor.
*The Academy*, June 29, 1889, p. 440.

4. A man who lives with a woman without marriage. See *to live tally*, under *tally*[1], *n.* [Prov. Eng.]

It is probable that the terms tally-woman and *tally-man* have arisen from the usage of pit tallies as a means of identity in the matter of coals; and so, figuratively, a man and woman living together without marriage bear each other's tally as a sign of temporary ownership.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 297.

**tally-mark** (tal'i-märk), *n.* One of a series of marks used in recording the number, as of articles sold and delivered, usually the 5th, 10th, 15th, etc., of a series. See *tally*[1], 3.

**tally-sheet** (tal'i-shēt), *n.* A sheet on which a tally is kept; specifically, a sheet containing a record of votes, as at a popular election.

The growing disposition to tamper with the ballot-box and the *tally-sheet*. *The Century*, XXXVII. 622.

**tally-shop** (tal'i-shop), *n.* A shop or store at which goods or articles are sold on the tally

system. See *tally system* (under *tally*[1], *n.*), *tallyman*, 2.

Pawnbrokers, loan-offices, *tally-shops*, dolly-shops, are the only parties who will trust them [the poor].
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 36.

**tally-stick** (tal'i-stik), *n.* A stick upon which an account is kept by means of notches; a tally. See *tally*[1], 1.

**tally-trade** (tal'i-trād), *n.* Trade conducted on the tally system.

**tally-woman** (tal'i-wu̇m'an), *n.* 1. A woman who keeps a tally-shop.—2. A woman who lives tally. See *to live tally* (under *tally*[1], *n.*), and *tallyman*, 4. [Prov. Eng.]

To "live tally" is quite a common expression amongst the working classes in all parts of Lancashire, as is also *tally-woman*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 297.

**talma** (tal'mä), *n.* [Named after *Talma*, a French tragedian.] 1. A woman's outer garment, cut like a clerical cope, having generally a hood, and falling loosely around the person, but not very long: worn during the first half of the nineteenth century.—2. A somewhat similar garment worn by men, usually as an overcoat.

I walked through the Forum (where a thorn thrust itself out and tore the sleeve of my *talma*), and under the arch of Titus towards the Coliseum.
*Hawthorne*, French and Italian Note Books, p. 111.

**talmet**, *v. i.* [ME. *talmen*, < MLG. *talmen*, delay, = Icel. *talma*, hinder.] To become weak, faint, or disheartened.

Thow trowes with thy talkynge that my harte *talmes!*
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2581.

**talmi-gold** (tal'mi-gōld), *n.* One of the many names given to brass of varying composition as used for a cheap imitation of gold. Various alloys sold under this name in France have been found to contain from six to fifteen per cent. of zinc, the rest being copper. Some articles sold as talmi-gold really have a coating of gold welded to the brass by rolling, and these retain their gold-like appearance for a long time; other cheaper varieties are simply brass with an exceedingly thin coating of gold deposited on it. Also called *Abyssinian gold*.

**Talmud** (tal'mud), *n.* [Formerly also *Thalmud*; = F. *Talmud* (ML. *Talmud*), < Chal. *talmūd*, instruction; cf. Heb. (and Syr.) *talmīd*, disciple, scholar, < *lāmad*, learn, *limmad*, teach.] In *Jewish lit.*, the body of traditionary laws, precepts, and interpretations contained in the Mishnah and its complement or completion called the Gemara, the former being the text on which the latter is based. By some *Talmud* is made synonymous with *Gemara*. As there are two Gemaras—the Palestinian and the Babylonian—so there are two Talmuds. See *Mishnah* and *Gemara*.

The *Talmud* . . . is the work which embodies the civil and canonical law of the Jewish people. It contains those rules and institutions by which, in addition to the Old Testament, the conduct of that nation is regulated. Whatever is obligatory on them, besides the law, is recorded in this work. Here doubts are resolved, duties explained, cases of conscience cleared up, and the most minute circumstances relative to the conduct of life discussed with wonderful particularity. *Kitto*, Cyc. of Bib. Lit., II. 819.

**Talmudic** (tal-mud'ik), *a.* [< *Talmud* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Talmud: as, *Talmudic* literature; *Talmudic* lore.

The *Talmudic* writings admit the conception of sufferings as falling to the lot of the Messiah, and apply to him predictions of this character in the Prophets.
*G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 253.

**Talmudical** (tal-mud'i-kal), *a.* [< *Talmudic* + *-al*.] Same as *Talmudic*. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

**Talmudist** (tal'mud-ist), *n.* [Formerly also *Thalmudist*; < *Talmud* + *-ist*.] 1. One of the writers or compilers of the Talmud.

The *Thalmudists* say that Adam had a wife called Lilis, before he marryed Eve, and of her he begat nothing but devils. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 39.

2. One who accepts the doctrines and teachings of the Talmud.

All (orthodox) Jews with whom Americans and Europeans are acquainted are *Talmudists*.
*The Century*, XXIV. 49.

3. One who is versed in the Talmud and in literature relating to it. *The American*, III. 186.

**Talmudistic** (tal-mu-dis'tik), *a.* [< *Talmudist* + *-ic*.] Talmudic.

**talocalcaneal** (tā"lō-kal-kā'nē-al), *a.* [< NL. *talus* + *calcaneum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the astragalus and the calcaneum; astragalocalcaneal: noting certain ligaments.

**talon** (tal'on), *n.* [Formerly also, and still dial., *talent*; < ME. *talon*, *taloun*, *talound*, < OF. (and F.) *talon* = Pr. *talo* = Sp. *talon* = Pg. *talão* = It. *tallone*, heel, < ML. *talo(n-)*, talon, claw of a bird, < L. *talus*, ankle, heel: see *talus*.] 1. The claw of a bird or other animal; specifically, the claw of a bird of prey.

For he hathe his *Talouns* so longe and so large and grete upon his Feet as thoughe thei weren Hornes of grete Oxen or of Bugles or of Kyzn.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 269.

Mine likewise seisd a Fowle
Within her *talents*; and you saw her pawes
Full of the Feathers; both her petty singles,
And her long singles, grip'd her more then other.
*Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, ed. 1874, [II. 99).

An her little devil [dog] should be hungry, come sneaking behind me like a cowardly catchpole, and clap his *talents* on my haunches. *Ford*, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

Swoops
The vulture, beak and *talon*, at the heart
Made for all noble motion. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

2. A heel, or low cusp, of a tooth.—3. In *arch.*, same as *ogee*.—4. In locks, the shoulder on the bolt against which the key presses in shooting the bolt.—5. That part of a pack of cards which remains after the hands have been dealt; the stock.—6. The heel of the blade of a sword.

**taloned** (tal'ond), *a.* [< *talon* + *-ed*[2].] Having talons or claws. *Watts*, To Mitio, my Friend, i.

**talook, talookdar**, *n.* See *taluk, talukdar*.

**taloscaphoid** (tā-lō-skaf'oid), *a.* [< *talus* + *scaphoid*.] Of or pertaining to the astragalus and the scaphoid.—**Taloscaphoid ligament**, the astragaloscaphoid ligament.

**talotibial** (tā-lō-tib'i-al), *a.* [< *talus* + *tibia* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the astragalus and the tibia.

**Talpa** (tal'pä), *n.* [NL., < L. *talpa*, a mole.] 1. The leading genus of the family *Talpidæ*, formerly used for all the moles then known, now restricted to about 6 Old World species which, like the common mole of Europe, *T. europæa*,

Common European Mole (*Talpa europæa*).

have forty-four teeth, with three incisors, one canine, four premolars, and three molars above and below on each side. The American moles are all of different genera (*Scalops*, *Scapanus*, and *Condylura*).—2. [*l. c.*] In *pathol.*, a tumor under the skin, especially a wen on the head: so called because it is vulgarly supposed to burrow like a mole. Also called *testudo*.—3†. [*l. c.*] A military engine used in sieges for undermining walls: probably only a roof or movable penthouse used to protect the miners from missiles.

**talpacoti**, *n.* [S. Amer.] A small South American ground-dove of the genus *Chamæpelia* (or *Columbigallina*), as *C. talpacoti*.

**talpet**, *n.* [< ME. *talpe*, < L. *talpa*, a mole: see *Talpa*.] A mole.

And either shall thees *talpes* voide or sterve.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

**Talpidæ** (tal'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Talpa* + *-idæ*.] A family of terrestrial and fossorial, rarely natatorial, insectivorous mammals; the moles. They are related to the shrews, but differ in having the skull smooth behind, the zygomata completed, a bullate tympanic bone, and the scapular arch and fore limb more or less highly specialized with reference to fossorial habits, the scapula being long and narrow, the humerus short and broad, and the manus with accessory ossicles. The eyes are minute or rudimentary, the ears short and concealed; there is no cæcum nor pubic symphysis; the manubrium sterni is broad and keeled, and the tibia and fibula are united. There are two main modifications of the family—moles proper, *Talpinæ*, and musk-shrews, *Myogalinæ*. The *Talpidæ* are connected with the shrews by such genera as *Urotrichus*, *Neurotrichus*, and *Uropsilus*. The rather numerous species, of about 12 genera, are confined to the northern hemisphere. See cuts under *Condylura*, *desman*, *Scalops*, and *Talpa*.

**Talpinæ** (tal-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Talpa* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Talpidæ*; the moles proper and shrew-moles. They have the fore limbs highly specialized for digging, with a long narrow scapula, short broad clavicle and humerus, and an accessory falciform carpal bone, the fore limb peculiarly rotated on its axis, the eyes rudimentary, the upper incisors 6, the lower 6 or 4. The living genera are *Talpa*, *Mogera*, *Parascaptor*, *Scaptochirus*, *Scalops*, *Scapanus*, and *Condylura*. See cuts under *Condylura*, *Scalops*, and *Talpa*.

**talpine** (tal'pin), *a.* [< L. *talpa*, mole, + *-ine*[1].] Resembling or related to a mole; belonging to the *Talpinæ*.

**Taltarum's case.** See *case*[1].

**taluk, taluk** (ta-lök'), *n.* [Hind. *tāluk*.] In India, a dependency or subdivision of a district subject to revenue collection by a native officer; also, an estate or tract of proprietary land the revenues of which are under the management of a talukdar.

Each *tāluk* comprises from fifty to one hundred villages, which constitute the ultimate units for fiscal and administrative purposes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 186.

**talukdar, talookdar** (ta-lök'där), *n.* [Hind. *tālukdār*, < *tāluk*, a district, + *-dār*, holding.] In India, a native officer who collects the revenues of a taluk; also, the proprietor of an estate; a landholder.

The Oudh *tālukdārs* resemble English landlords even more closely than do the zamindārs of Bengal. In origin the majority were not revenue-farmers, but territorial magnates, whose influence was derived from feudal authority as much as from mere wealth. Their present legal status dates from the pacification that followed on the mutiny of 1857. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 772.

**talus** (tā'lus), *n.*; pl. *tali* (-lī). [NL., < L. *talus*, ankle, heel. Hence ult. *talon*.] 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) The ankle or ankle-joint: as, os *tali*, the bone of the ankle. (*b*) The ankle-bone or huckle-bone; the astragalus.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *calcaneum*, 2.—3. That variety of clubfoot in which the heel rests on the ground and the toes are drawn up; talipes calcaneus.—4. In *entom.*, the apex or distal end of the tibia, articulated with the tarsus. *Kirby and Spence*.—5. In *arch.*, the slope or inclination of any work, as of a wall inclined on its face, either by decreasing its thickness toward the summit or by leaning it against a bank.—6. In *fort.*, the slope of a work, as a bastion, rampart, or parapet.—7. The mass of rocky fragments which lies at the base of a cliff or precipitous rock, and which has been formed by the accumulation of pieces brought down from above by the action of gravity, rain, frost, etc.; scree; debris; wash. See these words.

He . . . rushed up the *talus* of boulders, springing from stone to stone, till his breath failed him.
*Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xxi.

The debris of ice gathered into *talus* heaps below.
*A. Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, vi.

**Exterior talus**, in *fort.* See *exterior*.—**Sustentaculum tali.** See *sustentaculum*.

**talvace**†, *n.* See *talevas*.

**talvast**†, *n.* Same as *talevas*.

**talwood**, *n.* See *tallwood*.

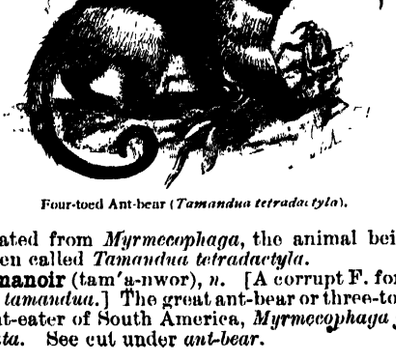
**tamability** (tā-ma-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Also *tameability*; < *tamable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being tamable; tamableness. *Sydney Smith*, Letters (1821).

**tamable** (tā'ma-bl), *a.* [Also *tameable*: < *tame*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being tamed or subdued; capable of being reclaimed from a wild or savage state.

**tamableness** (tā'ma-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being tamable. Also *tameableness*.

**tamal** (ta-mäl'), or **tamale** (ta-mä'le), *n.* A Mexican dish made of Indian corn and meat, seasoned with red peppers.

**tamandua** (ta-man'dū-ä), *n.* [= Sp. *tamandua*, now *tamándoa*; < Braz. *tamandua*, said to be < Tupi *taa*, ant, + *munden*, trap.] 1. The little ant-bear or four-toed ant-eater of South America, *Myrmecophaga tamandua*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The genus to which this species belongs, separated from *Myrmecophaga*, the animal being then called *Tamandua tetradactyla*.



Four-toed Ant-bear (*Tamandua tetradactyla*).

**tamanoir** (tam'a-nwor), *n.* [A corrupt F. form of *tamandua*.] The great ant-bear or three-toed ant-eater of South America, *Myrmecophaga jubata*. See cut under *ant-bear*.

**tamanu** (tam′a-nö), *n.* [E. Ind.] The tree *Calophyllum Inophyllum*, the source of East Indian tacamahac-resin, and in its seeds of the poonay- or poonseed-oil, or bitter oil of India. It is widely diffused through the East Indies and Pacific islands, a chiefly littoral tree, growing 60 feet high and bearing a fine crown of dark dense foliage, interspersed in season with white flowers. The oil is chiefly prized as a cure for rheumatism, etc. The wood is valued by carpenters and cabinet-makers. In the Fijis also called *dilo*, and the oil *dilo-oil*.—**Tamanu-resin**, the East Indian tacamahac.

**tamara** (tam′a-rä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A spice consisting of equal parts of cinnamon, cloves, and coriander-seeds, with half the quantity of aniseed and fennel-seed, all powdered. It is a favorite condiment with Italians.

**tamarack** (tam′a-rak), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] 1. The black or American larch, or hackmatack, *Larix Americana*, found in moist uplands in British America, and of less size massed in cool swamps in the northern United States. It grows from 70 to 90 feet high, and yields a heavy, hard, and very strong timber, valued for many purposes, particularly for the upper knees of ships. See cut under *larch*.

2. The abundant black or ridge-pole pine, *Pinus Murrayana*, of the Sierras and dry gravelly interior regions of western North America. The allied *Pinus contorta*, or scrub-pine, of the coast may be also included under the name.

**tamarack-pine** (tam′a-rak-pīn), *n.* Same as *tamarack*, 2.

**tamarict**, **tamarick**†, *n.* See *tamarisk*.

**tamarin** (tam′a-rin), *n.* [Native name in Cayenne.] One of the small squirrel-monkeys of South America; a marmoset of the genus *Midas*, as *M. leoninus*, the lion tamarin; *M. rosalia*, the silky tamarin, or marikina; *M. ursulus*, the negro tamarin, etc.

Lion Tamarin (*Midas leoninus*).

**tamarind** (tam′a-rind), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tamerim*; = F. *tamarin*, formerly *tamarinde*, = Sp. Pg. It. *tamarindo* = It. *tamarindi*, < ML. *tamarindus*, < Ar. *tamr Hindī*, *tamr ul Hind*, the Indian date: *tamr*, date (Heb. *tāmār*, a palm-tree); *Hindī*, Indian, *Hind*, India: see *Indian*, *Hindi*.] The fruit of the leguminous tree *Tamarindus Indica*; also, the tree itself. The tamarind is widely cultivated through the tropics, being desirable for its fruit, shade, and timber, and for the fragrance of its flowers. It reaches a height of 60 or 80 feet, with a widely spreading crown of dense foliage. The fruit is a flat thickened pod, 3 to 6 inches long, with a brittle brown shell containing a fibrous juicy pleasantly acid pulp inclosing the seeds. The pulp is used in hot countries to make cooling drinks, and preserved in syrup or sugar, or alone, it forms the tamarinds of commerce. It is used also in preparing tamarind-fish. It is officinally recognized as a refrigerant and laxative. Besides the pulp, the seeds, flowers, leaves, and bark all have their medicinal applications in India or elsewhere. The leaves in India form an ingredient in curries. The wood is very hard and heavy, yellowish-white in color with purple blotches, and is used in turnery.—**Bastard tamarind.** Same as *silk-tree*.—**Black tamarind.** Same as *velvet tamarind*.—**Brown tamarind**, the velvet tamarind and other species of *Dialium*.—**Manila tamarind.** See *Pithecolobium*.—**Tamarind of New South Wales**, *Cupania anacardioides*, an elegant slender sapindaceous tree, from 50 to 90 feet high, with whitish coarse-grained wood, and an acid fruit. It is also found elsewhere in Australia.—**Velvet tamarind**, *Dialium Guineense* (*Codarium acutifolium*), a small leguminous tree of western Africa, having slender branches and pinnate leaves, and pods of about the size and form of a filbert, covered with a black velvety down. These contain, surrounding the seeds, an acid farinaceous pulp, which is commonly eaten.—**Wild tamarind.** (*a*) See *Lysiloma*. (*b*) The brown tamarind. (*c*) In Jamaica, a large tree, *Pithecolobium filicifolium* (*Acacia arborea*). (*d*) In Trinidad, *Pentaclethra filamentosa*, a leguminous tree also found in Guiana, Nicaragua, etc.—**Yellow tamarind**, *Acacia villosa*, of tropical America. [Jamaica.]

Flowering Branch of Tamarind (*Tamarindus Indica*).
*a*, a flower; *b*, same, petals removed; *c*, pod, longitudinal section.

**tamarind-fish** (tam′a-rind-fish), *n.* A preparation of a kind of fish with the acid pulp of the tamarind-fruit, esteemed as a relish in India.

**tamarind-plum** (tam′a-rind-plum), *n.* See *plum*[1].

**Tamarindus** (tam-a-rin′dus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Matthioli, 1554), < ML. *tamarindus*, tamarind: see *tamarind*.] 1. A genus of leguminous plants, of the suborder *Cæsalpineæ* and tribe *Amherstieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with colored caducous bracts, four sepals, three perfect and two rudimentary petals, three perfect monadelphous stamens, and a few staminodes in the form of minute teeth; and by the fruit, a thick indehiscent legume with a fragile crustaceous epicarp, pulpy mesocarp, and thick coriaceous endocarp forming partitions between the seeds. The only species, *T. Indica*, is widely diffused through the tropics, indigenous in Africa and Australia, and naturalized from cultivation in Asia and America. It is a tree bearing abruptly pinnate leaves, with many pairs of small leaflets, and yellow and red flowers in terminal racemes. See *tamarind*.

2. [*l. c.*] The pharmacopœial name for the preserved pulp of the fruit of *Tamarindus Indica*. It is laxative and refrigerant.

**Tamarisceæ** (tam-a-ris′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Tamariscus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Tamariscineæ*. It is characterized by racemose or spiked flowers with free or slightly coherent petals, and numerous small smooth seeds without albumen, and terminated by a coma of long plumose hairs. Besides the type, *Tamarix*, it includes the genus *Myricaria*, comprising a few similar but smaller European and Asiatic species growing in sand.

**Tamariscineæ** (tam″a-ri-sin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. N. Desvaux, 1815), < *Tamariscus* + *-ineæ*.] An order of plants, the tamarisk family, of the series *Thalamifloræ* and cohort *Caryophyllinæ*. It is characterized by usually shrubby stems clothed with small undivided alternate leaves, and by flowers with five or more stamens, a one-celled ovary with three to five placentæ, and the sepals and petals free or more or less united. It includes about 45 species, belonging to 5 genera classed in 3 tribes, for the types of which see *Tamarix*, *Reaumuria*, and *Fouquiera*. They are natives of temperate and warmer regions of the northern hemisphere and also of South Africa, occurring mostly in maritime salt-marshes or in sands and gravelly places among mountains. Unlike the related *Caryophyllaceæ*, or pink family, the seeds are either pilose, comose, or winged, which, together with the frequent willowy habit and narrow leaves, has suggested a superficial resemblance to the order *Salicineæ*, the willow family. Many species have also been compared to the cypress, from their appressed scale-like leaves and tall slender stems. They are shrubs, rarely herbs or trees, their leaves commonly somewhat fleshy, and their flowers either small or showy, usually flesh-colored, pink, or white.

**Tamariscus** (tam-a-ris′kus), *n.* [L.] One of the old names for the tamarisk used by botanists and herbalists.

**tamarisk** (tam′a-risk), *n.* [Formerly also *tamaric*, *tamrick*, *tamricke*, < ME. **tamarike*, *thamarike* (< L. *tamarix* (*tamaric-*), *tamarice*, ML. *tamarica*); = F. *tamaris*, *tamarix* = Pr. *tamarisc* = Sp. *tamarisco*, *tamariz* = Pg. *tamarisco*, *tamaris* = It. *tamarisco*, *tamerice*, < L. *tamariscus*, also *tamarix* (*tamaric-*), *tamarice*, ML. also *tamarica*, tamarisk; perhaps connected with Skt. *tamālaka*, *tamālakā*, *tamāla*, a tree with a dark bark, < *tamas*, darkness: see *dim*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Tamarix:* sometimes called *flowering cypress*. The common tamarisk is *T. Gallica*, a shrub or small tree of the Mediterranean region and southern Asia. It is a prized ornamental shrub of feathery aspect, with scale-like leaves, and bearing clouds of pink flowers in late summer. It is a highly adaptable plant, thriving in wet, dry, or salty ground, rooting readily from slips and pushing forth vigorously; hence it is suitable for planting on shores and embankments. In the northern United States, however, it dies to the ground in severe winters. The stem and leaves contain much sulphate of soda. A variety produces Jews' or tamarisk manna. (See *manna*.) *T. articulata* (*T. orientalis*) is the chief source of tamarisk-galls, which are said to contain 50 per cent. of tannin, and are used in dyeing and medicine. It is found in northwest India and westward, and is sometimes distinguished as *tamarisk salt-tree*, from its secreting salt which incrusts its trunk in sufficient quantity for some culinary use. It is a bush or tree of coniferous aspect. *T. dioica* of India, etc., yields a pale-yellow soluble resin.

Flowering Branch of Tamarisk (*Tamarix Gallica*).
*a*, a flower; *b*, pistil; *c*, branch showing the scale-like leaves.

> He shall be like *tamaric* in the desert.
> Jer. xvii. 6 (Douay version).
>
> With this he hung them aloft upon a *tamricke* bow.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, x. 396.
>
> *Tamarisks* with thick-leav'd Box are found.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. Any plant of the order *Tamariscineæ*. *Lindley.*—**German tamarisk**, a European shrub, *Myricaria Germanica*, allied both botanically and in appearance to the common tamarisk, bearing, however, very narrow flat leaves.—**Indian tamarisk**, a variety, *Indica*, of the common tamarisk. See *tacahout*.—**Oriental tamarisk**, *Tamarix articulata*. See def. 1.

**Tamarix** (tam′a-riks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *tamarix*, also *tamariscus*, *tamarice*, the tamarisk: see *tamarisk*.] A genus of plants, the type of the order *Tamariscineæ* and of the tribe *Tamarisceæ*. It is distinguished by its free or slightly united stamens, and ovary usually with three or four short styles. About 60 species have been described, now reduced to about 25, natives of the Mediterranean region and central and tropical Asia, chiefly of salt-marshes of the sea-coast; a few occur in South Africa. They are shrubs, sometimes arborescent, bearing minute scale-like clasping or sheathing leaves. The numerous white or pinkish flowers form spikes or dense racemes, often small, but abundant and giving the branches a feathery appearance. See *tamarisk* and *manna*, 4.

**tamarugite** (ta-mar′ö-gīt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A mineral from Tarapaca in Chili, allied to soda-alum in composition, but containing only about half as much water.

**tamatia** (ta-mā′ti-ạ), *n.* [< F. *tamatia;* orig. (Buffon, 1780) applied to all the American *Bucconidæ* and *Capitoninæ*, also (Levaillant, 1806) designating any puff-bird, also, as NL. (Gmelin, 1788), the specific name of one fissirostral barbet, *Bucco tamatia;* from a native name.] A kind of fissirostral barbet; a barbacou.

**tambac** (tam′bak), *n.* 1. Same as *tombac*.—2. Agallochum or aloes-wood.

**tambagut** (tam′ba-gut), *n.* [Native name, from its cry; rendered 'coppersmith' in English.] The crimson-breasted barbet of the Philippines, *Megalæma hæmacephala*.

**tambasading** (tam-bas′a-ding), *n.* [Native name.] The fossa of Madagascar, *Fossa daubentoni*. See *Fossa*[2].

**tamboo, tambu** (tam-bö′), *a.* Same as *taboo*. See the quotation.

> The human heads . . . are reserved for the canoe-houses. These are larger and better built than the ordinary dwelling-houses, and are *tambu* (tabooed) for women—i. e., a woman is not allowed to enter them, or indeed to pass in front of them.
> *C. M. Woodford*, Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc., X. 372.

**tambor** (tam′bor), *n.* [Cf. *tambour*.] 1. A kind of swell-fish or puffer, as the rabbit-fish, *Lagocephalus lævigatus*. See cut under *Tetrodontidæ*.—2. The red rockfish, *Sebastodes* (*Sebastomus*) *ruber*, a large scorpænoid abundant on the coast of California.

**tambor-oil** (tam′bor-oil′), *n.* An oil obtained from the seeds of *Omphalea oleifera* of Central America. It is purgative, but not griping like castor-oil.

**tambour** (tam'bör or -bọr), *n.* [< F. *tambour*, a drum: see *tabor*[1].] 1. A drum; specifically, the bass drum; also, something resembling a drum, as an elastic membrane stretched over a cup-shaped vessel, used in various mechanical devices.

After supper, the whole village [of Jobar] came and sat round the carpet, and one of them played on a *tambour*, and sung a Curdeen song.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 156.

When I sound
The *tambour* of God, ten cities hear
Its voice, and answer to the call in arms.
*Southey.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. In *arch.*: (*a*) A cylindrical stone, such as one of the blocks of which each constitutes a course of the shaft of a column; a drum. (*b*) The interior part, or core, within the leaves, of Corinthian and Composite capitals, which bears some resemblance to a drum. It is also called the *vase*, and the *campana* or *bell*. (*c*) The wall of a circular temple surrounded with columns. (*d*) The circular vertical part of a cupola; also, the basis of a cupola when this is circular. (*e*) A kind of lobby or vestibule of timber-work with folding doors, and covered with a ceiling, as within the porches of churches, etc., to break the current of air or draft from without.—3. A circular frame on which silk or other stuff is stretched for the purpose of being embroidered: so called from its resemblance to a drum. Machines have been constructed for tambour-working, and are still used.

Recollect, Lady Teazle, when I saw you first sitting at your *tambour*, in a pretty figured linen gown, with a bunch of keys at your side. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 1.

4. Silk or other stuff embroidered on a tambour.

With . . . a *tambour* waistcoat, white linen breeches, and a taper switch in your hand, your figure, Frankly, must be irresistible. *Colman*, Man and Wife, i. (*Davies.*)

5. In *fort.*, a defensive work formed of palisades, intended to defend a road, gate, or other entrance.—**Tambour de Basque**, a tambourine.

**tambour** (tam'bör or -bọr), *v.* [< *tambour*, *n.*: see *tambour*, *n.*, 3.] **I.** *trans.* To decorate with needlework, as a piece of silk, muslin, or other stuff which has previously been strained on a tambour-frame to receive embroidery.

She lay awake ten minutes on Wednesday night debating between her spotted and her *tambouréd* muslin.
*Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, x.

**II.** *intrans.* To do tambour-work; embroider by means of a tambour-frame. [Colloq.]

She sat herring-boning, *tambouring*, or stitching.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 328. (*Davies.*)

**tamboura** (tam'bọ̈-rä), *n.* An Oriental musical instrument of the lute class, closely resembling the guitar or mandolin.

The Assyrians, and most likely the Babylonian Accadians, may have been furnished with the finger-board *tamboura* as well as the dulcimer and harp.
*Athenæum*, No. 3244, p. 902.

**tambour-cotton** (tam'bör-kot″n), *n.* Cotton thread used in tambour-embroidery, usually on muslin.

**tambour-embroidery** (tam'bör-em-broi″dėr-i), *n.* Same as *tambour-work*.

**tambour-frame** (tam'bör-frām), *n.* A light wooden frame used for straining and holding flat the material forming the ground in tambour-work. This frame was originally a double hoop; on the smaller hoop the silk, muslin, or other stuff was drawn tightly, and the larger hoop was then adjusted over the smaller. The modern tambour-frame is square, and can be slightly enlarged by wedges at the corners, like the stretcher of a painter's canvas.

Mrs. Grant and her *tambour frame* were not without their use. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, vii.

**tambourgi** (tam-bör'ji), *n.* [Turk. **tanbūrji*, < *tanbūr*, a drum: see *tambour*, *tabor*.] A Turkish drummer. *Byron.*

**tambourine** (tam-bọ̈-rēn'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tamburine*, *tamburin*; < F. *tambourin* (= Pr. *tamborin* = It. *tamburino*), dim. of *tambour*: see *tambour*, *tabor*[1].] 1. A small drum formed of a ring or hoop of wood or sometimes of metal, over which is stretched a single head of parchment. The hoop carries several pairs of loose metal disks called *jingles*. The instrument is played either by shaking, or by striking with the hand or arm, or by drawing the finger across the head (or each in alternation). It is of Oriental origin, and is very common in Spain, whence it is often called *tambour de Basque*. See cut in next column.

I sawe Calliope wyth Muses moe,
Soone as thy oaten pỳpe began to sound,
Theyr yvory Luyts and *Tamburins* forgoe.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., June.

Shaking a *tambourine* set round with tinkling bells, and thumping it on its parchment head.
*Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, x.

Spanish Tambourine.

2. A long narrow drum or tabor used in Provence; also, a bottle-shaped drum used in Egypt.—3. A Provençal dance originally executed to the sound of tabor and pipe, with or without singing.—4. Music for such a dance, in duple rhythm and quick tempo, and usually accompanied by a drone bass of a single tone, as the tonic or the dominant, as if played by rubbing the finger across a tambourine.—5. A remarkable pigeon of Africa, *Tympanistria bicolor*. See cut under *Tympanistria*. *P. L. Sclater.*

**tambour-lace** (tam'bör-lās), *n.* See *lace*.

**tambour-needle** (tam'bör-nē″dl), *n.* The tool used in tambour-work: it is a small hook of steel resembling a crochet-hook, and usually fitted in a handle of ivory or hard wood.

**tambour-stitch** (tam'bör-stich), *n.* In *crochet*, a kind of stitch by which a pattern of straight ridges crossing each other at right angles is produced. Also *tamburet-stitch*.

**tambour-stitcher** (tam'bör-stich″ėr), *n.* A worker in embroidery done on the tambour-frame. See *tambour-work*. *Art Journal*, 1883, p. 150.

**tambour-work** (tam'bör-wėrk), *n.* Embroidery on stuff which is strained on a tambour-frame; especially, such embroidery when done upon muslin or cambric, and in linen thread, either white or colored. Also called *passé*.

**tambreet** (tam-brēt'), *n.* [Australian.] The duck-mole or duck-billed platypus of Australia, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*. See cut under *duckbill*.

**tamburet-stitch** (tam'bụ̈-ret-stich), *n.* Same as *tambour-stitch*.

**tamburint, tamburinet**, *n.* Old spellings of *tambourine*.

**tamburone** (tam-bụ̈-rō'ne), *n.* [It., aug. of *tamburo*, a drum: see *tambour*, *tabor*[1].] A large drum; specifically, the bass drum.

**tame**[1] (tām), *a.* [< ME. *tame*, *tome*, prop. a weak or inflected form of **tam*, *tom*, < AS. *tam*, *tom* = OFries. **tam* (in *aidertam*) = D. MLG. LG. *tam* = OHG. MHG. *zam*, G. *zahm* = Icel. *tamr* = Sw. Dan. *tam* = Goth. **tams*, tame; cf. *tame*[1], *v.*] 1. Reclaimed from wildness, savagery, or barbarism. (*a*) Of persons, civilized; made peaceable, docile, or polite in manners and habits.

Esau wilde man huntere,
And Jacob *tame* man tillere.
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1482.

A *tame* black belonging to us is great at all sorts of hunting. I want to see if he can find us a flying doe for to-morrow. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxviii.

(*b*) Of beasts, birds, etc.: (1) Reclaimed from the feral condition or state of nature for the use or benefit of man; not wild; domesticated; made tractable. (2) Having lost or not exhibiting the usual characteristics of a wild animal, as ferocity, fear of man, and shyness: as, a *tame* wild cat; the wild ducks are quite *tame* this season; the bear seemed very *tame*.

In the Mountaines of Ziz there are Serpents so *tame* that at dinner time they will come like Dogs and Cats, and gather vp the crums, not offering to hurt any.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 622.

(*c*) Cultivated; improved: noting land, vegetable products, etc. [Now colloq.]

Sugar Canes, not *tame*, 4. or 5. foot high.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 274.

The careful pioneer invariably had his corral on land near his house, where the land had become *tame*. For the land to become *tame* it was only needed to denude it of timber and let in the sunlight to the surface of the corral. It was not necessary, probably, to plow and cultivate the ground, but this was sometimes done.
*Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 9.

2. Submissive; spiritless; pusillanimous.

I have friends and kinsmen
That will not sit down *tame* with the disgrace
That 's offer'd to our noble family
In what I suffer. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 1

Why are you so *tame*? why do not you speak to him and tell him how he disquiets your house?
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1

This country [England] was never remarkable for *tame* submission to injuries.
*R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

3. Sluggish; languid; dull; lacking earnestness, fervor, or ardor.

The historian himself, *tame* and creeping as he is in his ordinary style, warms in sympathy with the Emperor.
*De Quincey*, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

The age is dull and mean. Men creep,
Not walk, with blood too pale and *tame*
To pay the debt they owe to shame.
*Whittier*, To Friends under Arrest for Treason against [Slave Power.

We are too *tame* for either aspirations or regrets, or, if we have them, we know as a matter of course that the cannot be indulged. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 12

4. Deficient in interesting or striking qualities; uninspiring; insipid; flat: as, a *tame* description.

Rome thought the architectural style of Athens to *tame*. *A. H. Welsh*, Rhetoric, xi

The western half of Victoria is level or slightly undulating, and as a rule *tame* in its scenery, exhibiting only thinly timbered grassy lands, with all the appearance of open parks. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 21

5. Ineffectual; impotent; inert.

His remedies are *tame* i' the present peace.
*Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6.

6. Accommodated to one's habits; wonted; accustomed. [Rare.]

Sequestering from me all
That time, acquaintance, custom, and condition
Made *tame* and most familiar to my nature.
*Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3.

**Tame hay.** See *hay*[1]. = **Syn. 2.** *Mild*, *Soft*, etc. (see *gentle*); docile.—4. Feeble, vapid, prosy, prosaic.

**tame**[1] (tām), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tamed*, ppr. *taming*. [< ME. *tamen*, *tamien*, also *temen*, *temeen*, AS. *tamian*, grow tame, *temian*, make tame, = D. *temmen* = MLG. *temen*, *temmen*, LG. *temme* = OHG. *zamjan*, *zemman*, MHG. *zemen*, G. *zähmen* = Icel. *temja* = Sw. *tämja* = Dan. *tæmme* = Goth. *gatamjan*, tame; from the adj.; connected with L. *domare* = Gr. δαμᾶν = Skt. √ *dam*, tame, control. From the L. *domare* are ult. E. *domitable*, *daunt*, etc., and (through *dominus*, master) *dominant*, *dominate*, etc.] 1. To reclaim from a wild or savage state; overcome the natural ferocity or shyness of; make gentle and tractable; domesticate; break in: as a wild beast or bird.

Which [two lions] first he *tam'd* with wounds, then by the necks them drew,
And 'gainst the hard'ned earth their jaws and shoulders burst. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 36

In vain they foamed, in vain they stared,
In vain their eyes with fury glared;
He *tamed* 'em to the lash, and bent 'em to the yoke.
*Addison*, tr. of Horace, Od. iii. 1

2. To subdue; curb; reduce to submission.

Tooke towres & towne[s], *tamid* Knightes,
Felled the falsse folke, ferked hem hard.
*Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 8

And he so *tamed* the Scots that none of them durst build a ship or a boate with aboue three yron nailes in it.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, p. 1

I will *tame*
That haughty courage, and make it stoop too.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, v.

That *tamed* the wave to be his posting-horse.
*Lowell*, Washers of the Shroud

Nay yet it chafes me that I could not bend
One will, nor *tame* and tutor with mine eye
That dull cold-blooded Cæsar.
*Tennyson*, Fair Women

3†. To destroy; kill.

Thou3 3e drinke poisoun, it schal not 3ou *tame*,
Neither harme 3ou, ne noo greef feele.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

4. To deprive of courage, spirit, ardor, or animation.

Boast that he had seen, when Conscience shook,
Fear *tame* a monarch's brow, Remorse a warrior's look.
*Scott*, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st.

5. To make subdued in color or luster; soften; relieve; tone down.

Some relics of the old oak wood,
That darkly huge did intervene,
And *tamed* the glaring white with green.
*Scott*, Marmion, iv. 2

**tame**[2] (tām), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tamed*, ppr. *taming*. [< ME. *tamen*, *taymen*, by apheres from *atamen*, and partly from *entamen*: see *a tame*[2] and *entame*[1].] 1†. To open; broach.

Nowe to weete our mouthes tyme were,
This flagette will I *tame*, yf thou reade us.
*Chester Plays*, I. 124. (*Halliwell.*)

**2.** To divide; deal out; formerly, to cut; carve. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

*Tayme* that crabbe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

In the time of the famine he is the Joseph of the country, and keeps the poor from starving. Then he *tameth* his stacks of corn, which not his covetousness, but providence, hath reserved for time of need. *Fuller.*

**tameability, tameable,** etc. See *tamability*, etc.

**tameheadt,** *n.* [ME. *tameched*; < *tame*[1] + *-head.*] Tameness; mildness; gentleness.

The fader luuede Esau wel,
For firme birthe & swete mel;
The moder, Iacob for *tameched*.
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1485.

**tameless** (tām'les), *a.* [< *tame*[1] + *-less.*] Incapable of being tamed; untamable.

The *tameless* steed could well his waggon wield.
*Bp. Hall.*

*Tameless* tigers hungering for blood.
*Shelley*, Queen Mab, iv.

**tamelessness** (tām'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tameless; untamableness.

From thee this *tamelessness* of heart.
*Byron*, Parisina, xiii.

**tamely** (tām'li), *adv.* In a tame manner, in any of the senses of *tame*.

*Tamelier* than worms are Lovers slain
*Cowley*, The Mistress, Distance.

All this we *tamely* saw and suffered, without the least attempt to hinder it. *Swift*, Conduct of Allies.

Rich enough, luscious enough; but, after all, somewhat *tamely* luscious, suggesting the word cloying!
*D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, Old Fourth.

**tameness** (tām'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tame.

In spite of the strange contrast between his [Pitt's] violence in Opposition and his *tameness* in office, he still possessed a large share of the public confidence.
*Macaulay*, William Pitt.

**tame-poison** (tām'poi″zn), *n.* The swallow-wort, *Cynanchum Vincetoxicum*, once regarded an antidote to poison. See *vincetoxicum*.

**tamer** (tā'mėr), *n.* [< *tame*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which tames.

Thou, thou (true Neptune) *Tamer* of the Ocean.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

The lioness hath met a *tamer* here.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Love's Cure, ii. 2.

**Tamias** (tā'mi-as), *n.* [NL.: so called in allusion to their laying up stores; < Gr. ταμίας, a dispenser, steward, perhaps 'one who cuts or apportions food' (cf. *meal*[1]), < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] A genus of ground-squirrels, of the family *Sciuridæ*, connecting the *Sciurinæ*, or true arboreal squirrels, with the *Spermophilinæ*, or marmot-squirrels. They have a moderately long distichous tail, well-developed cheek-pouches, and a characteristic coloration in several stripes of alternating light and dark colors along the back and sides. There is one Eurasiatic species, *T. asiaticus*, the nearest relative of which in America is *T. quadrivittatus*, the four striped chipmunk of the West. There occur also several other distinct species, as *T. lateralis*, together with numerous geographical races; but the best-known is the common striped ground-squirrel, chipmunk, or hackee of eastern North America, *T. striatus*. See cut under *chipmunk*.

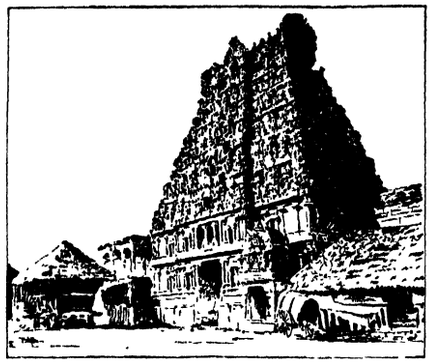
**tamidine** (tam'i-din), *n.* [Trade-name.] A substance used in the manufacture of electric glow-lamp filaments, obtained by treating collodion with a reducing agent, such as ammonium hydrosulphid.

**Tamil** (tam'il), *n.* [Also *Tamul*; Tamil name.] **1.** One of a race of men inhabiting southern India and Ceylon, belonging to the Dravidian stock. The Tamils form the most civilized and energetic of the Dravidian peoples.—**2.** A language spoken in southern India and in parts of Ceylon. It is a member of the Dravidian or Tamilian family. See *Dravidian*.

Also *Tamul*, *Tamulic*.

**Tamil architecture,** the native style of architecture characteristic of southern India, within the limits of the present Madras Presidency. The most prominent creations of the style are numerous and large temples consisting of a square building with a pyramidal roof, and within a cella or adytum for the image of the god. A peculiar porch precedes the entrance to the cella. The temple is contained in a quadrangular inclosure, the gates of which are surmounted by lofty pyramidal structures of numerous tiers or stories, in some respects recalling the Egyptian pylons. Pillared halls are always associated with the temples, and the sacred inclosures always contain water-tanks or wells. Sculptured decoration, both exterior and interior, is exceedingly elaborate and exuberant. In the older examples, from the tenth to the sixteenth century, the designs are often elegant; the later work is barbarous from the overloading of its ornament. Also called *Dravidian architecture*. See cut in next column.

**Tamilian** (ta-mil'i-an), *a.* [Also *Tamulian*; < *Tamil* + *-i-an.*] Of or pertaining to the Tamils or their language: same as *Dravidian*. See *Tamil*. Also *Tamul*, *Tamulic*.



Tamil Architecture.– Gopura or Gate-pyramid of the Great Temple, Seringham, India.

**tamin, tamine** (tam'in), *n.* [Also *tammin*, and *tammy*, *taminy*; irreg. < F. *étamine*, or, by confusion with *stamin*, < OF. *estamine*: see *stamin*[1].] **1.** A thin woolen or worsted stuff, highly glazed.

I took her up in an old *tamin* gown.
*Massinger*, New Way to Pay Old Debts, iii. 2.

Their stockings were of *tamine*, or of cloth serge.
*Ozell*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 56.

**2.** A strainer or bolter made of hair or cloth.

**taminy** (tam'i-ni), *n.* Same as *tamin*.

**tamis** (tam'is), *n.* [< F. *tamis*, dial. *taimi* = Pr. *tamis* = Sp. *tamiz* = It. *tamigio* (Venetian *tamiso*) (ML. *tamisium*), a sieve: see *temse.*] A cloth made for straining liquids.

**tamisage** (tam'i-sāj), *n.* [= F. *tamisage*; as *tamis* + *-age.*] A method of finding invariants: a sifting process.

**tamise** (ta-mēz'), *n.* [Cf. *tamis.*] A trade-name given to various thin woolen fabrics.

**tamkin** (tam'kin), *n.* [For **tampkin*, an altered form of *tampion*, *tampon* (cf. *pumpkin*, an altered form of *pumpion*, *pompion*, *pompon*).] Same as *tampon*.

People do complain of Sir Edward Spragg, that he hath not done extraordinary; and more of Sir W. Jenings, that he came up with his *tamkins* in his guns.
*Pepys*, Diary, III. 197.

**tamlin** (tam'lin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A young cod, larger than a codling or skinner. *Yarrell.* [Local, Eng.]

**tammin,** *n.* See *tamin*.

**Tammuz** (tam'uz), *n.* [Heb.] **1.** A Hebrew month of twenty-nine days, being the tenth of the civil and the fourth of the sacred year. It corresponds to part of June and part of July.—**2.** A Syrian deity, same as the Phenician Adon or Adonis, in whose honor a feast was held every year, beginning with the new moon of the month Tammuz. Also *Thammuz*.

And, behold, there sat women weeping for *Tammuz*.
Ezek. viii. 14.

**tammy** (tam'i), *n.* See *tamin*.

**tammy-norie** (tam'i-nō″ri), *n.* Some sea-bird, as the auk or puffin. [Scotch.]

The screigh of a *Tammie Norie*. *Scott*, Antiquary, vii.

**tam-o'-shanter** (tam'ō-shan'tėr), *n.* [So called from *Tam o' Shanter*, the hero of Burns's poem of that name.] Same as *braid bonnet* (which see, under *bonnet*); also, a lighter head-dress of the same general shape.

His head was capped with a ruby-colored *tam-o'-shanter* with a yellow feather. *St. Nicholas*, XVIII. 222.

**tamp** (tamp), *v. t.* [Appar. developed from *tampion*, *tampon*, formerly *tampin*, perhaps regarded in some uses as a verbal n. **tamping*, of a verb thence inferred and used as *tamp*. Otherwise, a var., due to association with *tampion*, of *tap*: see *tap*[1].] **1.** In blasting for quarrying and mining purposes, to fill (the hole made by the drill or borer) with tamping, after the charge of powder or other explosive has been introduced.—**2.** To force in or down by frequent and somewhat light strokes: as, to *tamp* mud so as to make a floor.

Round the *tamped* earthen floor ran a raised bench of unbaked brick, forming a divan for mats and sleeping rugs. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, I. xi.

The track is raised, the gravel *tamped* well under the ties, and the track is ready for use.
*Scribner's Mag.*, III. 667.

**tampan** (tam'pan), *n.* [S. African.] A South African tick, remarkable for the venom of its bite. *D. Livingstone.*

**tamper**[1] (tam'pėr), *v. i.* [A var. of *temper*, in like use.] **1.** To experiment rashly; busy one's self unwisely or officiously; meddle: usually followed by *with* in this and the other senses.

The physician answered, This boy has been *tampering with* something that lies in his maw undigested.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

Yet scarce I praise their venturous part
Who *tamper with* such dangerous art.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., vi. 5.

**2.** To interfere, as for the purpose of alteration; make objectionable or unauthorized changes (in): as, to *tamper with* a will or other document.

We do not blame the ingenious author previously alluded to for her *tamperings with* the original text.
*Academy*, Dec. 7, 1890, p. 367.

**3.** To use secret or underhand measures; exert unfair or corrupt influence; especially, to use improper persuasions, solicitations, bribery, etc.

You have already been *tampering with* my Lady Flyant?
*Congreve*, Double-Dealer, i. 6.

There gleam'd a vague suspicion in his eyes:
Some meddling rogue has *tamper'd with* him.
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

**tamper**[2] (tam'pėr), *n.* [< *tamp* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who tamps, or prepares for blasting by stopping the hole in which the charge is placed.—**2.** An instrument used in tamping; a tamping-bar or tamping-iron.

**tamperer** (tam'pėr-ėr), *n.* [< *tamper*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who tampers; one who uses unfair or underhand means to influence another.

He himself was not tortured, but was surrounded in the Tower by *tamperers* and traitors, and so made unfairly to convict himself out of his own mouth.
*Dickens*, Hist. Eng., xxxii.

**Tampico fiber.** A tough fiber, the piassava or the istle, used in place of bristles for brushes.

**Tampico jalap.** See *jalap*.

**tampint,** *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tampon*. *Topsell.* (*Halliwell.*)

**tamping** (tam'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tamp*, *v.*] **1.** In *blasting*, the act or operation of filling up a blast-hole above the charge. This is done in order that the charge may not blow out through the hole instead of expending its force against the rock or other object of attack.

**2.** In *milit. mining*, the operation of packing with earth, sand, etc., that part of a mine nearest to the charge, to increase its effectiveness in a given direction.—**3.** The material with which the hole made by the drill for blasting is filled after the introduction of the charge of powder or other explosive. Among the materials used for tamping are bore-meal or boring-dust, dried clay, dried fincan, pounded brick, soft slaty rock, and plaster of Paris. *Tamping* is called *stemming* in some parts of England.

The *tamping* should extend from the charge for a distance equal to at least 1½ times the line of least resistance.
*Ernst*, Man. Mil. Eng., p. 40.

**tamping-bar** (tam'ping-bär), *n.* A bar of iron, about 2¼ feet in length, used in rock-blasting for driving the tamping into the bore-hole after the charge has been introduced. It is grooved on one side so as to leave room for the needle or fuse. Tamping-bars are sometimes tipped or faced with copper or bronze, or made entirely of these metals, to avoid accidents, which have frequently been caused by the iron striking fire from its contact with the quartzose rock. Also called, in England, *stemming-bar* or *stemmer*.

**tamping-iron** (tam'ping-ī″ėrn), *n.* Same as *tamping-bar*.

**tamping-machine** (tam'ping-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for packing into the mold the clay or other material for making pipe. *E. H. Knight.*

**tamping-plug** (tam'ping-plug), *n.* A mechanical substitute for tamping materials in blasting. It may be an iron cone, a tapering block, or other wedge-shaped casting, to be driven or jammed into the blast-hole.

**tampion** (tam'pi-ọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tampyon* and *tompion*; also *tampon* (used chiefly in the surgical sense), formerly *tampoon*, and *tampin*; < OF. *tampon*, a nasalized form of *tapon*, dim. or aug. of *tape*, a plug, bung, tap, < D. *tap* = Fries. *tap*, a plug, bung, tap: see *tap*[1]. Hence prob. *tamp.*] A stopper; a plug; a bung. Specifically—(*a*) The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance, consisting of a cylinder of wood placed in the muzzle to prevent the entrance of water or dust; also, the wooden bottom for a charge of grape-shot. (*b*) A plug for stopping the upper end of an organ-pipe. Also *tamkin*.

**tampon** (tam'pọn), *n.* [See *tampion.*] **1.** In *surg.*, a plug inserted to stop hemorrhage.—**2.** In *hair-dressing*, a cushion of curled hair or the like, used to support the hair in a puff or roll.—**3.** See the quotation.

An engraved stone [in lithography] is printed by using a small wooden tapper or *tampon*, either round at the sides, flat below, with handle at top, or square, with the corners rounded off. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 701.

**tampon** (tam'pọn), *v. t.* [< *tampon*, *n.*] In *surg.*, to plug tightly, as a wound or a natural

orifice, with cotton, linen, or other form of tampon, to stop hemorrhage, to dilate the orifice, or for other purposes.

The hemorrhage was stopped by *tamponing* the bony aperture [gunshot wound in head].
*J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 279.

**tamponade** (tam-pō-nād′), *n.* [< *tampon* + *-ade*[1].] The employment of a tampon; tamponage.

**tamponage** (tam′pō-nāj), *n.* [< *tampon* + *-age*.] The act of tamponing.

**tamponing** (tam′pō-ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tampon*, *v.*] The operation of plugging a wound or a natural orifice by inserting a tampon.

**tamponment** (tam′pon-mẹnt), *n.* [< *tampon* + *-ment*.] The act of plugging with a tampon.

**tampoon**† (tam-pōn′), *n.* [See *tampion*.] An obsolete form of *tampion*.

**tamp-work** (tamp′wėrk), *n.* A surface rendered compact and plane by tamping.

He sees a plain like *tamp-work*, where knobs of granite act daisies, and at every fifty yards some hapless bud or blossom dying of inanition among the stones.
*R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, I. xiii.

**tam-tam,** *n.* and *v.* See *tom-tom*.

**tamtam-metal** (tam′tam-met″al), *n.* Same as *gong-metal*.

**Tamul, Tamulian** (tam′ul, ta-mū′li-an). Same as *Tamil, Tamilian*.

**Tamulic** (ta-mū′lik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tamul* + *-ic*.] Same as *Tamilian, Tamil*.

**Tamus** (tā′mus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), altered from its previous name *Tamnus* (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *tamnus*, a vine on which grew a kind of wild grape (*taminia uva*); perhaps < Gr. *θάμνος*, a bush.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Dioscoreaceæ*. It is characterized by dioecious flowers, the female with six narrow distinct perianth-segments, and a three-celled ovary which becomes in fruit a fleshy globose berry containing a few roundish wingless seeds with solid albumen and a minute embryo. There are 2 species, one a native of the Canary Islands, the other widely distributed through Europe, northern Africa, and temperate parts of Asia. They are twining vines resembling species of *Dioscorea*, growing from a tuberous root, and producing alternate heart-shaped entire or three-lobed leaves. The small female flowers form very short axillary racemes or sessile clusters; the male racemes are usually long and loose. *T. edulis*, of Madeira, is sometimes known as *Port Moniz yam*; *T. communis* is the black bryony of England, also known as *black bindweed, Isle-of-Wight vine*, or *lady's-seal*, producing numerous handsome berries locally used as a remedy for chilblains, and known as *murrain-berries* or *oxberries*. The acrid juice of its large black root was used to remove bruise-stains, and was formerly in repute as a stimulative in plasters. The young suckers are used as asparagus in Greece. Compare *lady's-seal*, 1.

**tan**[1] (tan), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tanned*, ppr. *tanning*. [Formerly also *tann*, early mod. E. *tanne;* < ME. *tannen*, < AS. *tannian* (found once, in the pp. *getanned*) = MD. *tannen, tanen, taenen, teynen*, D. *tanen*, tan; cf. OF. *tanner, taner*, F. *tanner*, dial. *tener* (ML. *tannare, tanare*), tan, dye of a tawny color; appar. from a noun not found in AS., = MD. *tanne, tane, taene*, OF. and F. *tan*, ML. *tanum*, oak-bark for tanning, tan; cf. Bret. *tann*, oak, oak-bark for tanning; < OHG. *tanna*, MHG. G. *tanne*, fir, oak. The relations of these forms are in part uncertain. Hence (through F.) E. *tanny, tawny*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To prepare, as skins of animals, by soaking in some liquid containing tannic acid, which is generally obtained from the bark of some tree, oak-bark being commonly thought to be the best. Other barks, especially that of hemlock, are also largely used. This process converts the raw hide into leather.

Ajax, to shield his ample Breast, provides
Seven lusty Bulls, and *tanns* their sturdy Hides.
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

**2.** By extension, to convert into leather by other means, as by the use of mineral salts (as those of iron and chromium), and even of oil or fat, as in the case of buckskin, chamois, and the like. See *leather, tawr*[1], 2.—**3.** To make brown; embrown by exposure to the rays of the sun.

His sandales were with toilsome travell torne,
And face all *tand* with scorching sunny ray.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 35.

I am acquainted with sad misery,
As the *tann'd* galley-slave is with his oar.
*Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.

To the *tann'd* haycock in the mead.
*Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 90.

And one, whose Arab face was *tanned*
By tropic sun and boreal frost.
*Whittier*, Tent on the Beach.

**4**†. To deprive of the freshness of youth; impair the freshness and beauty of. [Rare.]

Reckoning time, whose million'd accidents . . .
*Tan* sacred beauty. *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxv.

**5.** To beat; flog; thrash. [Colloq.]

If he be so stout, we will have a bout,
And he shall *tan* my hide too.
*Robin Hood and the Tanner* (Child's Ballads, V. 229).

The master couldn't *tan* him for not doing it.
*Mrs. H. Wood*, The Channings.

**6.** In the manufacture of so-called artificial marble, or an imitation of marble made from a mixture of gelatin and gum, to render (cast slabs of the mixture) hard and insoluble by steeping in a suitable preparation. See *tannage*, 3.—**7.** To treat with some hardening process as a preservation from rot, as fish-nets.—**Tanned pelt.** See *pelt*[2].

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To be or become tanned: as, the leather *tans* easily.—**2.** To become tan-colored or tawny: as, the face *tans* in the sun.

**tan**[1] (tan), *n.* and *a.* [See *tan*[1], *v.* The noun is prob. earlier than the verb in Rom., but appears later in E.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The bark of the oak, willow, chestnut, larch, hemlock, spruce, and other trees abounding in tannin, bruised and broken by a mill, and used for tanning hides.

Let no stiff cowhide, reeking from the *tan*, . . .
Disgrace the tapering outline of your feet.
*O. W. Holmes*, Urania.

**2.** A yellowish-brown color, like that of tan: as, gloves of gray or *tan*.—**3.** An embrowning of the skin by exposure to the sun.

The clear shade of *tan*, and the half a dozen freckles, friendly remembrancers of the April sun and breeze.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, v.

**Flower** or **flowers of tan.** See *flower*.—**Spent tan,** tan that has been used in tanning: it is employed for covering walks, for mulching, and for other purposes.—**The tan,** the circus; the ring where a match is walked. [Slang.]—**To smell of the tan,** said of any act or expression which reminds one of the circus. [Slang.]

**II.** *a.* Of the color of tan, or of a color approaching that of tan; yellowish-brown. **Black and tan.** See *black*.

**tan**[2] (tan), *n.* [Ult. < AS. *tan*, a twig, bough: see *mistletoe*.] A twig, or small switch. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**tan**[3]†. An obsolete Middle English contraction of *taken*, old infinitive or past participle of *take*.

**tan**[4]†. A Middle English contraction of *to an*. *Chaucer*.

**tan**[5] (tan), *n.* Same as *fan-tan*.

Smoke a pipe of opium o' nights with other China boys, and lose his little earnings at the game of *tan*
*R. L. Stevenson*, Silverado Squatters, p. 213

**tan.** An abbreviation of *tangent*.

**tana**[1], **tanna** (tä′nä, tan′ä), *n.* [Also *thannah;* < Hind. *thāna, thānā*, a military fortified post.] In India, a military post; also, a police station.

**tana**[2], *n.* [Native name.] A small insectivorous mammal of Sumatra and Borneo, *Tupaia tana;* a banxring.

**Tanacetum** (tan-a-sē′tum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Brunfels, 1530), tansy, an accom. form, with L. term. *-etum*, of OF. *tanasie*, tansy: see *tansy*.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Inthemideæ*. It is characterized by small discoid corymbose flower-heads with a naked receptacle, involucral bracts in numerous rows, pappus mostly a ring or crown, and usually two kinds of flowers, the outer row female, slender and tubular, with an oblique or a two- or three-toothed apex, and three angled achenes, the central flowers numerous, perfect, cylindrical, five-toothed, and with five angled achenes. There are about 30 species, natives of Europe, northern Africa, central and northern Asia, and North America. They are erect annual or perennial herbs, rarely shrubby at the base, commonly strong-scented and hairy or silky. They bear alternate and usually variously dissected leaves, and yellow flowers. A few exceptional species produce larger solitary long-stalked flower-heads. Seven species are native to the western United States, and *T. vulgare* (for which see *tansy*) is naturalized in the Atlantic States and Canada. For *T. Balsamita*, also called *ale cost* and *mandlin*, see *costmary*.

**tanadar, tannadar** (tä′na-där, tan′a-där), *n.* [< Hind. *thānadār*, < *thāna*, a military post, + *-dār*, holding.] In India, the keeper or commandant of a tana.

**Tanæcium** (ta-nē′si-um), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1800), so called from the elongated climbing stems; prop. **Tanaëcium*, < Gr. *ταναήκης*, long-stretching, < *τανάω*, outstretched, + *ἀκή*, a point.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Bignoniaceæ*, tribe *Bignoneæ*, and group *Pleostichæ*. It is characterized by loosely few-flowered cymes, a truncate or minutely toothed calyx, an extremely long and slender cylindrical corolla tube, and a large smooth capsule with very thick and finally indurated concave valves, containing numerous compressed seeds in many rows. There are 4 or 5 species, natives of tropical America, by some reduced to a single species. They are shrubby climbers, reaching a great height, and bearing compound leaves of three entire leaflets, the terminal leaflet sometimes lacking or replaced by a tendril. The flowers are white, and consist of a spreading and somewhat two-lipped border surmounting a tube from 3 to 10 inches long. *T. Jaroba* is the pear-withe of Jamaica.

**tanager** (tan′ā-jėr), *n.* [< NL. *Tanagra*, q. v.] Some or any fanagrine bird; a member of the *Tanagridæ*. Few of these numerous brilliant birds are actually known as *tanagers* except in technical treatises. Those to which the name is chiefly given are the few species which are conspicuous in the woodlands of the United States. These are the common scarlet tanager, or black-winged redbird, *Piranga rubra*, and the summer redbird, or rose-tanager, *P. æstiva* (also called *cardinal tanager*). Both of these inhabit the eastern parts of the country to New England and Canada. The male of the former is scarlet, with black wings and tail; the male of the latter is rosy-red all over; the females of both are greenish and yellow. In western North America are the Louisiana tanager (so called when much of the region west of the Mississippi was known as Louisiana), *P. ludoviciana*, the male of which is yellow and black, with a crimson head, and the hepatic tanager, *P. hepatica*, a dull liver-red and gray species of the southwest. The foregoing are all 6 or 8 inches long. A tiny and very beautiful tanager, *Euphonia elegantissima*, which is chiefly blue, yellow, and black, comes from Mexico near or over the southern United States border. (See cut under *Tanagridæ*.) Throughout all the woodland of tropical and subtropical America tanagers abound, and represent, with the manikins, cotingas, and tyrant-flycatchers, the leading passerine birds of these regions. See cuts under *Piranga, Procnias, Saltator, Stephanophorus, Tanagra, Tanagridæ, Phænicophilus*, and *cashew-bird*.—**Black-faced tanager,** one of the bullfinch tanagers, *Pitylus grossus*, called by Latham *white-throated grosbeak*.—**Black-headed tanager,** *Lanio atricapillus*, of an orange-yellow color varied with orange-brown, black, and white. It inhabits northerly parts of South America.—**Brazilian tanager,** *Rhamphocelus brasilius*, 7¼ inches long, the male rich scarlet with black wings and tail, the bill black with the enlarged base of the under mandible white. Also called *tapiranga*.—**Bullfinch tanager.** See *bullfinch*[1].—**Cardinal tanager.** (*a*) See def. (*b*) Any finch of the genus *Paroaria*.—**Cooper's tanager,** a western variety of the summer tanager.—**Crested tanager,** specifically, *Tachyphonus cristatus*, the male of which is chiefly black with a long scarlet crest. Crests are unusual in this family of birds.—**Crimson-headed tanager,** the Louisiana tanager. See def. *Cones*, 1878.—**Divaricated tanager,** *Lamprospiza melanoleuca*, the male of which is of a glossy black and white color with yellow bill, and 5¼ inches long.—**Grand tanager,** *Saltator magnus*, of which both sexes are chiefly olive-green and ashy-gray. It is found from Panama to southern Brazil, and was formerly miscalled *Cayenne roller (Latham)*.—**Green-headed tanager,** either of two species of the beautiful genus *Calliste*—*C. tricolor* and *C. festiva*.—**Hooded tanager,** *Nemosia pileata*, the male of which is 5 inches long, of a bluish-gray, white, and black color, with yellow feet.—**Liver-colored tanager,** the hepatic tanager.—**Mississippi tanager,** the summer tanager. *Latham*, 1783.—**Red-breasted tanager,** *Rhamphocelus jacapa*, a near relative of the Brazilian tanager.—**Red tanager,** the scarlet tanager. *Latham*.—**Rose-throated tanager,** *Piranga roseigularis*. See cut under *Piranga*.—**Rufous-throated tanager**†, *Glossiptila rufcollis*, peculiar to Jamaica, the male of which is black and bluish, with chestnut throat, and 5 inches long. Formerly called *rufous-chinned finch* by Latham, and *American hedge-sparrow* by Edwards. It is not a tanager, but a guitguit (*Coerebidæ*).—**Scarlet tanager,** *Piranga rubra*, the black-winged redbird of the United States and warmer parts of America. The adult male is scarlet with black wings and tail, 7 inches long and from 11 to 12 inches in extent.

Brazilian Tanager (*Rhamphocelus brasilius*), natural size.

Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga rubra*), male.

The female is olive-green above and greenish-yellow below. This brilliant bird nests in woods and groves upon the horizontal bough of a tree, building a loose flat fabric of fibers, twigs, and rootlets, and lays from three to five greenish-blue eggs speckled with brown.—**Silent tanager,** *Arrhemon silens*, a small conirostral species, of varied greenish, blackish, or yellow coloration.—**Spotted emerald tanager,** *Calliste guttata*, bright green varied with golden-yellow, black, and white.—**Variegated tanager,** the young male summer tanager, when it is passing from a greenish and yellow coloration like that of the female to the rose-red of the adult male, and is then patched irregularly with all these colors.—**Yellow tanager,** *Calliste flava*, the male of which is chiefly yellow and black. It inhabits southeastern Brazil.

**Tanagra** (tan′ā-grä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), prop. *Tangara* (Brisson, 1760), < Braz. *tangara*, some bird of this kind, especially *Calliste tatao*.] The name-giving genus of the family *Tanagridæ*. It was formerly used with great latitude to include all of these and some other birds; it is now restricted to 12 or 14 species, such as the episcopal tanager, *T. episcopus*,

Episcopal Tanager (*Tanagra episcopus*).

or the palm tanager, *T. palmarum*. They are less brilliant birds than most other tanagers, build open nests like those of finches, and lay spotted eggs.

**Tanagra figurine.** See *figurine*.

**Tanagrella** (tan-ā-grel′ä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < *Tanagra* + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of very small slender-billed tanagers, mostly of a brilliant blue color, ranging from Guiana to southeastern Brazil. There are 4 species — *T. velia*, *iridina*, *cyanomelæna*, and *calophrys*.

**Tanagridæ** (tā-nag′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tanagra* + *-idæ*.] A large family of American oscine passerine birds; the tanagers, or so-called dentirostral finches. They have nine primaries, scutellate tarsi, and more or less conirostral bill, which usually exhibits a slight notch. They are confined to America, and almost entirely to the Neotropical region, only one genus (*Piranga*) having any extensive dispersion in North America. They are small birds, the largest scarcely exceeding a thrush in size, and the average length being about 6 inches. They are remarkable even among tropical birds for the brilliancy and variety of the plumage, in

*Euphonia elegantissima*, male

one or both sexes. The *Tanagridæ* are closely related to the finches (*Fringillidæ*), and some of them have the bill as stout as that of a bullfinch; in other cases the bill is slender and acute, approaching that of the American warblers and guitguits (*Mniotiltidæ* and *Cœrebidæ*). In some instances the bill is strongly notched, and even toothed. The family has never been satisfactorily defined, and is probably insusceptible of exact technical delimitation. It includes several hundred species, of numerous genera. It is divided by Sclater into *Procniatinæ*, *Euphoniinæ*, *Tanagrinæ*, *Lamprotinæ*, *Phænicophilinæ*, and *Pitylinæ*. See cuts under *Phænicophilus*, *Procnias*, *Saltator*, *Stephanophorus*, *tanager*, *Tanagra*, and *cashew-bird*.

**Tanagrinæ** (tan-ā-gri′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tanagra* + *-inæ*.] 1†. The tanager family, *Tanagridæ*, regarded as a subfamily of *Fringillidæ*.—2. The typical subfamily of *Tanagridæ*, embracing numerous tanagers with a comparatively lengthened dentirostral bill, the tail and tarsi of moderate dimensions. There are upward of 200 species, of 36 genera, in this group, of most brilliant colors, highly characteristic of the Neotropical region.

**tanagrine** (tan′ā-grin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tanagra* + *-ine*¹.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to tanagers; belonging to the *Tanagridæ*, and especially to the *Tanagrinæ*: as, a *tanagrine* bird; *tanagrine* characters.—2. Inhabited by tanagers: as, the *tanagrine* area of the Neotropical region. *P. L. Sclater.*

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Tanagridæ*.

**tanagroid** (tan′ā-groid), *a.* [< *Tanagra* + *-oid*.] Resembling a tanager; related to the *Tanagridæ*; tanagrine.

**Tanaidæ** (tā-nā′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tanais* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopods, typified by the genus *Tanais*; the so-called cheliferous slaters.

**Tanais** (tā′nā-is), *n.* [NL., < L. *Tanais*, Gr. *Τάναϊς*, the river Don.] The typical genus of *Tanaidæ*.

**tanaist** (tan′ā-ist), *n.* Same as *tanist*. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 37.

**tanakin**†, *n.* See *tannikin*.

**Tanarite** (tan′ā-rīt), *n.* One of an order of Jewish doctors which taught the traditions of the oral law from the time of the great synagogue to that of the compilation of the Mishna. *L. Abbott*, Dict. Rel. Knowledge.

**tan-balls** (tan′bâlz), *n. pl.* The spent bark of a tanner's yard pressed into balls, which harden and serve for fuel. Also called *tan-turf*.

**tan-bark** (tan′bärk), *n.* Same as *tan*¹, 1.—**Tan-bark desiccator.** See *desiccator*.—**Tan-bark oak.** See *oak*.

**tan-bath** (tan′bȧth), *n.* A bath in which the extract of 10 to 12 handfuls of oak-bark is added to 60 gallons of water.

**tan-bay** (tan′bā), *n.* Same as *loblolly-bay*.

**tan-bed** (tan′bed), *n.* In *hort.*, a bed made of tan; a bark-bed or bark-stove. See *bark-bed*.

**Tanchelmian** (tang-kel′mi-an), *n.* [< *Tanchelm* (see def.) + *-ian*.] One of a sect in the Netherlands, in the twelfth century, followers of one Tanchelm or Tanquelin, who claimed to be equal to the Messiah. Also *Tanquelinian*.

**tan-colored** (tan′kul″ord), *a.* Of the color of tan, or somewhat resembling tan in color.

**tandem** (tan′dem), *adv.* [A humorous application, prob. first in university use, < L. *tandem*, at length, with ref. to time, taken in the E. use with ref. to space, 'at length, stretched out in a single file,' < *tam*, so much, as, + *-dem*, a demonstrative suffix.] One behind the other; in single file: as, to drive *tandem* (that is, with two or more horses harnessed singly one before the other instead of abreast).

**tandem** (tan′dem), *n.* [< *tandem*, *adv.*] 1. A pair of horses (sometimes more) harnessed one before the other.—2. A carriage drawn by two or more horses harnessed one before the other.

> The Duke of St. James now got on rapidly, and also found sufficient time for his boat, his *tandem*, and his toilette. *Disraeli*, Young Duke, i. 2.

3. A bicycle having seats for several riders placed one behind another; specifically, such a bicycle for two riders.

> Some cyclers were making the most of the fine day. . . . Two rode a *tandem*; the third a bicycle. *J. and E. R. Pennell*, Canterbury Pilgrimage on a Tricycle.

**Tandem engine**, a steam-engine having two cylinders in line, with a piston-rod uniting their pistons: used with compound marine and stationary horizontal engines.

**tane**¹ (tān). A spelling of *ta'en* for *taken*.

**tane**² (tān), *indef. pron.* A Scotch form of *tone*².

> Yield me thy life, or thy lady bright,
> Or here the *tane* of us shall die.
> *Erlinton* (Child's Ballads, III. 222).
>
> That the heat o' the *tane* might cool the tither.
> *Burns*, There was a Wife.

**tanekaha** (tan-e-kä′hä), *n.* [New Zealand.] One of the celery-pines, *Phyllocladus trichomanoides*. Its bark contains 28 per cent. of tannin, and is imported into Europe, where it is used chiefly for dyeing glove-leather. See *pine*¹.

**tan-extractor** (tan′eks-trak″tor), *n.* A machine for crushing tan-bark and digesting the crushed material, to extract the tannic acid and other astringent matter. Such machines are made with crushing-rollers, tanks, and conveyers, for crushing and leaching the bark, and drying the residue. *E. H. Knight.*

**tan-fat**† (tan′fat), *n.* Same as *tan-vat*.

> Had she as many twenty pound bags as I have knobs of barke in my *tan-fat*. *Heywood*, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 90).

**tang**¹ (tang), *n.* [< ME. *tang*, *tange*, a point, sting, dagger; < Icel. *tangi* = Norw. *tange*, the tang of a knife, a spit, or projection of land; related to Icel. *tǫng* (*tang-*) = AS. *tange*, *tang*, etc., E. *tong*, in pl. *tongs* (see *tong*); akin to Gr. *δάκνειν*, bite, Skt. √ *dañç*, *daç*, bite. Cf. *tang*². The word in some senses (as the 'tongue' of a buckle) seems to be confused with ME. *tong*, *tonge*, E. *tongue*.] 1. A point; a projection; especially, a long and slender projecting strip, tongue, or prong, forming part of an object and serving to hold or secure it to another. (*a*) Such a part made solid with the blade of a sword, knife, chisel, or other implement, its use being to secure the handle firmly to the blade. In some cases the handle consists merely of two rounded plates of wood, ivory, or the like, secured on the two sides of the flat ribbon-like tang; in others the spike-shaped tang is driven into the solid handle. See cuts under *scorper* and *scythe*. (*b*) In old-fashioned guns and pistols, a strip prolonged from the breech of the barrel, having screw-holes which allow it to be screwed fast to the stock. See cuts under *breech-pin* and *rifle* (Winchester). (*c*) A projecting slender and pointed member, as the tongue of a buckle.

2. The sting of an insect or a reptile. [Prov. Eng.]

> A *tange* of a nedyr [an adder], acus. *MS. Dict.*, c. 1500. (*Halliwell.*)

3†. A dagger.—4. In the papier-mâché process of stereotyping, a piece of thin sheet-iron or cardboard used to overlap the tail-end of the matrix, and prevent the molten metal from flowing under the mold in the casting. Also called *tail-piece*.

**tang**¹ (tang), *v. t.* [< *tang*¹, *n.*] 1. To fu with a tang, or with something resembling

> I will haue your carrion shoulders goar'd
> With scourges *tangd* with rowels.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Sc

2. To tie. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. sting.

**tang**² (tang), *n.* [Also dial. *tank* and *tw* < ME. **tange*, *tongge*, a sharp taste; prob 'sting,' a particular use of *tang*¹, sting; cf. *tangher*, *tanger* = MLG. LG. *tanger* = O *zangar*, *zankar*, MHG. *zanger*, biting, sh from the same root as *tang*¹.] 1. A st taste or flavor; particularly, a taste of s thing extraneous to the thing itself.

> *Tongge*, or scharpnesse of lycure yn tastynge. Ac *Prompt. Parv.*, p
>
> A *tang* of the cask. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. i.
>
> This is nothing but Vino Tinto of La Mancha, w *tang* of the swine-skin. *Longfellow*, Spanish Studen

2. A specific flavor or quality; a character property; a distinctive tinge, taint, or tinct

> Before, I thought you
> To have a little breeding, some *tang* of gentry. *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant
>
> Something with a spiteful *tang* to it was rankling i mind. *R. D. Blackmore*, Kit and Kitt

**tang**³ (tang), *n.* [< Dan. *tang* = Sw. *tån* Norw. *tang*, *taang* = Icel. *thang*, seaweed, k Hence ult. Norm. F. *tangon*, seaweed, (through Icel. *thöngull*) E. *tangle*¹, seaw whence *tangle*², interlace: see *tangle*¹, *tangl* A kind of seaweed; tangle. See *tangle*¹.

> Calling it the sea of weeds, or flag, or rush, or *tang Bp. Richardson*, Obs. on Old Test. (1655), p. 11. (*Lath*

**tang**⁴ (tang), *v.* [An imitative word; cf. *twa ting*, *ting-tang*, *tingle-tangle*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To ring; twang; cause to sound loudly: as *tang* a bell; also, to utter loudly, or with a twa

> Let thy tongue *tang* arguments of state. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

2. To affect in some way by a twanging sou as, to *tang* bees (to strike two pieces of me together so as, by producing a loud sound, induce a swarm of bees to settle).

**II.** *intrans.* To ring; twang; sound loudl

> The smallest urchin whose tongue could *tang*
> Shock'd the dame with a volley of slang. *Hood*, Tale of a Trump

**tang**⁴ (tang), *n.* [< *tang*⁴, *v.*] Sound; to ring; especially, a twang, or sharp sound.

> For she had a tongue with a *tang*,
> Would cry to a sailor, Go hang! *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 52, old so
>
> Very good words; there 's a *tang* in 'em, and a sweet o *Fletcher* (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, iii.
>
> I have observed a pretty affectation in the Alleman a some others, which gives their speech a different *tang* fr ours. *Holder*, Elem. of Speech, p.

**tang**⁵ (tang), *n.* [Also *tangue* (F. *tangue*); fro a native name.] Same as *tenrec*.

**tangalung** (tang′gȧ-lung), *n.* [Native nam in Sumatra.] The civet-cat of Sumatra, *Viverra tangalunga*, about 2¼ feet in length, o which the tail is about one third.

Tangalung (*Viverra tangalunga*).

**Tangara**†, *n.* Same as *Tanagra*. *Brisson*, 1760

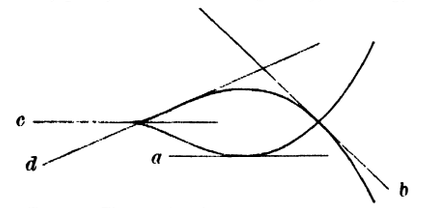
**tangence** (tan′jens), *n.* [= F. *tangence*; as *tangen(t)* + *-ce*.] Same as *tangency*.

**tangency** (tan′jen-si), *n.*; pl. *tangencies* (-siz). [As *tangence* (see *-cy*).] The state of being tangent; a contact or touching. Also called *taction*.—**Problem of tangencies**, among the old geometers, a branch of the geometrical analysis, the general object of which was to describe a circle passing through given points, and touching straight lines or circles given in position, the number of data being always limited to three.

**tangent** (tan′jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *tangent* = Sp. Pg. It. *tangente*, < L. *tangen(t-)s*, ppr. of *tangere* (pp. *tactus*) (< √ *tag*), touch, akin to E. *take*: see *take*. From the L. *tangere* are also

E. *tact, tactile, contact, contingent*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Touching; in *geom.*, touching at a single point: as, a *tangent* line; curves *tangent* to each other. —**Stationary tangent plane of a surface.** See *stationary*.—**Tangent plane,** a plane which touches a curved surface, as a sphere, cylinder, etc.

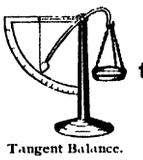
**II.** *n.* **1.** In *geom.*: (*a*) A straight line through two consecutive points (which see, under *consecutive*) of a curve or surface. If we take the line through any two points of the locus, and then, while one of these points remains fixed, consider the other as brought by a continuous and not infinitely protracted motion along the locus into coincidence with the former, the line in its final position will be a tangent at that point. The idea of time which appears in this definition is only so far essential that some parameter must be used in order to define a tangent at a singular point, and this parameter must be such as to present no discontinuity or point-singularity at that point. A tangent at an ordinary point of a curve or surface may be defined, without the use of any parameter, simply as a line through two points infinitely close together; although, if the doctrine of limits is used to explain away the idea of infinity, a parameter will be used for that purpose. A curve has only one tangent at an ordinary point, or a mere line-singularity, or a cusp, but



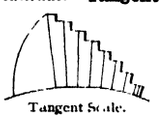

Tangent.—The equation of the curve is $y^2 = (1-x)^2x^3$. *a*, ordinary tangent; *b*, nodal tangent; *c*, cuspidal tangent; *d*, inflectional tangent.

has two or more tangents at a node. A surface has a single infinity of tangents lying in one plane at an ordinary point; and two of these (real or imaginary), called the *inflectional tangents*, pass through three or more consecutive points of the surface. On the nodal curve of a surface the tangents lie in two or more tangent planes; at a conical point they are generators of a quadric cone. The tangents of a curve in space form two sets which are all generators of one developable. There are points upon some curves and surfaces at which, according to the doctrine of limits, there are no tangents. Such is the point in the second figure where the two multiple tangents intersect; for, as a second point on the curve moves toward this, the line through the two points will oscillate faster and faster, without tending toward any limit. In the same sense, a curve may have no tangent at any point; it may be an undulating line with small undulations on the large ones, and still smaller on these, and so on *ad infinitum*, the lengths and amplitudes of the undulations being duly proportioned. But an intelligence situated on such a curve might see that the tangent had a definite direction, for there is no logical absurdity in this. It is antagonistic to the principle of duality which rules modern geometry to define the tangent of a plane curve as the line through two consecutive points on the curve. On the contrary, the definition of a plane curve is a locus described by the parametric motion of a line with a point upon it, the point slipping along the line and the line turning about the point; and such a generating line is a tangent. In like manner, a surface is the locus formed by a plane with a point upon it, the position of the point in the surface and the aspect of the surface about the point varying, the one and the other, according to the variations of the same pair of independent parameters. Such a plane is a tangent plane, and a tangent may equally be conceived as the line through two consecutive inount-points, or as the line of intersection of two consecutive tangent planes. The tangent plane of a spacious curve is a line lying in a plane and having a point upon it, the plane turning continuously about the line, the point moving along the line, and the line turning in the plane around the point as a center. Euclid's definition of a tangent ("Elements," bk. iii., def. 2) as a line meeting a circle and not crossing it when produced does not extend to curves having inflections. The definition of the tangent as the limiting case of a secant, which is due to Descartes (but was perfected by Isaac Barrow, 1674), may well be considered as the foundation of modern mathematics. (*b*) The length cut off upon the straight line touching a curve between the line of abscissas and the point of tangency.—**2.** In *trigon.*, a function of an angle, being the ratio of the length of one leg of a right triangle to that of the other, the angle opposite the first leg being the angle of which the tangent is considered as the function. Formerly the tangent was regarded as a line dependent upon an arc—namely, as the line tangent to the arc at one extremity, and intercepted by the produced radius which cuts off the arc at the other extremity. Abbreviated *tan*.

**3.** In the clavichord, one of the thick pins of brass inserted in the back ends of the digitals so that the fingers should press them against the strings, and produce tones. Its action was not like that of the pianoforte-hammer, since it remained in contact with the string, and fixed the pitch of the tone by the place where it struck. If pressed too hard, it raised the pitch by increasing the string's tension. Accordingly the tone of the clavichord was necessarily weak.—**Artificial tangents.** See *artificial*.—**Chief tangent,** a tangent to a surface which is also a tangent of the intersection of the surface by the tangent plane at the same point of tangency.—**Conjugate, cotriple, double, imaginary, inflectional tangent.** See the adjectives.—**Ideal tangent,** a real line touching a real curve at two imaginary points.—**Inverse method of tangents,** the method of finding the curve belonging to a given tangent.—**Method of tangents.** (*a*) A method of obtaining the quadrature of a curve by means of an evaluation of the tangent to it, due to Roberval. (*b*) Any method of drawing a tangent to a curve.—**Multiple tangent.** See *multiple*.—**Natural tangents,** tangents expressed by natural numbers.—**Principal tangent,** a tangent bisecting the angle between the chief tangents at the point of tangency.—**Principal tangent conic.** See *conic*.—**Stationary tangent of a curve.** See *stationary*.—**Tangent balance,** a balance in which no weights are used, but the position of the beam, as indicated by a pointer moving over a graduated scale, shows the weight: chiefly used for weighing letters. Also called *bent-lever balance*.—**Tangent galvanometer.** See *galvanometer*.—**Tangent sailing.** Same as *middle-latitude sailing*. See *latitude*.—**Tangent scale,** in *ordnance*, a notched piece of metal fitted to slide circumferentially on the breech of a piece of artillery, the notches being at stated distances from the axis of the gun. In sighting, the scale is turned till one of its notches corresponding to the desired elevation or range is brought into intersection with the plane of the trajectory. **Tangent screw,** a screw attached to or forming part of a clamp, and serving to move pieces clamped together relatively to one another with a slow motion.—**To fly** or **go off at a tangent,** to pass suddenly from one line of action or train of thought to another diverging widely from the first.



Tangent Balance.



Tangent Scale.

From Dodson and Fogg's it [his mind] *flew off at a tangent* to the very center of the history of the queer client.
*Dickens*, Pickwick Papers, xxii.

**tangent** (tan'jent), *v. t.* [< *tangent*, *n.*] To bear or hold the relation of a tangent to.

The velocity is as the square of the time, and the curve is therefore a parabola *tangenting* the time with its vertex at the start of motion
*Nystrom*, Elem. of Mechanics, p. 158.

**tangental** (tan'jen-tal), *a.* [< *tangent* + *-al*.] Same as *tangential*. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIII. 2. [Rare.]

**tangentally** (tan'jen-tal-i), *adv.* Same as *tangentially*. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.). [Rare.]

**tangential** (tan-jen'shal), *a.* and *n.* [< *tangent* + *-i-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a tangent; being or moving in the direction of a tangent. —**2.** Figuratively, slightly connected; touch-and-go. [Rare.]

Emerson had only *tangential* relations with the experiment [Brook Farm]. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, p. 165.

**Simple tangential strain.** See *strain*[1].—**Tangential coördinates, displacement, force, inversion, stress.** See the nouns.—**Tangential plane.** Same as *tangent plane* (which see, under *tangent*).

**II.** *n.* In the *geom. of plane cubic curves*, the point at which the tangent from any point cuts the curve again. The point of intersection is called the tangential of the point of tangency. —**Conic tangential,** a point at which the conic of five-pointic contact with a given cubic curve at a primitive point meets the cubic again.

**tangentiality** (tan-jen-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *tangential* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being tangential; the characteristic quality of a tangent. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVII. 335.

**tangentially** (tan-jen'shal-i), *adv.* In a tangential manner; in the direction of a tangent.

**Tangerine** (tan-je-rēn'), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Tangerin*, < *Tanger*, Tangiers. See def.] **I.** *a.* Relating to Tangiers, an important seaport of Morocco, on the Strait of Gibraltar.

**II.** *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Tangiers.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A Tangerine orange. See *orange*[1]. Also spelled *tangerine*.

Tanghin (*Cerbera Tanghin*).

**tangey,** *a.* See *tangy*.

**tangfish** (tang'fish), *n.* A seal. [Shetland.] *Imp. Dict.*

**tangham, tanghan** (tang'gam, -gan), *n.* See *tangum*.

**tanghin** (tang'gin), *n.* [Malagasy.] A deadly poison obtained from the fruit of a tree of Madagascar *Cerbera Tanghin* (*Tanghinia venenifera*); also the tree itself. The tree bears smooth oblanceolat leaves crowded toward the end of the branches, from th midst of which rise cymes of small flowers. The fruit i yellow, containing a fibrous nut, of which the kernel is th poisonous part. Also spelled *tanguin*.—**Trial by tanghin,** a kind of ordeal formerly practised in Madagasca to determine the guilt or innocence of an accused person The seed was pounded and a small piece swallowed by eacl person to be tried. If the accused retained the poison i the system death quickly resulted—a proof of guilt; i the stomach rejected the dose little harm supervened, an innocence was established.

**tangibile** (tan-jib'i-lē), *n.* [NL., neut. of LL *tangibilis*, tangible: see *tangible*.] A tactile sensation or object.

Not only does every visible appear to be remote, but i has a position in external space, just as a *tangibile* appear to be superficial and to have a determinate position o the surface of the body.
*Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 309

**tangibility** (tan-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *tangibilité* = Sp. *tangibilidad*, < NL. **tangibilita(t-)s*, < LL *tangibilis*, tangible: see *tangible*.] The property of being tangible, or perceptible to the touch or sense of feeling; tangibleness.

*Tangibility* and impenetrability were elsewhere made by him the very essence of body.
*Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 770.

**tangible** (tan'ji-bl), *a.* [< F. *tangible* = Pr. Sp. *tangible* = Pg. *tangivel* = It. *tangibile*, < LL. *tangibilis*, that may be touched, < L. *tangere*, touch: see *tangent*.] **1.** Capable of being touched or grasped, or of affecting the sense of touch.

*Tangible* bodies have no pleasure in the consort of air.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 27.

**2.** Discernible or discriminable by the touch.

By this sense [touch] the *tangible* qualities of bodies are discerned, as hard, soft, smooth.
*Locke*, Elem. of Nat. Philos., xi.

**3.** Capable of being possessed or realized; such that one can lay the hand on it; within reach; real: as, *tangible* security.

Direct and *tangible* benefits to ourselves and others.
*Southey*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

Men . . . who were not such bigots as to cling to any views when a good *tangible* reason could be urged against them. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, iii.

**tangibleness** (tan'ji-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tangible; tangibility.

**tangibly** (tan'ji-bli), *adv.* In a tangible manner; so as to be perceptible to the touch.

**tangie** (tang'i), *n.* [Appar. dim. of *tang*[3]. But the touch in the legend, "as a man covered with seaweed," may be due to an accidental resemblance to *tang*[3].] A water-spirit of the Orkneys, fabled to appear sometimes as a little horse, at other times as a man covered with seaweed. *Keightley*, Fairy Mythology, p. 173.

**tangierine,** *n.* See *tangerine*, 2.

**Tangier pea.** See *pea*[1].

**tangle**[1] (tang'gl), *n.* [< ME. **tangel*, < Icel. *thöngull*, seaweed, dim. of *thang* = Sw. *tång* = Dan. *tang*, > E. *tang*, seaweed: see *tang*[3]. Hence (prob.) *tangle*[2], *v.*] **1.** A name of various large species of seaweed, especially *Laminaria digitata* and *L. saccharina*. See cut under *seaweed*. Also called *tangle-wreck* and *hanger*.

The Alga Marina, or Sea-*Tangle*, as some call it, Sea-Ware.
*M. Martin*, Western Islands (ed. 1716), p. 149. (*Jamieson.*)

And hands so often clasp'd in mine
Should toss with *tangle* and with shells.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, x.

**2.** A tall, lank person; any long dangling thing. [Scotch.]—**Tangle tent,** in *surg.*, a tent made of *Laminaria digitata*, or tangle. (See also *rose-tangle*.)

**tangle**[2] (tang'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tangled*, ppr. *tangling*. [Early mod. E. also *tangell*; appar. lit. 'twist together like seaweed,' < *tangle*[1], *n.* But the development of such a verb from a noun of limited use like *tangle*[1] is somewhat remarkable, and needs confirmation.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To unite or knit together confusedly; interweave or interlace, as threads, so as to make it difficult to separate them; snarl.

His speech was like a *tangled* chain: nothing impaired, but all disordered. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 125.

London, like all other old cities, is a vast *tangled* network of streets that for the most part begin nowhere and end nowhere. *The Century*, XLI. 142.

**2.** To catch or involve as in a snarl; entrap; entangle.

Neuerthelasse we were soo *tangled* in among the sayde deserte yles that we coude not gette oute frome amonges them vnto the nexte daye at nyght.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 60.

Look, how a bird lies *tangled* in a net.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 67.

3. To embroil; embarrass; confuse; perplex; involve; complicate.

I stood mute— those who *tangled* must untie
The embroilment. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 23.

=**Syn.** 1. To entangle, intertwine, snarl (up).

**II.** *intrans.* To be entangled or united confusedly.

The cavern wild with *tangling* roots.
*Burns*, Despondency.

While these thoughts were *tangling* in my brain, an outer force cut the knot. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, vii.

**tangle**[2] (tang'gl), *n.* [< *tangle*[2], *v.*] 1. A snarl of threads or other things united confusedly, or so interwoven as not to be easily disengaged.

Were it not better done, as others use,
To sport with Amaryllis in the shade,
Or with the *tangles* of Neæra's hair?
*Milton*, Lycidas, l. 69.

The eastern edge of the great *tangle* of mountains which makes up the western third of our territory is encountered by the traveller from the east, after passing over a thousand miles in width of the central valley, in longitude 103° if he strikes the Black Hills in latitude 44°, or in 105° if he follows up the Platte and finds himself at the base of the Rocky Mountains proper.
*J. D. Whitney*, The Yosemite Book, p. 24.

2. A device used in dredging, for sweeping the sea-bed in order to obtain delicate forms of marine life, too small or frangible to be obtained by ordinary dredging. It consists of a bar supported on runners, and serving to drag after it a series of masses of hemp, each of which is a sort of mop which entangles the more minute and delicate forms of marine life without injuring them.

3. A perplexity or embarrassment; a complication.

The judge puts his mind to the *tangle* of contradictions in the case. *Emerson*, Courage.

**Forest tangle**, a virgin forest encumbered or rendered impassable by underwood, vines, creepers, or fallen trees; a jungle.

**tangle**[3]†, *a.* [ME. *tanggyl;* origin obscure. Cf. *tanglesome*[2].] Froward; peevish. [Rare.]

*Tanggyl*, or froward and angry. Bilosus, felleus.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 486.

**tangleberry** (tang'gl-ber″i), *n.* The dangleberry: same as *bluetangle*.

**tangle-fish** (tang'gl-fish), *n.* The needle-fish, *Syngnathus acus*. See cut under *pipefish*. *Encyc. Dict.*

**tanglefoot** (tang'gl-fůt), *n.* [< *tangle*[2], *v.*, + obj. *foot.*] Whisky or other intoxicating beverage. Also *tangleleg*. [Slang, U. S.]

**tangle-picker** (tang'gl-pik″ėr), *n.* A bird, the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres:* so called from its habit of searching for food among tangle or seawrack. See cut under *turnstone*. *W. Yarrell.* [Norfolk, Eng.]

**tanglesome**[1] (tang'gl-sum), *a.* [< *tangle*[2] + *-some.*] Tangled; complicated. [Colloq.]

Things are in such a *tanglesome* condition.
*The Engineer*, LXV. 317.

**tanglesome**[2] (tang'gl-sum), *a.* [< *tangle*[3] + *-some.*] Fretful; discontented; obstinate. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**tangle-swab** (tang'gl-swob), *n.* A mop of hemp attached to a tangle used in dredging.

The handles [of the dredge] were modified in different ways, and several *tangle-swabs* were generally attached to the hinder end of the bag. *Science*, IV. 148.

**tangle-wrack** (tang'gl-rak), *n.* Same as *tangle*[1], 1.

**tanglingly** (tang'gling-li), *adv.* In a tangling manner. *Imp. Dict.*

**tangly**[1] (tang'gli), *a.* [< *tangle*[1] + *-y*[1].] Covered with tangle or seaweed.

Prone, helpless, on the *tangly* beach he lay.
*Falconer*, Shipwreck, iii.

**tangly**[2] (tang'gli), *a.* [< *tangle*[2] + *-y*[1].] Knotted; intertwined; intricate; snarly.

**tangram** (tan'gram), *n.* A Chinese puzzle consisting of a square of wood or other material cut into seven pieces of various shapes (five triangles, a square, and a lozenge), which can be combined so as to form a square and a variety of other figures.

**tangue**, *n.* See *tang*[5].

**tanguin**, *n.* See *tanghin*.

**tangum** (tang'gum), *n.* [Also *tangham, tanghan;* said to be native Tibetan.] The Tibet horse, *Equus caballus varius*, a piebald race or strain of horse found wild in Tibet and some other parts of Asia. It appears to be related to the Tatar horse, and has been supposed to be a primeval or indigenous stock. But the origin of the domestic horse has passed out of the memory of man, and all that relates to it is conjecture.

**tang-whaup** (tang'hwâp), *n.* [< *tang*[3] + *whaup.*] The whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus*. [Local, British.]

**tangy** (tang'i), *a.* [Also, improp., *tangey;* < *tang*[2] + *-y*[1].] Having a tang; having an unpleasant acquired flavor, sound, or other characteristic.

A flavour coarse and *tangey*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 189.

**tan-house** (tan'hous), *n.* A building in which tan-bark is stored.

**tanier**, *n.* See *tannier*.

**tanist** (tan'ist), *n.* [Also *tanaist;* < Ir. Gael. *tanaiste*, a lord, the governor of a country, the presumptive or apparent heir to a lord, < *tanas*, dominion, lordship, < *tan*, country, region, territory.] The chief, or holder of the lands and honors, in certain Celtic races; sometimes, the chief's chosen successor. See *tanistry*.

Every Signory or Chiefry, with the portion of land which passed with it, went without partition to the *Tanist*, who always came in by election or with the strong hand, and not by descent. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 185.

**tanistiht**, *n.* [Repr. Ir. *tanaisteachd*, tanistry, < *tanaiste*, tanist: see *tanist.*] Same as *tanistry*.

**tanistry** (tan'is-tri), *n.* [< *tanist* + *-ry:* see *-ery.*] A mode of tenure that prevailed among various Celtic tribes, according to which the tanist, or holder of honors and lands, held them only for life, and his successor was fixed by election. According to this custom the right of succession was not in the individual, but in the family to which he belonged—that is, succession was hereditary in the family, but elective in the individual. The primitive intention seems to have been that the inheritance should descend to the oldest or the most worthy of the blood and name of the deceased. This was in reality giving it to the strongest, and the practice often occasioned bloody wars in families.

I have already called it *Tanistry*, the system under which the grown men of the tribe elect their own chief, generally choosing a successor before the ruling chief dies, and almost invariably electing his brother or nearest mature male relative. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 145.

Soon after the accession of James I. a decision of the King's Bench, which had the force of law, pronounced the whole system of *tanistry* and gavelkind, which had grown out of the Brehon law, and which had hitherto been recognised in a great part of the island, to be illegal.
*Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., vi.

**tanite** (tan'īt), *n.* [< *tan*[1] + *-ite*[2]: a trade-name.] A cement of emery and some binding substance, used as a material for molding, grinding-wheels, disks, laps, etc. *E. H. Knight.* —**Tanite wheel**, a grinding-wheel of emery combined with tanite.

**tanjib, tanzib** (tan'jib, -zib), *n.* [Also *tanjeeb;* < Hind. *tanjīb.*] A kind of muslin made in the Oude district in India, the weavers of which have great skill in introducing into the fabric any pattern which they may desire, and even inscriptions and texts from sacred books, etc. *S. K. Handbook Indian Arts*, II. 82.

**tank**[1] (tangk), *n.* [In local E. use a var. of *stank*[1] (cf. *tamin* as related to *stamin*); in E. Ind. use prob. < Pg. *tanque*, a tank, pond, pool, = Sp. *estanque* = Pr. *estanc, stanc* = OF. *estang*, a pond, pool: see *stank*[1], the same word in more orig. form. The E. Ind. terms (Marathi *tānken*, Guzerathi *tānkh, tānki*, in Rajputana *tānka*, a reservoir, tank) are prob. independent words, whose similarity to the Pg. and E. words is accidental.] 1. A pool of deep water, natural or artificial. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Here . . . the surface is smooth sandstone, with here and there great hollows filled with rain-water. These places are called *tanks* by the ranchmen, and are the only water-supply for deer or cattle on the mesa.
*Amer. Antiquarian*, XII. 201.

2. A large vessel or structure of wood or metal designed to hold water, oil, or other liquid, or a gas. Specifically—(*a*) That part of a locomotive tender which contains the water. See cut under *passenger-engine*. (*b*) A stationary reservoir from which the tank of a tender is filled. (*c*) A cistern for storing water on board ship. (*d*) The cistern of a gas-holder, in which the lower edge of the inverted chamber is beneath the water-surface, forming a seal for the gas. See cut under *gasometer*. (*e*) Any chamber or vessel for storing oil, molasses, or the like.

3. In the East Indies, a storage-place for water; a reservoir. Such tanks are used especially for irrigation; but they also serve for storage of water for all purposes during the dry season. Some of them are of great extent, and form lakes, conforming to the natural shape of the ground and covering thousands of acres; others are of square or other regular shape, and form decorative features in pleasure-grounds.—**Cable-tank**, a large cylindrical tank of sheet-iron used in telegraph-cable factories for storing the cable.—**Filtering-tank**. Same as *filter*[1], 2. —**Tank drama**, a sensational or cheap melodrama in which water is employed in the scenic effects, as in representing a rescue from drowning. [Theatrical slang.]

**tank**[1] (tangk), *v. t.* [< *tank*[1], *n.*] 1. To throw, or cause to flow, into a tank.

If this [water] can be *tanked* or weighed, no material error should occur. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 9130.

2. To put or plunge into a tank; bathe or steep in a tank.

They *tanked* her cruel, they did; and kept her u water till she was nigh gone. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash

**tank**[2] (tangk), *n.* [< ME. *tank;* origin obscu The wild parsnip, *Peucedanum* (*Pastinaca*) *vum.* [Old or prov. Eng.]

**tank**[3] (tangk), *n.* A variant of *tang*[1] and *ta*

**Tanka, Tankia** (tan'kä, tan'kyä), *n.* [Chin literally, 'the Tan family or tribe'; < *Tan*, aboriginal tribe who formerly occupied the gion lying to the south and west of the Meil (mountains) in southern China, + *kia* (pronounced *ka* in Canton), family, people.] boat population of Canton in southern Chi the descendants of an aboriginal tribe nan Tan, who were driven by the advance of C nese civilization to live in boats upon the riv and who have for centuries been forbidden live on the land. "Since 1730 they have been mitted to settle in villages in the immediate neighb hood of the river, but are still excluded from competi for official honours, and are forbidden by custom from termarrying with the rest of the people." (*Giles*, Gloss of Reference.)

**tanka-boat, tankia-boat** (tan'kä-, tan'ky bōt), *n.* The kind of boat used by the Tan as a dwelling by night and a passenger-boat day. These boats are about 25 feet in length, and cont only one room, but are fitted with movable mats wh cover the whole vessel at night. As passenger-boats t are usually rowed by women. Sometimes called *e boat*, from *tan*, 'egg,' the Chinese character used in w ing the tribal name *Tan*.

**tankage** (tangk'āj), *n.* [< *tank*[1] + *-age.*] The act or process of storing oil, etc., in tank; also, the price charged or paid for st age in a tank; the capacity of a tank or tank quantity, as of oil, that may be in a tank tanks.—2. The waste residue deposited lixiviating-vats or in tanks in which fat rendered. The latter product, dried, is mu used as a fertilizer.

A new drier adapted for drying . . . *tankage*, sewa clay, fertilizers, etc. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 14

**tankard** (tang'kärd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *ta kard* = MD. *tanckaert* (cf. Ir. *tancard*, < E.), OF. *tanquard, tanquart*, a tankard; origin u known. The notion that the word is < *tank* + *-ard* is wholly untenable.] **I.** *n.* A vesse

Tankard presented to the first white person born in New Netherlands.

larger than a common drinking-cup, used for holding liquor. The word is used loosely, but generally implies a covered vessel holding a quart or more, and is commonly associated with the tap-room of an inn.

One of the Priests was to go with a large Golden *Tankard* to the Fountain of Siloam, and, having filled it with water, he brings it up to the water-gate over against the Altar.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ix.

Our coachman . . . eschews hot potations, and addicts himself to a *tankard* of ale
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

**Cool tankard.** See *cool-tankard.*—**Sapling-tankard.** Same as *stave-tankard.*

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a tankard; hence, convivial; festive; jovial. [Rare.]

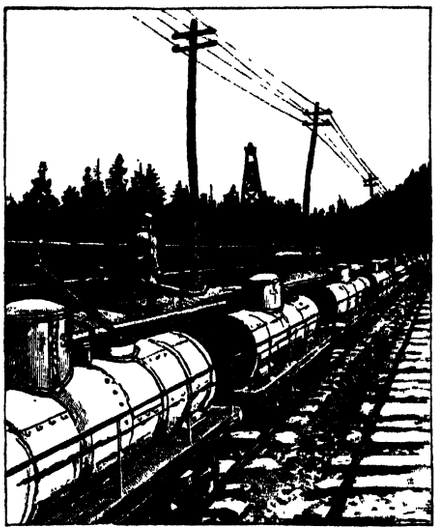
No marvell if he brought us home nothing but a meer *tankard* drollery. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**tankard-bearer**† (tang'kärd-bār″ėr), *n.* One who, when London was very imperfectly supplied with water, fetched water in tankards, holding two or three gallons, from the conduits and pumps in the street. Such persons were compelled to wait their turn to draw water.

A gentleman of your sort, parts, carriage, and estimation to talk of your turn in this company, and to me alone, like a *tankard-bearer* at a conduit! he!
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 2.

**tankard-turnip** (tang'kärd-tėr″nip), *n.* A name given to such common field-turnips as have the root oblong and in general rising a good deal above the surface of the ground. There are several varieties. [Prov. Eng.]

**tank-car** (tangk'kär), *n.* A railway platform-car carrying a long cylindrical closed iron tank,



Tank-cars.

adapted for the transportation of petroleum in bulk. Sometimes called *oil-car*.

**tank-engine** (tangk'en″jin), *n.* A locomotive that carries its own water and coal, and does not draw a tender for this purpose.

**tank-furnace** (tangk'fėr″nās), *n.* See *furnace*.

**tanking** (tang'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tank*[1], *v.*] The operation or method of treating in tanks, as fish for the extraction of oil, by boiling, settling, etc.

**tank-iron** (tangk'ī″ėrn), *n.* Plate-iron thicker than sheet-iron or stove-pipe iron, but thinner than boiler-plate.

**tank-locomotive** (tangk'lō″kō-mō-tiv), *n.* A tank-engine.—**Belgian-tank locomotive.** See *locomotive*.—**Double-truck tank-locomotive.** See *locomotive*.

**tank-vessel** (tangk'ves″el), *n.* A ship of which the hold is so arranged that oil or other liquid can be carried in bulk.

**tank-worm** (tangk'wėrm), *n.* A nematode worm abounding in the mud in tanks in India, and believed to be the young of the *Filaria* or *Dracunculus medinensis*, or guinea-worm, a troublesome parasite on man. See *guinea-worm*.

**tanling** (tan'ling), *n.* [< *tan*[1] + *-ling*[1].] One tanned or scorched by the heat of the sun. *Tennyson*, Dualisms. [Rare.]

> Hot summer's *tanlings* and
> The shrinking slaves of winter.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 4. 29.

**tan-liquor** (tan'lik″ėr), *n.* Same as *tan-ooze*.

**tan-mill** (tan'mil), *n.* A mill for breaking up bark for tanning.

**tanna,** *n.* See *tana*[1].

**tannable** (tan'ą-bl), *a.* [< *tan*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being tanned.

**tannadar,** *n.* See *tanadar*.

**tannage** (tan'āj), *n.* [< *tan*[1] + *-age*.] 1. The act of tanning, or the state of being tanned; especially, the tanning of leather which is prepared by soaking in an infusion of bark. See *tan*[1], *v. t.*—2. The bark or other substance used in tanning. [Rare.]

> Urged that . . . practical tanners be appointed by the government to make a scientific investigation into the relative merits of the several *tannages*, and to determine definitely, if possible, for what purposes the different *tannages* could be advantageously used.
> *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., II. 803.

3. In the manufacture of so-called artificial marble, the process of steeping cast slabs of the material in a weak solution of potash alum, for the purpose of hardening the composition and rendering it insoluble. Also *tanning*.

> The most important operation in the composition of artificial Marbles is that of *tannage*, without which it would be impossible for the cabinet maker to scrape and polish the material. *Marble-Worker*, § 129.

4. Browning from exposure to the sun and air, as the human skin. [Rare.]

> They should have got his cheek fresh *tannage*
> Such a day as to-day in the merry sunshine.
> *Browning*, Flight of the Duchess, iii.

**tannate** (tan'āt), *n.* [< *tann(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of tannic acid: as, potassium *tannate*. The tannates are characterized by striking a deep bluish-black color with ferric salts.—**Tannate-of-lead ointment.** See *ointment*.

**tanner**[1] (tan'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *tannere* (cf. MD. *tanner*); < *tan*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. OF. **tanier* (ML. *tanarius*), also *tanneur*, F. *tanneur* (ML. *tannator*), a tanner, < *tanner*, tan: see *tan*[1].] One whose occupation it is to tan hides, or to convert them into leather by tanning.

> A *tanner* will last you nine year; . . . his hide is so tanned with his trade that he will keep out water a great while. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 183.

**Tanners' bark,** the bark of trees containing tannic acid, stripped and prepared for use in tanning skins.—**Tanners' ooze.** Same as *tan-ooze*.—**Tanners' sumac.** See *sumac*.—**Tanners' waste,** hide-cuttings, etc.

**tanner**[2] (tan'ėr), *n.* [Said to be of Gipsy origin: < "Gipsy *tano*, little, the sixpence being the little coin as compared with a shilling." This is doubtful.] A sixpence. [Slang.]

> Two people came to see the Monument. They were a gentleman and a lady, and the gentleman said, "How much a-piece?" The Man in the Monument replied, "A *Tanner*." It seemed a low expression, compared with the Monument. The gentleman put a shilling into his hand.
> *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxvii.

**tannery** (tan'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *tanneries* (-iz). [Formerly also *tannerie*, < OF. (and F.) *tannerie* (ML. *tanaria*, *tannaria*, *tanneria*); as *tan*[1] + *-ery*.] 1. A place where the operations of tanning are carried on.—2. The art or process of tanning.

> Miraculous improvements in *Tannery!*
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. v. 7.

**tannic** (tan'ik), *a.* [< *tan*[1] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from tan.—**Tannic acid,** tannin, a white uncrystallizable inodorous substance, $C_{14}H_{10}O_9$, having a most astringent taste, without bitterness. It is very soluble in water, much less so in alcohol. It has an acid reaction, and combines with most salifiable bases. It precipitates starch, albumin, and glutin, and forms with gelatin a very insoluble compound which is the basis of leather, and on which the art of tanning is founded. The word *tannin* has been loosely applied to all astringent vegetable principles. Commercially, tannic acid is of two kinds —*gallotannic acid*, derived from nutgalls, and *quercitannic acid*, which occurs in healthy leaves and bark. Gallotannic acid is the kind chiefly used. In medicine it is used internally, as an astringent and externally as an astringent and styptic. Also called *tannin* and *digallic acid*.—**Tannic-acid ointment.** See *ointment*.

**tannier** (tan'i-ėr), *n.* [Also written *tanier*, origin obscure.] The blue or nut eddoes, *Xanthosoma sagittifolium* (*Caladium sagittæfolium*), of the West Indies, cultivated in tropical countries for its farinaceous tuberous root, which resembles that of the eddoes or taro, to which it is allied.

**tanniferous** (ta-nif'ę-rus), *a.* [< *tann(in)* + *-i-ferous*.] Tannin-yielding; abounding in and readily supplying tannic acid.

> The most advantageous *tanniferous* substance, etc.
> *Ure*, Dict., IV. 897.

**tannikin** (tan'i-kin), *n.* [Also *tanakin*; appar. a particular use of *Tannikin*, a dim. of *Anne* (with prefixed *t-* as in *Ted* for *Ed*).] A girl or woman. [Slang.]

> A pretty nimble eyd Dutch *tanakin*.
> *Marston*, Dutch Courtezan, i. 1.

**tannin** (tan'in), *n.* [= F. *tannin*; as *tan*[1] + *-in*[2].] Same as *tannic acid*. Also called *taya*. See *tannic*.

**tanning** (tan'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tan*[1], *v.*] 1. The art or process of converting hides and skins into leather; the manufacture of leather. The process is chiefly chemical, and depends essentially upon the action of tannic acid, gallic acid, alum, sulphates of iron and copper, salt, and other agents on the gelatin, glutin, albumin, and other constituents of animal skins. Strictly, tanning is the treatment of hides with tannin, or tannic acid; the treatment of hides with alum and other minerals is called *tawing* (which see). In tanning proper, raw, salted, and dried hides of cattle are treated with some form of tannin, either by itself or in connection with other agents, and the product is called *leather* to distinguish it from the *white* or *alum leather*, *kid*, *lambskin*, etc., produced from the skins of goats, sheep, and other small animals. While a great number of plants yield tannin, the chief source of it is the bark of the oak, hemlock, birch, and beech, and the powdered leaves and young shoots of the sumac. Nutgalls are also used, as they carry gallic acid with the tannic acid. Many other vegetable matters are also used. The treatment of the hides in tanning is essentially a steeping or soaking in baths formed of extracts of tannin either by placing the ground bark directly in the baths, or by employing fluid extracts of the barks or sumacs. The hides are first freed from hair and fleshed, and are then placed in the baths. The art of tanning also includes the mechanical and chemical treatment of the hides to make them supple and water-proof. See *leather*, 1.

2. An appearance or hue of a brown color produced on the skin by the action of the sun.

> Diseases and distempers incident to our faces are industriously to be cured without any thought or blame of pride: as flushings, redness, inflammations, pimples, freckles, ruggedness, *tanning*, and the like.
> *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 105. (*Latham*.)

3. Same as *tannage*, 3.—4. A whipping; a flogging. [Slang.]—**Red tanning,** bark-tanning.—**Tanners' or tanning sumac.** See *sumac*.

**tannin-plate** (tan'in-plāt), *n.* In *photog.*, a collodion dry plate finally treated with a preservative solution of tannin: no longer in use.

**tannometer** (ta-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *tann(in)* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A hydrometer for determining the proportion of tannin in tanning-liquor.

**tanny†,** *a.* An obsolete form of *tawny*.

**tan-ooze** (tan'ōz), *n.* In *tanning*, an aqueous extract of tan-bark, as hemlock- or oak-bark or mixtures of these barks, or of other vegetable substances or mixtures of such substances with one another or with tan-bark, used in tanning. The ooze also usually contains in a suspended state the material or mixture of materials from which the water dissolves out the tannin in making the extract; and, after the more or less prolonged immersion therein of the hides or skins, the latter absorb a large proportion of the extracted tannin, and the ooze becomes somewhat shiny from animal matters. Also called *tan-liquor*.

**tan-pickle** (tan'pik″l), *n.* The liquor of a tan-pit: same as *tan-ooze*.

> The charge to the public was less than it had been when the vessels were unseaworthy, when the sailors were riotous, when the food was alive with vermin, when the drink tasted like *tanpickle*, and when the clothes and hammocks were rotten. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiv.

**tan-pit** (tan'pit), *n.* 1. A sunken vat in which hides are laid in tan.—2. A bark-bed.

**tan-press** (tan'pres), *n.* A machine for the purpose of expressing moisture from wet spent tan.

**tanquam†,** *n.* [< L. *tanquam*, *tamquam*, so much as, as much as, as if, < *tam*, so much, + *quam*, as.] See the quotation. [Old slang.]

> *Tanquam* is a fellow's fellow in our Universities.
> *Blount* (ed. 1681), p. 638. (*Halliwell*.)

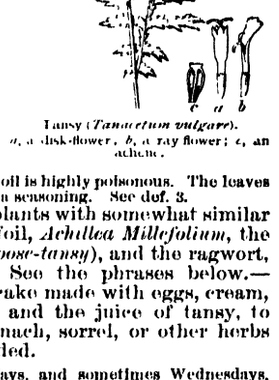
**tanrec,** *n.* See *tenrec*.

**tan-ride** (tan'rīd), *n.* An inclosure spread with tan, in which to exercise horses. *E. H. Yates*, Fifty Years of London Life, ii.

**tan-spud** (tan'spud), *n.* An instrument for peeling the bark from oak and other trees. [Local.]

**tan-stove** (tan'stōv), *n.* A hothouse with a bark-stove; also, the stove itself.

**tansy** (tan'zi), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tansie*, *tansey*; < ME. *tansaye*, < OF. *tanasie*, *tanesie*, *tanaisie*, F. *tanaisie*, an aphetic form of OF. *athanasie*, tansy, = OSp. *atanasia*, Sp. *atanasia*, tansy, costmary, marshmallow, = Pg. *atanasia*, *athanasia* = It. *atanasia*, tansy, < ML. *athanasia*, tansy, < Gr. *ἀθανασία*, immortality, < *ἀθάνατος*, immortal (> Olt. *atanato*, rose-campion), < *a-* priv. + *θάνατος*, death, < *θανεῖν*, *θνήσκειν*, die. For *tansy*, lit. 'immortality,' as the name of a plant, cf. *love-forever* and *immortelle*. Hence ult. *Tanacetum*.] 1. A perennial herb, *Tanacetum vulgare*, a stout erect plant 2 or 3 feet high, with pinnate cut-toothed leaves, and yellow rayless heads in a terminal corymb. It is native in the northern Old World, and well known as an introduced roadside weed in North America. The acrid strong-scented leaves and tops are an officinal drug with the properties of an aromatic bitter and an irritant narcotic. The volatile oil is highly poisonous. The leaves were formerly used as a seasoning. See def. 3.



Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*).
*a*, a disk-flower; *b*, a ray flower; *c*, an achene.

2. One of several plants with somewhat similar leaves, as the milfoil, *Achillea Millefolium*, the silverweed (also *goose-tansy*), and the ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*. See the phrases below.—3†. A pudding or cake made with eggs, cream, sugar, rose-water, and the juice of tansy, to which that of spinach, sorrel, or other herbs was sometimes added.

> Fridays and Saturdays, and sometimes Wednesdays, which days we have Fish at dinner, and *tansy* or pudding for supper. *Strype*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 178.

> The custom of eating *tansy* pudding and *tansy* cake at Easter is of very ancient origin, and was no doubt to be traced to the Jewish custom of eating cakes made with bitter herbs (Numbers ix. 11); but, to take from it any Jewish character, at a very early date it became the custom to eat pork or bacon with the cakes.
> *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 261.

**Dog's tansy.** Same as *goose-tansy*. [Scotland.]—**Double tansy**, a form of the common tansy with the leaves more cut and crisped. —**Like a tansy**†, perfect; complete; thoroughly; with nothing lacking: probably in allusion to the many ingredients of a tansy.

'Tis no news to him to have a leg broken or a shoulder out, with being turned o' the stones *like a tansy*.
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, v. 1.

**Oil of tansy.** See *oil*, and def. 1.—**Tansy-mustard.** See *mustard*.—**White tansy**, the sneezewort, *Achillea Ptarmica*, and the agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*. [Prov. Eng.]

**tant**† (tant), *n.* Same as *taint*[1], 5.

**tantalate** (tan'ta-lāt), *n.* [< *tantal(um)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of tantalic acid.

**tantalic** (tan-tal'ik), *n.* [< *tantal(um)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to tantalum. **Tantalic acid**, an acid formed by the hydration of tantalum pentoxid.

**Tantalinæ** (tan-ta-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tantalus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Ciconiidæ* (formerly of *Ardeidæ*), containing the wood-storks or wood-ibises, as distinguished from the true storks, or *Ciconiinæ*. These birds are neither herons nor ibises, but modified storks, inhabiting warm countries of both hemispheres. The bill is long and large, stout at the base, and gradually tapering to a decurved tip, with the nostrils pierced in its hard substance high up at the base of the upper mandible; the toes are lengthened; the hallux is nearly insistent; and the claws are less nail-like than in the true storks. The two genera, of the Old and New World respectively, differ in the conformation of the windpipe, which is folded upon itself several times in the former, and is straight in the latter. See cut under *Tantalus*.

**tantaline** (tan'ta-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tantalinæ*. *Coues*.

**tantalisation, tantalise,** etc. See *tantalization*, etc.

**tantalism** (tan'ta-lizm), *n.* [< *Tantalus* (see *tantalize*) + *-ism*.] A punishment like that of Tantalus; a teasing or tormenting by the hope or near approach of something desirable but not attainable; tantalization. See *tantalize*. [Rare.]

Think on my vengeance, choke up his desires,
Then let his banquetings be *Tantalism*.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 2.

**tantalite** (tan'ta-līt), *n.* [< *tantalum* + *-ite*[2].] A rare mineral, occurring crystallized and massive, of an iron-black color and submetallic luster. It is very heavy, having a specific gravity between 7 and 7.5. In composition it is a tantalate of iron and manganese, corresponding to the niobate columbite; between the two minerals there are many intermediate compounds.

**tantalium** (tan-tā'li-um), *n.* See *tantalum*.

**tantalization** (tan"ta-li-zā'shon), *n.* [< *tantalize* + *-ation*.] The act of tantalizing, or the state of being tantalized. Also spelled *tantalisation*.

Rose had no idea of *tantalization*, or she would have held him awhile in doubt. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ix.

**tantalize** (tan'ta-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tantalized*, ppr. *tantalizing*. [= F. *tantaliser*; with suffix *-ize*, < L. *Tantalus*, < Gr. Τάνταλος, in myth., son of Zeus and father of Pelops and Niobe, who, as a punishment for revealing the secrets of the gods, was condemned to stand in Tartarus up to his chin in water under a loaded fruit-tree, the fruit and water retreating whenever he sought to satisfy hunger or thirst.] To tease or torment by presenting something desirable to the view, and frustrating expectation by keeping it out of reach; excite expectations or hopes or fears in (a person) which will not be realized; tease; torment; vex. Also spelled *tantalise*.

Thy vain desires, at strife
Within themselves, have *tantaliz'd* thy life.
*Dryden*.

The major was going on in this *tantalizing* way, not proposing, and declining to fall in love.
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xliii.

I will *tantalize* her; keep her with me, expecting, doubting. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxix.

**tantalizer** (tan'ta-lī-zėr), *n.* [< *tantalize* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which tantalizes. *Wakefield*, Memoirs, p. 227.

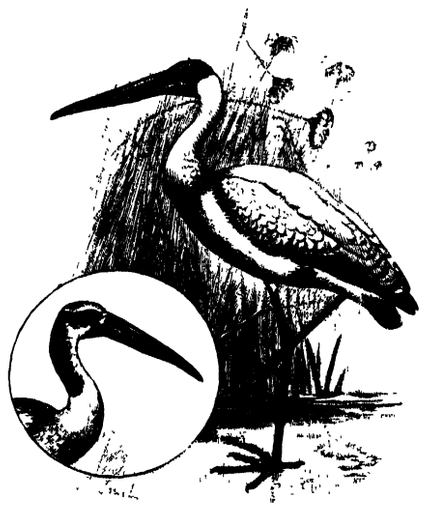
**tantalizingly** (tan'ta-lī-zing-li), *adv.* In a tantalizing manner; by tantalizing.

Both of them [geysers] remained *tantalizingly* quiet.
*J. Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 20.

**tantalizingness** (tan'ta-lī-zing-nes), *n.* The character or state of being tantalizing. *Scribner's Mag.*, VI. 555.

**tantalum** (tan'ta-lum), *n.* [NL., also *tantalium*; < L. *Tantalus*, Tantalus, father of Niobe: see *tantalize*, and cf. *niobium*.] Chemical symbol, Ta; atomic weight, 183. One of the rare metals occurring in various combinations, but hardly known at all in the separate metallic state. As prepared by Berzelius, but not entirely pure, it appeared as a black powder, which assumed a grayish metallic luster under the burnisher, and which when gently heated took fire, and burned to an oxid. It was discovered by Ekeberg, in 1802, in the mineral afterward named by him *yttrotantalite*, and it has since been found in various rare minerals, as tantalite, columbite, pyrochlore, fergusonite, etc., in which it is almost always associated with niobium. It also occurs in small quantities in various tin, tungsten, and uranium ores. In its chemical relations it is allied to bismuth, antimony, and niobium.

**Tantalus** (tan'ta-lus), *n.* [NL., so called because they never seem to have enough (they are very voracious); < L. *Tantalus*, < Gr. Τάνταλος, Tantalus: see *tantalize*.] The leading genus of *Tantalinæ*, now generally separated into two. The Old World form is *Tantalus ibis*, with several related species, of Africa, Asia, and the East Indies. The



*Tantalus ibis* and Head of *Tantalus loculator*.

only American representative is *T. loculator*, the wood-ibis of the southern United States and southward. It is known in Arizona and southern California as the *Colorado turkey* (or *water-turkey*), from the Colorado river. (See *wood-ibis*.) The name has been erroneously applied to several different ibises which belong to another family—a misnomer due in part to an old error which identified *T. ibis* with the Egyptian ibis, *Ibis religiosa*.

**Tantalus cup.** A philosophical toy, consisting of a siphon so adapted to a cup that, the short leg being in the cup, the long leg may go down through the bottom of it. The siphon is concealed within the figure of a man, whose chin is on a level with the bend of the siphon. Hence, as soon as the water rises up to the chin of the image it begins to subside, so that the figure is in the position of Tantalus, who in the fable (see *tantalize*) is unable to quench his thirst.

**tantamount**† (tan'ta-mount), *v. i.* [< OF. (AF.) *tant*, so much, as much (< L. *tantus*, so much), + *amonter*, amount: see *amount*.] To be tantamount or equivalent. [Rare.]

It will not stand with the consequence of our gratitude to God to do that which, in God's estimate, may *tantamount* to a direct undervaluing.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 193.

**tantamount** (tan'ta-mount), *a.* [< *tantamount*, *v.* Some association with *paramount*, *a.*, prob. affected this adj. use.] Equivalent, as in value, force, effect, or signification.

Put the questions into Latin, we are still never the nearer; they are plainly *tantamount*: at least, the difference to me is undiscernible. *Waterland*, Works, IV. 16.

I cannot make your consciousness *tantamount* to mine.
*Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 180.

**tantamountingly**† (tan-ta-moun'ting-li), *adv.* In effect; equivalently.

Did it not deserve the stab of excommunication, for any dissenting from her practice, *tantamountingly* to give her the lie? *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. ii. 28. (*Davies*.)

**tantara** (tan-tar'ä), *n.* [Imitative of the sound of a trumpet or horn. Cf. *tarantara*, *taratantara*; cf. also Sp. *tantarantan*, the sound of a rapid beating of a drum; *tarará*, the sound of a trumpet; OF. *tantan*, a cow-bell.] A blast on a trumpet or horn.

On Pharan now no shining Pharys showes;
A Heav'nly Trump, a shrill *Tantara* blowes.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

The baying of the slow-hound and the *tantaras* of the horn died away further and fainter toward the blue Atlantic. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, iii.

**Tantiny pig**†. See *Tantony pig*.

**tantipartite** (tan-ti-pär'tīt), *a.* [< L. *tantus*, so much, + *partitus*, parted, divided: see *partite*.] Having *n* sets of *n* facients, and homogeneous in each; linear in each of several sets of variables.—**Tantipartite function**, a function of several variables linear in each.

**tantity** (tan'ti-ti), *n.* [< L. *tantum*, so much, + *-ity*. Cf. *quantity*.] The fact of being or having so much: used by James Mill as correlative to *quantity*.

**tantivy** (tan-tiv'i), *adv.* [Supposed to be imitative of the note of a hunting-horn; cf. *tantara* and *tivy*.] Swiftly; rapidly; at full speed.

He is the merriest man alive. Up at five a' Clock in the morning, . . . and *Tantivy* all the country over, where Hunting, Hawking, or any Sport is to be made.
*Brome*, Jovial Crew, iv. 1.

How the palatine was restor'd to his palatinate in Albion, and how he rode *tantivy* to Papimania.
*The Pagan Prince* (1690). (*Nares*.)

**tantivy** (tan-tiv'i), *a.* [Formerly also *tantivee*; < *tantivy*, *adv.*] Swift; rapid; hasty; on the rush.

This sort, however, is not in esteem with high *tantivee* scaramouches. *Arbuthnot* (Mason's Supp. to Johnson).

Being Lady Certainly—and Lady Perhaps—and grand here—and *tantivy* there.
*George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxi.

**tantivy** (tan-tiv'i), *n.*; pl. *-tantivies* (-iz). [< *tantivy*, *adv.*] 1. A hunting cry, inciting to speed or denoting full chase.

*Æsop.* To boot and saddle again they sound.
*Roy.* Ta ra! tan tan ta ra! . . . *Tantive! Tantive! Tantive!*
*Vanbrugh*, Æsop, ii. 1.

2. A rapid, violent movement; a gallop; a rush; a torrent.

The *tantivy* of wild pigeons, flying by twos and threes athwart my view. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 125.

Sir, I expected to hear from you in the language of the lost grout, and the prodigal son, and not in such a *tantivy* of language; but I perceive your communication is not always yea, yea. *Cleaveland*, Works, xxi. (*Nares*.)

3†. A High-church Tory of about the time of James II.

About half a dozen of the *Tantivies* were mounted [in a caricature] upon the Church of England, booted and spurred, riding it, like an old hack, Tantivy, to Rome.
*Roger North*, Examen, I. ii. § 130.

He says that an ambitious *tantivy*, missing of his towering hopes of preferment in Ireland, is come over to vent his spleen on the late ministry.
*Swift*, Journal to Stella, xxxii.

**tantivy** (tan-tiv'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tantivied*, ppr. *tantivying*. [< *tantivy*, *adv.*] To hurry off.

Pray, where are they gone *tantivying*?
*Mme. D'Arblay*, Camilla, iii. 8. (*Davies*.)

**tantling**† (tant'ling), *n.* [Irreg. < *tant(a)l(ize)* + *-ing*.] One seized with the hope of unattainable pleasure; one exposed to be tantalized.
*Imp. Dict.*

**tanto** (tän'to), *adv.* [It., < L. *tantus*, so much: see *tantity*.] In *music*, so much or too much: as, *allegro non tanto*, not so quick, or quick but not too much so. Compare *troppo*.

**tantony**† (tan'tō-ni), *n.* [Also *tantany*; short for *Tantony pig*.] Same as *Tantony pig*; hence, a petted follower; a servile adherent.

Some are such Cossets and *Tantanies* that they congratulate their oppressors and flatter their destroyers.
*Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 595. (*Davies*.)

**Tantony cross**†. Same as *St. Anthony's cross*. See *cross*[1], 1.

**Tantony pig**†. [Also *Tantiny pig*; short for *St. Antony pig* or *St. Antony's pig*; also called *Antony* or *Anthony pig*: said to be so called in allusion to the pigs which figure in the legend of St. Anthony (prop. *Antony*), who is said to have had a pig for his page. The first quot. gives a different explanation.] The favorite or smallest pig in the litter.—**To follow like a Tantony pig**, to be constantly at the heels of a person. See the quotation from Stow.

The Officers charged with oversight of the Markets in this City [London] did divers times take from the Market people Pigs starved, or otherwise unwholsome for mans sustenance. . . . One of the Proctors for St. Anthonies [Hospital] tyed a Bell about the necke, and let it feed on the Dunghils, no man would hurt, or take it up: but if any one gave to them bread, or other feeding, such would they know, watch for, and daily follow, whining till they had somewhat given them: whereupon was raised a Proverbe, Such an one will *follow* such an one, & whine *as* it were *an Anthonie Pig*.
*Stow*, Survey of London (ed. 1633), p. 190.

Lord! she made me *follow* her last week through all the shops *like a Tantiny pig*. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

**tantra** (tan'trä), *n.* [Skt. *tantra*, thread, warp, fig. fundamental doctrine, the division of a work, < √ *tan*, stretch: see *tend* and *thin*.] One of a class of recent Sanskrit religious works, in which mysticism and magic play a great part. They are chiefly in the form of a dialogue between Siva and his wife. There are also Buddhist tantras, of a somewhat similar character.

**tantrism** (tan'trizm), *n.* [< *tantra* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the tantras.

**tantrist** (tan'trist), *n.* [< *tantra* + *-ist*.] A devotee of tantrism.

**tantrum** (tan'trum), *n.* [Also dial. *tantum*; perhaps < W. *tant*, a gust of passion, a sudden start of impulse, a whim, lit. tension; akin to L. *tendere*, stretch, *tenuis* = E. *thin*, etc.: see *tend*[1].] A burst of ill humor; a display of temper; an ill-natured caprice.

The Duke went to him [the King], when he threw himself into a terrible *tantrum*, and was so violent and irritable that they were obliged to let him have his own way for fear he should be ill, which they thought he would otherwise certainly be. *Greville*, Memoirs, Nov. 20, 1829.

However, she [Oldfield] did this much for our poor poet; when she found she had succeeded in banishing him, she went into her *tantrums*, and snapped at and scratched everybody else that was kind to her. *C. Reade*, Art, p. 250.

**tantum** (tan'tum), *n.* See *tantrum*. [Prov. Eng.]

**Tantum Ergo** (tan'tum ėr'gō). [So called from these words in the hymn: L. *tantum (sacramentum)*, so great (a sacrament); *ergo*, therefore: see *ergo*.] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. liturgy*, the last two stanzas of the hymn of Aquinas, beginning "Pange lingua gloriosi corporis mysterium," which are sung when the eucharist is carried in procession and in the office of benediction.—2. A musical setting of these stanzas.

**tan-turf** (tan'tėrf), *n.* Same as *tan-balls*.

There is a tradition . . . that during the prevalence of the plague in London the houses where the *tan-turf* was used in a great measure escaped that awful visitation. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 99.

**tanty** (tan'ti), *n.*; pl. *tanties* (-tiz). [Hind. *tānt*, a loom.] The Hindu loom, consisting of a bamboo frame, a pair of heddles moved by loops, in which the great toes of the operator are inserted, a needle which sews as a shuttle, and a lay. *E. H. Knight.*

**tan-vat** (tan'vat), *n.* [Formerly also *tan-fat*; < *tan*[1] + *vat*, *fat*[2].] A tanners' vat in which the hides are steeped in a solution of tannin.

**tanya** (tan'yä), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *tannier*, a W. Indian name of a similar plant: see *tannier*.] The eddoes or taro, *Colocasia antiquorum*. [Southern U. S.; West Indies.]

**tan-yard** (tan'yärd), *n.* A yard or inclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on.

**Tanygnathus** (tā-nig'nā-thus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < Gr. *τανύειν*, stretch (see *thin*[1]), + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A notable genus of parrakeets, of

*Tanygnathus megalorhynchus*

Malayan and Papuan regions, related to the ring-parrots, with a comparatively long and slender upper mandible. There are several species, as *T. megalorhynchus*.

**Tanysiptera** (tan-i-sip'tę-rą), *n.* [NL. (N. A. Vigors, 1825), < Gr. *τανυσίπτερος*, with outstretched wings, < *τανύειν*, stretch, + *πτερόν*, feather.] A genus of kingfishers, of the family *Alcedinidæ* and subfamily *Daceloninæ*. The bill is shorter than the tail, with smooth rounded culmen, and the tail-feathers are only ten in number, of which the middle pair are narrow and long-exserted. There are 12 or 14 species, nearly or quite confined to the Australian and Papuan regions. The name refers to the long acuminate tail. Also called *Uralcyon*.

**Tanystomata** (tan-i-stō'mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τανύειν*, stretch, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In Latreille's system of classification, the second family of *Diptera*. It is not exactly coincident with any modern family, but agrees to some extent with the tetrachætous division of brachycerous flies. See *Tabanidæ*, *gadfly*. Also *Tanystoma*.

**tanystome** (tan'i-stōm), *n.* A fly of the division *Tanystomata*, as a gadfly, breeze, or cleg. See *Tabanidæ*.

**tanystomine** (tą-nis'tō-min), *a.* Same as *tanystomous*.

**tanystomous** (tā-nis'tō-mus), *a.* [< NL. **tanystomus*; < Gr. *τανύειν*, stretch, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Having a long beak, as a gadfly; of or pertaining to the *Tanystomata*.

**tanzib**, *n.* See *tanjib*.

**tanzimat** (tan'zi-mat), *n.* [Turk., < Ar., pl. of *tansim*, a regulation.] An organic statute for the government of the Turkish empire, issued by the Sultan Abdul Medjid in 1839, and also called the *Hatti-sherif of Gülhané*. It attempted to provide for increased security of life and property, for equitable taxation, and for reforms in the military service.

**Taoism** (tä'ō-izm or tou'izm), *n.* [< Chinese *tao*, the way, + *-ism*.] The doctrine of Laotsze, an ancient Chinese philosopher (about 500 B. C.), as laid down by him in the Tao-teking. It is generally reckoned as one of the three religions of China.

**Taoist** (tä'ō-ist or tou'ist), *n.* [< *Tao-ism* + *-ist*.] An adherent of Taoism.

**Taoistic** (tä-ō- or tou-is'tik), *a.* Pertaining to Taoism. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 101.

**Taonurus** (tā-ō-nū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Fischer-Ooster, 1858), < Gr. *ταώς* (*ταών*), a peacock (see *pea*[2]), + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of fossil plants occurring in large numbers in the Swiss flysch (which see). It has the form of a membranaceous frond twisted spirally and ribbed, the ribs being curved or scythe-shaped, and converging to the borders, which are either free, naked, or attached on one side or all around to the axis or its branches. Lesquereux has described plants referred by him to this genus from the Carboniferous of Pennsylvania. *Alectorurus*, *Spirophyton* (which see), *Physophycus*, *Taonurus*, and *Cancellophycus* are all names of supposed genera included by Schimper in the group of *Alectoruridæ*, or cock's-tail algæ, so called from the resemblance of the ribbed fronds, as spread out on the surface of the rock, to the arrangement of the feathers in that familiar form. See *cauda galli* (under *cauda*).

**tao-tai** (tä'ō-tī'), *n.* [Chinese, < *tao*, circuit, + *t'ai*, a title of respect given to certain high provincial officers.] A high provincial officer in China, who has control over all civil and military affairs of a *tao*, or circuit, containing two or more *fu*, or departments, the officers of which are accountable to him. By foreigners he is usually styled *intendant of circuit*. In circuits containing a treaty port he is also superintendent of trade, and has as his associate a foreign commissioner of customs of the same rank. By treaty stipulation all foreign consuls rank with the tao-tai.

**Taouism, Taouist.** Same as *Taoism*, *Taoist*.

**tap**[1] (tap), *n.* [< ME. *tappe*, *teppe*, < AS. *tæppa* = OFries. *tap* = D. *tap* = MLG. *tappe* = OHG. *zapfo*, MHG. *zapfe*, G. *zapfe*, *zapfen* = Icel. *tappi* = Sw. *tapp* = Dan. *tap*, a tap, plug, faucet. Hence *tap*[1], *v.*, and ult. *tampion*, *tampon*, *tamp*.] 1. A movable wooden plug or stopper used to close the opening through which liquor is drawn from a cask.

For sikerly whan I was bore anon
Deeth drough the *tappe* of lyf and leet it gon,
And ever sithe hath so the tappe yronne,
Til that almoost al empty is the tonne.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 38.

The *tap* went in, and the cider immediately squirted out in a horizontal shower. *T. Hardy*, Under the Greenwood Tree, ii.

2. A faucet or cock through which liquor can be drawn from a cask. Compare *spigot*.—3. The liquor which is drawn through a tap; used to denote a particular quality, brew, or vintage. [Colloq.]

Never brew wi' bad malt upo' Michaelmas day, else you'll have a poor *tap*. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 3.

4. An instrument employed for cutting the threads of internal screws or nuts. It consists simply of an external screw of the required size, formed of steel, and more or less tapered, parts of the threads being filed away in order to present a series of cutting edges. This, being screwed into the nut in the manner of an ordinary bolt, forms the thread required. Taps are usually made in sets of three. The first, called the *entering tap* or *taper tap*, generally tapers regularly throughout its length; the second, or *middle tap*, sometimes tapers, but is usually cylindrical, with two or three tapering threads at the end; the third, called the *plug-tap* or *finishing tap*, is always cylindrical, with the first two or three threads tapering off. See cut under *screw-tap*.

**On tap.** (*a*) Ready to be drawn and served, as liquor in a cask in distinction from liquor in bottles. (*b*) Tapped and furnished with a spigot or a tap, as a barrel or cask containing liquor.—**Pipe-tap**, in *mech.*, a taper tap made in any one of the nominal sizes suitable for tapping holes or fittings for receiving the screw-threaded ends of iron pipes such as are used in the arts of steam-fitting and plumbing. These sizes are arbitrarily fixed, and are different from the actual sizes—the nominal sizes corresponding with the internal diameters of pipes, whereas the actual sizes are the same as those of the standard externally threaded ends of the pipes. (See also *bottoming-tap*.)

**tap**[1] (tap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tapped*, ppr. *tapping*. [< ME. *tappen*, < AS. *tæppan* = MD. D. *tappen* = MLG. LG. *tappen* = G. *zapfen* = Icel. Sw. *tappa* = Dan. *tappe*, tap; from the noun: see *tap*[1], *n.* Hence *tapster*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To draw the tap or plug from (a cask) so as to let the liquor flow out; hence, to broach or pierce (a cask); in general, to pierce so as to let out a contained liquid.

Wait with patience till the tumour becomes troublesome, and then *tap* it with a lancet. *Sharpe*, Surgery.

The best form of instrument for *tapping* the pleura or peritoneal cavity. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1091.

Specifically—(*a*) To pierce (a cask) for the purpose of testing or using the liquor.

To taste the little barrel beyond compare that he 's going to *tap*. *T. Hardy*, Under the Greenwood Tree, ii.

(*b*) To make an incision in (a tree or other plant) with a view to take some part of the sap: as, to *tap* the trunk of a maple-tree for the sap for making maple sugar.

2. To cut into, penetrate, or reach for the purpose of drawing something out: as, to *tap* telegraph-wires for the purpose of taking off a message.

Several branch lines leave the main route to *tap* collieries, which abound in the district. *The Engineer*, LXX. 323.

Shoshong . . . would speedily become the center of converging trade-routes *tapping* all districts lying to the south of the Congo and Zanzibar districts. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 169.

3. To cause to run out by broaching a vessel; especially, to draw for the first time, as for examination, or when the time has come for using the contents.

He has been *tapping* his liquors, while I have been spilling my blood. *Addison*, Whig-Examiner, No. 3.

II. *intrans.* To act as a drawer or tapster.

I will entertain Bardolph; he shall draw, he shall *tap*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3. 11.

**To tap the admiral**, to broach surreptitiously a cask of liquor: from the story that when a certain admiral's body was being conveyed to England in spirits the sailors tapped the cask containing it, and drank the liquor. [Colloq.]

**tap**[2] (tap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tapped*, ppr. *tapping*. [< ME. *tappen*, *teppen*, < OF. *tapper*, *taper*, tap, rap, strike, < MLG. *tappen*, *tapen*, LG. *tappen* = G. *tappen*, grope, fumble; cf. Icel. *tapsa*, *tæpta*, tap; cf. G. *tappe*, MHG. *tape*, foot, paw; origin unknown. Cf. *tap*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To strike lightly with something small; strike with a very slight blow; pat.

With a riding-whip
Leisurely *tapping* a glossy boot.
*Tennyson*, Maud, xiii.

He walked and *tapped* the pavement with his cane.
*Browning*, How it Strikes a Contemporary.

2. To strike lightly with; hit some object a slight blow with.

The by-standers began now to look at each other, nod, wink significantly, and *tap* their fingers against their foreheads. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 61.

3. To peck or hack with the beak, as a woodpecker a tree, or a nuthatch a nut; break into or excavate with repeated blows.—4. To apply a thickness of leather upon, as a previously existing sole or heel. Compare *heel-tap*.

II. *intrans.* To strike a gentle blow; pat; rap.

A jolly ghost, that shook
The curtains, whined in lobbies, *tapt* at doors.
*Tennyson*, Walking to the Mail.

**tap**[2] (tap), *n.* [< ME. *tappe*, *tape*; < *tap*[2], *v.*] 1. A gentle blow; a slight blow, as with the fingers or a small thing.

Gif I the telle trwly, quen I the *tape* haue,
& thou me smothely hatz smyten, smartly.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 406.

This is the right fencing grace, my lord: *tap* for *tap*, and so part fair. *Shak.*, 2 Hen IV., ii. 1. 206.

2. *pl. Milit.*, a signal on a drum or trumpet, sounded about a quarter of an hour after tattoo, at which all lights in the soldiers' quarters must be extinguished.—3. A piece of leather fastened upon the bottom of a boot or shoe in repairing or renewing the sole or heel.—**Tip for tap.** See *tip*[2].

**tap**[3] (tap), *n.* [Abbr. of *tap-house* or *tap-room*.] A tap-house or tap-room; also, the room in a tavern where liquor is drawn and served to guests.

They would rush out into the hands of enterprise and labor like the other sort of loafer to a free *tap*
*N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 57.

**tap**[4] (tap), *n.* A Scotch form of *top*[1].

Oh leeze me on my spinning-wheel, . . .
Frae *tap* to tae that cleeds me bien.
*Burns*, Bess and her Spinning-Wheel.

**Tap of tow.** (*a*) The quantity of flax that is made up into a conical form to be put upon the distaff.

Gae spin your *tap o' tow!*
*Burns*, The Weary Pund o' Tow.

(*b*) A very irritable person; a person easily inflamed, like a bundle of flax.

I . . . had no notion that he was such a *tap of tow*.
*Galt*, Annals of the Parish, p. 229. (*Jamieson.*)

**tap**[5] (tap), *n.* [Abbr. of *tap-cinder*.] Same as *tap-cinder*.

Using such purple ore in the ordinary way, as fettling in conjunction with *tap*, pottery mine, &c.
*Ure*, Dict., IV. 493.

**tap**[6] (täp), *n.* [Hind. *tāp*, heat, fever, < Skt. *tāpa*, heat.] In India, a malarial fever.

The country, my entertainer informed me, was considered perfectly safe, unless I feared the *tap*, the bad kind of fever which infests all the country at the base of the hills.
*F. M. Crawford*, Mr. Isaacs, xii.

**tap**[7] (tap), *n.* [Abbr. of *tapadera*.] Same as *tapadera*.

**tapa** (tä′pä), *n.* [Also *tappa*; Hawaiian, Marquesas, etc., *tapa*.] A material much used for mats, hangings, and loin-girdles by the natives of the Pacific islands, consisting of the bark of the paper-mulberry, *Broussonetia papyrifera*. It is prepared by steeping, and afterward beating with mallets, the width being thus increased and the length diminished; two strips are beaten into one to increase the strength.

Women [in the Hawaiian Islands] wore a short petticoat made of *tapa*, . . . which reached from the waist to the knee.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 529.

**tapa-cloth** (tä′pä-klôth), *n.* Tapa in its manufactured state.

**tapacolo** (tap-ạ-kō′lō), *n.* [Chilian.] A Chilian rock-wren, *Pteroptochus megapodius*. Also called *tualo* and *tapaculo*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 743.

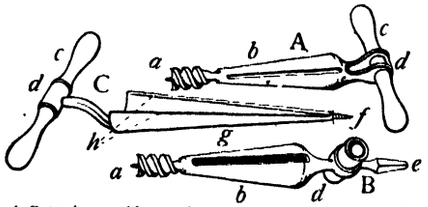
**tapadera** (tap-ạ-dā′rä), *n.* [Sp., a cover, lid, < *tapar*, stop up, cover.] A heavy leather housing for the stirrup of the Californian saddle, designed to keep the foot from slipping forward, and also as a protection in riding through thick and thorny underbrush. See cut under *stirrup*.

**tapalpite** (tä-pal′pīt), *n.* [< *Tapalpa* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A rare sulphotelluride of bismuth and silver, occurring in granular massive form of a steel-gray color in the Sierra de Tapalpa, State of Jalisco, Mexico.

**tap-bar** (tap′bär), *n.* See *tap-hole*.

**tap-bolt** (tap′bōlt), *n.* A bolt which is screwed into the material which it holds, instead of being secured by a nut. Also *tap-screw*.

**tap-borer** (tap′bōr″ėr), *n.* A hand-tool for boring tapering holes in casks, etc., for the spigot or the bung.




A, B, tap-borers with auger-bits *a*, and taper reaming cutters *b*. A and C have auger-handle at *c* socketed at *d*; B, besides the socket for the auger-handle at *d*, has a shank *c* for the use of a bit-stock; C has a gimlet point at *f*, and a hollow half-cone cutter *g*, with sharp beveled edges at *h*.

**tap-cinder** (tap′sin″dėr), *n.* Slag produced during the process of puddling. It is a silicate containing a large amount of the oxid of iron. When roasted it is called *bulldog*, and is extensively used for lining the bottoms of puddling-furnaces. A very inferior quality of iron (called *cinder-pig*) is also smelted from it. Also called *tap*.

**tape**[1] (tāp), *n.* [< ME. *tape*, *tappe*, < AS. *tæppe* (pl. *tæppan*), a fillet, tape; with omission or loss of the radical consonant retained in the parallel forms *tæpped*, tapestry (> E. *tappet*[1]), and *tæppet*, tippet (> E. *tippet*), < L. *tapete*, cloth, tapestry, carpet, < Gr. *τάπης* (*ταπητ-*), a carpet, woolen rug: see *tappet*[1] and *tippet*, both doublets of *tape*.] 1†. A band of linen; an ornamental fillet or piece.

The *taper* of hir white voluper
Were of the same suyte of hir coler.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 55.

2. A narrow strip of linen or of cotton, white or dyed of different colors, used as string for tying up papers, etc., or sewed to articles of apparel, to keep them in position, give strength, etc.

Will you buy any *tape*,
Or lace for your cape?
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 322 (song).

With *tape*-tied curtains never meant to draw.
*Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 302.

3. A narrow, flexible band of any strong fabric, rotating on pulleys, which presses and guides the movement of sheets in a printing-machine or paper-folding machine.—4. In *teleg.*, the strip of paper used in a printing telegraph-instrument.—5. A tape-line; a tape-measure.—6. A long narrow fillet or band of metal or mineral: as, a corundum *tape*.—7. Red tape. See the phrase below.—8. A tapeworm.—9. Spirituous or fermented drink. [Slang.]

Every night cellar will furnish you with Holland *tape* [gin], three yards a penny.
*Connoisseur* (1755), quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 78.

**Red tape.** (*a*) Tape dyed red, crimson, or pink, much employed in public and private business for tying up papers. Hence—(*b*) The transaction of public business as if it consisted essentially in the making, indorsing, taping, and filing of papers in regular routine; excessive attention to formality and routine without regard to the right of the government or of the parties concerned to a reasonably speedy conclusion of the case.

Of tape—*red tape*—it [the Circumlocution Office] had used enough to stretch in graceful festoons from Hyde Park Corner to the General Post Office.
*Dickens*, Little Dorrit, ii. 8.

**Tape guipure.** See *guipure*.—**Tape lace.** See *lace*.

**tape**[1] (tāp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *taped*, ppr. *taping*. [< *tape*[1], *n.*] 1. To furnish with tape or tapes; attach tape to; tie up with tape; in *bookbinding*, to join the sections of (a book) by bands of tape.

Every scrap of paper which we ever wrote our thrifty parent at Castlewood *taped* and docketed and put away.
*Thackeray*, Virginians, lxxxiv.

2. To draw out as tape; extend.

And ye sall hae a' my skill and knowledge to gar the siller gang far—I'll *tape* it out weel.
*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

**tape**[2] (tāp), *n.* [A var. of *taupe*, *talpe*, < L. *talpa*, a mole.] A mole. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**tape-carrier** (tāp′kar″i-ėr), *n.* A tool-holder in which a corundum- or emery-coated tape is carried in the manner of a frame-saw, for cutting or filing. *E. H. Knight.*

**tape-grass** (tāp′gràs), *n.* An aquatic plant, *Vallisneria spiralis*.

**tapeinocephalic** (tạ-pī″nō-se-fal′ik or -sef′a-lik), *a.* [< *tapeinocephal-y* + *-ic*.] In *craniol.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or having a low, flattened skull. Also written *tapinocephalic*.

The skulls thus agree with the ordinary Bushman skull in most respects, being microseme, platyrhine, *tapeinocephalic*.
*Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XVI. 150.

**tapeinocephaly** (tạ-pī-nō-sef′ạ-li), *n.* [< Gr. *ταπεινός*, lying low, + *κεφαλή*, head.] The condition of having a flattened cranial vault.

**tape-line** (tāp′līn), *n.* An implement for measuring lengths, commonly a long piece of tape, but now often a specially made linen ribbon with wires included in the fabric to prevent stretching, or a ribbon of thin steel, marked with subdivisions of the foot or meter. This name is given especially to the larger measures, as those from 20 to 50 feet long, usually coiled in a case of leather or metal, and used by engineers, builders, and surveyors.

**tape-measure** (tāp′mezh″ụr), *n.* A piece of tape painted and varnished and marked with subdivisions of the foot or meter; especially, such a piece about a yard or a yard and a half long, in use by tailors and dressmakers. Compare *tape-line*.

**tapen** (tā′pn), *a.* [< *tape*[1] + *-en*[2].] Made of tape. [Rare.]

Then his soul burst its desk, and his heart broke its polysyllables and its *tapen* bonds, and the man of office came quickly to the man of God.
*C. Reade*, Never too Late, xxv. (*Davies.*)

**tape-needle** (tāp′nē″dl), *n.* Same as *bodkin*, 3.

**tapenert**, *n.* [ME., < *tape*[1] + *-n-er*.] A weaver; a narrower; one who regulates the width of the cloth. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Glossary.

**tape-primer** (tāp′prī″mėr), *n.* A form of primer, now obsolete, for firearms, consisting of a narrow strip of paper or other flexible material containing at short and regular intervals small charges of a fulminating composition, the whole coated with a water-proof composition. It required a special form of lock, with a chamber to hold the tape, and mechanism for moving the fulminating charges forward successively to the nipple.

**taper**[1] (tā′pėr), *n.* [< ME. *taper*, < AS. *tapor*, *taper*, a candle, taper; perhaps < Ir. *tapar* = W. *tampr*, a taper, torch; cf. Skt. √ *tap*, burn.] A candle, especially a very slender candle; any device for giving light by the agency of a wick coated with combustible matter.

Sermon being ended, every Person present had a large lighted *Taper* put into his hand.
*Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 72.

Thou watchful *Taper*, by whose silent Light
I lonely pass the melancholly Night.
*Congreve*, To a Candle.

**taper**[2] (tā′pėr), *a.* [Prob. first in comp.; < *taper*[1], a candle; so called from the converging form of the flame of a candle (or, less prob., from the converging form of the candle itself). It is possible that the noun preceded the adj., and that *taper*[2], *n.*, is merely a transferred use of *taper*[1], *n.* The AS. **tæper*, in comp. *tæper-æx* = Icel. *tapar-öx*, an ax, is not related, being ult. of Pers. origin, through Scand. < Finn. *tappara*, < Russ. *toporŭ* = Pol. *topor*, etc., = OBulg. *toporu* = Hung. *topor* = Armenian *tapar* = Turk. *teber*, < Pers. *tabar*, an ax, a hatchet.] 1. Long and becoming slenderer toward the point; becoming small toward one end.

Half a leg was scrimply seen; . . .
Sae straught, sae *taper*, tight, and clean.
*Burns*, The Vision, i.

Rosy *taper* fingers. *Tennyson*, Mariana in the South.

2. Diminished; reduced. [Slang.]

One night I spent over 12*s.* in the St. Helena Gardens at Rotherhithe, and that sort of thing soon makes money *show taper*.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 237.

**taper**[2] (tā′pėr), *v.* [< *taper*[2], *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To become taper; become gradually slenderer; grow less in diameter; diminish in one direction.

Her *tapering* hand and rounded wrist
Had facile power to form a fist.
*Whittier*, Snow-Bound.

2. To diminish; grow gradually less.

Those who seek to thrive merely by falsehood and cunning *taper* down at last to nothing.
*J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 270.

3. To spring up in or as in a tall, tapering form. [Rare.]

Sir George Villiers, the new Favourite, *tapers* up apace, and grows strong at Court. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 2.

**To taper off.** (*a*) To taper; become gradually less. (*b*) To stop slowly or by degrees; cease gradually.

**II.** *trans.* To cause to taper; make gradually smaller, especially in diameter; cause to diminish toward a point.

Her *taper'd* fingers too with rings are grac'd.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 47.

The line is a water-proof silk *tapered* with a delicate gut leader ten or eleven feet long.
*Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 164.

**Tapered rope.** See *rope*[1].

**taper**[2] (tā′pėr), *n.* [< *taper*[2], *v.*] Tapering form; gradual diminution of thickness in an elongated object; that which possesses a tapering form: as, the *taper* of a spire.

It [a feeder for irrigation] should taper gradually to the extremity, which should be 1 foot in width. The *taper* retards the motion of the water. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 365.

**taper-candlestick** (tā′pėr-kan″dl-stik), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a pricket candlestick of any shape.

**tapered** (tā′pėrd), *a.* [< *taper*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Lighted with tapers. [Rare.]

The *taper'd* choir, at the late hour of prayer,
Oft let me tread.
*T. Warton*, Pleasures of Melancholy.

**taper-fuse** (tā′pėr-fūz), *n.* A long, flexible fuse, in the form of a ribbon, charged with a rapid-burning composition.

**taperingly** (tā′pėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a tapering manner.

**taperness** (tā′pėr-nes), *n.* The state of being taper.

A Corinthian pillar has a relative beauty, dependent on its *taperness* and foliage. *Shenstone*, Taste.

Fold
A rose leaf round thy finger's *taperness*.
*Keats*, Endymion, i.

**taper-pointed** (tā′pėr-poin″ted), *a.* In *bot.*, acuminate.

**taper-stand** (tā′pėr-stand), *n.* A pricket candlestick, especially one used for the altar of a church. See cut under *pricket*.

**taper-vise** (tā′pėr-vīs), *n.* A vise with cheeks adapted for grasping objects of which the sides are not parallel. *E. H. Knight.*

**taperwise** (tā′pėr-wīz), *adv.* In a tapering form; taperingly.

It [the box-tree] groweth *taperwise*, sharpe and pointed in the top. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 16.

**Tapes** (tā′pēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τάπης*, a carpet, rug: see *tappet*[1].] A large genus of marine bivalve mollusks of the family *Veneridæ*, some of which are edible and known as *pullets*.

**tapesium** (tạ-pē′si-um), *n.*; pl. *tapesia* (-ạ). [NL., < ML. *tapesium*, tapestry, carpet: see *tapis*, *n.*] In *bot.*, a carpet or layer of mycelium on which the receptacle is seated. *Phillips*, British Discomycetes, Glossary.

**tapestried** (tap′es-trid), *a.* [< *tapestry* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Woven or embroidered in the manner of tapestry.

Remnants of *tapestried* hangings, window-curtains, and shreds of pictures, with which he had bedizened his tatters. *Scott*, Waverley, lxiii.

**2.** Hung or covered with tapestry.

In vain on gilded roof they fall,
And lighten'd up a *tapestried* wall.
*Scott*, L. of the L., vi. 23.

**tapestry** (tap'es-tri), *n.*; pl. *tapestries* (-triz). [Formerly also *tapistry*, *tapstrye*; with excrescent *t*, for earlier *tapisserie*, *tapysserye*, < ME. *tapecery*, *tapecerye*, **tapiserie* = Sp. *tapecería* = Pg. *tapeçaria*, *tapiçaria* = It. *tappezzeria* (ML. *tapiceria*), < OF. *tapisserie*, tapestry, hangings, < *tapisser*, furnish with tapestry: see *tapis*, *v.*] A fabric resembling textile fabrics in that it consists of a warp upon which colored threads of wool, silk, gold, or silver are fixed to produce a pattern, but differing from it in the fact that these threads are not thrown with the shuttle, but are put in one by one with a needle. Pieces of tapestry have generally been employed for covering the walls of apartments, for which purpose they were used in the later middle ages and down to the seventeenth century, and afterward for covering furniture, as the seats and backs of sofas and arm-chairs. See cut under *screen*.

In the desk
That's cover'd o'er with Turkish *tapestry*
There is a purse of ducats.
*Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1. 104.

**Aubusson tapestry.** (*a*) Tapestry made at the former royal factory at Aubusson, in the department of Creuse, France. The factory was reorganized in the reign of Louis XIV. (*b*) Tapestry now made in the city of Aubusson for wall-hangings and curtains. The greater part of the modern tapestry offered for sale in Paris is attributed to this make. Some of it is of great beauty; but in general old designs are copied, or modified to suit the size of rooms for which the hangings are ordered. —**Bayeux tapestry**, a piece of needlework, 231 feet long and 20 inches wide, preserved in the hôtel de ville of Bayeux in Normandy. It represents the invasion of England by William of Normandy, with the previous incidents leading to the conquest, and is undoubtedly a contemporary work. —**Cluny tapestry**, a strong thick cloth, made of wool and silk, especially for hangings and curtains, of which the manufacture was introduced into England about 1875: the designs are often ecclesiastical in character.—**Gobelin tapestry**. (*a*) A class of rich French tapestries bearing complicated and often pictorial designs in brilliant and permanent colors, produced at the national establishment of the Gobelins, Paris. (*b*) By abuse of the name, a printed worsted cloth for covering chairs, sofas, etc., in imitation of tapestry. See *gobelin*.—**Needle-woven tapestry**. See *needle-woven*.—**Neuilly tapestry**, a modern tapestry made on the Jacquard loom, in imitation of that of the Gobelins.—**Russian tapestry**. See *Russian*.—**Savonnerie tapestries**, Savonnerie carpets, the production of the ancient factory of La Savonnerie, established at Paris under the reign of Henry IV., and afterward united with the Gobelins factory.—**Tapestry Brussels carpet**, Brussels carpet woven with a common loom and printed in the warp.—**Tapestry carpet**, a kind of two-ply carpet of which the warp or weft is printed before weaving so as to form a figure in the fabric. It has a long warp, is often dyed of many colors and embroidered with threads of gold or silver, and is used for hangings as a substitute for real tapestry.—**Tapestry velvet** or **patent velvet carpet**, tapestry Brussels cut like Wilton.—**Tapestry weaver**, one of certain rectigrade spiders of the group *Tubitelæ*.

**tapestry** (tap'es-tri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tapestried*, ppr. *tapestrying*. [Formerly also *tapistry*; < *tapestry*, *n.*] **1.** To adorn with tapestry. **2.** To adorn with hangings or with any pendent covering.

We were conducted to the lodgings, *tapistry'd* with incomparable arras. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 8, 1641.

The Trosachs wound, as now, between gigantic walls of rock *tapestried* with broom and wild roses.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiii.

**tapestry-cloth** (tap'es-tri-klôth), *n.* A corded linen cloth prepared for tapestry-painting.

**tapestry-moth** (tap'es-tri-môth), *n.* The common clothes-moth, *Tinea tapetzella*, occurring in Europe and North America, or a similar species, as *T. flavifrontella*. See cut under *clothes-moth*.

**tapestry-painting** (tap'es-tri-pān″ting), *n.* Painting on linen in imitation of tapestry. The linen so painted and put together in large pieces is used for wall-hangings.

**tapestry-stitch** (tap'es-tri-stich), *n.* Same as *gobelin stitch* (which see, under *gobelin*).

**tapet**†, *n.* and *v.* See *tappet*[1].

**tapetal** (tap'ē-tal), *a.* [< *tapet*(*um*) + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the tapetum.—**Tapetal cell**, in *bot.*, an individual cell of the tapetum. Also called *mantle-cell*.

**tapete** (tā-pē'tē), *n.* [NL., < L. *tapete*, a carpet, rug: see *tappet*[1].] In *bot.*, same as *tapetum*.

**tapeti** (tap'e-ti), *n.* [Braz.] The Brazilian hare, *Lepus brasiliensis*, the only South American representative of its tribe. It is a small species, resembling the common wood-rabbit or molly-cottontail of the United States. See cut in next column.

**tapetless** (tap'et-les), *a.* [Appar. < *tap*, Sc. form of *top*, head, + dim. *-et* + *-less*. But it may be an irreg. form < *tapet*, prop. *tappit*, Sc. form of *topped*, headed, + *-less*.] Foolish; heedless. [Scotch.]

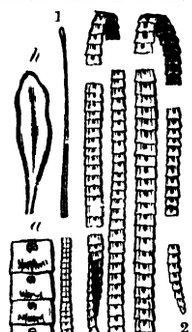
Tapeti (*Lepus brasiliensis*).

The *tapetless* ramfeezl'd hizzie,
She's saft at best, and something lazy.
*Burns*, Second Epistle to J. Lapraik.

**tapetum** (tā-pē'tum), *n.*; pl. *tapeta* (-tā). [NL., < L. *tapete*, ML. *tapetum*, < Gr. *τάπης* (*ταπητ-*), a carpet, rug: see *tappet*[1].] **1.** In *bot.*, the cell or layer of cells which is immediately outside an archesporium. It is disorganized and absorbed as the spores develop and mature. Also *tapete*. —**2.** The pigmentary layer of the retina; the tapetum nigrum.—**3.** The fibers from the corpus callosum forming a layer lining the roof of the middle and posterior cornua of the lateral ventricles.—**Tapetum lucidum**, the bright-colored light-reflecting membrane between the retina and the sclerotic coat of the eyeball: a modified choroid.—**Tapetum nigrum**, the pigmentary layer of the retina. See def. 2.

**tape-work** (tāp'wėrk), *n.* A kind of ornamental work consisting of knots, rosettes, etc., made of tape, and connected together by braid or cord, arranged in varied patterns and sewed strongly into a continuous texture, or else worked with the crochet-needle to form a background to the figures made by the tape.

**tapeworm** (tāp'wėrm), *n.* An entozoic parasitic worm, of flattened or tape-like form and indeterminate length, consisting of many separable joints, found in the adult state in the alimentary canal of most vertebrated animals. Such worms belong to the order *Cestoidea* or *Tæniada*, family *Tæniidæ*, and several different genera, especially *Tænia*, the true tapeworms, and *Bothriocephalus*, the broad tapes. The so-called "head" of a tapeworm, small and inconspicuous in comparison with the great length to which the body may attain, is the whole of the real worm, all the rest of the joints being merely successive generative buds, which contain the matured sexual elements, and are technically called *proglottides*. They are continually budded off from the head, the oldest joint being the one furthest from the head, and any number of them may be broken off and expelled from the body without stopping their continual gemmation. This is why no tapeworm can be eradicated unless the head is expelled from the host. The chain of links or joints is the strobila; it may consist of several hundred generative buds, and grow to be several yards long. These formidable parasites are parenchymatous, having no mouth nor alimentary canal, and live by absorbing nourishment from that intended to nourish the host, so that persons thus parasitized may suffer from defective nutrition while acquiring a ravenous appetite. The head of the tape is provided with hooks or suckers, or both, for adhering to the mucous membrane of the host. The ova, matured in every one of the joints, do not complete their development in the animal in which the adult exists. They require to be swallowed by some other vertebrate, the ripe proglottides being expelled from the bowel of the host with all their contained ova fertilized. The segments or proglottides decompose and liberate the ova, which are covered with a capsule. After being swallowed the capsule bursts, and an embryo, called a *proscolex*, is liberated. This embryo, by means of spines, perforates the tissues of some contiguous organ, or of a blood-vessel, in the latter case being carried by the blood to some solid part of the body, as the liver or brain, where it surrounds itself with a cyst, and develops a vesicle containing a fluid. It is now called a *scolex* or *hydatid*, and was formerly known as the *cystic worm*. The scolex is incapable of further development till swallowed and received a second time into the alimentary canal of a vertebrate. Here it becomes the head of the true tapeworm (see *tænia head*), from which proglottides are developed posteriorly by gemmation, and the adult animal with which the cycle began is thus reached. (See cut under *tænia*.) At least eight tapeworms, mostly of the genus *Tænia*, are found in man. The pork tape is *T. solium*, which in its cystic form (the so-called *Cysticercus cellulosæ*) in the pig produces the disease measles (see *measles*, 2); it is acquired by those who eat measly pork, or raw sausages made with such pork. The beef-tape is *T. mediocanellata*. The Egyptian or dwarf tape is *T. nana*; others are the elliptic-jointed, *T. elliptica*; the crested, *T. lophosoma*; the spotted, *T. flavopuncta*. A dog-tape is *T. serrata*; its larva, called *Cysticercus pisiformis*, is the pea-measle of the rabbit. Another dog-tape is *T. cœnurus*, whose larva is the cystic worm (*Cœnurus cerebralis*) of the sheep's brain, producing the gid or staggers. A third dog-tape is *T. echinococcus*, whose larva, known as *Echinococcus veterinorum*, is a common hydatid sometimes found in man. *T. marginata* of the dog is the tapeworm from the slender hydatid *Cysticercus tenuicollis* of the sheep. A cysticercus of the mouse becomes *Tænia crassicollis* in the cat. Certain cysticerci of moles become in the fox *Tænia tenuicollis* and *T. crassiceps*. The broad tapeworm of man is *Bothriocephalus latus*, also called *Swiss tapeworm*, and another human parasite of this genus is *B. cordatus*. Tapes are also called *ribbon-worms*. See cut under *Cestoidea*, also *cœnurus*, *cysticercus*, *echinococcus*, *hydatis*, *proglottis*, *scolex*, *deutoscolex*, *strobila*.



Broad Tapeworm (*Bothriocephalus latus*), in several sections, with intervening joints omitted: 1, head; 2, other end; *a*, several segments, enlarged; *h*, head, enlarged

**tapeworm-plant** (tāp'wėrm-plant), *n.* The cusso, *Brayera* (*Hagenia*) *anthelmintica*.

**tap-hole** (tap'hōl), *n.* In *metal.*: (*a*) A vertical slot cut through the dam and dam-plate of a blast-furnace. Through it the metal is tapped. During the working of the furnace the tap-hole is kept closed with a stopping of clay, which is removed by a pointed bar when the molten metal is ready to be drawn off. (*b*) In the puddling-furnace, a small hole through which the slag, technically termed *tap-cinder*, is let out, and which during the process of puddling is stopped with sand. See diagram under *puddling-furnace*. (*c*) In a cementation-furnace, a small hole in one end of each pot, opposite to which is a hole in the furnace-wall, used for the insertion of "trial" or "tap" bars, so placed as to be accessible for ready withdrawal and inspection during the cementation process. Also called *testing-hole*. (*d*) In general, any small hole in a furnace through which metal or slag, or both, are drawn at any stage in the process. Also *tapping-hole*.

**tap-house** (tap'hous), *n.* A drinking-house; a tavern. [Rare.]

For mine own part, I never come into any room in a *tap-house* but I am drawn in. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1. 219.

**Taphozous** (taf-ō-zō'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τάφος*, grave, tomb, + *ζωός*, living (cf. *ζῷον*, animal), < *ζῆν*, live.] A genus of emballonurine bats, of tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World. They have deciduous upper incisors, only four lower incisors, cartilaginous premaxillary bones, and, in the males, usually a glandular sac under the chin, which is sometimes present in both sexes, as in *T. longimanus*, or wanting in both, as in *T. melanopogon*. There are nearly a dozen species, of the Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australian regions, some of which are often detached to form the genus *Taphonycteris*.

**taphrenchyma** (taf-reng'ki-mä), *n.* [< Gr. *τάφρος*, pit, + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion.] Same as *bothrenchyma*.

**Taphrina** (taf-rī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1815), < Gr. *τάφρος*, pit.] A genus of parasitic discomycetous fungi, having terete or club-shaped eight- or many-spored asci arising from the mycelium, which ramifies between the epidermal cells and the cuticle of the host plant. About 20 species are known, of which number *T. deformans* causes the "curl" of peach-leaves, and *T. Pruni* the disease of plums known as "plum-pockets." See *curl*.

**tapiaca**†, *n.* Same as *tapioca*.

**tapicer**†, *n.* See *tapiser*.

**tapinage**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. (and F. dial.) *tapinage*, skulking, < *tapir*, hide, skulk: see *tapish*.] The act of lurking; skulking about; hiding; keeping from sight.

This newe *tapinage*
Of lollardie goth aboute
To sette Cristes feith in doube.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., II. 187.

At the last they devysed
That they wolde gon in *tapinage*
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 7361.

**tapioca** (tap-i-ō'kä), *n.* [Formerly also sometimes *tapuaca*; = F. *tapioca*, *tapioka*, < Sp. Pg. *tapioca*; < Braz. (Tupi-Guarani) *tipioca*, the juice which issues from the root of the manioc (cassava) when pressed.] A farinaceous substance prepared from cassava by drying it while moist upon hot plates. By this treatment the starch grains swell, many of them burst, and the whole agglomerates in small irregular masses or lumps. In boiling water it swells up and forms a viscous jelly-like mass. Tapioca forms a nutritious and delicate food suited to invalids. Tapioca-meal, or Brazilian arrowroot, is the same substance dried without heating. See *cassava* (with cut).

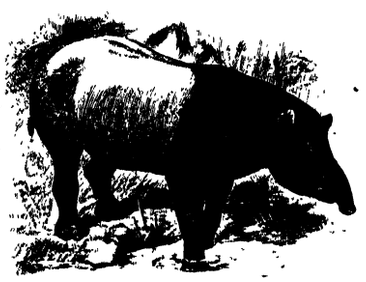
**tapiolite** (tap'i-ō-līt), *n.* [Said to be named from a Finnish divinity.] A tantalate of iron, probably having the same composition as tantalite, but occurring in tetragonal crystals. It is known from the parish of Tammela, Finland, only.

**tapir** (tā'pėr), *n.* [= F. *tapir* = It. *tapiro*, < Sp. *tapiro* (NL. *Tapirus*), < Braz. (Tupi) *tapyra*, a

tapir. When European cattle were introduced into Brazil, the Indians called them also *tapyra*, and the tapir was then called distinctively *tapyra-ete* ('true tapir'), the name now used by the Tupi-speaking tribes (> Pg. *tapirete*, Sp. (obs.) *tapyrete*, tapir). In Brazil the tapir is usually called *anta*.] A hoofed mammal of the family *Tapiridæ*. They somewhat resemble swine, but belong to a different suborder, and are more nearly allied to the rhinoceroses. The body is stout and clumsy, with thick legs, ending in four small hoofs on the fore feet and three on the hind. The head is peculiarly shaped, with a long and very flexible snout or a short proboscis, and a high crest or poll. The body is scantily clothed or nearly naked; the hide is used for leather, and the flesh for food. The common American tapir, to which the name specially

American Tapir (*Tapirus americanus*).

applies, is *Tapirus americanus*, about 4 feet long, entirely of a blackish color when adult. Other species of America belong to the genus *Elasmognathus*; they are *E. bairdi* and *E. dowi* of Central America. The Malay tapir, *Tapirus* (or

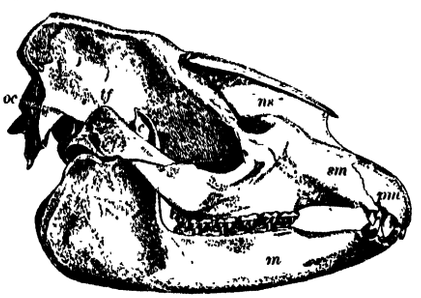


Malay Tapir (*Tapirus malayanus*).

*Rhinochœrus*) *malayanus*, is larger, with a longer proboscis, no mane or crest, and the body with a great white area. See also cuts under *Perissodactyla* and *Tapiridæ*.—**short-nosed tapir**, a misnomer of the capibara.

**tapiranga** (tap-i-rang'gä), *n.* [Braz.] A tanager, *Rhamphocelus brasilianus*.

**Tapiridæ** (tă-pir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tapirus* + *-idæ*.] A family of lophiodontoid perissodactyl ungulate mammals, having four front toes and three hind toes, and the snout produced into a short proboscis; the tapirs. They are a lingering remnant of once numerous and diversified forms.




*Tapiridæ.*

Skull of *Elasmognathus bairdi*, showing *ns*, ossified nasal septum; *sm*, superior maxillary; *pm*, premaxillary; *m*, mandible; *f*, temporal fossa; *o*, occipital; *c*, coronoid process.

Their nearest relatives are the extinct *Lophiodontidæ*, and among living forms the rhinoceroses (not the swine, with which tapirs are popularly associated). The species are very few, though widely dispersed in both hemispheres. The genera are only 3: *Tapirus*, the scarcely different *Rhinochœrus*, and the well-marked *Elasmognathus*, peculiar in the ossified nasal septum and some other cranial characters. The first and last of these are American, and the other is Malayan. See also cuts under *tapir* and *Perissodactyla*.

**Tapirodon** (tă-pir'ō-don), *n.* [NL.: see *tapirodont*.] A genus of extinct mammals, resembling the living tapirs in the form of the teeth, with a species from the Red Crag.

**tapirodont** (tă-pir'ō-dont), *a.* [< *Tapirus* + Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] In *odontog.*, noting a form of dentition like that of the tapirs and allied mammals.

**tapiroid** (tap'i-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *tapir* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the tapirs; resembling or characteristic of a tapir: as, the *tapiroid* section or series of perissodactyl ungulates (those which have the lower molars bilophodont, their crowns being disposed in transverse ridges, as in the tapirs), including the families *Lophiodontidæ* and *Tapiridæ*.

II. *n.* A hoofed mammal resembling or related to the tapirs. The tapiroids are all extinct, and most of them belong not to the *Tapiridæ* proper, but to the *Lophiodontidæ*. See cut under *Lophiodon*.

**Tapirotherium** (tap″i-rō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1817), < *tapirus*, tapir, + Gr. *θηρίον*, wild beast.] A genus of fossil Eocene tapiroids, of the family *Lophiodontidæ*. As originally instituted the genus was a synonym of *Lophiodon* of Cuvier. It has since been used in a different sense, as by Lartet.

**Tapirus** (tap'i-rus), *n.* [NL., < *tapir*, q. v.] A genus of tapirs, formerly including all the *Tapiridæ*, now restricted to the common American tapir, in which the nasal septum is not ossified. See cut under *tapir*.

**tapis** (tap'is or ta-pē'), *n.* [In mod. use as mere F.; in earlier use as in the verb; < OF. *tapis*, *tapiz*, F. *tapis*, tapestry, hangings, carpet, = Pr. *tapit*, *tapi* = Sp. Pg. *tapiz*, < ML. *tapetium*, *tapecium*, also *tapecius*, *tapecia*, *tapezia*, etc., figured cloth, tapestry, carpet, rug, pall, etc., < Gr. *ταπήτιον*, dim. of *τάπης* (*ταπητ-*), figured cloth, tapestry, etc.: see *tappet*[1]. Hence *tapis*, *v.*, and *tapistry*, now *tapestry*.] Woolen material used for floor-cloths and hangings, as carpeting, rugs, and tapestry. Hence, since such material was used for table-cloths, *to be upon the tapis* is to be on the table, or under consideration.

The House of Lords sate till past five at night. Lord Churchill and Lord Godolphin went away, and gave no votes in the matter which *was upon the tapis*.
*Clarendon*, Diary, May 2, 1690.

When anything was supposed to *be upon the tapis* worth knowing or listening to, 'twas the rule to leave the door not absolutely shut, but somewhat ajar.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 6.

**Tapis de verdure.** Same as *verdure*.

**tapis**† (tap'is), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *tapess*; < F. *tapisser*, furnish with tapestry, < *tapis*, tapestry: see *tapis*, *n.*] 1. To cover with ornamental figures as in tapestry; embroider.

The windowes beautified with greene quishins, wrought and *tapissed* with floures of all colours.
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 4.

2. To carpet; hang with tapestry; upholster.

The place where the assembly is is richly *tapessed* and hanged. *Sir T. Smith*, quoted in Stubbs's Const. Hist., § 443.

**tapiser**† (tap'is-ėr), *n.* [ME., also *tapicer*, *tapecer*, *tapesere*, < OF. *tapissier* = Sp. *tapicero* = Pg. *tapiceiro* = It. *tappezziere*, < ML. *tapetiarius* (also *tapicerius*, after Rom.), one who makes or has charge of tapestry, carpets, etc., < *tapetium*, tapestry, carpet, etc.: see *tapis*, *tappet*[1].] A maker of carpets or of tapestry.

A webbe, a dyere, and a *tapicer*.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 362.

**tapish**†, *v.* See *tappish*.

**tapist** (tā'pist), *n.* [< *tape*[1] + *-ist*.] One who deals in or uses tape; specifically and colloquially, one given to red-tapery; a strict observer of official formalities. [Rare.]

**tapistry**†, *n.* and *v.* See *tapestry*.

**tapit**†, **tapite**†, *n.* and *v.* Same as *tappet*[1].

**Tapitelæ** (tap-i-tē'lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *tap(etum)*, carpet, + *tela*, web.] A division of spiders. *Walckenaer*.

**tapiter**†, *n.* [ME.; cf. *tapiser*.] Same as *tapiser*.

In 2 Ric. III., 1485, "it was determyned that the *Tapiters*, Cardemakers, and lynwevers of this Citie be togeder annexid to the bringing furth of the padgeantes of the *Tapiter* craft and Card-maker."
*York Plays*, Int., p. xxvii., note.

**taplash** (tap'lash), *n.* [< *tap*[1] + *lash*[2].] Poor or stale malt liquor, the refuse of the tap.

Drinking college *tap-lash* . . . will let them have no more learning than they size, nor a drop of wit more than the butler sets on their heads.
*Randolph*, Aristippus (Works, ed. Hazlitt, 1875, p. 14).

The *tap-lash* of strong ale and wine,
Which from his slav'ring chaps doth oft decline.
*John Taylor*, Works (1630), III. 5. (*Halliwell.*)

**tapling** (tap'ling), *n.* The strap or pair of straps which connect the swingle to the handle in the agricultural flail. [Prov. Eng.]

**tapnet** (tap'net), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A frail or basket made of rushes, etc., in which figs are imported. *Simmonds.*

**tapos**, *n.* The sooty phalanger.

**tapotement** (ta-pōt'ment), *n.* [< F. *tapotement*, < *tapoter*, tap: see *tap*[2].] In *med.*, percussion, especially as a part of treatment by massage.

It is best carried out by slappings (*tapotement*) done with the palmar surface of the fingers, or, better still, with the half-closed fist. *Tapotement* acts principally on the intestinal walls, to which it imparts tone.
*Lancet*, 1889, I. 422.

**tappa**, *n.* See *tapa*.

**tappet**†, *n.* An early English spelling of *tap*[1].

**tappen** (tap'en), *n.* A substance found in the intestine of the bear during hibernation, probably feces modified by long retention.

**tapper**[1]† (tap'ėr), *n.* [< ME. **tappere*, *tæppare*, < AS. *tæppere* (= OFries. *tapper* = D. *tapper* = MLG. *tapper*, *tepper* = G. *zapfer* = Icel. *tappr*), an innkeeper, tapster, < *tæppan*, tap: see *tap*[1]. Cf. *tapster*.] One who taps or draws liquor; a tapster; specifically, an innkeeper. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**tapper**[2] (tap'ėr), *n.* [< *tap*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which taps or strikes. Specifically—(*a*) A woodtapper; a woodpecker. (*b*) A telegraph-key.

**tapperer** (tap'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *tapper*[2] + *-er*[1].] Same as *tapper*[2] (*a*). [Prov. Eng.]

**tappestere**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *tapster*.

**tappet**[1]† (tap'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tapet*; < ME. *tapet*, *tapett*, *tapyt*, *tapite*, < AS. *tæpped*, tapestry (cf. *tæppet*, *tippet*, > E. *tippet*), = MD. *tapeet*, *tapijt*, D. *tapijt*, carpet, = MLG. *tappet*, *teppet*, carpet, tapestry, = OHG. MHG. *teppid*, *teppit*, also, with terminal variation, OHG. *teppich*, *tepih*, *tebech*, MHG. *teppich*, *tepich*, G. *teppich*, carpet, = Dan. Sw. *tapet*, tapestry hanging, also (with loss of the orig. final consonant, as in AS. *tæppe*, tape) Dan. *tæppe*, carpet, = Sw. *tappa*, a small inclosure in a garden, = It. *tappeto*, carpet, < L. *tapete* (pl. *tapetia*), ML. also *tapetum* and *tapes*, < Gr. *τάπης* (*ταπητ-*), dim. *ταπήτιον*, MGr. also *ταπίτιον* (> ML. *tapetium*, *tapecium*, etc., > OF. *tapis*, > E. *tapis*, q. v.), cloth wrought with figures in different colors for covering walls, floors, tables, couches, etc., tapestry, carpet, rug, coverlet, etc. Hence (ult. from Gr. *τάπης*) *tape*, and *tippet* (< AS.), also *tapestry*, *tapiter*, etc. (< OF.): see these words. For the form *tappet*[1], ult. < AS. *tæpped*, cf. *abbot*, ult. < AS. *abbod*.] 1. Carpet; tapestry; a piece of tapestry.

Of Tars *tapites* in-noghe,
That were enbrawded & beten wyth the best gemmes,
That myȝt be preued of prys wyth penyes to bye.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 77.

The soyle was pleyne, smothe, and wonder softe,
Al overspread with *tapites* that nature
Had made herself.
*Lydgate*, Complaint of Black Knight, l. 51.

So to their worke they sit, and each doth chuse
What storie she will for her *tapet* take.
*Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 276.

2. In *medieval armor*, one of the series of flexible plates hooked to the skirts of the cuirass.

**tappet**[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *tapiten*; < *tappet*[1], *n.*] To cover with tapestry.

Al his halles
I wol do peynte with pure golde,
And *tapite* hem ful many folde
Of oo sute. *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 260.

**tappet**[2] (tap'et), *n.* [Appar. < *tap*[2] + *-et*.] In *mach.*, an arm, collar, lever, or cam attached to and projecting from a movable part of a machine in such manner that the motion of the machine intermittently brings it into contact with some other part to which it imparts an intermittent motion. Tappets are much used in various kinds of valve-gear, in printing-machinery, and in a great variety of machines in which intermittent movements are performed.

**tappet-loom** (tap'et-lōm), *n.* A form of loom in which the hammers are worked by tappets.—**Chain-tappet loom.** See *loom*[1].

**tappet-motion** (tap'et-mō″shọn), *n.* The apparatus for working the steam-valve of a Cornish steam-engine, consisting of levers connected to the valves, moved at proper intervals by tappets or projecting pieces fixed on a rod connected with the beam.

**tappet-ring** (tap'et-ring), *n.* In *ordnance*, a ring fitted and attached to the octagonal part of the breech-screw of an Armstrong gun, and acted upon by a lever or tappet for operating the breech-screw.

**tappet-rod** (tap'et-rod), *n.* In *mach.*, a longitudinally reciprocating rod to which a tappet is fastened.

**tappice**† (tap'is), *v.* Same as *tappish*.

**tap-pickle** (tap'pik″l), *n.* [< *tap*[4], Sc. form of *top*, + **pickle*, < *pick*[1] (?).] The uppermost and choicest grain in a stalk of oats; hence,

figuratively, one's most valuable possession. *Burns*, Halloween. [Scotch.]

**tapping**[1] (tap'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tap*[1], *v.*] 1. The act or process of boring a hole in a pipe, cask, or any similar object for the insertion of a spigot or faucet.—2. In *surg.*, paracentesis, or the operation of giving vent to fluid which has collected in some space, as that of the pleura or peritoneum.

**tapping**[2] (tap'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tap*[4], *v.*] 1. The act of giving taps or slight and gentle blows; also, a series of taps.

Suddenly there came a *tapping*,
As of some one gently rapping, rapping at my chamber door. *Poe*, The Raven.

2. In *foundry work*, the operation of jarring or shaking the pattern in the loam by striking it gently to release it without disturbing the loam.

**tapping-bar** (tap'ing-bär), *n.* In *metal.*, a slender, sharp-edged crowbar with which the tap-hole of a blast-furnace is opened. If necessary, it is driven through the clay stopping of the tap-hole by blows of a sledge.

**tapping-cock** (tap'ing-kok), *n.* A form of cock with a tapering stem, which causes it to hold securely when driven into an opening.

**tapping-drill** (tap'ing-dril), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.*, a drill for tapping holes in water-mains. Its supporting frame is clamped to the main in such a manner that the direction of the axis of the boring-drill is radial with the axis of the main. Also called *tapping-machine*.

**tapping-gouge** (tap'ing-gouj), *n.* A hand-tool for tapping sugar-maple trees. See *spile*[1], *n.*, 2.

**tapping-hole** (tap'ing-hōl), *n.* Same as *tap-hole*.

**tapping-machine** (tap'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A machine for cutting internal screw-threads. See *tap*[1], 4, *tap-plate*.—2. Same as *tapping-drill*.

**tapping-tool** (tap'ing-töl), *n.* In *mech.*: (*a*) Same as *tap*[1], 4. (*b*) A tool used in tapping barrels or casks. (*c*) A tool, as an auger or gouge, used in making incisions in the trunks of trees to permit outflow of sap.

**tappish**† (tap'ish), *v.* [Also *tappis*, *tappice*, earlier *tapish*; < OF. *tapiss-*, stem of certain parts of *tapir*, refl. squat, lie close. Cf. *tapinage*.] I. *intrans.* To hide; lie close; lurk in a covert or hiding-place; lie close to the ground, as partridges and game.

When the sly beast, *tapish'd* in bush and briar,
No art nor pains can rouse out of his place.
*Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, vii. 2.

As a hound that having rous'd a hart,
Although he *tappish* ne'er so oft, and ev'ry shrubby part
Attempts for strength, and trembles in, the hound doth still pursue. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxii. 158.

II. *trans.* To hide; conceal.

The sister, . . . during the interval of his absence, had contrived to slip into the cell, and, having *tappiced* herself behind the little bed, came out, with great appearance of joy, to greet the return of the youth.
*Scott*, Castle Dangerous, xi.

**tappit** (tap'it), *a.* [Sc. form of *topped*.] Having a top or crest; crested. [Scotch.]

**tappit-hen** (tap'it-hen), *n.* 1. A hen with a crest or topknot.—2. A vessel for liquor, containing two Scottish pints, or about three quarts English.

The bowl we maun renew it;
The *tappit-hen* gae bring her ben.
*Burns*, Impromptu on Willie Stewart.

Their hostess . . . appeared with a huge pewter measuring pot, containing at least three English quarts, familiarly denominated a *Tappit-Hen*. *Scott*, Waverley, xi.

Hence—3. A large or liberal allowance of liquor, especially wine.

[Scotch in all senses.]

**tap-plate** (tap'plāt), *n.* A steel plate pierced with holes of various sizes, screw-threaded and notched, used for cutting external threads on blanks for taps or screws; a screw-plate. See cut under *screw-tap*.

**tap-rivet** (tap'riv″et), *n.* A tap-bolt or tap-screw. [Eng.]

**tap-rivet** (tap'riv″et), *v. t.* [< *tap-rivet*, *n.*] To join, as the margins of metal plates or parts of machines or structures, by the use of tap-bolts or tap-screws. [Eng.]

**tap-room** (tap'röm), *n.* [< *tap*[1] + *room*[1].] A room in which liquor is kept on tap, or is sold for consumption on the spot.

The minister himself . . . would sometimes step into the *tap-room* of a cold winter morning, and order a mug of flip from obsequious Amaziah the host.
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, i.

**tap-root** (tap'röt), *n.* In *bot.*, the main root of a plant, which grows vigorously downward to a considerable depth, giving off lateral roots in acropetal succession. See cut under *root*[1].

**tap-rooted** (tap'rö″ted), *a.* In *bot.*, having a tap-root.

**tapsalteerie, tapsieteerie** (tap-sal-tē'ri, tap-si-tē'ri), *adv.* [Variations of *topsy-turvy*, q. v.] Topsy-turvy. [Scotch.]

An' warl'y cares, an warl'y men,
May a' gae *tapsalteerie*, O.
*Burns*, Green Grow the Rashes.

**tap-screw** (tap'skrö), *n.* In *mech.*, same as *tap-bolt*.

**tap-shackled**† (tap'shak″ld), *a.* Drunk.

Being truly *tapp-shackled*, mistook the window for the dore. *Healey*, Disc. of New World, p. 82. (*Nares.*)

**tapsman** (taps'man), *n.*; pl. *tapsmen* (-men). A servant who has principal charge and direction: as, the *tapsman* of a drove. [Scotch.]

**tapster** (tap'stèr), *n.* [< ME. *tapstere*, *tappestere*, < AS. *tæppestre* (= D. *tapster*), a tapster, < *tæppan*, tap: see *tap*[1] and *-ster*.] A person employed in a tavern to tap or draw beer or ale, or other liquor, to be served to guests.

He knew the tavernes wel in every toun,
And everich hostiler and *tapstere*.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 241.

A forlorn *tapster*, or some frothy fellow,
That stinks of stale beer.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, ii. 1.

**tapsterly**† (tap'stèr-li), *a.* [< *tapster* + *-ly*[1].] Characteristic of a tapster or a pot-house; hence, vulgar; coarse.

They . . . count it a great peece of arte in an Inkhorne man, in anie *tapsterlie* tearmes whatsoeuer, to oppose his superiours to enuie.
*Nashe*, Int. to Greene's Menaphon (ed. Arber), p. 9.

**tapstress**† (tap'stres), *n.* [< *tapster* + *-ess*.] A female tapster.

Beere, doe you not? You are some *tapstresse*.
*Heywood*, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 269).

**tapstrye**†, *n.* See *tapestry*.

**taptoo**†, **taptow**†, *n.* Same as *tattoo*[1].

**tapu** (ta-pö'), *n.* and *v.* Same as *taboo*. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XIX. 100.

**tapul**†, *n.* In *anc. armor*, the vertical ridge formed in front by the breastplate of the sixteenth century (so conjectured by Meyrick).

**tapwort**† (tap'wėrt), *n.* [< *tap*[1] + *wort*[2].] Beer from a tap.

A cup of small *tapworte*.
*Breton*, Toyes of an Idle Head, p. 26. (*Davies.*)

**tap-wrench** (tap'rench), *n.* A two-handled lever for turning a tap in tapping holes for screws. A common form has a medial rectangular hole for the reception of the squared end of the shank of the tap, different sizes being used for different sized taps. Other forms have adjustable clamping-pieces, actuated by screws, for engaging the squared end of the shank; by this means various sizes of taps may be used with the same tap-wrench.

**taqua-nut** (tak'wä-nut), *n.* [< S. Amer. *taqua* + E. *nut*.] Same as *ivory-nut*.

**tar**[1] (tär), *n.* [< ME. *tar*, *taar*, *tarre*, *ter*, *teer*, *terre*, < AS. *teoro*, *teoru* (*teorw-*), *teru*, also *tyrwa* = MD. *terre*, *teere*, *teer*, D. *teer* = MLG. *tere*, LG. *teer*, *tar* = G. dial. (Hessian) *zehr*, G. *teer*, *theer* (< LG.) = Icel. *tjara* = Dan. *tjære* = Sw. *tjära*, tar; cf. Icel. *tyri*, *tyrfi* (also *tyru-trē*, *tyrvidhr*, *tyrvi-trē*, a resinous fir-tree), Lith. *darwa*, *derwa*, resinous wood, particularly of the fir-tree, Lett. *darwa*, tar: a remote derivative of *tree*: see *tree*.] A thick dark-colored viscid product obtained by the destructive distillation of organic substances and bituminous minerals, as wood, coal, peat, shale, etc. Wood-tar, such as the Archangel, Stockholm, and American tars of commerce, is generally prepared by a very rude process. A conical cavity is dug in the side of a bank or a steep hill, and a cast-iron pan is placed at the bottom, from which leads a spout into a barrel for collecting the tar. Billets of wood (such as pine or fir) are thrown into this cavity, and, being covered with turf, are slowly burned without flame. The wood chiefly used in Europe is that of the Scotch pine, *Pinus sylvestris*, and the Siberian larch, *Larix Sibirica*; in the United States that of the long-leaved pine, *Pinus palustris*. Most of the tar produced in the United States is made in North Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia. In England wood-tar is chiefly obtained as a by-product in the destructive distillation of wood for the manufacture of wood-vinegar (pyroligneous acid) and wood-spirit (methyl alcohol). It has an acid reaction, and contains various liquid matters, of which the principal are methyl-acetate, acetone, hydrocarbons of the benzene series, and a number of oxidized compounds, as carbolic acid. Paraffin, anthracene, naphthalene, chrysene, etc., are found among its solid products. It possesses valuable antiseptic properties, owing to the creosote it contains, and is used extensively for coating and preserving timber and iron in exposed situations, and for impregnating ships' ropes and cordage. Coal-tar is extensively obtained in the process of gas-manufacture. It is a very valuable substance, the compounds obtained from it forming the basis of many chemical manufactures. See *coal-tar*.

Rubrik and *taar* wormes & anntes sleth.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 215.

She loved not the savour of *tar* nor of pitch.
*Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 54.

Wood *tar*, known also as Stockholm and as Archangel *tar*, is principally prepared in the great pine forests of central and northern Russia, Finland, and Sweden.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 57.

**Barbados tar**, a commercial name for petroleum or mineral tar found in some of the West Indian Islands. See *petroleum*.—**Mineral tar.** See *mineral*.—**Oil of tar.** See *oil*.—**Rangoon tar.** See the quotation.

Burmese naphtha or *Rangoon tar* is obtained by sinking wells about 60 feet deep in the soil; the fluid gradually oozes in from the soil, and is removed as soon as the quantity accumulated is sufficient. *Ure*, Dict., III. 398.

**Saccharated tar.** See *saccharated*.—**Tar bandage**, an antiseptic bandage made by saturating a roller bandage, after application, with a mixture of 1 part of olive oil and 20 parts of tar.—**Tar beer**, a mixture composed of 2 pints of bran, 1 pint of tar, ½ pint of honey, and 6 pints of water.—**Tar ointment.** See *ointment*.—**Tar water.** See *tar-water*.

**tar**[1] (tär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tarred*, ppr. *tarring*. [< ME. *terren* (= D. *teren* = MLG. *teren* = G. *theeren* = Sw. *tjära* = Dan. *tjære*), tar, < *terre*, *ter*, tar: see *tar*[1], *n.*] To smear with tar; figuratively, to cover as with tar.

Our hands . . . are often *tarred* over with the surgery of our sheep. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 63.

**Tarred paper.** See *paper*.—**To be tarred with the same brush** or **stick**, to have the same blemish or fault; have the same undesirable qualities. [Scotch.]

It has been Rashleigh himself or some other o' your cousins - they *are* a' *tarred wi' the same stick*—rank Jacobites and papists. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvi.

**To tar and feather** (a person), to pour heated tar over him and then cover him with feathers. This mode of punishment is as old at least as the crusades; it is a kind of mob vengeance still applied, or said to be applied, to obnoxious persons in some parts of the United States. "Concerning the lawes and ordinances appointed by K. Richard [I.] for his Nauie [an. 1189], thee forme thereof was this. . . . Item, a thiefe or felon that hath stollen, being lawfully conuicted, shal haue his head shorne, and boyling pitch powred vpon his head, and feathers or downe strawed vpon the same, whereby he may be knowen, and so at the first landing place they shall come to, there to be cast vp." (*Hakluyt's Voiages*, II. 21 (tr. of original statute, which see in Rymer's "Fœdera" [ed. 1727], I. 65).)

Old Floyd Ireson, for his hard heart,
*Tarred and feathered* and carried in a cart
By the women of Marblehead!
*Whittier*, Skipper Ireson's Ride.

**tar**[2]† (tär), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *tarr*, *tarre*; < ME. *terren*, a later form of *terien*, *teryen*, *tarien*, *tarzen*, whence E. *tarry*[1], the fuller form of the word: see *tarry*[1]. Cf. *tare*[1].] To incite; provoke; hound.

They have *terrid* thee to ire. Quoted in *Halliwell*.

And, like a dog that is compell'd to fight,
Snatch at his master that doth *tarre* him on.
*Shak.*, K. John, iv. 1. 117.

**tar**[3] (tär), *n.* [Abbr. of *tarpaulin*, 2.] A sailor: so called from his tarred clothes, hands, etc. Also *Jack Tar*.

*Oliv.* Well, if he be returned, Mr. Novel, then shall I be pestered again with his boisterous sea-love. . . .
*Nov.* Dear *tar*, thy humble servant.
*Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, ii. 1.

Thus Death, who kings and *tars* dispatches,
In vain Tom's life has doffed.
*C. Dibdin*, Tom Bowling.

**tara**[1]†, *interj.* [A made word, burlesquing *tivy* as used by D'Avenant: see *tivy*. Cf. *tantivy*, *tantara*.] A mere exclamation.

1 *King.* *Tara, tara, tara* full East and by South.
2 *King.* We sail with Thunder in our mouth,
In scorching noon-day, whil'st the traveller stayes,
Busie, busie, busie, we bustle along.
*Buckingham*, Rehearsal, v.

**tara**[2] (tä'rä), *n.* Same as *taro*[1].

**tara**[3] (tä'rä), *n.* Same as *taliera*.

**tara-fern** (tä'ra-fėrn), *n.* A form of the common brake, *Pteris aquilina*, having a thickened rootstock, once a staple food with the natives of Tasmania and New Zealand—the *roi* of the latter people.

**taragon**, *n.* See *tarragon*.

**taraguira** (tar-a-gē'rä), *n.* [S. Amer.] 1. A kind of teguexin, a South American lizard of the family *Iguanidæ*. Also *taraquara*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of such lizards, as *T. taraguira* or *smithi* of Brazil.

**taraire** (ta-rī're), *n.* A laurineous tree of New Zealand, *Beilschmiedia* (*Nesodaphne*) *Tarairi*. It grows 60 or 80 feet high, and has a hard compact wood available for cabinet-work, but not enduring exposure.

**tarandus** (ta-ran'dus), *n.* [NL., < L. **tarandus*, *tarandrus*, < Gr. *ταράνδος*, a horned animal of the north, perhaps the reindeer.] 1. A reindeer; an animal of the genus *Rangifer*, *R. tarandus* (or *Tarandus rangifer*). See cut under *reindeer*.—2. [*cap.*] That genus which the reindeer represents: same as *Rangifer*.

**Tarannon shale.** See *shale*[2].

**tarant**†, *n.* A battering-ram: a medieval term.

**tarantara** (tar-an-tar′ä), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *taratantara* and *tantara*.] Same as *taratantara* and *tantara*.

I would have blown a trumpet *tarantara*.
*Randolph*, Hey for Honesty, i. 2.

**tarantass** (tar-an-tas′), *n.* [Russ. *tarantasŭ*.] A large four-wheeled Russian vehicle, with a boat-shaped body fixed to two parallel longitudinal wooden bars, in place of springs, and a leather top or hood. It is commonly without seats, and is drawn by three horses.

Tarantass.

**tarantella** (tar-an-tel′ä), *n.* [Also *tarentella*; = F. *tarantelle*, < It. *tarantella*, a dance so called (also a tarantula), deriving its name from the city of *Taranto*, < L. *Tarentum*, Tarentum. Cf. *tarantula*.] 1. A rapid, whirling dance for one couple, originating in southern Italy and specially common in the sixteenth century, when it was popularly supposed to be a remedy for tarantism.—2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which in early examples was quadruple, but is now sextuple and very quick. It is usually characterized by sharp transitions from major to minor.

**tarantelle** (tar-an-tel′), *n.* [< F. *tarantelle*: see *tarantella*.] Same as *tarantella*.

**tarantism** (tar′an-tizm), *n.* [Also *tarentism*; as It. *Taranto*, Tarentum (see *tarantula* and *tarantella*), + *-ism*.] A dancing mania; specifically and originally, a dancing mania of the south of Italy in those who had been bitten by a tarantula, or thought they had been, and their imitators.

When the heat of the sun begins to burn more fiercely, . . . the subjects of *Tarantism* perceive the gradually approaching recandescence of the poisoning.
*O. W. Holmes*, A Mortal Antipathy, xiv.

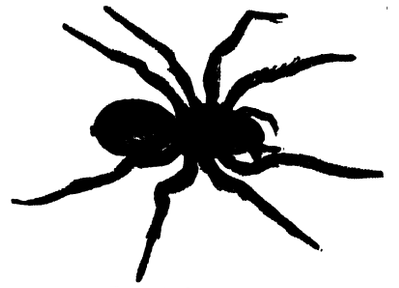
**tarantismus** (tar-an-tis′mus), *n.* [NL.] Same as *tarantism*.

**tarantula** (ta-ran′tū-lä), *n.* [Also *tarentula*; = F. *tarentule* = Sp. *tarántula* = Pg. *tarantula*, < It. *tarantola*, a large spider so called, whose sting, in popular superstition, produced a disease, called tarantism, which could be cured only by music or dancing; also applied to a lizard or serpent, and to a fish; < *Taranto*, < L. *Tarentum*, < Gr. Τάρας (Ταραντ-), Tarentum, a town in the south of Italy.] 1. A large wolf-spider of southern Europe, *Lycosa tarantula* or *Tarantula apuliæ*, whose bite was fabled to cause tarantism; hence, any similar spider of the family *Lycosidæ* (which see), the species of which are numerous. See also cuts in next column.

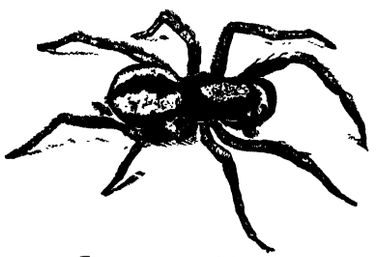
Nest of a Tarantula (*Lycosa nidifex*).

Divers sorts of *tarantulas*, being a monstrous spider with lark-like clawes, and somewhat bigger.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 4, 1645.

2. Any one of the great hairy spiders of the warmer parts of America; a bird-spider or crab-spider; any species of *Mygale*, or of some allied genus. See cuts under *falx* and *Mygale*.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] An old genus of spiders, formerly reputed to be poisonous, belonging to the family *Lycosidæ*, and now usually merged in the genus *Lycosa*. It rested on such species as *T. apuliæ* of southern Europe, now known as *Lycosa tarantula*. See def. 1.—4†. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of spider-like scorpions. As used by early writers, after Fabricius, it included the genera *Phrynus* and *Thelyphonus*, now constituting the families *Phrynidæ* and *Thelyphonidæ*, and the order *Phrynida* or *Pedipalpi*.


Tarantula (*Lycosa nidifex*).

Tarantula (*Lycosa riberi*), male.


Tarantula (*Lycosa riberi*), female.

There is great possibility of confounding this genus [*Tarantula*] with the famous Tarentula [of the genus *Lycosa*] . . . among the spiders.
*J. O. Westwood* (ed. Cuvier, 1849, p. 465).

**Tarantula dance.** Same as *tarantella*, 1.

**tarantula-killer** (ta-ran′tū-lä-kil″ėr), *n.* A large wasp, as *Pompilus formosus*, which in southwestern parts of the United States kills the tarantula (*Mygale*) of that region. The wasp makes a subterraneous nest or burrow, provisioning it with the spider, which is paralyzed, but not killed, by stinging; an egg is deposited, and the larva which emerges subsists on the body of the spider until it is fully grown.

**tarantular** (ta-ran′tū-lär), *a.* [< *tarantula* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to or characteristic of the tarantula.

About the same season of the year at which the *tarantular* poisoning took place he is liable to certain nervous seizures. *O. W. Holmes*, A Mortal Antipathy, xiv.

**tarantulated** (ta-ran′tū-lā-ted), *a.* [< **tarantulate* (< It. *tarantolato*, bitten by a tarantula).] Bitten by a tarantula; suffering from tarantism.

To music's pipe the passions dance;
Motions unwill'd its pow'rs have shewn,
*Tarantulated* by a tune. *M. Green*, The Spleen.

**tarapatch** (tar′a-pach), *n.* A stringed musical instrument used in the Sandwich Islands.

This guitar, or *tarepatch*, he took from its nail, . . . and stepped out on the balcony. *Scribner's Mag.*, IX. 283.

**taraquira** (tar-a-kē′rä), *n.* Same as *taraguira*, 1. *Imp. Dict.*

**taratantara** (tar′a-tan-tar′ä), *n.* or *adv.* [Also *taratantarra*, = It. *tara tantara* (Florio), < L. *taratantara* (Ennius in Priscian), a word imitative of the sound of a trumpet; cf. *tantara*, *tarantara*. Cf. also It. *tarapatà*, imitative of the sound of a drum.] A word imitative of the sound of a trumpet: used indifferently as a noun or as an adverb.

Let drums beat on, trumpets sound *taratantarra*.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 380.

**taraxacin** (ta-rak′sa-sin), *n.* [< *Taraxacum* + *-in*[2].] A crystallizable substance extracted from the dandelion, on which the diuretic and tonic properties of its rootstock probably depend.

**Taraxacum** (ta-rak′sa-kum), *n.* [NL. (Haller, 1742), also *Taraxacon*; also, in a form given as Ar., *tarasacon*, a kind of succory; prob. of Ar. or Pers. origin; cf. Pers. *tarkhashqūn*, wild endive (Richardson), and *tarashqūq* (for *tarashqūn*?), wild succory, dandelion? (Devic).] 1. A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ* and subtribe *Hypochærideæ*. It is characterized by solitary flower-heads with a calyculate involucre, a naked receptacle, copious simple pappus, and long-beaked achenes. About 40 species have been described, by some reduced to 10, widely dispersed through temperate and colder regions, especially northern, but also occurring in the southern hemisphere and sometimes in the tropics. They are mostly stemless herbs, bearing a rosette of radical leaves which are entire or variously toothed, and a leafless scape crowned by a single broad yellow flower-head, or rarely, by terminal branching, producing two or three heads. The only North American species is the polymorphous *T. officinale*, the dandelion (which see). See also cuts under *runcinate*, *pappus*, and *receptacle*.

Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*).

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus, or a drug prepared from it.

You are bilious, my good man. Go and pay a guinea to one of the doctors in those houses. . . . He will prescribe *taraxacum* for you, or pill: hydrarg.
*Thackeray*, Philip, ii.

**Taraxippos** (tar-ak-sip′os), *n.* [< Gr. ταράξιππος, a pillar at the turning-point of the course (see def.), lit. 'frightening horses,' an epithet of Poseidon, < ταράσσειν, trouble, confound, frighten, + ἵππος, a horse.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a pillar or altar at the turning-point of the course in the hippodrome at Olympia, which was believed mysteriously to terrify the competing horses, and thus cause the frequent accidents at this point of the course.

**taraxis** (ta-rak′sis), *n.* [NL., = F. *taraxis*, < Gr. τάραξις, trouble, < ταράσσειν, trouble, confound, confuse.] A slight inflammation of the eye.

**tar-board** (tär′bōrd), *n.* 1. A coarse, stout kind of millboard, made of pieces of tarred rope, etc.—2. A building-paper saturated with tar.

**tarboggin**†(tär-bog′in), *n.* Same as *toboggan*.

**tarboosh** (tär-bösh′), *n.* [Also, as F., *tarbouche*; < Ar. *tarbūsh*, *tarbaush*.] A cap of cloth or felt, nearly always red, and having a tassel, usually of dark-blue silk, at the crown. It is worn by the men of all Moslem nations (except the desert tribes). It differs slightly in shape in Turkey (see *fez*) and in Egypt, the Barbary States, etc. It forms the inner part of the turban.

Tarboosh.

He dresses like a beggar, with the dirtiest *tarboosh* upon his tufty poll, and only a cotton shirt over his sooty skin.
*R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 109.

**tar-box** (tär′boks), *n.* A box containing tar, carried by shepherds for anointing sores on sheep.

My scrip, my *tar-box*, hook, and coat, will prove
But a thin purchase. *Massinger*, Bashful Lover, iii. 1.

**tar-brush** (tär′brush), *n.* A brush with which tar is applied.—**To have a touch of the tar-brush**, to have a dash of dark or black blood in the veins, showing in the color of the skin: a term of contempt from the West Indies.

**tarcel**†, *n.* Same as *tercel*.

**tardamente** (tär-dä-men′te), *adv.* [It., < *tardo*, slow: see *tardy*.] In *music*, slowly.

**tardando** (tär-dän′dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *tardare*, go slow, < *tardo*, slow: see *tardy*.] In *music*, same as *ritardando*.

**tardation**†(tär-dā′shon), *n.* [< L. *tardatio*(*n*-), slowness, < *tardare*, pp. *tardatus*, hinder, delay, < *tardus*, slow, tardy: see *tardy*.] The act of retarding or delaying; retardation. *Bailey*, 1727.

**Tardieu's spots.** Punctiform subpleural ecchymoses, as indicating death by suffocation:

usually seen at the base, root, and lower margin of the lungs.

**Tardigrada** (tär-dig'rā-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), neut. pl. of L. *tardigradus:* see *tardigrade.*] **1.** In Illiger's classification (1811), the eighth order of mammals, containing the sloths, with which, however, the sloth-bear (*Prochilus*) was included. With elimination of this, the term is used for the sloth family and some of the related extinct forms. Compare *Gravigrada.* See cuts under *aswail* and *Choloepus.*

The former [group] consists of the Sloths, or *Tardigrada*—remarkable animals, which are confined to the great forests of South America, where they lead a purely arboreal life, suspended by their strong, hooklike claws to the branches of the trees. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 283.

**2.** Water-bears or bear-animalcules, an order of *Arachnida* synonymous with *Arctisca.* (See also *Macrobiotidæ.*) The order is sometimes raised to the rank of a class apart from *Arachnida.* See cut under *Arctisca.*

**tardigrade** (tär'di-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tardigradus*, slow-going, slow-paced, < *tardus*, slow, + *gradi*, go, walk: see *grade*[1].] **I.** *a.* Slow-going; slow in movement; specifically, noting the *Tardigrada* in either sense. Compare *gravigrade.*

The soldiers were struggling and fighting their way after them, in such *tardigrade* fashion as their hoof-shaped shoes would allow. *George Eliot*, Romola, xxii. (*Davies.*)

**Tardigrade rotifers**†, the *Tardigrada* or *Arctisca;* bear-animalcules.

**II.** *n.* One of the *Tardigrada.*

**tardigradous**† (tär-dig'rā-dus), *a.* [< L. *tardigradus*, slow-going: see *tardigrade.*] Same as *tardigrade.*

It is but a slow and *tardigradous* animal. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 28.

**tardily** (tär'di-li), *adv.* In a tardy manner. (*a*) Slowly.

For those that could speak low and *tardily*
Would turn their own perfection to abuse
To seem like him. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 26.

(*b*) Reluctantly; unwillingly; with hesitation.

It seemed probable that, as long as Rochester continued to submit himself, though *tardily* and with murmurs, to the royal pleasure, he would continue to be in name prime minister. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

(*c*) Late: as, he came unwillingly and *tardily.*

**tardiness** (tär'di-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tardy. (*a*) Slowness of motion or action. (*b*) Unwillingness; reluctance manifested by slowness. (*c*) Lateness.

**tarditation**† (tär-di-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *tardita(t-)s*, slowness, tardiness, + *-ion.*] Slowness; delay.

Instruct them to avoid all snares
Of *tarditation* [read *tarditation*] in the Lords affaires.
*Herrick*, Salutation.

**tardity**† (tär'di-ti), *n.* [< OF. *tardite* = It. *tardità*, < L. *tarditā(t-)s*, slowness, < *tardus*, slow: see *tardy.*] Slowness; tardiness; dullness.

I for my part, as I can and may for my *tardity* and dulness, will think of the matter.
*Bp. Ridley*, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc.), II. 174.

**Tardivola** (tär-div'ō-lạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *tardus*, slow, + *volare*, fly: see *volant.*] In *ornith.*, same as *Emberizoides.*

**tardo**[1] (tär'dō), *a.* [It., < L. *tardus*, slow: see *tardy.*] In *music*, slow: noting passages to be so rendered.

**tardo**[2] (tär'dō), *n.* [Sp., a sloth, < *tardo*, slow: see *tardy.*] A sloth. See *sloth*[1], *n.*, 4.

A family of black *tardos* inhabited a clump of shade-trees. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. 54.

**tardy** (tär'di), *a.* [= F. *tardif* = Pr. *tardiu* = Sp. *tardío* = Pg. *tardio* = It. *tardivo* (ML. as if **tardivus*), slow, tardy; with added suffix, < F. *tard* = Pr. *tart*, *tard* = Sp. Pg. *tardo* = It. *tardo*, slow, tardy, < L. *tardus*, slow, sluggish, tardy, dull, stupid, deliberate. Hence ult. (from L. *tardus*) *tardation*, *tardity*, *targe*[2], *retard*, etc.] **1.** Moving with a slow pace or motion; slow; sluggish.

But he, poor soul, by your first order died,
And that a winged Mercury did bear;
Some *tardy* cripple bore the countermand.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 1. 89.

Six thousand years of sorrow have well-nigh
Fulfill'd their *tardy* and disastrous course.
*Cowper*, Task, vi. 735.

**2.** Late; dilatory; behindhand.

You may freely censure him for being *tardy* in his payments. *Arbuthnot.*

Too swift arrives as *tardy* as too slow.
*Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 6. 15.

Now shouts and tumults wake the *tardy* sun,
As with the light the warriors' toils begun.
*Pope*, Iliad, xi. 67.

**3.** Characterized by or proceeding from reluctance; unwilling to move or act; hanging back.

Do you not come your *tardy* son to chide,
That, lapsed in time and passion, lets go by
The important acting of your dread command?
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 106.

A nation scourg'd, yet *tardy* to repent.
*Cowper*, Expostulation, l. 728.

**Come tardy off**†, tardily accomplished; falling short.

The purpose of playing . . . is to hold . . . the mirror up to nature. . . . Now this overdone, or *come tardy off*, though it make the unskilful laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 28.

**To take one tardy**†, to take or come upon one unprepared or unaware.

Be not *ta'en tardy* by unwise delay.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 1. 52.

"Yield, scoundrel base," quoth she, "or die," . . .
But if thou think'st I *took thee tardy*, . . .
I'll wave my title to thy flesh.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 789.

=**Syn.** *Dilatory*, etc. (see *slow*[1]), slack, procrastinating.

**tardy**† (tär'di), *v. t.* [< *tardy, a.*] To delay; retard; hinder.

Which had been done,
But that the good mind of Camillo *tardied*
My swift command. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2. 163.

**tardy-gaited** (tär'di-gā″ted), *a.* Slow-moving; sluggish.

The cripple *tardy-gaited* night,
Who, like a foul and ugly witch, doth limp
So tediously away. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv., Prol., l. 20.

**tardy-rising** (tär'di-rī″zing), *a.* Slow in growing; slowly accumulating.

Thither crowds
Each greedy wretch for *tardy-rising* wealth,
Which comes too late. *Dyer*, Fleece, i.

**tare**[1] (tār), *a.* [Prob. ult. < *tear*[1] (pret. *tare*). Compare *tare*[2].] Eager; brisk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**tare**[2] (tār), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *taare;* < ME. *tare*, pl. *tares*, *taris*, *tareu*, tare; perhaps directly < *tare*[1], brisk, eager, or (less likely in the ME. period) abbr. of *tarefitch*, *tarevetch*, *taregrass*, *tar-grass*, of which the first element is then *tare*[1], eager, quick, but of which otherwise the first element is *tare*[2]. In the lack of evidence of the existence of a ME. form of *tare*[1], *a.*, and of the compounds mentioned, the etym. remains doubtful. No cognate forms are found.] A plant of the genus *Vicia*, otherwise known as *vetch;* most often the common vetch, *V. sativa*, an annual or biennial herb widely cultivated in Europe as a forage-plant. It is a low spreading or erect or almost climbing plant with pinnate leaves of from four to seven pairs of leaflets, bearing purple pea-flowers, commonly single in the axils. The tare is used as green fodder or sometimes cured for hay. There are a summer and a winter variety. The name applies also somewhat specifically to *V. hirsuta*, and is loosely bestowed on other vetches and species of *Lathyrus.* The tare of Mat. xiii. 25, 36 is supposed to be the *Lolium temulentum*, or darnel. Also called *tarvetch.*

Of al hir art ne counte I noght a *tare.*
*Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 136.

His enemy came and sowed *tares* among the wheat.
Mat. xiii. 25.

**Hairy tare**, *Vicia hirsuta*, a good species for forage.—**Smooth tare**, *Vicia tetrasperma*, a forage vetch recommended for sandy ground.

**tare**[3] (tār). An obsolete or archaic preterit of *tear*[1].

**tare**[4] (tār), *n.* [< F. *tare* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *tara*, tare, < Ar. *tarha*, that which is thrown away, < *tarah*, reject, throw away.] **1.** In *com.*, a deduction made from the gross weight of goods as equivalent to the real or approximate weight of the cask, box, pot, bag, or other package containing them. Tare is said to be *real* when the true weight of the package is known and allowed for, *average* when it is estimated from similar known cases, and *customary* when a uniform rate is deducted. See *tret.*

**2.** In *chem.*, an empty vessel similar to one in which a chemical operation is conducted, and placed beside it during the operation. The tare serves to detect or compensate for any change in the weight of the other vessel. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, X. 319.—**Tare and tret**, a rule of arithmetic for calculating allowances, as for tare, cloff, tret, etc.

**tare**[4] (tār), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tared*, ppr. *taring.* [< *tare*[4], *n.*] To note or mark the weight of, as a container of any kind, for subsequent allowance of tare.

The neck of a bottle . . . marked for the quantity of liquid to be percolated, . . . or of a *tared* bottle, if the percolate is to be weighed. *U. S. Dispensatory*, p. 575.

**tare**[5] (tār), *n.* [E. Ind.] A small silver coin formerly current in India.

**taree** (tar'ē), *n.* [< Hind. *tārī:* see *toddy.*] Same as *toddy.*

**tarefitch**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *tarefytche;* dial. also *tarvetch;* < *tare*[1] or *tare*[2] (see *tare*[2]) + *fitch*[1] (*vetch*).] Same as *tare*[2].

*Tarefytche*, a corne, lupyn. *Palsgrave*, p. 279.

**tarente** (ta-ront'), *n.* [F.; cf. *tarentola*, *tarantula.*] The common gecko-lizard of southern Europe, *Platydactylus mauritanicus.* Also *tarentola.* See cut under *Platydactylus.*

**tarentella** (tar-en-tel'ạ), *n.* Same as *tarantella.*

**Tarentine** (tar'en-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Tarentinus*, < *Tarentum* (It. *Taranto*), < Gr. Τάρας (Ταραντ-), Tarentum: see def.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Tarentum, an ancient city of Magna Græcia in Italy: as, *Tarentine* coins.—**Tarentine games.** See *Taurian games*, under *Taurian*[2].

**II.** *n.* An inhabitant of Tarentum.

**tarentism** (tar'en-tizm), *n.* Same as *tarantism.*

**tarentola** (ta-ren'tō-lạ), *n.* [It.: see *tarantula.*] **1.** The gecko-lizard *Platydactylus mauritanicus.* See *tarente.*—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of such gecko-lizards.

**tarentula** (ta-ren'tụ-lạ), *n.* Same as *tarantula*, 1.

**targant, torgant** (tär'gant, tôr'gant), *a.* [Corrupt for **torquent*, < L. *torquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *torquere*, twist: see *torque.*] In *her.*, bent into a double curve like an S: as, a serpent *targant.* Also *torqued.*

**targat**†, **targate**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *target.*

**targe**[1]† (tärj), *n.* [< ME. *targe* = MD. *tartsche* = G. *tartsche*, < OF. *targe*, also *targue*, *tarque* = Sp. *tarja*, a shield, = Pg. *tarja*, a target, escutcheon, border, = It. *targa* (ML. *targa*), a shield, buckler; prob. of Teut. origin; cf. AS. *targe*, pl. *targan*, a shield (rare) (Icel. *targa*, a shield, prob. < AS.), = OHG. *zarga*, a frame, side of a vessel, a wall, MHG. G. *zarge*, a frame, case, side, border; cf. Lith. *darzas*, a border, halo (around the moon), inclosure, garden. The ME. *targe* (with the soft *g*) could not come from the AS. *targe;* but it may stand for the reg. **targe*, altered to *targe* by the influence of OF. *targe*, a shield, as Sc. *targe*, *tairge*, vex, stands for *targe*, mod. *tarry*, by the influence of OF. *targer*, delay (see *targe*[2], *targe*[3]). Hence ult. dim. *target.* The AS. *targe*, a shield, is rare, and may possibly be, in that sense, affected by early OF.] A shield; buckler: same as *target.*

On hir heed an hat
As brood as is a bokeler or a *targe.*
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 471.

Ill fared it then with Roderick Dhu,
That on the field his *targe* he threw,
Whose brazen studs and tough bull-hide
Had death so often dash'd aside.
*Scott*, L. of the L., v. 15.

**targe**[2]† (tärj), *v. i.* [< ME. *targen*, < OF. *targer*, *targier*, *tarjer*, delay, < LL. as if **tardicare*, delay, go slowly, freq. of L. *tardare*, go slowly, < *tardus*, slow: see *tardy.* Cf. *tarry*[3].] To delay; tarry.

That time thought the Kyng to *targe* no lenger,
But bring that blisfull to the bern soone.
*Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 211.

**targe**[3] (tärj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *targed*, ppr. *targing.* [Sc., also *tairge;* < ME. *targen*, *tergen*, altered to *targen* by influence of OF. *targer*, delay, the prop. mod. form from ME. *targen*, *tergen* being *tarry:* see *tarry*[2].] **1.** To vex with censure; reprimand; rate.—**2.** To vex with questions; catechize or cross-examine strictly.

An' aye on Sundays duly, nightly,
I on the Questions [Catechism] *targe* them tightly.
*Burns*, The Inventory.

**3.** To keep under strict discipline.

Callum Beg . . . took the opportunity of discharging the obligation by mounting guard over the hereditary tailor of Sliochd nan Ivor; and, as he expressed himself, "*targed* him tightly" till the finishing of the job.
*Scott*, Waverley, xlii.

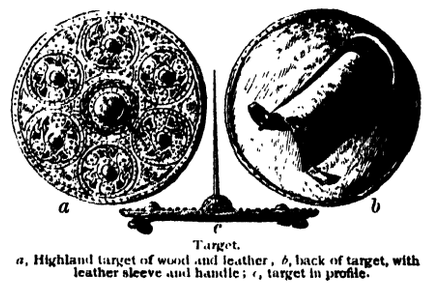
**targe**[4]†, *n.* [ME.; origin obscure.] A charter.

*Targe* or charter. Carta. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 487.

**targeman** (tärj'man), *n.*; pl. *targemen* (-men). One who carries a targe or shield.

He stoutly encounter'd the *targemen.*
*Battle of Sheriff-Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 158).

**target** (tär'get), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *targett*, *targuet*, earlier *targat*, *tergat*, *terget;* <




Target.
*a*, Highland target of wood and leather; *b*, back of target, with leather sleeve and handle; *c*, target in profile.

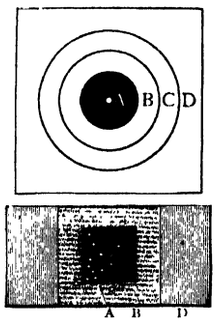
ME. *target, targette, *targuette,* < OF. **targuette, *targette* (not found) (= It. *targhetta,* a small shield, = Sp. *tarjeta,* a small shield, a sign-board, card; ML. *tarcheta*), dim. of *targue, targe,* a shield: see *targe*[1]. The Ir. Gael. *targaid,* W. *targed,* a shield, target, are appar. < E. The W. *targed,* a clasher, *tarian,* a shield, clasher (< *targ,* clash, percussion), are appar. not related to the E. word.] **1.** A shield. Specifically—(*a*) A small round shield; a buckler. See cut on preceding page.

Likewise rounde leather *targetts* is the Spanish fashion, whoe used it (for the most part) paynted.
*Spenser,* State of Ireland.

(*b*) In the seventeenth century, a shield of any form used by an infantry soldier as a substitute for body-armor. Compare *targeteer.*

Integrity thus armless seeks her foes,
And never needs the *target* nor the sword.
*Fletcher (and another),* Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

**2.** A shield-shaped, circular, or other mark at which archers or users of firearms shoot for practice or for a prize: so called from the mark, which usually consists of concentric rings. For archery (see *butt*[2], 9) it is commonly painted on canvas drawn over a wedge-shaped frame, and stuffed with straw; that for practice with the musket or rifle was formerly flat, and made of planks in one or more thicknesses. Modern targets for long-range practice with the rifle are made of metal, and the compartments are usually square, one within the other; the target for practice with cannon is generally intended to test the penetrating power of the projectile, and is accordingly built up in imitation of the side of a ship, or of a turret.



Targets for Rifle Practice.
A, bull's-eye; B, center; C, inner; D, outer. The lower figure shows shot-marks.

I have seen the gentlemen who practise archery in the vicinity of London repeatedly shoot from end to end, and not touch the *target* with an arrow.
*Strutt,* Sports and Pastimes, p. 129.

The archery ground was a carefully kept inclosure, . . . where the *targets* were placed in agreeable afternoon shade. *George Eliot,* Daniel Deronda, x.

**3.** Figuratively, anything at which observation is aimed; one who or that which is a marked object of curiosity, admiration, contempt, or other feeling.

They to whom my foolish passion were a *target* for their scorn. *Tennyson,* Locksley Hall.

**4.** On a railroad, the frame or holder in which a signal is displayed, as at switches.—**5.** The sliding sight on a leveling-staff. Also called *vane.* See cut under *leveling-staff.* *E. H. Knight.*—**6.** In *her.,* a bearing representing a round shield, or buckler.—**7.** A pendant, often jeweled; a tassel. [Scotch.]

Ther hang nine *targats* at Johnys hat,
And ilka an worth three hundred pound.
*Johnie Armstrang* (Child's Ballads, VI. 49).

**8.** A shred; slice. [Provincial.]

Lord Surrey loved buttered lyng and *targets* of mutton for breakfast, and my Lady's Grace used to piddle with a chine of beef upon brewess.
*Gray,* To Rev. W. Mason, Dec. 19th, 1756.

**target-card** (tär'get-kärd), *n.* In *archery,* a card colored in the same manner as the target, containing the names of the shooters, and used for scoring their hits. *Encyc. Brit.,* II. 378.

**targeted** (tär'get-ed), *a.* [< *target* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished or armed with a target; having a defensive covering, as of metal or hide.

Not rough and *targeted* as the rhinoceros.
*Bp. Gauden,* Hieraspistes (1653), p. 527. (*Latham.*)

**targeteer** (tär-ge-tēr'), *n.* [Formerly also *targetier, targettier* (= It. *targhettiere*); as *target* + *-eer.*] A soldier carrying a target or buckler. Especially (*a*) A Greek or Roman light-armed soldier; a peltast

All the space the trench contain'd before . . .
Was fill'd with horse and *targeteers,* who there for refuge came *Chapman,* Iliad, viii. 178.

(*b*) In the early part of the seventeenth century, a soldier furnished with a target to replace in part the armor which was being abandoned.

**target-firing** (tär'get-fīr'ing), *n.* Shooting at a target, as in artillery or archery practice.

The law of probability as applied to *target-firing.*
*Nature,* XXXVII. 335.

**target-lamp** (tär'get-lamp), *n.* A signal-lamp attached to fixed targets or semaphore signals.

**targrass** (tär'gras), *n.* [< *tar,* dial. form of *tare,* + *grass.*] A species of vetch, probably *Vicia hirsuta.*

**targuet**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *target.*

**Targum** (tär'gum), *n.* [< Chal. *targūm,* interpretation, < *targēm,* interpret. Cf. *dragoman, drogman, truchman,* etc., from the same source.] A translation or paraphrase of some portion of the Hebrew Scriptures in the Aramaic or Chaldee language or dialect, which became necessary after the Babylonish captivity, when Hebrew began to die out as the popular language. The Targum, long preserved by oral transmission, does not seem to have been committed to writing until the first centuries of the Christian era. The most ancient and valuable of the extant Targums are those ascribed to or called after Onkelos (on the Pentateuch) and Jonathan Ben Uzziel. The Targums do not furnish any paraphrase of Nehemiah, Ezra, or Daniel.

**Targumic** (tär'gum-ik), *a.* [< *Targum* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the literature of the Targums.

Certain *Targumic* fragments on the Pentateuch.
*Encyc. Brit.,* XXIII. 63.

**Targumist** (tär'gum-ist), *n.* [< *Targum* + *-ist.*] The writer or expounder of a Targum; one versed in the language and literature of the Targums.

Then we must conclude that Jonathan or Onkelos the *Targumists* were of cleaner language than he that made the tongue. *Milton,* Apology for Smectymnuus.

The later *Targumists* call him [Balaam] a sinner and an accursed man, while the Talmudists make him the representative of the godless, in contrast with Abraham, the representative of the pious. *Encyc. Brit.,* III. 259.

**Targumistic** (tär-gum-is'tik), *a.* [< *Targumist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a Targumist or the Targumists. *Andover Rev.,* VII. 101.

**tarheel** (tär'hēl), *n.* [So called in allusion to *tar* as one of the principal products of the State; < *tar*[1] + *heel*[1].] A dweller in the pine-barrens of North Carolina; hence, any inhabitant of that State. [Colloq., U. S.]

The mountain *tarheel* gradually drifted into a condition of dreary indifference to all things sublunary but hog and hominy, or the delights of a bear hunt and barbecue.
*Jour. of Amer. Folk-Lore,* II. 95.

**tarhood** (tär'hůd), *n.* [< *tar*[3] + *-hood.*] The state of being a tar or sailor; sailors collectively. [Rare and humorous.]

This circumstance . . . has been so ridiculed by the whole *tarhood* that the romantic part [of the sea-piece] has been forced to be cancelled, and one only gun remains firing at Anson's ship. *Walpole,* To Mann, March 28, 1749.

**tariert**, *n.* An obsolete form of *terrier*[1]. *Palsgrave.*

**tariff** (tar'if), *n.* [< OF. *tariffe,* f., arithmetic, or the casting of accounts, F. *tarif,* m., tariff, rate, = OIt. *tariffa,* arithmetic, or the casting of accounts, It. *tariffa,* tariff, price, assessment, list of prices, < Sp. *tarifa* (ML. *tarifa*), a list of prices, book of rates, < Ar. *ta'rifa, ta'rif,* notification, information, inventory (a list of things, particularly of fees to be paid), < *'arafa,* know; cf. *'arif,* knowing, *'arf,* scent, odor, *'urf,* equity, *ma'rifa,* knowledge, acquaintance, etc.] **1.** A list or table of goods with the duties or customs to be paid on them, either on importation or on exportation; a list or table of duties or customs to be paid on goods imported or exported. The principle of a tariff depends upon the commercial policy of the state by which it is framed, and the details are constantly fluctuating with the change of interests and the wants of the community, or in pursuance of commercial treaties with other states.

**2.** A duty, or the duties collectively, imposed according to such a list, table, or scale.—**3.** A table or scale of charges generally: as, a telegraph *tariff.*—**4.** A law regulating import duties: as, the *tariff* of 1824.—**Compromise tariff,** in *U. S. hist.,* a tariff established by an act passed in 1833, promoted by Henry Clay. By it duties were to be reduced gradually until in 1842 no duties were to exceed 20 per cent. It was superseded by the protective tariff of 1842. **Dingley tariff** (from Nelson Dingley, Jr., chairman of the Ways and Means Committee), a tariff established by the act of 1897. —**McKinley tariff,** in *U. S. hist.,* a tariff established by an act of 1890 (repealed 1894), introduced by William McKinley, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the House of Representatives. It made many additions to the free list and reduced duties on certain articles, but was in general strongly protective, imposing or increasing duties on many agricultural products, raw materials, and manufactured articles.—**Morrill tariff,** in *U. S. hist.,* a tariff established by an act passed in 1861, introduced by J. S. Morrill, a representative from Vermont. It was one of the series of "war measures" occasioned by the civil war of 1861–5, which resulted in a great development of the protective principle.—**Revenue tariff,** a tariff which has for its main object the production of revenue, as distinguished from a tariff which seeks to combine the production of revenue with protection to home industries. [U. S.] —**Tariff of abominations,** in *U. S. hist.,* a name given to the tariff of 1828, in which the protective tendencies as displayed in the tariffs of 1816 and 1824 were strongly developed. It occasioned great opposition in the South, and led to the nullification movement.—**Tariff reform,** removal of inequalities or abuses in a tariff system; specifically, in recent American politics, a reform favoring a general reduction of import duties, especially on raw materials, and in general a movement away from protection. —**Walker tariff,** in *U. S. hist.,* a tariff established by an act passed in 1846, in accordance with principles laid down by Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury. It classified all articles under eight schedules, and greatly reduced the duties from the tariff of 1842. Its rates were still further reduced by the act of 1857.—**Wilson tariff** (from William L. Wilson, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee), the tariff established by the act of 1894. It made the average rate of duties somewhat lower than that which resulted from the McKinley tariff. The most important provision of the act was the free importation of raw wool. It became a law without the signature of President Cleveland.

**tariff** (tar'if), *v. t.* [< *tariff, n.*] **1.** To make a list of duties on, as on imported goods.—**2.** To put a valuation upon.

These tetradrachms were *tariffed* by the Romans as only equivalent to the denarius.
*B. V. Head,* Historia Numorum, p. 718.

**tariff-ridden** (tar'if-rid'n), *a.* Burdened with a tariff or tariffs; carrying an excessive burden of indirect taxation.

**tarin** (tar'in), *n.* [< F. *tarin,* a siskin; origin obscure.] A book-name of the siskin. Also *terin.*

**tar-kiln** (tär'kil), *n.* A conical heap of pine wood arranged for burning to produce tar. *Bartlett.* [North Carolina.]

**tar-lamp** (tär'lamp), *n.* An illuminating lamp in which tar is burned. The burner is annular, and through its center compressed air is supplied, causing the tar to burn with a brilliant white light. *E. H. Knight.*

**tarlatan** (tär'la-tan), *n.* [Perhaps ult. < It. dial. (Milanese) *tarlantanna,* linsey-woolsey. Cf. *tartan*[1].] A very thin muslin, so open in texture as to be transparent, and often rather coarse in quality. It is used for women's evening dress, for widows' caps, etc.

**tarn**[1] (tärn), *n.* [Also *tairn* (Sc.); < ME. *tarne, terne* = Icel. *tjörn, tjarn* = Sw. dial. *tjärn, tärn* = Norw. *tjørn,* etc. (Aasen), a tarn.] **1.** A small mountain lake or pool, especially one which has no visible feeders. [Eng. and Scotch.]

Than the gret of the grekes agreit hom all,
The corse for to cast in a clere *terne,*
Vndur a syde of the Cité, & synke hit therin.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 11187.

A glen, gray boulder and black *tarn.*
*Tennyson,* Lancelot and Elaine.

**2.** A bog; a marsh; a fen. [Prov. Eng.]

**tarn**[2] (tärn), *n.* Same as *tern*[1].

**tarnal** (tär'nal), *a.* and *adv.* [An aphetic form of *etarnal,* dial. var. of *eternal,* used (partly as a euphemism for *infernal*) as a term of emphasis and dislike: see *eternal.*] An epithet of reprobation: used as a piece of mild profanity. [Vulgar.]

My gracious! it's a scorpion thet 's took a shine to play with 't.
I darsn't skeer the *tarnal* thing for fear he'd run away with 't. *Lowell,* Biglow Papers, 1st ser., ii.

**tarnation** (tär-na'shon), *a.* and *adv.* [A fusion of *darnation,* a minced form of *damnation,* with *tarnal.*] Same as *tarnal.* [Vulgar.]

And her *tarnation* hull a-growing rounder!
*Hood,* Sailor's Apology.

A *tarnation* long word. *Bulwer,* My Novel, v. 8.

**tarnet**, *n.* See *thernc.*

**tarnish** (tär'nish), *v.* [< OF. *terniss-,* stem of certain parts of *ternir,* make dim, < *terne,* dull, < OHG. *tarni* (cf. OHG. *tarnan, tarnjan,* MHG. *ternen,* obscure) = AS. *derne* = OS. *derni* = OFries. *dern:* see *dern*[1]. Cf. G. *tarn-kappe,* a hat or cap that makes one invisible.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To diminish or destroy the luster of; sully; dull: used of an alteration induced by the air, or by dust or dampness; also, in *mineral.,* to change the natural color or luster of the surface of: said chiefly of the metallic minerals. See *tarnish, n.,* 2.

High-backed claw-footed chairs, covered with *tarnished* brocade, which bear the marks of having seen better days.
*Irving,* Sketch-Book, p. 300.

**2.** To give a pale or dim cast to, as to gold or silver, without either polishing or burnishing it.—**3.** Figuratively, to diminish or destroy the purity of; cast a stain upon; sully: as, to *tarnish* reputation.

I own the triumph of obtaining the passport was not a little *tarnished* by the figure I cut in it.
*Sterne,* Sentimental Journey, p. 86.

=**Syn. 1.** To dull, deface.

**II.** *intrans.* To lose luster; become dim or dull: as, polished substances or gilding will *tarnish* in the course of time.

Till thy fresh glories, which now shine so bright,
Grow stale and *tarnish* with our daily sight.
*Dryden,* Abs. and Achit., i. 249.

**tarnish** (tär'nish), *n.* [< *tarnish, v.*] **1.** A spot; a blot; the condition of being dulled or stained. —**2.** In *mineral.,* the change in luster or color of the surface of a mineral, particularly one of

metallic luster: usually due to slight alteration, but also in some cases to the deposition of a very thin film of some foreign substance. Thus, a freshly fractured surface of bornite soon gains a tarnish on exposure, becoming a bright purple color; it is hence often called *variegated* or *purple copper ore*; so also columbite crystals often show a brilliant steel-blue tarnish.

**3.** A coating. [Rare.]

Care is taken to wash over the foulness of the subject with a pleasing *tarnish*.
*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 308. (*Davies.*)

**tarnishable** (tär'nish-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *tarnish* + *-able*.] That may be tarnished; capable of losing luster.

The inventor, searching experimentally for a means of rendering *tarnishable* metals and alloys less *tarnishable*.
*Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXVIII. 341.

**tarnisher** (tär'nish-ėr), *n.* [< *tarnish* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which tarnishes.

**tarnowitzite** (tär'nō-wit-sīt), *n.* [< *Tarnowitz* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of aragonite containing a small percentage of lead carbonate, found at Tarnowitz in Silesia.

**taro**[1] (tä'rō), *n.* [Also *tara*; < Polynesian *taro*.] A food-plant, *Colocasia antiquorum*, especially the variety *esculenta*, a native of India, but widely cultivated in the warmer parts of the globe, particularly in the Pacific islands. It is a stemless plant with the general habit of the caladiums of house and garden culture. The leaves are heart-shaped and about a foot long. Its chief value lies in its stem-like tuberous starchy root, which is eaten boiled or baked, made into a bread or pudding, or in the Sandwich Islands, where it is the staple food of the natives, in the form of poi (which see). The tubers, when baked, pounded, and pressed, keep fresh many months. An excellent starch can be had from them. The leaves and leafstalks are also edible, with the character of spinach or asparagus. All parts of the plant are acrid, but this quality is removed by cooking. Taro is propagated by a cutting from the top of the tuber, which, in the Fiji Islands at least, is planted as soon as the crop is gathered. About fifteen months are required to mature the root. See *Colocasia* (with cut), also *cocco*, *eddoes*, and *tanya*.

We had ample opportunity to observe the native ways of living, . . . an uninteresting mess of stewed fowl and *taro*. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xv.

**taro**[2] (tä-rō'), *n.* [It.] A money of account and coin of silver, and also of copper, formerly used in Malta under the Grand Masters. The silver taro of 1777 weighed about 15 grains, and the copper taro of 1786 about 118 grains.

**taroc** (tar'ọk), *n.* Same as *tarot*.

One goes [at Turin] to see people play at Ombre and *Taroc*, a game with 72 cards, all painted with suns, and moons, and devils, and monks
*Gray*, To Mr. West, Nov. 16th, N. S., 1739.

**tar-oil** (tär'oil), *n.* A volatile oil obtained by distilling tar.

**tarot** (tar'ọt), *n.* [Also *taroc* (= G. *tarock*) (< It.); < F. *tarots*, < It. *tarocchi*, a kind of checkered cards, also the game called tarot; origin obscure.] **1.** One of a pack of playing-cards first used in Italy in the fourteenth century, and so named from the design of plain or dotted lines crossing diagonally on the back of the cards. The original pack contained seventy-eight cards — namely, four suits of ten numeral cards, as in the modern game, with four coat-cards (king, queen, chevalier, and valet) in each suit, and a series of twenty-two atutti or atouts, these last being the trumps, and known specifically as the *tarots*.

*Tarots*, a kind of great cards, whereon many several things are figured; which make them much more intricate than ordinary ones. *Cotgrave.*

**2.** A game played with the above cards: often used in the plural.

Will you play at tables, at dyce, at *tarots*, and chesse?
*The French Alphabet* (1615), p. 148. (*Halliwell.*)

**tarpan** (tär'pan), *n.* [Tatar name.] The wild horse of Tatary, belonging to one of those races which are by some authorities regarded as original, and not descended from domestic animals. Tarpans are not larger than an ordinary mule, are migratory, and have a tolerably acute sense of smell. Their color is invariably tan or mouse, with black mane and tail. During the cold season their hair is long and soft, lying so close as to feel like a bear's fur, and then it is grizzled; in summer it falls much away, leaving only a quantity on the back and loins. They are sometimes captured by the Tatars, but are reduced to subjection with great difficulty.

**tarpaulin** (tär-pâ'lin), *n.* [Formerly also *tarpawlin*; a reduction in sailors' speech of *tarpauling*, *tarpaweling*, prop. **tarpalling*, < *tar*[1] + *palling*, *pauling*, a covering, verbal n. of *pall*[1], *v.* Hence, by abbreviation, *tar*[3].] **1.** Canvas made water-proof with tar; hence, any waterproof cloth, especially when used in large sheets for covering anything exposed to the weather or to wet.

*Tarpaulin* is a waterproof sheeting consisting of a stout canvas cloth impregnated and coated with tar.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 66.

**2.** A sailor's hat made of or covered with painted or tarred cloth.

A burly fellow in a *tarpauling* and blue jacket.
*S. Judd*, Margaret, II. 11.

**3.** A sailor. [Colloq.]

*Adol.* . . . If you won't consent, we'll throw you and your Cabinet into the Sea together.
*Ant.* Spoken like a *Tarpawlin*.
*N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 277.

To a landsman these *tarpaulins*, as they were called, seemed a strange and half savage race.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

**Tarpaulin muster.** See *muster*.

**tarpauling, tarpawling** (tär-pâ'ling), *n.* Same as *tarpaulin*.

**Tarpeian** (tär-pē'an), *a.* [= F. *Tarpéien*, < L. *Tarpeianus*, usually *Tarpeius*, pertaining to Tarpeius or Tarpeia (*Tarpeius Mons* or *Tarpeia Rupes*, the Tarpeian Rock), < *Tarpeius*, *Tarpeia*, a Roman family name.] Noting a rock on the Capitoline Hill at Rome over which persons convicted of treason to the state were hurled. It was so named, according to tradition, from *Tarpeia*, daughter of the governor of a citadel at Rome, who betrayed the fortress to the Sabine soldiers, and was crushed to death under their shields and buried at the base of the rock.

Bear him to the rock *Tarpeian*, and from thence
Into destruction cast him. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 213.

**tarpon** (tär'pon), *n.* [Also *tarpum*; origin not ascertained.] A large game-fish of the family *Elopidæ* and subfamily *Megalopinæ* (which see), specifically *Megalops atlanticus*, also called *jewfish*. This is one of the so-called big-eyed herrings, and a near relative of *Elops saurus*; but the pseudobranchiæ are obsolete, the dorsal fin has a long filament, and the

Tarpon (*Megalops atlanticus*)

scales are very large. The form is elongate and compressed; the color is brilliant-silvery, darker on the back; and the length attained is about 6 feet. This fish is common in the warmer waters of the Atlantic, as on the southern coast of the United States, where it is sometimes called *grande écaille*, from the size of the scales, which are used in ornamental fancy work. Its technical synonym, *M. thrissoides*, is erroneous, being based on *Clupea thrissoides* of Bloch and Schneider, 1801, and that on Broussonet's *Clupea cyprinoides*, which is the East Indian representative of this genus (*Megalops cyprinoides*), a distinct though very similar species to which the name *tarpon* or *tarpum* is extended by Jordan.

**tar-putty** (tär'put″i), *n.* A viscous mixture of tar and well-calcined lampblack, thoroughly kneaded in and afterward carbonized. *The Engineer*, LXVI. 521.

**tarrace**†, *n.* See *terrace*[1], *terrace*[2].

**tarradiddle** (tar-a-did'l), *n.* [Appar. a made word, involving *diddle*[1].] A fictitious account; a fib. [Colloq.]

**tarragon** (tar'a-gon), *n.* [Also *taragon*; < OF. **taragon*, *targon*, *tragon*, *tarcon*, *tarchon* (dial. *dragoun*), also *estragon* (= Pr. *estragão*), also *tragoncee* = Sp. *taragoncia*, *taragontia*, < Ar. *tarkhūn*, *tarkhūm*, tarragon, < Gr. δράκων, a serpent, dragon (> δρακοντίον, a plant of the arum kind): see *dragon*, 7, and cf. *Dracontium*, *Dracunculus*.] A composite plant, *Artemisia Dracunculus*, native in Russia and temperate Asia. Its leaves, unlike those of most artemisias, are undivided, and they have an aromatic scent and taste, whence they are used as a condiment.

**tarrast**, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *terrace*.

**tarret**, An old spelling of *tar*[1], *tar*[2].

**tarrer**†, *n.* See *terrier*[3].

**tarriance** (tar'i-ans), *n.* [< *tarry*[3] + *-ance*.] A tarrying; delay. [Rare.]

Nor was my *tarriance* such that in that space
He could recover strength to shift his ground
*Brome*, Queens Exchange, ii.

So fear'd the King,
And, after two days' *tarriance* there, return'd.
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

**tarrier**[1] (tar'i-er), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tarier*; < *tarry*[3] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which tarries or delays.

He is often called of them Fabius cunctator — that is to say, the *tarier* or delayer
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 23.

Sound the trumpet, no true knight's a *tarrier*.
*Browning*, The Glove.

**2**†. One who hinders, or causes tarrying.

If you have such an itch in your feet to foot it to the Fair, why do you stop? am I [o'] your *tarriers*?
*B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i 1.

**tarrier**[2]†, *n.* Same as *terrier*[1].

**Tarrietia** (tar-i-ē'shiạ), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1825), from the native name in Java.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Sterculiaceæ* and tribe *Sterculieæ*, distinguished from the closely allied genus *Sterculia* by its solitary ovules and indehiscent carpels bearing a long scythe-shaped wing. There are 3 species, natives of Australia, Java, and Malacca. They are tall trees bearing smooth or scurfy digitate leaves of three or five entire leaflets. The numerous small flowers form hairy or scurfy lateral panicles. *T. Argyrodendron*, native of shady woods in Queensland and New South Wales, an evergreen reaching 60 to 80 feet high, is there known as *silver-tree* or *ironwood*.

**tarris**† (tar'is), *n.* An obsolete form of *terrace*[1], *terrace*[2].

**tarrock** (tar'ọk), *n.* [Also *torrock*; < Eskimo (Greenland) *tatarrok* or *tattarok*.] **1.** The kittiwake gull, *Rissa tridactyla*. See cut under *kittiwake*. [Orkneys.] — **2.** A tern or sea-swallow. — **3.** A guillemot or murre.

**tarrow** (tar'ō), *v. i.* [Sc. form of *tarry*[3] (cf. *harrow*[2] and *harry*). The form is appropriate only as a var. of *tarry*[3], which was confused with *tarry*[2].] To delay; hesitate; feel reluctance; loathe; refuse. [Scotch.]

An' I hae seen their coggie fou,
That yet ha'e *tarrow't* at it.
*Burns*, A Dream.

**tarry**[1] (tär'i), *a.* [< *tar*[1] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of tar, or like tar; partaking of the character of tar; smeared with tar.

Poor Mr. Dimmesdale longed . . . to shake hands with the *tarry* blackguard, and recreate himself with a few improper jests, such as dissolute sailors so abound with.
*Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, xx.

**Tarry fingers**, fingers to which things adhere improperly, thieving fingers; pilfering fingers. [Scotch.]

The gipsies hae *tarry fingers*, and ye wud need an e'e in your neck to watch them *Galt*, Sir Andrew Wylie.

**tarry**[2]† (tar'i), *v. t.* [< ME. *taryen*, *tarien*, *teryen*, *terien*, *terwen*, *tergen*, *targen*, < AS. *tergan*, *tyrgan* (= MD. *terghen*, D. *tergen* = MLG. *tergen* = G. *zergen*), vex, irritate, provoke; perhaps = Russ. *dergati*, pull, pluck. From the ME. form *terren* comes the E. form *tar*: see *tar*[2]. Cf. *tarry*[3].] To vex; irritate; provoke; incite. See *tar*[2]. *Wyclif*, Deut. iv. 25.

**tarry**[3] (tar'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tarried*, ppr. *tarrying*. [< ME. *taryen*, *tarien*, delay, wait; developed from ME. *tarien*, E. *tarry*[2], vex, with sense of ME. *targen*, E. obs *targe*[2], delay: see *targe*[2], which is the proper verb in the sense 'delay.'] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To continue in a place; remain; stay; sojourn; abide; lodge.

*Tarry* all night, and wash your feet. Gen. xix 2.

If you will go, I will stuff your purses full of crowns; if you will not, *tarry* at home and be hanged.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 147.

**2.** To wait or stay in expectation; wait.

And concluded yt we shulde departe and holde company with ye other galyes, and to *tary* for no man.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 63.

*Tarry* for the mourners, and stay dinner
*Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 5. 150.

**3.** To put off going or coming; delay; linger; loiter.

He salut tho semly all with sad wordys,
And told furth of his tale, *taried* no longur.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1910.

The years are slow, the vision *tarrieth* long.
*Whittier*, Freedom in Brazil.

**II.** *trans.* **1**†. To cause to tarry; delay.

I wel not *tarien* yow, for it is pyme.
*Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 65.

**2.** To wait for.

He that will have a cake out of the wheat must needs *tarry* the grinding. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 1. 16.

**tarry**[3]† (tar'i), *n.* [< *tarry*[3], *v.*] Delay; stay.

The French Secretary is came to London; . . . he saith his *tarry* is but short here
*T. Alen* (1516) in Lodge's Illust of Brit. Hist., I. ii.

**tarry-breeks** (tär'i-breks), *n.* A sailor. [Scotch.]

Young royal *Tarry Breeks* [Prince William Henry, afterward William IV.].
*Burns*, A Dream.

No old *tarry breeks* of a sea-dog, like thy dad!
*Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xxx.

**tarrying** (tar'i-ing), *n.* [< ME. *taryinge*; verbal n. of *tarry*[3], *v.*] The act or process of staying, waiting, or delaying; a stay; a delay.

The Castelein scide he wolde sende thider on the morowe with-oute more *taryinge*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 546

I fear me he may obstruct your affairs by his frequent comings and long *tarryings*. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 195.

**tarrying-iron**† (tar'i-ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* Apparently, a clog of iron fastened to the foot; an impediment.

As soon shall I behold
That stone of which so many have us told, . . .
The great Elixir, or to undertake
The Rose-Cross knowledge, which is much like that,
A *tarrying iron* for fools to labour at
*Drayton*, Elegies, To Master W. Jeffreys.

**tarryour**†, *n.* Same as *terrier*[3].

**tarsal** (tär'sal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *tarsalis*, < *tarsus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the tarsus, ankle, or instep of the foot: correlated with *carpal*: as, *tarsal* bones; *tarsal* articulations.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the tarsometatarsus of a bird, commonly called the *tarsus*, between the heel and the bases of the toes: as, the *tarsal* envelop; *tarsal* scutella.—**3.** Of or pertaining to the last segment of an insect's leg: as, *tarsal* joints; *tarsal* claws.—**4.** Of or pertaining to the tarsi of the eyelids: as, *tarsal* cartilages; the *tarsal* muscle.—**Tarsal amputation,** amputation of a part of the foot through the tarsus. **Tarsal artery,** a branch of the dorsal artery of the foot, passing outward over the ankle.—**Tarsal cartilage.** Same as *tarsus*, 4.—**Tarsal conjunctiva.** Same as *palpebral conjunctiva* (which see, under *palpebral*).—**Tarsal joint,** the ankle-joint, tibiotarsal in mammals, mediotarsal in other vertebrates which have a tarsus, apparently tibiometatarsal in birds (but see *tarsus*, 2).—**Tarsal ligament.** Same as *palpebral ligament* (which see, under *palpebral*).—**Tarsal ossicle, sinus,** etc. See the nouns.—**Tarsal system,** a system of classification, proposed by Olivier and adopted by Latreille and other eminent entomologists, by which all coleopterous insects were arranged in sections in conformity to the real or supposed number of joints in their tarsi. These sections, as proposed by Olivier, were (1) *Pentamera*, having five joints to all the tarsi; (2) *Heteromera*, having the four anterior tarsi five-jointed and the two posterior four-jointed; (3) *Tetramera*, having four joints to all the tarsi; (4) *Trimera*, having three joints to all the tarsi. To these Latreille added (5) *Dimera*, having two joints to all the tarsi, and (6) *Monomera*, having but a single tarsal joint in each foot. Some of these divisions are now known to have rested on imperfect observations, and all are subject to exceptions among closely allied species; hence the tarsal system has been generally abandoned or modified, though in many respects it approached a natural classification, and, admitting the exceptions, the divisions can still be used with advantage. Its convenience is such that attempts have also been made to retain it, in its general features, with substitution of other names intended to correct the early imperfect observations, as *Cryptopentamera*, *Pseudotetramera*, *Subpentamera*, etc.; and the adjectives derived from all these terms, as *pentamerous*, *heteromerous*, etc., are regularly used in describing beetles and their tarsi.

**II.** *n.* A tarsal bone (or cartilage); one of the elements of the tarsus of the foot, intervening between the tibia and the metatarsus; especially, a tarsale. See *tarsus*.

Carpals and *tarsals* not distinct in form from metapodials. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXIII. 803.

**tarsale** (tär-sā'lē), *n.*; pl. *tarsalia* (-li-ä). [NL., neut. of *tarsalis*, tarsal: see *tarsal*.] One of the bones of the distal row of the tarsus, in relation with the heads of the metatarsal bones. They are typically five in number, but are normally or usually reduced to four, as in man. See *tarsus* (with cut), and cuts under *Ichthyosauria*, *Plesiosaurus*, and *foot*.

**tarse**[1]† (tärs), *n.* [ME., also *tars*; also called *cloth of Tars* and *Tartarium*; prob. supposed to be of Tatar origin: see *tartarine*[2], *Tartar*[3], *Tatar*.] A rich silken stuff. Compare *tartarine*[2].

His cote-armure was of *cloth of Tars*.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1302.

As gladde of a goune of a graye russet
As of a tunicle of *Tarse*, or of trye [choice] scarlet.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 163.

**tarse**[2] (tärs), *n.* [< NL. *tarsus*.] The tarsus.

**tarsectomy** (tär-sek'tō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *tarsus*, q. v., + Gr. ἐκτομή, a cutting out.] Excision of more or less of the tarsus. *Lancet*, No. 3522, p. 491.

**tarsel**†, *n.* Same as *tercel*.

**tarsi**, *n.* Plural of *tarsus*.

**tarsia** (tär'si-ä), *n.* [< It. *tarsia*, inlaid work, < Gr. ταρσός, a frame of wickerwork.] A kind of mosaic woodwork formed by inlaying wooden panels with woods of various colors and shades, natural or artificial, so as to form architectural scenes, landscapes, fruits or flowers, etc.

**tarsiatura** (tär"si-a-tō'rä), *n.* [It., < *tarsia*: see *tarsia*.] Same as *tarsia*.

**tarsier** (tär'si-ėr), *n.* [< F. *tarsier*, < NL. *Tarsius*: see *Tarsius*.] The malmag, an animal of the genus *Tarsius*: so called from the singular structure of the foot. Two of the proximal tarsals, the calcaneum and the scaphoid, are lengthened into slender rods simulating metatarsals, and bearing the true heel far above an apparent heel at the bases of the toes. The tarsus is thus about as long as all the rest of the foot, and much longer than the metatarsus. The condition of the parts is unique among mammals, though approached in some of the galagos (of the genus *Otolicnus*). The tarsier is a small nocturnal lemur of slender form, with long hind legs, very long slender tail tufted at the end, fingers and toes padded at the ends like a tree-frog's, and very large eyes. It is arboreal and insectivorous, and inhabits Borneo, Celebes, Sumatra, and some other islands. It is not distantly related to the aye-aye. See cut under *Tarsius*.

**Tarsiidæ** (tär-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tarsius* + *-idæ*.] A family of lemuroid mammals, represented by the genus *Tarsius*; the tarsiers, or spectral lemurs. They have teeth of three kinds; permanent canines; four small simple incisors; pectoral mammæ besides two inguinal ones; the fibula partially ankylosed with the tibia; the second and third digits of the foot armed with subulate claws, the rest with flattened nails; a peculiar tarsus (see *tarsier*); and the orbits of the eyes partially closed behind by the union of the alisphenoid and malar bones. See cut under *Tarsius*.

**tarsiped** (tär'si-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *tarsus*, q. v., + L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the peculiar structure of tarsus which characterizes the tarsier or malmag.—**2.** Belonging to the subfamily *Tarsipedinæ*.

**II.** *n.* A marsupial mammal of the genus *Tarsipes*.

**Tarsipedidæ** (tär-si-ped'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tarsipes* (*-ped-*) + *-idæ*.] The *Tarsipedinæ* rated as a separate family.

**Tarsipedinæ** (tär"si-pe-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tarsipes* (*-ped-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Phalangistidæ*, typified by the genus *Tarsipes*, sometimes raised to the rank of a family.

**Tarsipes** (tär'si-pēz), *n.* [NL., < *tarsus*, q. v., + L. *pes* = E. *foot*.] A remarkable genus of marsupials, of the family *Phalangistidæ* and subfamily *Tarsipedinæ*. The teeth are rudimentary and variable; the tongue is vermiform and protrusile; there is no cæcum; the muzzle is acute; the mandibular

*Tarsipes rostratus.*

rami are straight and slender without coronoid process or the inflected angle very characteristic of marsupials; and the tail is very long, slender, and prehensile. The only species, *T. rostratus*, is of the size and somewhat the appearance of a mouse, and inhabits western Australia, living in trees and bushes, and feeding on insects and wild honey.

**Tarsius** (tär'si-us), *n.* [NL. (Storr, 1780), < *tarsus*, q. v.] The only genus of *Tarsiidæ*, contain-

Spectral Tarsier (*Tarsius spectrum*).

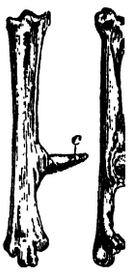
ing the malmag, specter, or tarsier, *T. spectrum*. Also called *Macrotarsus*, *Cephalopachus*, *Hypsicebus*, and *Spectrum*.

**tarsometatarsal** (tär-sō-met-a-tär'sal), *a.* and *n.* [< *tarsus* + *metatarsus* (cf. *tarsometatarsus*) + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the tarsus and the metatarsus.—**2.** Resulting from combination of tarsal and metatarsal bones, as a single compound bone; having parts of the tarsus combined with itself, as a metatarsus; of or pertaining to the tarsometatarsus. See cuts under *metatarsus* and *tarsometatarsus*.

**II.** *n.* The tarsometatarsal bone, or tarsometatarsus.

**tarsometatarse** (tär-sō-met'a-tärs), *n.* [< NL. *tarsometatarsus*.] The tarsometatarsus.

**tarsometatarsus** (tär-sō-met-a-tär'sus), *n.*; pl. *tarsometatarsi* (-sī). [NL., < *tarsus* + *metatarsus*.] The single compound bone of animals, especially birds, resulting from combination of tarsal and metatarsal bon one. This formation occurs in all birds and pr some reptiles. In the former the three principal m sal bones fuse into one, the fourth metatarsal rem distinct or only incompletely joined to the rest; the proximal extremity of the compound metatarsa formed are also ankylosed the elements of the distal tarsal series. The result is similar to that seen in the compound cannon-bone of hoofed quadrupeds, though this has no tarsal elements. The tarsometatarsus is a comparatively large stout bone, extending from the heel or suffrago to the bases of the toes. It corresponds to that part of the foot commonly called the *tarsus* in descriptive ornithology, and is usually naked and scaly, though sometimes feathered. Its proximal extremity usually presents a large bony protuberance (the so-called calcaneum or hypotarsus), perforated for the tendons of certain muscles, and the distal extremity is divided into three prongs (two in the ostrich), each bearing an articular surface for one of three toes (the first toe, or hallux, when present, being differently attached to the foot by an accessory metatarsal).



Tarsometatarsus consisting of three tarsals ankylosed t and with distal ele the tarsus: viewed and from inner side. hypotarsus, or so-cal carcal process; *c*, bo of a calcar or spur.

The bone is nearly always compressed, or of less than depth; but in the penguins it is broad from side and shows two fontanelles, or vacant spaces, i ing its triple composition. It is often called simply *tarsus*, its tarsal elements being ignored. See al under *metatarsus*.

**tarsophalangeal** (tär-sō-fā-lan'jē-al), *a.* pertaining to the tarsus and the phala *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 285.

**tarsorraphy** (tär-sor'a-fi), *n.* [< NL. *ta* a cartilage of the eyelids (see *tarsus*, 4), - ῥαφή, a sewing, < ῥάπτειν, sew, stitch toget In *surg.*, an operation for diminishing the of the opening between the eyelids when enlarged by surrounding cicatrices. *Du son.*

**tarsotarsal** (tär-sō-tär'sal), *a.* [< *tarsus* + *t* + *-al*.] Mediotarsal, as the ankle-joint of and reptiles, which is situated between the rows of tarsal bones, and not between the and the tarsus as in mammals.

**tarsotibial** (tär-sō-tib'i-al), *a.* [< *tars tibia* + *-al*.] Same as *tibiotarsal*.

**tarsotomy** (tär-sot'ō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *tar* cartilage of the eyelids, + Gr. τομία, a cut < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, the secti removal of the tarsal cartilages. *Dunglis*

**tarsus** (tär'sus), *n.*; pl. *tarsi* (-sī). [= F. < NL. *tarsus*, < Gr. ταρσός, any broad flat face, as for warming or drying things (ταρσὸς ποδός, the flat of the foot), < τέρσ dry, dry up: see *terra*, *thirst*.] **1.** In and *anat.*, the proximal segment of the or foot, corresponding to the carpus o manus or hand; the collection of bone tween the tibia and the metatarsus, ent into the construction of the ankle-joint, into that part of the foot known in man a instep. It consists in man of seven bones: the a lus or hucklebone, alone supporting the leg; the neum, os calcis, or heel-bone; the scaphoid or nav bone; the cuboid, supporting the two outer meta and three cuneiform bones, supporting the other metatarsals. The tarsal bones tend to arrange them in two rows, called the *proximal* and *distal* rows; i the first three just named belong to the proxima A generalized tarsus, as found in some reptiles, c of nine tarsal bones: an outer proximal, the fibula inner proximal, the tibiale; one between these, the intermedium; a central one, the centrale; with five in a distal row, one for each metatarsal, called *tarsalia*, and distinguished as tarsale I–V from inner to outer side. Various suppressions, confluences with one another or with other bones, or additions to the number occur, destroying the symmetry of the typical tarsus; but seven is the normal mammalian number, as in man, where the astragalus is supposed to = the tibiale + intermedium; the calcaneum = fibulare; the scaphoid = centrale; the cuboid = tarsalia IV + V; the three cuneiforms = tarsalia I, II, III. In all *Mammalia* the ankle-joint is between the tarsus and the tibia, or tibiotarsal; in all vertebrates below *Mammalia* which have a tarsus the ankle-joint is among the tarsal bones, between the proximal and distal rows, and therefore mediotarsal. Birds offer the most exceptional case, there being apparently no tarsus, or tarsal bones, in the adult. This appa-

Right Tarsus of phibian (*Salam* showing nearly sy cal disposition of th bones. *T*, tibia; *F* *t*, tibiale; *f*, fibular termedium; *c*, ce these are tarsal b the proximal series the five tarsalia, o tarsals, known as ta tarsale 2, etc.; I- corresponding five phalanges.

rent anomaly is explained by the fact that the embryo has several tarsal elements, proximal ones of which become consolidated with the tibia as the condyles of the latter, and distal ones of which become similarly fused with the principal metatarsal bone. Hence, a bird's tibia is really a tibiotarsus, and a bird's principal metatarsal bone is really a tarsometatarsus; and the ankle-joint, apparently between the tibia and the metatarsus, is really mediotarsal, as is usual below mammals. See cuts under *booted*, *Catarrhina*, *digitigrade*, *Equidæ*, *foot*, *metatarsus*, *Plantigrada*, and *Plesiosaurus*.

Hence—**2.** In *descriptive ornith.*, the shank; the part of the leg (properly of the foot) of a bird which extends from the bases of the toes to the first joint above, the principal bone of this section consisting of three metatarsal bones fused together and with distal tarsal bones. See cuts under *booted*, *scutellate*, and *tarsometatarsus*.—**3.** In *entom.*: (*a*) The foot; the terminal segment of any leg, next to and beyond the tibia, consisting of a variable number of joints, usually five, and ending sometimes in a pair of claws like pincers, or in a sucker-like pad, or otherwise. It normally consists of five joints, but some of these may be very small or entirely aborted, and in a few insects there is only one joint. These modifications are much used in classification, especially of beetles. (See *tarsal system*, under *tarsal*.) The joints are distinguished by numbers, the first being that attached to the tibia (in bees sometimes called the *planta* or *palma*, and in flies the *metatarsus*). The last joint is generally terminated by two hooks or claws called *ungues*, with a little piece, the onychium, between them, which Huxley regards as a sixth joint. (See *unguis*.) The tarsi serve the same purposes as the feet of vertebrated animals. See cuts under *coxa*, *Erotylus*, *mole cricket*, *Pentamera*, and *Tetramera*. (*b*) The last joint of a spider's leg, forming, with the preceding joint, or metatarsus, the foot.—**4.** The small plate of condensed connective tissue along the free border of the upper and lower eyelid. It is burrowed by the Meibomian glands. Also called *tarsal cartilage*.—**Dilated** or **enlarged tarsi.** See *dilated*.—**Filiform, patellate, reticulate, scutate,** etc., **tarsus.** See the adjectives.—**Tensor tarsi,** Horner's muscle; the tarsalis, a small muscle acting upon the tarsal cartilages of the eyelids.

**tart**[1] (tärt), *a.* [< ME. *tart*, < AS. *teart*, sharp, acid, severe; perhaps, with formative *-t*, < *teran* (pret. *tær*), tear: see *tear*[1].] **1.** Sharp to the taste; acidulous: as, a *tart* apple.—**2.** Figuratively, sharp; keen; severe; cutting; biting: as, a *tart* reply; *tart* language; a *tart* rebuke.

> The merry Greek, *tart* Aristophanes.
> *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xii.

> A *tart* temper never mellows with age.
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 49.

=**Syn. 2.** Sour, caustic. See *tartness*.

**tart**[1] (tärt), *v. t.* [< *tart*[1], *a.*] To make acid or piquant. [Rare.]

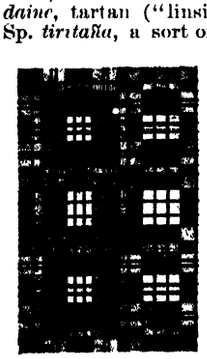
> To walk on our own ground a stomach gets
> The best of sauce to *tart* our meats.
> *Randolph*, tr. of Second Epode of Horace.

**tart**[2] (tärt), *n.* [< ME. *tarte* = D. *taart* = Dan. *tærte* = G. *torte* = Bret. *tarte*, < OF. *tarte*, var. of *torte*, *tourte*, F. *tarte*, *tourte* = Sp. Pg. It. *torta* (also *tartera*, Florio), < ML. *torta*, also *tarta*, a cake, tart, also dough, mass, so called as being twisted, < L. *torta* (sc. *placenta*, cake?), fem. of *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, twist: see *tort*. The alteration of the radical vowel (*o* to *a*) was prob. due to some confusion; the word is now often mentally associated with *tart*[1], *a.*, some tarts (e. g. fruit tarts) having an acid taste.] A pie or piece of pastry, consisting generally of fruit baked in paste. Compare *pie*[1].

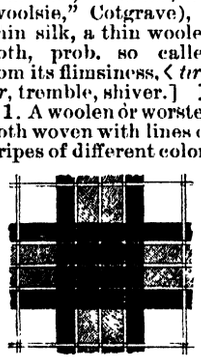
> I have, with much ado, maintained my post hitherto at the dessert, and every day eat *tart* in the face of my patron.
> *Addison*, Guardian, No 163.

> Now rolling years have weaned us from jam and raspberry-*tart*
> *C. S. Calverley*, Visions.

**tartan**[1] (tär'tan), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *tartane*; = MD. *tireteyn*, *tiercteyn*, D. *tiretijn*, < F. *tiretaine*, *tiretaine*, dial. (Genevese) *tredaine*, *tridaine*, tartan ("linsie-woolsie," Cotgrave), < Sp. *tiritaña*, a sort of thin silk, a thin woolen cloth, prob. so called from its flimsiness, < *tiritar*, tremble, shiver.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A woolen or worsted cloth woven with lines or stripes of different colors crossing each other at right angles so as to form a definite pattern. This variegated cloth was formerly the distinctive dress of the Scottish Highlanders, the different clans having each its peculiar tartan. (See also cut under *plaid*.) More recently fancy tartans of various fabrics and with great variety in the patterns have been largely manufactured, especially for women's dresses.



The Macpherson Tartan.



The Fraser Tartan.

> An elne and an halfe of blue *tartane* to lyne his gowne.
> *Wardrobe Act*, James III. of Scotl., 1471.

> Now might you see the *tartans* brave,
> And plaids and plumage dance and wave.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., ii. 16.

**2.** The design or "set" of the colors in the cloth known as tartan. See *set*[1], *n.*, 14.—**Clan tartan,** the specific variety of tartan dress formerly worn by any Highland clan.—**Shepherd's tartan.** (*a*) A woolen cloth made into small checkers of black and white. (*b*) The check peculiar to this cloth. Also *shepherd's plaid*.—**Silk tartan,** a silk material for women's dresses and men's waistcoats, woven in the style of the Scottish clan tartans.

**II.** *a.* Variegated with the cross-barred bands and stripes of color characteristic of the Scottish tartans, or with patterns of a similar kind.

> Scarce to be known by curious eye
> From the deep heather where they lie,
> So well was match'd the *tartan* screen
> With heath-bell dark and brackens green.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 31.

**Tartan velvet,** velvet with a short nap, woven in patterns resembling Scottish tartans. This material has been fashionable for waistcoats and other wearing-apparel at different epochs.

**tartan**[2] (tär'tan), *n.* [Formerly also *tartane*; < F. *tartane* = Sp. Pg. It. *tartana*, a vessel so called; prob., with orig. adj. term., < ML. *tarta* (cf. F. *taride* = Pr. Sp. *tarida*, < ML. *tarida*, *tareta*, other forms of *tarta*) = MGr. *ταρίδς*, *ταρίτης*, < Ar. *taridah*, a kind of vessel specially adapted for transporting horses.] A vessel used in the Mediterranean for commercial and other purposes. It is furnished with a single mast, on which is rigged a large lateen sail, and with a bowsprit and foresail. When the wind is aft a squaresail may be hoisted.

Tartan.

> On the twelfth of December, 1699, I set out from Marseilles to Genoa in a *Tartane*, and arrived late at a small French port called Cassis.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 358).

**tartar**[1] (tär'tär), *n.* [< OF. (also F.) *tartre* = Pr. *tartari* = Sp. *tártaro* = Pg. It. *tartaro*, < ML. *tartarum*, MGr. *τάρταρον*, tartar incrusting the sides of casks; appar. so called for some fanciful reason, < L. *Tartarus*, Gr. *Τάρταρος*, Tartarus: see *Tartarus*. The reason given by Paracelsus, "because it produces oil, water, tincture, and salt, which burn the patient as *Tartarus* does," is evidently imagined; but the word was no doubt connected with L. *Tartarus* in some vague way. It is said to be of Ar. origin, but it could not come, except by very unusual corruption, from the Ar. word given as its source, viz. Ar. (and Pers.) *durd*, dregs, sediment, the tartar of wine, the mother of oil; cf. Ar. *durdy*, Pers. *durdī*, dregs, sediment; Ar. *darad*, a shedding of the teeth, *darda*, a toothless woman—referring, according to Devic, to the tartar on teeth.] **1.** Impure acid potassium tartrate, also called *argal* or *argol*, deposited from wines completely fermented, and adhering to the sides of the casks in the form of a hard crust, varying from pale pink to dark red according as it has separated from white or red wines. When tartar is purified it forms white crystals having an acid taste and reaction. This is cream of tartar, which is much used in dyeing, in cookery, and also in medicine as a laxative and diuretic. See *cream*[1].

> Desire of lucre . . . is, however, but the *tartar* that encrusts economy.
> *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Lord Brooke and Sir P. Sidney.

**2.** An earthy substance which occasionally concretes upon the teeth, and is deposited from the saliva. It consists of salivary mucus, animal matter, and calcium phosphate.—**Cream-of-tartar whey,** a solution composed of potassium bitartrate two drams and milk one pint. The whey, diluted with water, is used as a diuretic in dropsy.—**Salt of tartar.** See *salt*[1].—**Soluble tartar,** neutral potassium tartrate, obtained by adding cream of tartar to a hot solution of potassium carbonate till all effervescence ceases. It has a mild saline, somewhat bitter taste, and is used as a laxative.—**Tartar emetic,** a double tartrate of potassium and antimony, an important compound used in medicine as an emetic, purgative, diaphoretic, sedative, febrifuge, and counter-irritant.—**Tartar-emetic ointment.** See *ointment*.

**tartar**[1] (tär'tär), *v. t.* [< *tartar*[1], *n.*] To impregnate with tartar; administer tartar to.

> When I want physick for my body, I would not have my soule *tartared*.
> *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 19.

**Tartar**[2] (tär'tär), *n.* [< F. *Tartare* = Sp. *Tártaro* = Pg. It. *Tartaro*, < L. *Tartarus*, < Gr. *Τάρταρος*, the infernal regions: see *Tartarus*.] Same as *Tartarus*.

> He tooke Caduceus, his snakie wand,
> With which the damned ghosts he governeth,
> And furies rules, and *Tartare* tempereth.
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1294.

> *Mar.* Follow me.
> *Sir To.* To the gates of *Tartar*, thou most excellent devil of wit!
> *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 226.

**Tartar**[3], *n.* and *a.* See *Tatar*.

**tartarated** (tär'ta-rā-ted), *a.* [< *tartar*[1] + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Combined with tartar; prepared with tartar.

**Tartarean** (tär-tā'rē-an), *a.* [< L. *Tartareus*, < Gr. *Ταρτάρειος*, of Tartarus (< *Τάρταρος*, Tartarus), + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Tartarus.

> *Tartarean* sulphur and strange fire,
> His own invented torments.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 69.

**tartareous**[1] (tär-tā'rē-us), *a.* [< *tartar*[1] + *-eous*.] **1.** Consisting of tartar; resembling tartar, or partaking of its properties.—**2.** In *bot.*, having a rough crumbling surface, like the thallus of some lichens.—**Tartareous moss,** a lichen, the *Lecanora tartarea*, which yields the red and blue cudbear, and is the source of litmus.

**Tartareous**[2] (tär-tā'rē-us), *a.* [< L. *Tartareus*, < Gr. *Ταρτάρειος*, < *Τάρταρος*, Tartarus.] Same as *Tartarean*.

> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 238.

**Tartarian,** *a.* and *n.* See *Tatarian*.

**tartaric**[1] (tär-tar'ik), *a.* [= F. *tartrique*, < NL. *tartaricus*, < ML. *tartarum*, tartar: see *tartar*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from tartar.—**Tartaric acid,** $C_4H_6O_6$, the acid of tartar. This acid has four modifications, all having the same chemical composition, but characterized chiefly by their differences of action upon a ray of polarized light—common or dextrorotatory, levorotatory, racemic or paratartaric, and optically inactive or mesotartaric acid. The first-named is the commercial article. It crystallizes in large rhombic prisms, transparent and colorless, and very soluble in water. It is inodorous, and very sour to the taste. Tartaric acid is dibasic; its salts are called *tartrates*, and have a most remarkable disposition to form double salts, such as Rochelle salts, double potassium sodium tartrate, tartar emetic, double potassium antimony tartrate, etc. Tartaric acid is found in the free state in grape-juice, tamarinds, and many fruits, but chiefly in the form of acid potassium tartrate. It is obtained commercially from this salt, called *argol*, which deposits in crusts from fermenting wines. The purified salt is called *cream of tartar*. Tartaric acid is largely used in dyeing and calico-printing, and also in medicine.

**Tartaric**[2], *a.* See *Tataric*.

**tartarin**† (tär'ta-rin), *n.* [< F. *tartarin*, a kingfisher.] **1.** The common European kingfisher, *Alcedo ispida*.—**2.** A large baboon, *Cynocephalus hamadryas*.

**tartarine**[1]† (tär'ta-rin), *n.* [< *tartar*[1] + *-ine*[2].] Potash.

**tartarine**[2] (tär'ta-rin), *n.* [Also *tarterine*; < ME. *tartarin*, < OF. *tartarin*, < ML. *tartarinus*, a kind of cloth, lit. (sc. *pannus*) 'Tartar cloth,' also called *tartarium*, < *Tartarus*, a Tartar: see *Tatar*.] A kind of rich silk or brocade, supposed to be made by the Tatars, but probably silk of China, India, etc., brought overland by them to Europe. Also called *tartarium* and *cloth of Tars*. Compare *tarse*[1]. A fabric of linen and wool used for linings, etc., was also called *tartarine* in the fifteenth century.

> Item, two quishions of counterfeit arres with my Lords armes, alsoe two paire of curtaines of green *tartarin*.
> *Test. Vetust.*, p. 453. (*Halliwell.*)

**tartarium**† (tär-tā'ri-um), *n.* [ML.: see *tartarine*[2].] Same as *tartarine*[2].

> On every trumpe hanging a broad banere
> Of fine *tartarium* ful richely bete.
> *Flower and Leaf*, l. 212.

**tartarization** (tär"ta-ri-za'shon), *n.* [< *tartarize*[1] + *-ation*.] The act of tartarizing, or of forming tartar.

**tartarize**[1] (tär'ta-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tartarized*, ppr. *tartarizing*. [< *tartar*[1] + *-ize*.] To impregnate with tartar; refine by means of the salt of tartar.—**Tartarized iron,** tartrate of iron.

**Tartarize**[2], *v. t.* See *Tatarize*.

**tartarous**[1] (tär'ta-rus), *a.* [= F. *tartareux*; as *tartar*[1] + *-ous*.] Containing tartar; consisting of tartar, or partaking of its qualities.

**Tartarous**[2] (tär'ta-rus), *a.* [< *Tartar*[3] + *-ous*.] Of or like a Tatar or Tartar; barbarous.

> I judge him [Virgil] of a rectified spirit,
> By many revolutions of discourse
> (In his bright reason's influence), refined
> From all the *tartarous* moods of common men.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

**tartarum** (tär'ta-rum), *n.* [NL., < ML. *tartarum*, tartar: see *tartar*[1].] A preparation of tartar also called *petrified tartar*.

**Tartarus** (tär'ta-rus), *n.* [< L. *Tartarus*, *Tartaros*, < Gr. Τάρταρος: see def. Cf. *Tartar*[2].] A deep and sunless abyss, according to Homer and the earlier Greek mythology as far below Hades as earth is below heaven. It was closed by adamantine gates, and in it Zeus imprisoned the rebel Titans. Later poets describe Tartarus as the place in which the spirits of the wicked receive their due punishment; and sometimes the name is used as synonymous with *Hades*, for the lower world in general.

**Tartary**† (tär'ta-ri), *n.* Tartarus.

> Lastly the squalid lakes of *Tartarie*,
> And griesly Feends of hell him terrifie.
> *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 543.

**tarterine** (tär'te-rin), *n.* Same as *tartarine*[2]. Compare *tarse*[1].

**Tartini's tone.** See *tone*.

**tartlet** (tärt'let), *n.* [< *tart*[2] + *-let*.] A small tart. [Rare.]

> "Eat another *tartlet*."—"No, no! my grief chokes me!"
> *Bulwer*, Last Days of Pompeii, iv. 17.

**tartly** (tärt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *tartly*, < AS. *teartlīce*, < *teart*, tart: see *tart*[1].] In a tart manner; sharply. (*a*) With acidity of taste. (*b*) With severity; in a biting manner.

**tartness** (tärt'nes), *n.* The state or property of being tart. (*a*) Sharpness to the taste; acidity.

> Their [mulberries'] taste does not so generally please, being of a faintish sweet, without any *tartness*.
> *Beverley*, Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 13.

(*b*) Sharpness of language or manner; acerbity; severity.

> This Marcius is grown from man to dragon; . . . the *tartness* of his face sours ripe grapes. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 4. 18.

=**Syn.** (*b*) *Asperity*, *Harshness*, etc. See *acrimony*.

**tartrate** (tär'trāt), *n.* [= F. *tartrate*; as *tartr(ic)*[1] + *-ate*[1].] A salt of tartaric acid. The tartrates have the general formulæ $MH.H_4C_4O_6$ and $M_2H_4C_4O_6$, where M represents a univalent metal or radical. The salts represented by the first formula exhibit an acid reaction. A large number of double tartrates also are known.

**Tartuffe, Tartufe** (tär-tūf'), *n.* [< F. *Tartufe*, the name of the principal character, a religious hypocrite, in the comedy "Tartufe," by Molière.] A hypocritical pretender to devotion; a hypocrite.

**Tartuffish, Tartufish** (tär-tūf'ish), *a.* [< *Tartuffe*, *Tartufe*, + *-ish*[1].] Hypocritical; hypocritically precise in behavior. [Rare.]

> God help her, said I; she has some mother-in-law, or *tartufish* aunt, or nonsensical old woman, to consult upon the occasion as well as myself.
> *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 24.

**Tartuffism, Tartufism** (tär-tūf'izm), *n.* [< *Tartuffe*, *Tartufe*, + *-ism*.] Conduct or character like that of Tartuffe (see *Tartuffe*); the practices of a hypocritical devotee.

**tarve** (tärv), *n.* [Prob. a var. of **terve*, n., < *terve*, *v.*: see *torve*.] A turn; a bend; a curve. *Bartlett*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> I can't say much for your axe, stranger, for this helve has no *tarve* to't. *J. F. Cooper*, Oak Openings, ii.

**tar-vetch** (tär'vech), *n.* Same as *tare*[2].

**tar-water** (tär'wâ″tėr), *n.* 1. A cold infusion of tar, formerly a favorite remedy for many chronic affections, especially of the lungs.

> A wife's a drug now; mere *tar-water*, with every virtue under Heaven, but nobody takes it.
> *Murphy*, The Way to Keep Him, i. 1.

> I freely own that I suspect *tar-water* is a panacea.
> *Bp. Berkeley*, First Letter to Thomas Prior on the Virtues [of *Tar-water*, § 11.

2. The tarry ammoniacal water obtained in the process of gas-manufacture.

**tar-weed** (tär'wēd), *n.* Any one of various glandular, viscid, and heavy-scented plants of the genus *Madia*, of the similar *Hemizonia*, or of *Grindelia*, otherwise called *gum-plant*.

**tar-well** (tär'wel), *n.* In *gas-manuf.*, a receptacle in which is collected the tarry liquid which separates from the gas when it leaves the condensers. It contains water, through which the gas is made to pass, to cause it to give up its impurities.

**tas**†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *tass*[1].

**tasar**, *n.* Same as *tusser*.

**tascal**† (tas'kal), *n.* [Also *tascall*; < Gael. *taisgeal*, the finding of anything that has been lost (> *taisgealach*, a spy, betrayer), < *taisg*, a pledge, stake, treasure; cf. *taisg*, lay up, hoard, bury.] In Scotland, in the seventeenth century, a reward given for information regarding cattle that had been carried off: to take this was looked upon as treachery to the clan. Compare *blackmail*.

**tascal-money**†, *n.* Same as *tascal*.

**tasco** (tas'kō), *n.* A sort of clay for making melting-pots.

**tasell**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *teazel*.

**taseometer** (tas-ē-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. τάσις, a stretching, tension (< τείνειν, stretch: see *tend*, *thin*[1]), + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring strains in a structure, invented by Steiner of Vienna. It gives its indications by the tones of a wire so attached as to be subjected to the strain under consideration. *E. H. Knight*.

**tash** (tash), *n.* [< Hind. *tāsh*, *tās*, brocade.] A silk fabric in which gold or silver thread, or both, are used in great abundance: it is a variety of the kincob. Also *tass*.

**tasimeter** (tă-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. τάσις, a stretching (< τείνειν (√ ταν, τεν), stretch), + μέτρον, measure, standard: see *meter*.] An instrument devised by Edison for detecting minute changes of pressure and thereby small variations in temperature. It depends on the decreased electrical resistance of soft carbon when subjected to increased pressure. The diminished resistance causes increased flow of an electric current, which is detected by a delicate galvanometer. See *microtasimeter*.

**tasimetric** (tas-i-met'rik), *a.* [< *tasimeter* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the measurement of pressures; also, of or pertaining to the tasimeter.—**Tasimetric surface.** See *surface*.

**task** (task), *n.* [< ME. *task*, *taske*, < OF. *tasque*, *tasche*, *tache*, F. *tâche*, a task, < ML. *taxa*, by metathesis, *tasca*, a tax, task: see *tax*.] 1†. A tax; an assessment; an impost.

> I prey God send yow the Holy Gost amonge yow in the Parlement Howse, and rather the Devyll, we sey, then ye shold graunte ony more *taskys*. *Paston Letters*, III. 82.

> Canutus . . . graunted to the inhabytauntes therof great fredam, and quyt theym of al kyngly *taske* or tribute. *Fabyan*, Chronicles, cc.

2. Labor imposed; especially, a definite quantity or amount of labor; work to be done, one's stint; that which duty or necessity imposes; duty, or duties collectively.

> Ye shall not minish ought from your bricks of your daily *task*. Ex. v. 19.

Specifically—3. A lesson to be learned; a portion of study imposed by a teacher.

> Eftsoons the urchins to their *tasks* repair,
> Their books of stature small they take in hand.
> *Shenstone*, Schoolmistress.

4. Work undertaken; an undertaking.

> How oft in pleasing *tasks* we wear the day!
> *Pope*, To Jervas, l. 17.

> The one thing not to be forgiven to intellectual persons is not to know their own *task*, or to take their ideas from others. *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

5. Burdensome employment; toil.

> Why such impress of shipwrights, whose sore *task*
> Does not divide the Sunday from the week?
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 75.

> Heavy, heavy is the *task*,
> Hopeless love declaring.
> *Burns*, Blythe ha'e I Been.

**At task**, reproved; blamed. See *attask*. [Some editions of Shakspere give *at task* in Lear, i. 4. 366.]—**To take to task**, to call to account; reprove; reprimand.

> Mrs. Baynes *took* poor madame severely *to task* for admitting such a man to her assemblies.
> *Thackeray*, Philip, xxi.

**task** (task), *v. t.* [< ME. **tasken*, < OF. **tasquer*, *tascher*, impose a task upon, also labor, < *tasque*, *tasche*, a tax, task: see *task*, *n.* Cf. *tax*, *v.*] 1†. To tax; charge.

> In short time after, he deposed the king; . . .
> And, in the neck of that, *task'd* the whole state.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 92.

2†. To take to task; charge with something.

> Hear me, great Pompey;
> If thy great spirit can hear, I must *task* thee:
> Thou hast most unnobly robb'd me of my victory.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, ii. 1.

3. To impose a task upon; assign a definite amount of labor to.

> A harvest-man that 's *task'd* to mow
> Or all or lose his hire. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 39.

> Return, and, to divert thy thoughts at home,
> There *task* thy maids, and exercise the loom.
> *Dryden*, Iliad, vi. 184.

> I feel an ungovernable interest about my horses, or my pigs, or my plants; I am forced, and always was forced, to *task* myself up into an interest for any higher objects.
> *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey, Sept. 3, 1809.

4. To oppress with severe or excessive labor or exertion; occupy or engage fully, as in a task; burden.

> We would be resolved,
> Before we hear him, of some things of weight
> That *task* our thoughts, concerning us and France.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 6.

**tasker** (tas'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *tasker*, *taskar*; < *task* + *-er*[1].] 1†. An assessor or regulator of taxes.

> They had also ten *Ædiles*, *Taskers* or Iudges of the Market, one of which was of the Priestly stocke.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 1

> Besides the above outlay, there were the usual tit and taxes to be discharged. 13*s.* 6*d.* only was paid 1-10th at Axford; but on several occasions we find *taskers* at Littlecote taking count of the corn stock, which service they were paid by the owner at 6*d.* per d
> *H. Hall*, Society in Elizabethan Age,

2. One who imposes a task.

> But now to task the *tasker*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1.

3. One who performs a task, or piece of labo in Scotland, often, a laborer who receives wages in kind. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> He is a good days-man, or journeyman, or *tasker*.
> *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 1

> Old Martin, that is my *tasker* and the lady's servant, v driving out the cows to the pasture.
> *Scott*, Monastery, v

4. A thresher of grain. [Obsolete or prc Eng. and Scotch.]

> O, be thou a fan
> To purge the chaff, and keep the winnow'd grain:
> Make clean thy thoughts, and dress thy mix'd desires
> Thou art Heaven's *tasker*. *Quarles*, Emblems, II. vii.

> He suld a mantill hat, ald and bare,
> [And] a flaill, as he a *taskar* ware.
> *Barbour*, Bruce (E. E. T. S.), v. 3

5. A reaper. [Prov. Eng.]

**tasking** (tas'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *task*, Task-work.

> We have done our *tasking* bravely,
> With the thews of Scottish men.
> *J. S. Blackie*, Lays of Highlands, p. 103. (*Encyc. Dic*

**task-lord**† (task'lôrd), *n.* A taskmaster. [Rare

> They labour hard, eat little, sleeping less,
> No sooner layd, but thus their *Task-lords* press.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Law

**taskmaster** (task'mās″tėr), *n.* One who i poses a task or burdens with labor; one who function it is to assign tasks to others; overseer.

> And the *taskmasters* hasted them, saying, Fulfil yo works, your daily tasks. Ex. v. 1

> All is, if I have grace to use it so,
> As ever in my great *Task Master's* eye.
> *Milton*, Sonnets,

**taskmistress** (task'mis″tres), *n.* A woma who imposes a task, as in a household.

> O willing slaves to Custom old,
> Severe *taskmistress*, ye your hearts have sold.
> *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, xi. 1

**task-work** (task'wėrk), *n.* 1. Work impose or performed as a task.

> For most men in a brazen prison live; . . .
> With heads bent o'er their toil, they languidly
> Their lives to some unmeaning *taskwork* give.
> *M. Arnold*, A Summer Nigh

2. Work done by the job or the piece, as o posed to time-work.

**taslet**† (tas'let), *n.* [Appar. < *tasse*[2] + *-let*, bu prob. an error for *tasset*.] Same as *tasset*.

> Thigh-pieces of steel, then termed *taslets*, met the to of his huge jack-boots. *Scott*, Legend of Montrose,

**Tasmanian** (tas-mā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tas mania* (see def.) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertainin to Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land, an islan and colony belonging to Great Britain, situate south of Australia; indigenous to Tasmania.—**Tasmanian cider-tree.** See *swamp-gum*.—**Tasmania cranberry**, a much-branched prostrate shrub, *Astrolom humifusum*, of the *Epacrideæ*, found in Australia and Ta mania, bearing an edible drupaceous fruit.—**Tasmania currant**, a pretty evergreen bush, *Leucopogon Richei*, the *Epacrideæ*, bearing spikes of small white flo lowed by edible berry-like drupes.—**Tasmanian devil** the ursine dasyure. See *Sarcophilus*.—**Tasmanian dog wood**, a composite shrub, *Bedfordia salicina*, found Tasmania and Australia.—**Tasmanian honeysuckle** See *honeysuckle*, 2.—**Tasmanian hyacinth.** See *Thely mitra*.—**Tasmanian ironwood.** See *ironwood*.—**Tas manian laurel**, a shrub (sometimes a tree), *Anopteru glandulosus*, of the *Saxifragaceæ*, with dark-green gloss foliage, and abundant drooping racemes of white flowers —**Tasmanian mountain-myrtle**, a rutaceous shrub *Phebalium* (*Eriostemon*) *montanum*.—**Tasmanian myr tle.** See *Fagus*.—**Tasmanian pepper.** Same as *pepper tree*, 2.—**Tasmanian plum.** See *plum*[1].—**Tasmania rope-grass.** See *Restio*.—**Tasmanian sassafras.** Se *Australian sassafras* (*a*), under *sassafras*.—**Tasmania stinkwood.** Same as *stinkwood* (*b*).—**Tasmanian wolf** the thylacine dasyure. See *Thylacinus*.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Tasmania.

**tasmanite** (tas'man-īt), *n.* [< *Tasmania* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A translucent reddish-brow fossil resin, occurring in small scales or plate on the Mersey river, Tasmania, between the layers of a rock containing alumina and ferric oxid, forming from 30 to 40 per cent. of the entire deposit.

**tass**[1] (tas), *n.* [< ME. *tasse*, *tas*, *taas*, < OF. (and F.) *tas*, a heap, pile, stack; of Teut. origin; cf. AS. **tas* (Somner; prop. **tæs*, if it existed) = D. *tas* = MLG. *tas* (*tass-*), a mow, = OHG. **zas* (ML. *tassia*, *tassus*), a heap; cf. Gael. *dais*, a

mow of hay or corn, = Ir. *dais*, a heap, pile, rick, = W. *das*, a heap, stack, rick, mow.] 1. A heap; a pile. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

To ransake in the *tas* of bodyes dede,
Hem for to strepe of harneys and of wede,
The pilours diden biaynesse and cure
After the bataille and disconfiture.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 147.

Ther lay of paiens mani *tasse*,
Wide and side, more and lasse.
*Arthour and Merlin*, p. 249. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A mow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**tass**[2] (tas), *n.* [Formerly also *tasse;* < F. *tasse* = Sp. *taza* = Pg. *taça* = It. *tazza*, < Ar. Pers. *tās*, a cup, goblet.] A drinking-cup or its contents; more especially, a small draught of liquor; as much as may be contained in a wine-glass.

Out has he ta'en his poor bluidie heart,
Set it in a *tasse* o' gowd.
*Ladye Diamond* (Child's Ballads, II. 383).

The Laird . . . recommended to the veteran to add a *tass* of brandy and a flagon of claret.
*Scott*, Legend of Montrose, v.

**tass**[3]† (tas), *n.* [Also *tasse;* < ME. **tasse*, *tasshe*, < OF. *tasse*, prob. also **tasce* = It. *tasca*, a pouch, purse, prob. < OHG. *tasca*, MHG. *tasche*, *tesche*, G. *tasche*, a pocket, pouch, = Icel. *taska*, a pocket, pouch, chest. Hence *tasset*. Cf. *subretash*.] Same as *tasset*. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 212.

**tass**[4] (tas), *n.* Same as *tash*.

**tassago**, *n.* [S. American.] In South America, a preparation of dried meat. Compare *pemmican*.

**tassal** (tas'al), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *torsel*.

**tasset**, *n.* See *tass*[1], *tass*[2], *tass*[3].

**tassed**†, *a.* [ME.: see *tassel*[1].] Adorned with tassels.

By hir girdel heeng a purs of lether,
*Tassed* [var. *tasseled*] with silk and perled with latoun.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 65.

**tassel**[1] (tas'l), *n.* [Also dial. *tossel;* < ME. *tassel*, irreg. *tarcel*, = MLG. *tassel*, < OF. *tassel*, a fastening, clasp, F. *tasseau*, a bracket, ledge (ML. *tassellus*), = It. *tassello*, a collar of a cloak, a square, < L. *taxillus*, a small die, dim. of *tālus*, a knuckle-bone, a die made of the knuckle-bone of an animal.] 1. A pendent ornament, consisting generally of a roundish mold covered with twisted threads of silk, wool, etc., which hang down in a thick fringe. The mold is sometimes omitted. The loose tuft terminating it may be of the finest raveled silk, or of stout twists of gold or silver wire. Tassels are frequently attached to the corners of cushions, to curtains, walking-canes, umbrella-handles, sword-hilts, etc., but are (1891) gradually passing out of use.

Item, j. prikking hat, covered with blake felwet.
Item, ij. *tarcellys* on hym be hynde.
*Paston Letters*, I. 487.

A large leather purse with faire threaden *tassels*
*Greene's Vision.*

2. Anything resembling a tassel, as the pendent head or flower of some plants; specifically, the staminate inflorescence at the summit of the stalk of Indian corn (maize); also, locally, the bunch of so-called "silk" protruding from the top of an ear of maize.

And the maize-field grew and ripened,
Till it stood in all the splendour
Of its garments green and yellow,
Of its *tassels* and its plumage.
*Longfellow*, Hiawatha, xiii.

The special object of the experiment was to study the effect of removing the *tassels* or male flowers from the stalks as fast as they appeared.
*First Annual Report of Kansas Experiment Station.*

3. In *her.*, a bearing representing a tassel, usually or. Its use as a separate bearing is derived from its constant appearance in connection with armorial mantles, robes of state, and the like.

Perhaps the first appearance of a *tassel* on a mantling is on a monument to ——— Harsyck in Southacre Church, Norfolk, 1384.
*Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire*, N. S., V. 43.

4†. *Eccles.*, a small plate of beaten gold or silver, sometimes jeweled, sewed on the back of a bishop's glove. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 161. —5. A small ribbon of silk sewed to a book, to be put between the leaves. *E. Phillips*, 1706. —**Chain tassel**, a group or cluster of metal chains, or strings of disks or plaques, forming a sort of tassel, as in some head-dress ornaments. *Lane*, Modern Egyptians, p. 61. —**Festoon-and-tassel border**. See *festoon*. —**Tassel-fringe**, a name given to a fringe composed of separate bundles of threads or cords tied to a braiding or gimp. —**Tassel pondweed**. Same as *ditch-grass*.

**tassel**[1] (tas'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tasseled*, *tasselled*, ppr. *tasseling*, *tasselling*. [< ME. *tasselen;* < *tassel*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To attach a tassel or tassels to; decorate with tassels of any kind.

Never be-fore this mantell be *tasselled* shall it not hange a-boute my nekke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 620.

And the hills of Pentucket were *tasselled* with corn.
*Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, i.

2. To remove the tassel from (growing Indian corn), for the purpose of improving the crop. *First Annual Report of Kansas Experiment Station.*

II. *intrans.* To put forth a tassel: said of trees or plants, especially of maize.

**tassel**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *teazel*. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 191.

**tassel**[3] (tas'l), *n.* Same as *tussle*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, li. [Scotch.]

**tassel**[4]†, *n.* Same as *tercel*.

**tassel**[5], *n.* In *arch.*, same as *torsel*.

**tasseled, tasselled** (tas'ld), *p. a.* 1. Furnished or decorated with a tassel or tassels, or with something resembling a tassel.

Or *tassell'd* horn
Shakes the high thicket.
*Milton*, Arcades, l. 57.

The orchard bloom and *tasselled* maize.
*Whittier*, Songs of Labor, Ded.

2. In *her.*, adorned with tassels; having tassels hanging from it: said especially of a hat used in the arms of ecclesiastics. Thus, an archbishop's arms are ensigned or timbered with a green hat, tasseled in four rows, 1, 2, 3, and 4. *Berry.*

*Pec.* Blaze, sir, that coat.
*Pie.* She bears, an't please you, argent, three locks vert, In canton or, *tasselled* of the first.
*B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iv. 1.

**tassel-flower** (tas'l-flou"ėr), *n.* 1. An annual composite garden flower, *Emilia sagittata* (*Cacalia coccinea*). It has rayless tassel-formed orange-scarlet heads, nearly an inch broad.—2. A shrub or tree of the genus *Inga*.

**tassel-gent**†, **tassel-gentle**†, *n.* See *tercel*.

**tassel-grass**, *n.* See *Ruppia*.

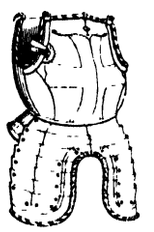
**tassel-hyacinth** (tas'l-hī"a-sinth), *n.* See *hyacinth*, 2.

**tassel-stitch** (tas'l-stich), *n.* A stitch used in embroidery, by which a kind of fringe is produced: open loops are made of the thread, which are afterward cut.

**tassel-tree** (tas'l-trē), *n.* Either of the shrubs *Garrya elliptica* and *G. Fremontii:* so called in allusion to the elegant drooping catkins of the male plant.

**tassel-worm** (tas'l-wėrm), *n.* An early generation of the boll-worm, or corn-ear worm, which feeds on the tassels of maize in the southern United States. See *boll-worm*.

**tasset** (tas'et), *n.* [< OF. *tassette*, a tasset, dim. of *tasse*, a pouch; see *tasse*[2].] In *armor:* (*a*) A splint of steel of which several form the skirt, depending from the cuirass in the complete armor of the fifteenth century, before the introduction of the base. Compare *great braguette*, under *braguette*. (*b*) *pl.* A set of similar splints forming the protection for the front of the thigh in the armor of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the lowest piece being sometimes larger than the others, and forming a solid plate of considerable size. See *tuille*. The tassets continued in use until late in the seventeenth century, forming part of the suit of armor known as the *cornelet*, and so formed as to meet the top of the military boot. Also *tassette;* called also *tass*, *tasse*. See also cut under *Almain-rivet*.


Corselet with Tassets (*b*), 16th century.

**tassette**[1] (ta-set'), *n.* [< F. *tassette*, dim. of *tasse*, a cup: see *tass*[2].] A small cone of earthenware, three of which are used to support a pottery vessel in the kiln, replacing the stilt or triangle.

**tassette**[2]†, *n.* [OF.: see *tasset*.] Same as *tasset* (*b*).

**tassie** (tas'i), *n.* [< F. *tasse*, cup: see *tass*[2].] A drinking-cup. [Lowland Scotch.]

Go fetch to me a pint o' wine,
And fill it in a silver *tassie*.
*Burns*, My Bonny Mary.

**tast**†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *taste*[1].

**tastable** (tās'ta-bl), *a.* [< *taste*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being tasted; pleasant to the taste; savory; relishing.

Their distilled oils are fluid, volatile, and *tastable*
*Boyle.*

**taste**[1] (tāst), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tasted*, ppr. *tasting*. [Early mod. E. also *tast;* < ME. *tasten*, < OF. *taster*, F. *tâter* = OSp. Pr. *tastar* = It. *tastare*, touch, handle, probe, test, try, taste, for **taxitare*, a new iterative of L. *taxare*, touch sharply, < *tangere*, touch: see *tangent*, and cf. *tax*, *task*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To touch; test by touching; handle; feel.

That ilke stoon a god thou wolt it calle,
I rede thee, lat thyn hand upon it falle,
And *taste* it wel, and stoon thou shalt it fynde.
*Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 508.

Loth was that other, and did faint through feare,
To *taste* th' untryed dint of deadly steele.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 34.

2†. To prove; test; try; examine.

Lat us wel *taste* him at his horte-rote,
That, if so be that he a wepen have,
Wher that he dar, his lyf to kepe and save,
Fighten with this fend and him defende.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1993.

Sir, no tyme is to tarie this traytour to *taste*.
*York Plays*, p. 323.

Come, let me *taste* my horse,
Who is to bear me like a thunderbolt
Against the bosom of the Prince of Wales.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 119.

3. To test or prove by the tongue or palate; take into the mouth in small quantity, in order to try the flavor or relish; specifically, to test for purposes of trade.

For the ear trieth words as the mouth *tasteth* meat.
Job xxxiv. 3.

Wherein is he good, but to *taste* sack and drink it?
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 501.

Young Peter Gray, who *tasted* teas for Baker, Croop, & Co.
*W. S. Gilbert*, Etiquette.

4. To eat or drink; try by eating or drinking, as by morsels or sips.

A thing with hony thou devyse . . .
When oon hath *tasted* it, anoon his cure
Dothe he to bryng his bretheren to that feest.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.

I did but *taste* a little honey with the end of the rod that was in mine hand. 1 Sam. xiv. 43.

She [Queen Isabella] was temperate even to abstemiousness in her diet, seldom or never *tasting* wine.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

Some little spice-cakes, which whosoever *tasted* would longingly desire to *taste* again.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, v.

5. To perceive or distinguish by means of the tongue or palate; perceive the flavor of.

I am this day fourscore years old; . . . can thy servant *taste* what I eat or what I drink? 2 Sam. xix. 35.

6. To give a flavor or relish to. [Rare.]

We will have a bunch of radish and salt to *taste* our wine. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

7. To have a taste for; relish; enjoy; like.

I hear my former book of the Advancement of Learning is well *tasted* in the universities here.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, Pref., p. xi.

It was our first adopting the severity of French taste that has brought them in turn to *taste* us
*Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, iii.

The Squire . . . regarded physic and doctors as many loyal churchmen regard the church and the clergy: *tasting* a joke against them when he was in health, but impatiently eager for their aid when anything was the matter with him. *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, xi.

8. To be agreeable or relishing to; please. [Rare.]

Nor doubt I but in the service of such change of dishes there may be found amongst them, though not all to please every man, yet not any of them but may *taste* some one or others palat.
*Heywood*, Ep. to the Reader (Works, ed. 1874, VI. 90).

9. To perceive; recognize; take cognizance of.

I do *taste* this as a trick put on me.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 8.

Acquaint thyself with God, if thou wouldst *taste*
His works. *Cowper*, Task, v. 779.

10. To know by experience; prove; undergo.

That he by the grace of God should *taste* death for every man. Heb. ii. 9.

If you *taste* any want of worldly means,
Let not that discontent you.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

11. To participate in; partake of, often with the idea of relish or enjoyment.

A holy vow,
Never to *taste* the pleasures of the world.
*Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3. 68.

And I believe that even the poor Americans, who have not yet *tasted* the sweetness of it [Trade] might be allured to it by a . honest and just Commerce.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 116.

He *tasted* love with half his mind.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xc.

12. To smell. [Now prov. Eng. or poetical.]

I can neither see the politic face,
Nor with my refin'd nostrils *taste* the footsteps
Of any of my disciples
*Middleton*, Game at Chess, Ind.

13†. To enjoy carnally.

If you can make 't apparent
That you have *tasted* her in bed, my hand
And ring is yours. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 4. 57.

So shalt thou be despis'd, fair maid,
When by the sated lover *tasted*.
*Carew*, Counsel to a Young Maid.

**II.** *intrans.* 1†. To touch; feel for; explore by touching.

Merlin leide his heed in the damesels lappe, and she be-gan to *taste* softly till he fill on slepe.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 681.

2. To try food or drink by the lips and palate; eat or drink a little by way of trial, or to test the flavor; take a taste: often with *of* before the object.

They gave him vinegar to drink mingled with gall: and when he had *tasted* thereof, he would not drink.
Mat. xxvii. 34.

For age but *tastes of* pleasures, youth devours.
*Dryden*, Epistle to John Dryden, l. 61.

Our courtier walks from dish to dish,
*Tastes* for his friend *of* fowl and fish
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 199.

3. To have a smack; have a particular flavor, savor, or relish when applied to the organs of taste: often followed by *of*.

How *tastes* it? is it bitter? *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 89.

If your butter, when it is melted, *tastes of* brass, it is your master's fault, who will not allow you a silver saucepan. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Cook).

4. To have perception, experience, or enjoyment: often with *of*.

O *taste* and see that the Lord is good. Ps. xxxiv. 8.

Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never *taste of* death but once.
*Shak.*, J. C., ii. 2. 33.

**taste**[1] (tāst), *n.* [< ME. *tast*, *taste*, < OF. *tast* = It. *tasto*, touch, feeling; from the verb: see *taste*[1], *v.*] 1†. The act of examining or inquiring into by any of the organs of sense; the act of trying or testing, as by observation or feeling; hence, experience; experiment; test; trial.

Ac Kynde Witte [common sense] cometh of alkynnes sigtes,
Of bryddes and of bestes, of *tastes* of treuthe, and of deceytes. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 131.

I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote this [a plotting letter] but as an essay or *taste* of my virtue.
*Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 47.

2. The act of tasting; gustation.

The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in his own deliciousness,
And in the *taste* confounds the appetite.
*Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 6. 13.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal *taste*
Brought death into the world, and all our woe.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 2.

3. A particular sensation excited in the organs of taste by the contact of certain soluble and sapid things; savor; flavor; relish: as, the *taste* of fish or fruit; an unpleasant *taste*.

The [fish] ben of right goode *tast*, and delycious to mannes mete. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 273.

Is there any *taste* in the white of an egg? Job vi. 6.

*Tastes* have been variously classified. One of the most useful classifications is into sweet, bitter, acid, and saline *tastes*. To excite the sensation, substances must be soluble in the fluid of the mouth. Insoluble substances, when brought into contact with the tongue, give rise to feelings of touch or of temperature, but excite no *taste*.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 80.

4. The sense by which the relish or savor of a thing is perceived when it is brought into immediate contact with special organs situated within the cavity of the mouth. These organs are the papillæ, or processes on the dorsum or surface of the tongue, the soft palate, the tonsils, and the upper part of the pharynx, obviously so disposed as to take early cognizance of substances about to be swallowed, and to act as sentinels for the remainder of the alimentary canal, at the entrance of which they are situated. The tongue is also supplied with nerves of common sensation or touch, and in some cases it is difficult to distinguish between such a sensation and that arising from the exercise of the sense of taste.

Second childishness and mere oblivion,
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans *taste*, sans everything.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, ii 7. 166.

The wretch may pine, while to his smell, *taste*, sight,
She holds a paradise of rich delight.
*Cowper*, Hope, l. 59.

5. Intellectual discernment or appreciation; relish; fondness; predilection: formerly followed by *of*, now usually by *for*.

The *Taste of* Beauty and the Relish of what is decent, just, and amiable perfects the character of the Gentleman and the Philosopher.
*Shaftesbury*, Misc. Reflections, iii. 1.

His feeling for flowers was very exquisite, and seemed not so much a *taste* as an emotion.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, x.

The first point I shall notice is the great spread of the *taste for* history which has marked the period.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 49.

6. In *esthetics*, the faculty of discerning with emotions of pleasure beauty, grace, congruity, proportion, symmetry, order, or whatever constitutes excellence, particularly in the fine arts and literature; that faculty or susceptibility of the mind by which we both perceive and enjoy whatever is beautiful, harmonious, and true in the works of nature and art, the perception of these qualities being attended with an emotion of pleasure.

That we thankful should be,
Which we of *taste* and feeling are, for those parts that do fructify in us more than he. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 80.

*Taste*, if it mean anything but a paltry connoisseurship, must mean a general susceptibility to truth and nobleness; a sense to discern, and a heart to love and reverence all beauty, order, goodness, wheresoever or in whatsoever forms and accompaniments they are to be seen.
*Carlyle*, German Lit.

Perfect *taste* is the faculty of receiving the greatest possible pleasure from those material sources which are attractive to our moral nature in its purity and perfection. He who receives little pleasure from these sources wants *taste*; he who receives pleasure from any other sources has false or bad *taste*. *Ruskin*, Beauty, 1.

7. Manner, with respect to what is pleasing, becoming, or in agreement with the rules of good behavior and social propriety; the pervading air, the choice of conditions and relations, and the general arrangement and treatment in any work of art, by which esthetic perception or the lack of it in the artist or author is evinced; style as an expression of propriety and fitness: as, a poem or music composed in good *taste*.

There is also a large old mosque that seems to have been a church, and a new one in a very good *taste*.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 63.

Consider the exact sense in which a work of art is said to be "in good or bad *taste*." It does not mean that it is true or false; that it is beautiful or ugly; but that it does or does not comply either with the laws of choice which are enforced by certain modes of life, or the habits of mind produced by a particular sort of education.
*Ruskin*, Modern Painters, III. iv. 5.

8. A small portion given as a sample; a morsel, bit, or sip tasted, eaten, or drunk; hence, generally, something perceived, experienced, enjoyed, or suffered.

Come, give us a *taste* of your quality; come, a passionate speech. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 452.

He smil'd to see his merry young men
Had gotten a *taste* of the tree [been beaten].
*Robin Hood and the Beggar* (Child's Ballads, V. 203).

In the North of England . . . it is customary to give the bees a *taste* of all the eatables and drinkables prepared for a funeral. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 235.

9†. Scent; odor; smell.

A tabill atyret, all of triot ynes,
Bourdurt about all with bright Aumbur,
That smelt is & smethe, smellis full swete,
With *taste* for to touche the tabull aboute [to be perceived by all about the table].
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1668.

**Corpuscles of taste.** Same as *gustatory corpuscles* (which see, under *corpuscle*). - **Out of taste**, unable to discern or relish qualities or flavors.

The other ladies will pronounce your coffee to be very good, and your mistress will confess that her mouth is *out of taste*. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Footman).

**To one's taste**, to one's liking; agreeable; acceptable.

They who beheld with wonder how much he eat upon all occasions when his dinner was *to his taste*.
*Boswell*, Johnson, an. 1763.

Now, Mrs. Dangle, Sir Fretful Plagiary is an author *to your* own *taste*. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

=**Syn. 3.** *Taste*, *Savor*, *Flavor*, *Smack*. *Taste* is the general word, so far as the sense of *taste* is concerned: as, the *taste* of an apple may be good, bad, strong, woody, earthy, etc. *Savor* and *flavor* may apply to the sense of *taste* or to that of smell. *Savor* in *taste* generally applies to food, but is otherwise rather indefinite: as, to detect a *savor* of garlic in soup. *Flavor* is generally good, but sometimes bad: it is often the predominating natural *taste*: as, the *flavor* of one variety of apple is more marked or more palatable than that of another. *Smack* is a slight *taste*, or, figuratively, a faint smell, generally the result of something not disagreeable added to the thing which is tasted or smelled: as, a *smack* of vanilla in ice-cream; a *smack* of salt in the sea-breeze.—6. *Taste*, *Sensibility*. *Taste* is active, deciding, choosing, changing, arranging, etc.; *sensibility* is passive, the power to feel, susceptibility of impression, as from the beautiful.—7. *Taste*, *Judgment*. As compared with *judgment*, *taste* always implies esthetic sensibility, a sense of the beautiful, and a power of choosing, arranging, etc., in accordance with its laws. *Judgment* is purely intellectual. A good *judgment* as to clothing decides wisely as to quality, with reference to durability, warmth, and general economy; good *taste* as to clothing decides agreeably as to colors, shape, etc., with reference to appearance.

**taste**[2] (tāst), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Narrow thin silk ribbon.

If . . . Mrs. S. has any *taste* she will oblige me by sending me half a yard, no matter of what color, so it be not black. *F. A. P. Barnard*, quoted in "New Haven (Conn.) [Palladium," April 18th, 1891.

**taste-area** (tāst'ā″rē-ă). *n.* A gustatory area; an extent of surface of the tongue or associate structures in which ramify nerves of gustation, and in which the sense of taste resides or the faculty of tasting is exercised.

**taste-bud** (tāst'bud), *n.* One of the peculiar ovoidal or flask-shaped bodies, composed of modified epithelium-cells embedded in the epithelium, covering the sides of the papillæ vallatæ, and, in man and some other animals, also upon the opposed walls of the vallum. They are believed to be special organs of taste. Also called *taste-bulb*, *taste-goblet*, *gustatory bud*.

**taste-bulb** (tāst'bulb), *n.* Same as *taste-bud*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 79.

**taste-center** (tāst'sen″tėr), *n.* The gustatory nervous center, located by Ferrier in the gyrus uncinatus of the brain.

**taste-corpuscle** (tāst'kôr″pus-l), *n.* See *corpuscle*.

**tasted** (tās'ted), *a.* [< *taste*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a taste (of this or that kind); flavored: chiefly in compounds.

In this place are excellent oysters, small and well *tasted* like our Colchester. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug., 1645.

Beyond the castle [at Armiro] there are two springs of ill *tasted* salt water.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 249.

**tasteful** (tāst'fûl), *a.* [< *taste*[1] + *-ful*.] 1. Having an agreeable taste; savory.

*Tasteful* herbs that in these gardens rise,
Which the kind soil with milky sap supplies. *Pope*.

2. Capable of discerning and enjoying what is suitable, beautiful, excellent, noble, or refined; possessing good taste.

His *tasteful* mind enjoys
Alike the complicate charms, which glow
Thro' the wide landscape.
*J. G. Cooper*, Power of Harmony, ii.

3. Characterized by the influence of good taste; produced, constructed, arranged, or regulated in accordance with good taste; elegant.

Her fondness for flowers, and jewels, and other *tasteful* ornaments. *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 322.

**tastefully** (tāst'fûl-i), *adv.* In a tasteful manner; with good taste.

**tastefulness** (tāst'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tasteful.

**taste-goblet** (tāst'gob″let), *n.* Same as *taste-bud*.

**tasteless** (tāst'les), *a.* [< *taste*[1] + *-less*.] Having no taste. (*a*) Exciting no sensation in the organs of taste; insipid: as, a *tasteless* medicine.

A fine, bright, scarlet powder, . . . odorless and *tasteless*. *U. S. Pharmacopœia* (6th decennial revision), p. 180.

(*b*) Incapable of the sense of taste: as, the tongue when furred is nearly *tasteless*. (*c*) Having no power of giving pleasure; stale; insipid; uninteresting; dull.

Since you lost my dear Mother, your Time has been so heavy, so lonely, and so *tasteless*.
*Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 2.

(*d*) Not in accordance with the principles of good taste.

A mile and a half of hotels and cottages, . . . all flaming, *tasteless* carpenter's architecture, gay with paint.
*C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 36.

(*e*) Destitute of the power to appreciate or enjoy what is excellent, beautiful, or harmonious; having bad or false taste: as, a *tasteless* age.

For I must inform you, to your great mortification, that your Lordship is universally admired by this *tasteless* People. *Swift*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 342.

**tastelessly** (tāst'les-li), *adv.* In a tasteless manner. *Imp. Dict.*

**tastelessness** (tāst'les-nes), *n.* The state or property of being tasteless, in any sense.

**taster** (tās'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *tastour* (a cup); < *taste*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who tastes. Specifically—(*a*) One whose duty it is to test the quality of food or drink by tasting it before serving it to his master.

Shall man presume to be my master,
Who 's but my caterer and *taster*?
*Swift*, Riddles, iv.

(*b*) One skilled in distinguishing the qualities of liquors, tea, etc., by the taste.

Alnagers, searchers, *tasters* of wine, customers of ports.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 775.

2. An implement by which a small sample of anything to be tasted is manipulated. (*a*) In the wine-trade, a silver or silver-plated cup, very shallow, and having on the bottom one or more bosses: the reflection of the light from these helps the taster to judge of the quality and age of the wine.

*Tastour*, a lytell cuppe to tast wyne—tasse a gouster le uin. *Palsgrave*, p. 279.

(*b*) A gimlet-shaped tool by which a small piece of cheese can be drawn from the center of the mass.

3. A hydrocyst of some polyps.

Alternating with the polypites at intervals along the polypstem are found very curious bodies called *tasters*.
*Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 100.

**tastily** (tās'ti-li), *adv.* In a tasty manner; with good taste. [Colloq.]

**tasto** (tàs'tō), *n.* [It.: see *taste*[1].] Same as *key*[1], 4 (*b*).—**Tasto solo**, in *music*, one key at a time:

a direction used in thorough-bass, indicating that the given bass is to be played alone or in octaves, without chords. Abbreviated *t. s.*

**tasty** (tās'ti), *a.* [< *taste*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Having good taste, or nice perception of excellence.—**2.** In conformity to the principles of good taste; elegant.

It is at once rich, *tasty*, and quite the thing.
*Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxvii.

**3.** Palatable; nice; fine.

The meal . . . consisted of two small but *tasty* dishes of meat prepared with skill and served with nicety.
*Charlotte Brontë*, The Professor, xxiv.

[Colloq. in all uses.]

**tat**[1] (tat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tatted*, ppr. *tatting*. [Also *tatt;* perhaps < Icel. *tæta*, tease or pick (wool), < *tæta*, shreds, etc.: see *tate*. Cf. *tatting*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To entangle. [Prov. Eng.] —**2.** To make (trimming) by tatting.

**II.** *intrans.* [A sense taken from the noun *tatting*.] To work at or make tatting.

**tat**[2] (tat), *n.* [A childish word, a var. of *dad:* see *dad*[1].] Dad; father. [Prov. Eng.]

**tat**[3] (tat), *v. t.* [A var. of *tap*[2]; cf. *tit for tat*, orig. *tip for tap*.] To touch gently. [Prov. Eng.]

Come tit me, come *tat* me, come throw a kiss at me.
*Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

**tat**[4] (tat), *a.* A dialectal variant of *that*.

**tat**[5] (tat), *n.* [Appar. abbr. of *tatter*[1].] A rag. [Cant.]

Now, I'll tell you about the *tat* (rag) gatherers; buying rags they call it, but I call it bouncing people.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 424.

**tat**[5] (tat), *v. i.* [< *tat*[5], *n.*] To gather rags. [Cant.]

He goes *tatting* and billy-hunting in the country (gathering rags and buying old metal)
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 417.

**tat**[6] (tat), *n.* [Hind. *tāt.*] In India, cloth or matting made from different fibers; especially, gunny-cloth.

**tat**[7] (tat), *n.* [< Hind., Telugu, etc., *taṭṭu*, a pony.] A pony. [Anglo-Indian.]

Old Ghyrkins . . . rode about on a little *tat*, questioning beaters and shikarries.
*F. Marion Crawford*, Mr. Isaacs, ix.

**tata**[1] (tä'tä), *n.* [W. African.] In West Africa, the residence of a territorial or village chieftain. *Imp. Dict.*

**tata**[2] (tä'tä), *n.* [S. Amer.] A shrub, *Eugenia supra-axillaris*, of Brazil, bearing a fruit of good size.

**ta-ta** (tä'tä'), *interj.* A familiar form of salutation at parting; farewell; good-by.

And so, *ta-ta*. I might as well have stayed away for any good I've done.
*R. L. Stevenson*, Treasure of Franchard.

**tatao** (tä-tä'ō), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American tanager, *Calliste tatao*.

**Tatar, Tartar**[3] (tä'tär, tär'tär), *n.* and *a.* [As a long-established E. word, *Tartar*, < F. *Tartare* = Sp. *Tártaro* = Pg. It. *Tartaro* = D. *Tartaar*, *Tarter* = LG. G. Dan. *Tartar* = Sw. *Tartar*, *Tartarer*, etc., < ML. *Tartarus* (also *Tartarinus*, OF. *Tartarin*), a Tatar (cf. F. *Tartarie* = Sp. *Tartaria* = Pg. It. *Tartaria* = G. *Tartarei*, < ML. *Tartaria*, Tartary); an altered form, believed to be due to confusion with L. *Tartarus*, hell (a confusion reflected in the alleged pun of the French king St. Louis, "Well may they be called *Tartars*, for their deeds are those of fiends from *Tartarus*"), the true form being **Tatarus* (though this is not found, apparently, in medieval use), = Russ. *Tatarinŭ*, Pol. *Tatar*, etc., = Turk. *Tātar*, < Pers. *Tātar*, *Tatar* (Chinese *Tuh-tar*, *Tuh-dzŭ*), a Tatar. In recent E. the form *Tatar*, as earlier in F. *Tatare* = LG. G. Dan. *Tatar* = Icel. *Tattarar*, pl., etc., altered in ethnographical use to suit the form of the original word, has been used for *Tartar* in the original sense (def. 1), but not in the other senses. The derivative words *Tartarian*, *Tartaric*, etc., are similarly altered to *Tatarian*, *Tataric*, etc.; but the corresponding form *Tatary* (= G. *Tatarei*) for *Tartary* has been little used.] **I.** *n.* **1.** (*a*) A member of one of certain Tungusic tribes whose original home was in the region vaguely known as "Chinese Tatary" (Manchuria and Mongolia), and who are now represented by the Fish-shin Tatars in northern Manchuria, and the Solons and Daurians in northeastern Mongolia, but more particularly by the Manchus, the present rulers of China. The chief among these tribes were (1) the Khitans, who in 907 conquered China and set up a dynasty there (called the Liao) which lasted until 1123, when they were conquered by their rivals; (2) the Niuchi, Juchi, or Jurchin (the true Tatars, and the ancestors of the modern Manchus), who also established a dynasty, called Kin ('golden'), and are hence known as the Kin Tatars; (3) the Kara-Khitai (or black Tatars), a remnant of the Khitans, who, when their empire was overthrown by the Juchi, escaped westward and founded an empire which stretched from the Oxus to the desert of Shamo, and from Tibet to the Altai; (4) the Onguts (or white Tatars). (*b*) In the middle ages, one of the host of Mongol, Turk, and Tatar warriors who swept over Asia under the leadership of Jenghiz Khan, and threatened Europe. (*c*) A member of one of numerous tribes or peoples of mixed Turkish, Mongol, and Tatar origin (descendants of the remnants of these hosts) now inhabiting the steppes of central Asia, Russia in Europe, Siberia (the latter with an additional intermixture of Finnish and Samoyedic blood), and the Caucasus, such as the Kazan Tatars (the remnant of the Kipchaks, or 'Golden Horde'), the Krim Tatars in the Crimea, the Kalmucks or Eleuths (who are properly Mongols), etc.

Swifter than arrow from the *Tartar's* bow.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 101.

As when the *Tartar* from his Russian foe,
By Astracan, over the snowy plains,
Retires.
*Milton*, P. L., x. 431.

**2.** A savage, intractable person; a person of a keen, irritable temper; as applied to a woman, a shrew; a vixen: as, she is a regular *Tartar*. [In this sense not altered to *Tatar*.]

The general had known Dr. Firmin's father also, who likewise had been a colonel in the famous old Peninsular army. "A *Tartar* that fellow was, and no mistake!" said the good officer.
*Thackeray*, Philip, xiv.

Perhaps this disconsolate suitor, whose first wife had been what is popularly called a *Tartar*, studied Mrs. Vandeleur's character with more attention than the rest.
*Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. i.

**To catch a Tartar**, to lay hold of or encounter a person who proves too strong for the assailant.

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a Tatar or Tartar, or the Tatars or Tartars, or Tatary or Tartary. —**Tatar antelope**, the saiga. See cut under *Saiga*.—**Tatar bread**. See *bread*[1].—**Tatar lamb**. Same as *Tatarian lamb*. See *agnus Scythicus*, under *agnus*.—**Tatar sable**. See *sable*.

**Tatare** (tat'ä-rē), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831).] A genus of Polynesian birds, the type of which is *T. longirostris* of the Society Islands, of war-

*Tatare longirostris.*

bler-like character, related to the warblers of the genus *Acrocephalus*. Seven species are described. The best-known is that above named, formerly called *long-billed thrush* (Latham, 1783). Also *Tatarea* (Reichenbach, 1849).

**Tatarian, Tartarian** (tä-, tär-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tatar*, *Tartar*, + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tatars or Tartars.—**Tatarian bread**. Same as *Tatar bread* (which see, under *bread*[1]).—**Tatarian buckwheat**. See *Fagopyrum*.—**Tatarian honeysuckle**. See *honeysuckle*, 1.—**Tatarian lamb**. See *agnus Scythicus*, under *agnus*.—**Tatarian maple**, a tree, *Acer Tataricum*, of Russia and temperate Asia.—**Tatarian oat**. See *oat*, 1.—**Tatarian pine**, the Taurian or seaside pine. See *Corsican pine*, under *pine*[1].—**Tatarian southernwood** or **wormwood**. Same as *santonica*, 1.

**II.** *n.* **1.** A Tatar or Tartar.

Two *Tartarians* then of the King's Stable were sent for; but they were able to answer nothing to purpose.
*Milton*, Hist. Moscovia, v 503.

**2**†. A thief. [Cant.] [In this sense only *Tartarian*.]

If any thieving *Tartarian* shall break in upon you I will with both hands nimbly lend a cast of my office to him.
*The Wandering Jew* (1640).

**Tataric, Tartaric**[2] (tä-, tär-tar'ik), *a.* [The older form is *Tartaric*, < ML. *Tartaricus*, < *Tartarus*, Tartar: see *Tatar*, *Tartar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the Tatars or Tartars.

**Tatarize, Tartarize**[2] (tä'-, tär'tą-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Tatarized*, *Tartarized*, ppr. *Tatarizing*, *Tartarizing*. [< *Tatar*, *Tartar*[3], + *-ize*.] To make like a Tatar or the Tatars.

The Tchuvashes are a *Tatarized* branch of the Finns of the Volga.
*Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 702.

**tatarwagt**, *n.* [ME.; cf. *tatter*[1].] A tatter (?).

Greye clothis not fulle clene,
But fretted fulle of *tatarwagges*.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 7257.

**tataupa** (ta-tâ'pą), *n.* [S. Amer.] One of the South American tinamous, *Crypturus tataupa*.

**tate** (tāt), *n.* [Also *tait;* < Icel. *tæta* (cf. equiv. *tætingr*), shreds; cf. Sw. *tåt*, a strand, twist, filament: see *tat*[1].] A small portion of anything consisting of fibers or the like: as, a *tate* of hair or wool; a *tate* of hay. [Scotch.]

**tater** (tā'tėr), *n.* A dialectal or vulgar form of *potato*.

We met a cart laden with potatoes. "Uncommon fine *taters*, them, sir!" said the intelligent tradesman, gazing at them with eager interest. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 29.

**tath** (tath), *n.* [< ME. *tath*, < Icel. *tadh* = Sw. dial. *tad*, manure, dung; cf. Icel. *tadha*, hay from the home field, the home field itself; lit. 'that which is scattered'; cf. OHG. *zata*, *zota*, G. *zote*, a rag: see *ted*[1].] **1.** The dung or manure left on land where live stock has been fed. Also *teathe*. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Strong grass growing round the dung of cattle. [Prov. Eng.]

**tath** (tath), *v. t.* [Also *teathe:* < Icel. *tedhja* (= Norw. *tedja*), manure, < *tadh*, manure: see *tath*, *n.* The same verb in a more gen. sense appears as E. *ted:* see *ted*[1].] To manure, as a field, by allowing live stock to graze upon it. [Prov. Eng.]

**Tatianist** (tā'shi-an-ist), *n.* [< *Tatian* (see def.) + *-ist.*] One of a Gnostic and Encratite sect, followers of Tatian, originally a Christian apologist and a disciple of Justin Martyr, but a convert to Gnosticism about A. D. 170.

**tatlet, tatlert.** Old spellings of *tattle*, *tattler*.

**tatoo,** *v.* See *tattoo*[2].

**tatou** (tat'ö), *n.* [< F. *tatou* = Sp. *tato* = Pg. *tatu*, < S. Amer. *tatu*.] An armadillo; specifically, the giant armadillo, *Tatusia* or *Priodonta gigas*. Also *tatu*.

**tatouay** (tat'ö-a), *n.* [S. Amer.] A kind of armadillo, *Dasypus tatouay* or *Xenurus unicinctus*. See cut under *Xenurus*.

**tatou-peba** (tat'ö-pē'bą), *n.* [S. Amer.] Same as *peba*.

**tatt,** *v.* See *tat*[1].

**tatta**[1]†, *n.* Same as *daddy*. *Minsheu*.

**tatta**[2] (tat'ą), *n.* Same as *tatty*[2].

**tatter**[1] (tat'ėr), *n.* [Formerly and dial. also *totter;* < ME. **tater* (only as in part. adj. *tatered*, *tatard*, tattered, and appar. in *tatarway*), < Icel. *töturr*, *tötturr* = Norw. *totra*, also *taltra*, *tultre*, = MLG. *talteren*, LG. *taltern*, pl., tatters, rags. Cf. *totter*[1], *totter*[2].] **1.** A rag, or a part torn and hanging: commonly applied to thin and flexible fabrics, as cloth, paper, or leather: chiefly used in the plural.

Tear a passion to *tatters*, to very rags, to split the ears of the groundlings.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 11.

Time, go hang thee!
I will hang thee,
Though I die in *totters*.
*Dekker and Ford*, Sun's Darling, i. 1.

**2.** A ragged fellow; a tatterdemalion.

*Hig.* Should the grand Ruffian come to mill me, I
Would scorn to shuttle from my poverty.
*Pen.* So, so; well spoke, my noble English *tatter*.
*Randolph*, Hey for Honesty, iii. 1.

**tatter**[1] (tat'ėr), *v.* [< ME. **tateren*, in the part. adj. *tatered:* see *tattered*.] **I.** *trans.* To rend or tear into rags or shreds; wear to tatters.

A Lion, that hath *tatter'd* heer
A goodly Heifer, there a lusty Steer. . . .
Strouts in his Rage, and wallows in his Prey.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

**To tatter a kip.** See the quotation. [Slang.]

My business was to attend him at auctions, to put him in spirits when he sat for his picture, to take the left hand in his chariot when not filled by another, and to assist at *tattering a kip*, as the phrase was, when he had a mind for a frolic.
*Goldsmith*, Vicar, xx.

**II.** *intrans.* To fall into rags or shreds; become ragged.

After such bloody toil, we bid good night,
And wound our *tattering* colours clearly up.
*Shak.*, K. John, v. 5. 7.

**tatter**[2] (tat'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *tateren*, chatter, jabber, < MD. *tateren*, speak shrilly, sound a blast on a trumpet, D. *tateren*, stammer, = MLG. *tateren*, > G. *tattern*, prattle. Cf. *tattle*.] **1**†. To chatter; gabble; jabber.

*Tateryn*, or laueryn or speke wythe owte resone (or langelyn . . . chateryn, laberyn). Garrio, blatero.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 487.

**2.** To stir actively and laboriously. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**tatter**[3] (tat'ėr), *n.* [< *tat*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who tats, or makes tatting.

**tatterdemalion** (tat″ėr-dē-mā′liọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tatterdemallion, tatterdemalean, totterdemalion, tattertimallion:* appar. a fanciful term, < *tatter*[1]. The terminal element is obscure; the *de* is perhaps used with no more precision than in *hobbledehoy*, and the last part may have been orig., as it is now, entirely meaningless.] A ragged fellow.

Those *tattertimallions* will have two or three horses, some foure or five, as well for service as for to eat.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 40.

Why, among so many millions of people, should thou and I onely be miserable *totterdemalions*, rag-a-muffins, and lowsy desperates?
*Massinger and Dekker*, Virgin-Martyr, iii.

1 *Gent.* Mine Host, what's here?
*Host.* A *Tatterdemalean*, that stayes to sit at the Ordinary to day.
*Heywood*, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 31).

**tattered** (tat′ėrd), *a.* [Formerly and dial. also *tottered;* < ME. *tatered, tatird;* < *tatter*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Rent in tatters; torn; hanging in rags.

Whose garment was so *totter'd* that it was easie to number every thred. *Lyly*, Endymion, v. 1.

An old book, so *tattered* and thumb worn "that it was ready to fall piece from piece if he did but turn it over."
*Southey*, Bunyan, p. 26.

2. Dilapidated; showing gaps or breaks; jagged; broken.

His syre a soutere y-suled [sullied] in groes,
His teeth with toylinge [pulling] of lether *tatered* as a sawe! *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 753.

I do not like ruined, *tattered* cottages.
*Jane Austen*, Sense and Sensibility, xviii.

3. Dressed in tatters or rags; ragged.

A hundred and fifty *tattered* prodigals, lately come from swine-keeping. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 37.

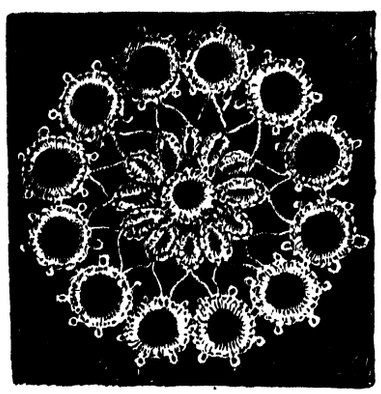
**tatterwallop** (tat′ėr-wol-ọp), *n.* [< *tatter*[1] + *wallop*, 'boil,' used figuratively, 'flutter' (?).] Tatters; rags in a fluttering state. [Scotch.]

**tattery** (tat′ėr-i), *a.* [= Icel. *tötrugr* = LG. *tattrig;* as *tatter*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in tatters; very ragged.

Jet-black, *tattery* wig. *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 262.

**tattie,** *n.* See *tatty*[2].

**tatting**[1] (tat′ing), *n.* [Appar. verbal n. of *tat*[1], entangle, hence 'weave,' 'knit' (?).] 1. A kind of knotted work, done with cotton or linen thread with a shuttle, reproducing in make and



Tatting.

appearance the gimp laces or knotted laces of the sixteenth century, and used for doilies, collars, trimmings, etc.

How our fathers managed without crochet is a wonder; but I believe some small and feeble substitute existed in their time under the name of *tatting*.
*George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, iii.

2. The act of making such lace.

**tatting**[2] (tat′ing), *n.* [A corruption of *tatty*[2], suggested by *matting*[1].] Same as *tatty*[2].

**tatting-shuttle** (tat′ing-shut″l), *n.* A shuttle used in making tatting.

**tattle** (tat′l), *r.;* pret. and pp. *tattled*, ppr. *tattling*. [< ME. **tatelen* (< LG. *tateln*, gabble as a goose, tattle), a var. of *tateren*, chatter, = MD. *tateren*, speak shrilly, sound a call or blast on a trumpet, D. *tateren*, stammer (> G. *tattern*, prattle), etc.: see *tatter*[2]. Cf. *tittle*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To prate; talk idly; use many words with little meaning; prattle; chatter; chat.

When the babe shall . . . begin to *tattle* and call hir Mamma. *Lyly*, Euphues (ed. Arber), p. 129.

I pray hold on your Resolution to be here the next Term, that we may *tattle* a little of Tom Thumb.
*Howell*, Letters, ii. 3.

When you stop to *tattle* with some crony servant in the same street, leave your own street-door open.
*Swift*, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

2. To gossip; carry tales. See *tattling, p. a.*

**II.** *trans.* To utter idly; blab.

The midwife and the nurse well made away,
Then let the ladies *tattle* what they please.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 2. 168.

**tattle** (tat′l), *n.* [< *tattle, v.*] Prate; idle talk or chat; trifling talk.

Thus does the old gentleman [Hesiod] give himself up to a loose kind of *tattle*, rather than endeavour after a just poetical description. *Addison*, On Virgil's Georgics.

=**Syn.** *Chatter, Babble*, etc. See *prattle*.

**tattlement** (tat′l-ment), *n.* [< *tattle* + *-ment.*] Tattle; chatter. [Rare.]

Poor little Lilias Baillie: tottering about there, with her foolish glad *tattlement*. *Carlyle*, Baillie the Covenanter.

**tattler** (tat′lėr), *n.* [Formerly also *tatler* (as in the name of the famous periodical, "The Tatler," of Steele and Addison (1709–11), meant in the sense of 'the idle talker, the gossip'); < *tattle* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who tattles; an idle talker; a prattler; a telltale.

*Tattlers* and busy-bodies . . . are the canker and rust of idleness. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, i. § 1.

Whoever keeps an open ear
For *tattlers* will be sure to hear
The trumpet of contention.
*Cowper*, Friendship, l. 98.

2. In *ornith.*, a bird of the family *Scolopacidæ* and genus *Totanus* in a broad sense; one of the *Totaneæ;* a horseman or gambet: so called from the vociferous cries of most of these birds.

Wandering Tattler (*Heteroscelus incanus*).

There are many species, of several genera, of all parts of the world; and some are noted for their extensive dispersion, as the wandering tattler of various coasts and islands of the Pacific. The word is chiefly a book-name, as those tattlers which are well known in English-speaking countries have other vernacular names, as *yellowlegs, yellowshank, redshank, greenshank, willet;* and some of them are called *sandpipers*, with or without qualifying terms. See the distinctive names (with various cuts), and also *Scolopacidæ, sandpiper, snipe, Totanus*, and cuts under *greenshank, redshank, Rhyacophilus, ruff, Tringoides, Tringites, willet*, and *yellowlegs*.

**tattlery** (tat′lėr-i), *n.* [< *tattle* + *-ery.*] Idle talk or chat.

**tattling** (tat′ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *tattle, v.*] Given to idle talk; apt to tell tales; tale-bearing.

*Fal.* She shall not see me: I will ensconce me behind the arras.
*Mrs. Ford.* Pray you, do so: she 's a very *tattling* woman.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3. 99.

Excuse it by the *tattling* quality of age, which . . . is always narrative. *Dryden*, Ded. to tr. of Juvenal.

**tattlingly** (tat′ling-li), *adv.* In a tattling or telltale manner.

**tattoo**[1] (ta-tö′), *n.* [Formerly *taptoo, taptow* (= Sw. *tapto* = Russ. *tapta*), < D. *taptoe*, the tattoo ("*taptoe*, tap-tow; *de taptoe slaan*, to beat the tap-tow"—Sewel, ed. 1766), lit. a signal to put the 'tap to'—that is, to close the taps of the public houses; < *tap*, a tap, + *toe*, to, in the sense 'shut, close': see *tap*[1], and *to*[1], *adv.* Cf. LG. *tappenslag*, G. *zapfenstreich*, Dan. *tappenstreg*, tattoo, lit. 'tap-blow, tap-stroke.'] A beat of drum and bugle-call at night, giving notice to soldiers to repair to their quarters in garrison or to their tents in camp; in United States men-of-war, a bugle-call or beat of drum at 9 P. M.

The *taptoo* is used in garrisons and quarters by the beat of the drum.
*Silas Taylor*, On Gavelkind (ed. 1663), p. 74. (*Skeat.*)

*Tat-too* or *Tap-too*, the beat of Drum at Night for all Soldiers to repair to their Tents in the Field, or to their Quarters in a Garrison. It is sometimes call'd The Retreat. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

All those whose Hearts are loose and low
Start if they hear but the *Tattoo*. *Prior*, Alma, i.

**The devil's tattoo,** a beating or drumming with the fingers upon a table or other piece of furniture: an indication of impatience or absence of mind.

Lord Steyne made no reply except by beating *the Devil's tattoo* and biting his nails. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xlviii.

**tattoo**[1] (ta-tö′), *v. t.* [< *tattoo*[1], *n.*] To beat the tattoo; make a noise like that of the tattoo. [Rare.]

He had looked at the clock many scores of times; . . . he *tattooed* at the table. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxii.

**tattoo**[2] (ta-tö′), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *tatoo;* = F. *tatouer*, < Tahitian *tatu*, tattooing, also adj., tattooed.] To mark, as the surface of the body, with indelible patterns produced by pricking the skin and inserting different pigments in the punctures. Sailors and others mark the skin with legends, love-emblems, etc.; and some uncivilized peoples, especially the New Zealanders and the Dyaks of Borneo, cover large surfaces of the body with ornamental patterns in this way. Tattooing is sometimes ordered by sentence of court martial as a punishment instead of branding, as by indelibly marking a soldier with *D* for "deserter," or T for "thief." It is also an occasional surgical operation.

The monster, then the man,
*Tattoo'd* or woaded, winter-clad in skins,
Raw from the prime, and crushing down his mate.
*Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

**tattoo**[2] (ta-tö′), *n.* [< *tattoo*[2], *v.*] A pattern, legend, or picture produced by tattooing: used also attributively: as, *tattoo* marks.

There was a vast variety of *tattoos* and ornamentation, rendering them a serious difficulty to strangers.
*R. F. Burton*, Abeokuta, iii.

**tattooage** (ta-tö′āj), *n.* [= F. *tatouage;* as *tattoo*[2] + *-age.*] The practice of tattooing; also, a design made by tattooing. [Rare.]

Above his *tattooage* of the five crosses, the fellow had a picture of two hearts united.
*Thackeray*, From Cornhill to Cairo, xiii.

**tattooer** (ta-tö′ėr), *n.* [< *tattoo*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who tattooes; especially, one who is expert in the art of tattooing.

**tattooing**[1] (ta-tö′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tattoo*[1], *v.*] The sounding of the tattoo; also, a trick of beating a tattoo with the fingers.

The wandering night-winds seemed to bear
The sounds of a far *tattooing*.
*Bret Harte*, Second Review of the Grand Army.

Some little blinking, twitching, or *tattooing* trick which quickens as thoughts and words come faster.
*Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 162.

**tattooing**[2] (ta-tö′ing), *n.* [Formerly also *tattowing;* verbal n. of *tattoo*[2], *v.*] 1. The art or practice of marking the body as described under *tattoo*[2], *v.*

They [the Tahitians] have a custom . . . which they call *Tattowing*. They prick the skin so as just not to fetch blood. *Cook*, First Voyage, I. xvii.

2. The pattern, or combination of patterns, so produced.

The deep lines of blue *tattooing* over nose and cheeks appear in curious contrast. *The Century*, XXVII. 919.

**Tattooing of the cornea,** a surgical operation practised in cases of leucoma, consisting in pricking the cornea with needles and rubbing in sepia or lampblack.

**tattooing-needle** (ta-tö′ing-nē″dl), *n.* A pointed instrument for introducing a pigment beneath the skin, as in tattooing, and for certain operations in surgery.

**tatty**[1] (tat′i), *a.* [Also *tautie, tawtie;* < *tate* + *-y*[1].] Same as *tauted*.

**tatty**[2] (tat′i), *n.;* pl. *tatties* (-iz). [Also *tattie, tatta;* < Hind. *ṭaṭṭā*, dim. *ṭaṭṭī, ṭaṭyā*, a wicker frame, a matted shutter.] An East Indian matting made from the fiber of the cuscus-grass, which has a pleasant fragrance. It is used especially for hangings to fill door- and window-openings during the season of the hot dry winds, when it is always kept wet.

He described . . . the manner in which they kept themselves cool in hot weather, with punkahs, *tatties*, and other contrivances. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, iv.

**tatu,** *n.* Same as *tatou*.

**Tatusia** (ta-tū′si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1827), < F. *tatusie* (F. Cuvier, 1825), < *tatu* or *tatou*, q. v.] A genus of armadillos, typical of the family *Tatusiidæ*. It contains the peba, *T. novemcincta* (usually called *Dasypus novemcinctus*), notable as the only armadillo of the United States. It extends into Texas, and is thence called *Texan armadillo*. (See cut under *peba*.) The long-eared armadillo, or mule-armadillo, *T. hybridus*, is found on the pampas, and other species exist.

**tatusiid** (ta-tū′si-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Tatusiidæ*.

**II.** *n.* An armadillo of this family.

**Tatusiidæ** (tat-ū-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tatusia* + *-idæ.*] A family of armadillos, typified by the genus *Tatusia;* the pebas and related forms. They are near the *Dasypodidæ* proper, and have usually been included in that family. The carapace is separated into fore and hind parts by a variable number (as six to nine) of intervening movable rings or zones, and the feet are somewhat peculiar in the relative proportions of the digits. The family ranges from Texas to Paraguay. Also *Tatusiinæ*, as a subfamily of *Dasypodidæ*. See cut under *peba*.

**tau** (tâ), *n.* [< Gr. *ταῦ*, tau, name of the Greek character T, τ, < Phenician (Heb.) *tāv.*] 1. In *ichth.*, the toadfish, *Batrachus tau.*—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A beetle. (*b*) A phalænid moth. (*c*) A fly.—3. In *her.*, same as *tau-cross*.

**tau-bone** (tâ′bōn), *n.* A T-shaped bone, such as the episternum or interclavicle of a monotreme. Also *T-bone*. See cut under *interclavicle*.

**tau-cross** (tâ′krôs), *n.* A T-shaped cross, having no arm above the horizontal bar. Also called *cross-tau*, and *cross of St. Anthony*. See etymology of *tau*, and cut under *cross*[1].

**tau-crucifix** (tâ′krö″si-fiks), *n.* A crucifix the cross of which is of the tau form.

**taught**[1] (tât). Preterit and past participle of *teach*[1].

**taught**[2]†, *a.* An old spelling of *taut*.

**tauld** (tâld). A Scotch form of *told*, preterit and past participle of *tell*[1].

**taunt**[1] (tânt or tânt), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *taunte*, *tawnte*, also (and still dial.) *tant;* according to Skeat, prob. < OF. *tanter*, var. of *tenter*, *tempter*, try, tempt, provoke (> ME. *tenten*, *temten*, E. *tempt*), < L. *tentare*, try, tempt: see *tent*[2], *tempt*, of which *taunt* is thus a differentiated form. Skeat also quotes a passage from Udall, tr. of "Erasmus's Apophthegms," Diogenes, § 68, "Geuyng vnto the same *taunt pour taunte*, or one for another," suggesting an origin in the F. phrase *tant pour tant*, 'so much for so much': see *tantity*. There is no evidence that the sense was affected by OF. *tanser*, *tancer*, *tenser*, F. *tancer*, check, scold, reprove, taunt, < ML. as if **tentiare*, from the same source as *tenture*.] 1. Originally, to tease; rally; later, to tease spitefully; reproach or upbraid with severe or insulting words, or by casting something in one's teeth; twit scornfully or insultingly.

Sometime *taunting* w'outo displesure, not w'out disport.
*Sir T. More*, Works, p. 57.

When I had at my pleasure *taunted* her.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1. 62.

2†. To censure, blame, or condemn for in a reproachful, scornful, or insulting manner; cast up; twit with: with a thing as object.

Rail thou in Fulvia's phrase, and *taunt* my faults.
*Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2. 111.

And yet the Poet Sophocles . . .
Much *taunted* the vain Greeks Idolatrie.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 10.

=**Syn.** 1. *Ridicule*, *Chaff*, *Deride*, *Mock*, *Upbraid*, *Taunt*, *Flout*, *Twit*. We may *ridicule* or *chaff* from mere sportiveness; we may *ridicule* or *upbraid* with a reformatory purpose; the other words represent, and all may represent, an act that is unkind. All except *mock* imply the use of words. As to *ridicule*, see *ludicrous*, and *banter*, *v.* and *n.* *Chaff*, which is still somewhat colloquial, means to make fun of or tease, kindly or unkindly, by light, ironical, or satirical remarks or questions. *Deride* expresses a hard and contemptuous feeling: "*derision* is ill-humored and scornful; it is anger wearing the mask of *ridicule*" (*C. J. Smith*, Syn. Disc., p. 667). It is not always so severe as this quotation makes it. *Mock* in its strongest sense expresses the next degree beyond *derision*, but with less pretense of mirth (see *imitate*). We *upbraid* a person in the hope of making him feel his guilt and mend his ways, or for the relief that our feelings find in expression; the word is one degree weaker than *taunt*. To *taunt* is to press upon a person certain facts or accusations of a reproachful character unsparingly, for the purpose of annoying or shaming, and glorying in the effect of the insulting words: as, to *taunt* one with his failure. To *flout*, or *flout at*, is to *mock* or insult with energy or abruptness; *flout* is the strongest of these words. To *twit* is to *taunt* over small matters, or in a small way; *twit* bears the relation of a diminutive to *taunt*.

**taunt**[1] (tânt or tânt), *n.* [Also dial. *tant;* < *taunt*[1], *v.*] 1. Upbraiding words; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective.

Have I lived to stand at the *taunt* of one that makes fritters of English? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 151.

These scornful *taunts*
Neither become your modesty or years.
*Ford*, 'Tis Pity, iii. 2.

2. An object of reproach; an opprobrium.

I will deliver them . . . to be a reproach and a proverb, a *taunt* and a curse. Jer. xxiv. 9.

=**Syn.** See *taunt*[1], *v. t.*

**taunt**[2] (tânt), *a.* [By apheresis from *ataunt*, q. v.] *Naut.*, high or tall: an epithet particularly noting masts of unusual height.

**taunter** (tân′- or tân′tėr), *n.* [< *taunt*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who taunts, reproaches, or upbraids with sarcastic or censorious reflections.

**tauntingly** (tân′- or tân′ting-li), *adv.* In a taunting manner; teasingly; with bitter and sarcastic words; jeeringly; scoffingly.

And thus most *tauntingly* she chaft
Against poor silly Lot.
*Wanton Wife of Bath* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 154).

**Taunton** (tän′tọn), *n.* [So called from the place of manufacture, *Taunton*, a town in Somerset, Eng.] A broadcloth of the seventeenth century.

**Taunusian** (tâ-nū′si-ạn), *n.* [< G. and L. *Taunus*, a mountain-ridge in Germany.] In *geol.*, a division of the Lower Devonian in Belgium and the north of France. It is a sandstone characterized by the presence of several species of *Spirifera* and *Spirigera*.

**taupe** (tâp), *n.* [Formerly also *talpe;* < F. *taupe*, OF. *taupe*, *talpe*, < L. *talpa*, a mole.] A mole. See *Talpa*.

**taupie, tawpie** (tâ′pi), *n.* [Dim. of **taup*, < Icel. *töpi* = Dan. *taabe*, a fool; cf. Sw. *tåpig*, simple, foolish.] A foolish or thoughtless young woman. [Scotch.]

No content wi' turning the *tawpies'* heads wi' ballants.
*Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xv.

**Taur**† (târ), *n.* [ME., < L. *taurus*, a bull.] The sign of the zodiac Taurus.

Myn ascendent was *Taur* and Mars therinne.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 613.

**taure** (târ), *n.* [< F. *taure*, < L. *taurus*, a bull.] A Roman head-dress characterized by a mass of little curls around the forehead, supposed to resemble those on the forehead of a bull. *Art Journal*, N. S., XIX. 206.

**taurian**[1] (tâ′ri-ạn), *a.* [< L. *taurus*, a bull, + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to a bull; taurine. [Rare.]

There were to be three days of bull-fighting, . . . with eight *taurian* victims each day.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 563.

**Taurian**[2] (tâ′ri-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Taurius* (in *Taurii ludi*, games in honor of the infernal gods), < *Taurea*, a sterile cow, such animals being sacred to the infernal gods, + *-an*.] Only in the phrase *Taurian games*.—**Taurian games**, a name under the Roman republic for the secular games (*ludi sæculares*) of the empire. Also called *Tarentine games*.

**Taurian**[3] (tâ′ri-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Taurus*, Gr. Ταῦρος, a mountain-range in Asia Minor, + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the Taurus mountains in Asia Minor.—**Taurian pine**. See *pine*[1].

**Tauric** (tâ′rik), *a.* [< L. *Tauricus*, < Gr. Ταυρικός, < Ταῦροι, L. *Tauri:* see def.] Pertaining to the ancient Tauri, or to their land, Taurica Chersonesus (the modern Crimea), noted in Greek legend.

The Orestes of *Tauric* and Cappadocian legend is a different person, connected with the spread of Artemis-worship. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 828.

**tauricornous**† (tâ′ri-kôr-nus), *a.* [< F. *tauricorne*, < LL. *tauricornis*, < L. *taurus*, bull, + *cornu*, horn.] Horned like a bull.

And if (as Vossius well contendeth) Moses and Bacchus were the same person, their descriptions must be relative, or the *tauricornous* picture of one perhaps the same with the other. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 9.

**Taurid** (tâ′rid), *n.* [< L. *Taurus*, the constellation Taurus, + *-id*[2].] One of a shower of meteors appearing November 20[th], and radiating from a point north preceding Aldebaran in Taurus. The meteors are slow, and fire-balls occasionally appear among them.

**tauridor** (tâ′ri-dor), *n.* Same as *toreador*.

**tauriform** (tâ′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *tauriformis*, bull-shaped, < *taurus*, bull, + *forma*, shape, form.] 1. Having the form of a bull; like a bull in shape.—2. Shaped like the horns of a bull. Compare *arietiform*.—3. Noting the sign Taurus of the zodiac; having the form of the symbol ♉.

**taurin** (tâ′rin), *n.* [So called because first discovered in the bile of the ox; < L. *taurus*, a bull or ox, + *-in*[2].] A decomposition product ($C_2H_7SNO_3$) of bile. It is a stable compound, forming colorless crystals readily soluble in water.

**taurine** (tâ′rin), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *taurino*, < L. *taurinus*, of or pertaining to a bull or ox, < *taurus*, bull: see *Taurus*.] 1. Relating to a bull; having the character of a bull; bovine; bull-like.

Lord Newton, full-blooded, full-brained, *taurine* with potential vigour.
*Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 356.

2. Relating to the zodiacal sign Taurus; especially, belonging to the period of time (from about 4500 to 1900 B. C.) during which the sun was in Taurus at the vernal equinox: as, the *taurine* religions; the *taurine* myths.

**taurobolium** (tâ-rō-bō′li-um), *n.*; pl. *taurobolia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ταυροβόλιον, slaughtering bulls, < ταῦρος, bull, + βάλλειν, throw.] 1. The sacrifice of a bull in the Mithraic rites; the mystic baptism of a neophyte in the blood of a bull. See *Mithras*.—2. The representation in art, as in drawing or sculpture, of the killing of a bull, as by Mithras: a very common more or less conventional design. See cut in next column.

**taurocholic** (tâ-rō-kol′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ταῦρος, bull, + χόλος, gall, bile.] Noting an acid obtained from the bile of the ox. It occurs plentifully in human bile. It is an amorphous solid, but forms crystalline salts. See *cholcic*.

Mithraic Taurobolium.—From a marble in the Vatican, Rome.

**taurocol, taurocolla** (tâ′rō-kol, tâ-rō-kol′ạ), *n.* [NL. *taurocolla:* < Gr. ταῦρος, bull, + κόλλα, glue.] A gluey substance made from a bull's hide.

**tauromachian** (tâ-rō-mā′ki-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *tauromach-y* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to tauromachy or bull-fighting; disposed to regard public bull-fights with favor. [Rare.]

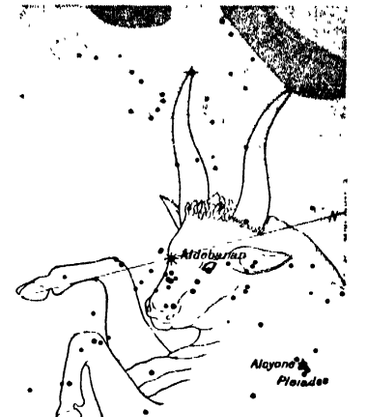
II. *n.* One who engages in bull-fights; a bull-fighter; a toreador. [Rare.]

**tauromachic** (tâ-rō-mak′ik), *a.* [< *tauromach-y* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to tauromachy or bull-fighting.

**tauromachy** (tâ-rom′a-ki), *n.* [=F. *tauromachie*, < NL. *tauromachia*, < Gr. ταυρομαχία, < ταῦρος, bull, + μάχη, a fight, < μάχεσθαι, fight.] Bull-fighting; a bull-fight.

**tauromorphous** (tâ-rō-môr′fus), *a.* [< Gr. ταυρόμορφος, < ταῦρος, bull, + μορφή, form.] Having the form of a bull: as, the *tauromorphous* Bacchus.

**Taurus** (tâ′rus), *n.* [< L. *taurus*, < Gr. ταῦρος, a bull, ox, = AS. *steór:* see *steer*[2].] 1. An ancient constellation and sign of the zodiac, representing the forward part of a bull. It contains the star Aldebaran of the first magnitude, the star Nath of the second magnitude, and the striking group of the Pleiads. Its sign is ♉.




The Constellation Taurus.

2†. In *zoöl.*, a genus of cattle, to which the common bull and cow were referred. It is not now used, these animals representing the species called *Bos taurus*.—**Taurus poniatovii**, the bull of Poniatowski, a constellation named by the Abbé Poczobut in 1777, in honor of the last king of Poland. It was situated over the Shield of Sobieski, between the east shoulder of Ophiuchus and the Eagle. The constellation is obsolete.

**tau-staff** (tâ′stâf), *n.* [See *tau.*] A crutch-handled staff.

A cross-headed or *tau-staff*. *Jos. Anderson.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**taut** (tât), *a.* [Early mod. E. *taught;* < ME. *toght*, a var. of *tight:* see *tight*[1]. The form *taut* cannot be explained as coming directly from Dan. *tæt*.] 1. Tight; tense; not slack: as, a *taut* line.

This churl with bely stif and *toght*
As any tabor. *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 565.

For their warres they haue a great deepe platter of wood. They cover the mouth thereof with a skin; at each corner they tie a walnut, which meeting on the backside neere the bottome, with a small rope they twitch them together till it be so *taught* and stiffe that they may beat vpon it as vpon a drumme. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 136.

Hence—2. In good shape or condition; properly ordered; prepared against emergency; tidy; neat. [Now chiefly nautical in both uses.]

By breakfast-time the ship was clean and *taut* fore and aft, her decks drying fast in the sun.
*W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, vii.

**To heave taut.** See *heave*.

**tautaug** (tâ-tâg'), *n.* Same as *tautog*.

**tauted** (tâ'ted), *a.* [Also *tawted*; < **taut*, var. of *tate*, *tait*, a tuft of hair (see *tate*) (or < Icel. *tōt*, a flock of wool), + *-ed*[2].] Matted; touzled; disordered: noting hair or wool. Also *tawtie*, *tautie*, *tatty*. [Scotch.]

She was na get o' moorland tips,
Wi' *tauted* ket an' hairy hips.
*Burns*, Poor Mailie's Elegy.

**tautegorical** (tâ-tē-gor'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ταὐτό*, the same (see *tautochrone*), + *ἀγορεύειν*, speak: see *agora*, and cf. *allegorical*.] Expressing the same thing in different words: opposed to *allegorical*. *Coleridge*. (*Imp. Dict.*) [Rare.]

**tauten** (tâ'tn), *v.* [< *taut* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To become taut or tense.

The rigging *tautened* and the huge sails flapped in thunder as the Harpoon sped upon her course.
*H. R. Haggard*, Mr. Meeson's Will, xii.

**II.** *trans.* To make taut, tense, or tight; tighten; stiffen. [Rare in both uses.]

Every sense on the alert, and every nerve *tautened* to fullest tension. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 245.

**tautie** (tâ'ti), *a.* Same as *tauted*. [Scotch.]

**tautly** (tât'li), *adv.* In a taut manner; tightly.

**tautness** (tât'nes), *n.* The state of being taut; tightness; tenseness.

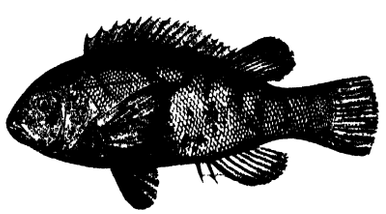
**tautobaryd** (tâ'tō-bar-id), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ταὐτό*, the same, + *βαρύς*, heavy (*βάρος*, weight), + *-id* for *-id*[2].] That curve upon which the pressure of a body moving under gravity is everywhere the same.

**tautochrone** (tâ'tō-krōn), *n.* [< F. *tautochrone*, < Gr. *ταὐτό*, Attic *ταὐτόν*, the same (contr. of *τὸ αὐτό*, the same: *τό*, neut. of *ὁ*, the; *αὐτό*, Attic *αὐτόν*, neut. of *αὐτός*, the same), + *χρόνος*, time.] In *math.*, a curve line such that a heavy body descending along it by gravity will, from whatever point in the curve it begins to descend, always arrive at the lowest point in the same time. The cycloid possesses this property for a constant force with no resistance.

**tautochronism** (tâ-tok'rō-nizm), *n.* [< *tautochrone* + *-ism*.] The characteristic property of the tautochrone.

**tautochronous** (tâ-tok'rō-nus), *a.* [< *tautochrone* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a tautochrone; isochronous.

**tautog** (tâ-tog'), *n.* [Also *tautaug*, *tetaug*, and formerly *tautaug* (Roger Williams); Amer. Ind., pl. of *taut*, the Indian name of the fish; said by Roger Williams to mean 'sheep's heads.'] A labroid fish, *Tautoga americana* or *T. onitis*,



Tautog (*Tautoga onitis*).

abundant on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and highly esteemed for food. Also called *blackfish* and *oyster-fish*.

**tautologic** (tâ-tō-loj'ik), *a.* [= F. *tautologique* = It. *tautologico*; as *tautolog-y* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by tautology.

**tautological** (tâ-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *tautologic* + *-al*.] Characterized by or of the nature of tautology: as, *tautological* expressions.

Pleonasms of words, *tautological* repetitions.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 25.

**Tautological echo.** See *echo*, 1.

**tautologically** (tâ-tō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a tautological manner; by tautology.

**tautologise,** *v. t.* See *tautologize*.

**tautologism** (tâ-tol'ō-jism), *n.* Same as *tautology*, 2.

It [chaotic language] is reduced to order and meaning, . . . partly by . . . *tautologism*, i. e. by using a second synonym to define the word which is vague; in point of fact, by making two vague words into one definite word.
*F. W. Farrar*, Language and Languages, p. 388.

**tautologist** (tâ-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *tautolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who uses different words or phrases in succession to express the same sense.

**tautologize** (tâ-tol'ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tautologized*, ppr. *tautologizing*. [< *tautolog-y* + *-ize*.] To use tautology. Also spelled *tautologise*.

That in this brief description the wise man should *tautologize* is not to be supposed.
*J. Smith*, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 25.

**tautologous** (tâ-tol'ō-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *ταυτολόγος*, repeating what has been said: see *tautology*.] Tautological: as, *tautologous* verbiage.

Clumsy *tautologous* interpretation. *The Academy*.

**tautology** (tâ-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *tautologie* = Sp. *tautología* = Pg. It. *tautologia*, < L. *tautologia*, < Gr. *ταυτολογία*, the repetition of the same thing, < *ταυτολόγος*, repeating the same thing, < *ταὐτό*, the same, + *λέγειν*, speak (see *-ology*).] **1.** Repetition of the same word, or use of several words conveying the same idea, in the same immediate context. See *dilogy*.—**2.** The repetition of the same thing in different words; the useless repetition of the same idea or meaning: as, "they did it successively one after the other"; "both simultaneously made their appearance at one and the same time." Tautology is repetition without addition of force or clearness, and is disguised by a change of wording; it differs from the repetition which is used for clearness, emphasis, or effect, and which may be either in the same or in different words.

How hath my unregarded language vented
The sad *tautologies* of lavish passion!
*Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 12.

I wrote him an humble and very submissive Letter, all in his own stile: that is, I called the Library a venerable place; the Books sacred reliques of Antiquity, &c., with half a dozen *tautologies*.
*Humphrey Wanley*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 258.

=**Syn.** 2. *Redundancy*, etc. See *pleonasm*.

**tautoösian** (tâ-tō-ō'si-an), *a.* [< *tautoöusi-ous* + *-an*.] Same as *tautoöusious*.

**tautoöusious** (tâ-tō-ō'si-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ταὐτό*, the same, + *οὐσία*, being, essence, + *-ous*. Cf. *homoöusious*.] In *theol.*, having absolutely the same essence. [Rare.]

**tautophonical** (tâ-tō-fon'i-kal), *a.* [< *tautophon-y* + *-ic-al*.] Repeating the same sound. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**tautophony** (tâ'tō-fō-ni), *n.* [= F. *tautophonie*, < Gr. *ταυτοφωνία*, < *ταὐτό*, the same, + *φωνή*, sound.] Repetition of the same sound.

**tautopodic** (tâ-tō-pod'ik), *a.* [< *tautopod-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or constituting a tautopody.

**tautopody** (tâ-top'ō-di), *n.* [< LL. *tautopodia*, < Gr. *ταυτοποδία*, tautopody, < *ταὐτό*, the same, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In *anc. pros.*, immediate repetition of the same foot; a compound foot or measure consisting of a simple foot and its exact repetition. See *dipody* and *syzygy*, 2.

**tau-topped** (tâ'topt), *a.* Having the handle in the shape of a tau-cross, as the Greek pateressa, or pastoral staff.

**tautousian** (tâ-tō'si-an), *a.* Same as *tautoousian*. *Imp. Dict.*

**tautousious** (tâ-tō'si-us), *a.* Same as *tautoousious*. *Imp. Dict.*

**tautozonal** (tâ'tō-zō-nal), *a.* [< Gr. *ταὐτό*, the same, + *ζώνη*, zone, + *-al*.] Belonging to the same zone: noting the planes of a crystal.

**tautozonality** (tâ″tō-zō-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< *tautozonal* + *-ity*.] The condition of being tautozonal.

**tavalure** (tav'a-lūr), *n.* [< F. *tavelure*, a spotting, spots, speckles, < *taveler*, spot, speckle.] In *her.*, one of the so-called spots of the fur ermine. See *ermine spot*, under *ermine*[1].

**tavelt,** *n.* [ME., < AS. *tæfel*, game of tables, < L. *tabula*, table: see *table*.] The game of tables. *Layamon*.

**tavelt,** *v.* [ME. *tavelen*, *tevelen*, < AS. *tæflan* (= Icel. *tefla*), play at tables, < *tæfel*, game of tables: see *tavel*, *n.*] To play at tables.

**tavern** (tav'ėrn), *n.* [Also dial. *tabern*; < ME. *taverne*, < OF. (and F.) *taverne* = Pr. *taverna* = Sp. *taberna* = Pg. *taberna*, *taverna* = It. *taverna*, < L. *taberna*, a booth, a shop, inn, tavern; from the same root as *tabula*, a board, plank, table: see *table*. Cf. *tabern*, *taberna*, *tabernacle*.] A public house where wines and other liquors are sold, and where food is provided for travelers and other guests; a public house where both food and drink are supplied; an inn. Taverns existed in England as early as the thirteenth century. At first only wines and liquors were sold.

After dinner we went to a blind *tavern*, where Congreve, Sir Richard Temple, Eastcourt, and Charles Main were over a bowl of bad punch.
*Swift*, Journal to Stella, Oct. 27, 1710.

Plenty of the old *Taverns* still survive to show us in what places our fathers took their dinners and drank their punch. . . The floor was sanded; there was a great fire kept up all through the winter, with a kettle always full of boiling water; the cloth was not always of the cleanest; the forks were steel; in the evening there was always a company of those who supped—for they dined early—on chops, steaks, sausages, oysters, and Welsh rabbit, of those who drank, those who smoked their long pipes, and those who sang.
*W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 160.

**To hunt a tavern fox†,** to be drunk. Compare *tavern-hunting*.

Else he had little leisure time to waste,
Or at the ale-house huff-cap ale to taste;
Nor did he ever *hunt a tavern fox*.
*John Taylor*, Old Parr (1635). (*Davies*.)

=**Syn.** *Inn*, *Tavern*, *Hotel*, *House*. In the United States *inn* and *tavern* are rarely now popularly applied to places of public entertainment, except sometimes as quaint or affected terms; but in law *tavern* is sometimes used for any place of public entertainment where liquor is sold under license. *Hotel* is the general word, or, often, *house* as the name of a particular *hotel*.

**tavern-bush** (tav'ėrn-bůsh), *n.* The bush formerly hung out as a sign for a tavern.

**taverner** (tav'ėr-nėr), *n.* [< ME. *taverner*, < OF. *tavernier* = Sp. *tabernero* = Pg. *taverneiro* = It. *tavernajo*, *taverniere*, < LL. *tabernarius* (fem. *tabernaria*), the keeper of a tavern or inn, also the keeper of a shop, prop. adj. (> Sp. *tabernario*), pertaining to a tavern or shop, < L. *taberna*, a booth, shop, tavern: see *tavern*.] One who keeps a tavern; an innkeeper.

Forth they goon towardes that village
Of which the *taverner* had spoke biforn.
*Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 245.

Not being able to pay, hauing impawned himselfe, the *Tauerner* bringeth him out to the high way, and beates him. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 314.

**tavern-haunter** (tav'ėrn-hän″tėr), *n.* One who frequents taverns. *Encyc. Dict.*

**tavern-hunting†** (tav'ėrn-hun″ting), *n.* The frequenting of taverns.

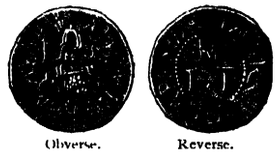
Their lazinesse, their *Tavern-hunting*, their neglect of all sound literature, and their liking of doltish and monasticall Schoolemen daily increast.
*Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

**taverning†** (tav'ėr-ning), *n.* [< *tavern* + *-ing*[1].] Resort to a tavern, or to taverns generally; also, a festival or convivial meeting at a tavern.

But who conjur'd this bawdie Poggie's ghost
From out the stewes of his lewde home bred coast?
Or wicked Rablais dronken revellings,
To grace the mis-rule of our *tavernings*?
*Bp. Hall*, Satires, II. i.

**tavern-keeper** (tav'ėrn-kē″pėr), *n.* One who keeps a tavern; a taverner.

**tavern-token** (tav'ėrn-tō″kn), *n.* A token issued by the keeper of a tavern for convenience of change. Tavern-tokens were largely issued in England in the seventeenth century. See *token*, 6.



Obverse. Reverse.

Token of the Mermaid Tavern, Cheapside, London - British Museum. (Size of the original.)

—**To swallow a tavern-token†,** to get drunk.

Drunk, sir! you hear not me say so; perhaps he *swallowed a tavern-token*, or some such device, sir, I have nothing to do withal.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

**tavern-tracer†,** *n.* Same as *tavern-haunter*.

A crew of unthrifts, carelesse dissolutes,
Licentious prodigals, vilde *taverne-tracers*.
*Heywood*, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, ed. Pearson, [1874, II. 28).

**tavers, taivers** (tā'vėrz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure.] Tatters. [Scotch.]

They don't know how to cook yonder—they have no gout—they boil the meat to *tavers*, and mak' sauce o' the brue to other dishes.
*Galt*, The Steamboat, p. 288. (*Jamieson*.)

**tavert, taivert** (tā'vėrt), *a.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** Stupid; confused; senseless. *Galt*.—**2.** Stupefied with drink; intoxicated. *Galt*. [Scotch in both senses.]

**taw**[1] (tâ), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *tawe*, *tewe*; < ME. *tawen*, *tewen*, < AS. *tawian*, prepare, get ready, dress, also scourge (cf. *getawe*, implements), = MD. *touwen*, prepare, taw, D. *touwen*, taw, curry (leather), = MLG. *touwen*, prepare, taw, = OHG. *zaujan*, *zoujan*, MHG. *zouwen*, *zöuwen*, make, get ready, prepare, soften, taw, tan, = Goth. *taujan*, do, make, cause, work (> Sp. Pg. *a-taviar*, dress, adorn). From this root are also ult. E. *team*, *teem*[1], *tool*, *tow*[2]. Cf. *tow*[1].] **1†.** To work, dress, or prepare (some raw material) for use or for further manipulation.

And whilst that they did nimbly spin,
The hempe he needs must *taw*.
*Robin Goodfellow*, p. 28. (*Halliwell*.)

Especially—**2.** To make (hides) into leather, specifically by soaking them, after cleaning, in

a solution of alum and salt. See *leather*, *tanning*.

We much marvel what you mean to buy Seale skins and tanne them. . . . If you send 100 of them *tawed* with the haire on, they will bee solde, or else not.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 307.

*Frank.* He 's to be made more tractable, I doubt not.
*Clara.* Yes, if they *taw* him, as they do whit-leather,
Upon an iron, or beat him soft like stock-fish.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, iii. 3.

**3†.** To harden or make tough.

His knuckles knobde, his flesh deepe dinted in,
With *tawed* hands and hard ytanned skin.
*Sackville*, Ind. to Mir. for Mags., st. 39.

**4†.** To beat; thrash.

You know where you were *tawed* lately; both lashed and slashed you were in Bridewell.
*B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

**5†.** To torture; torment.

They are not *tawed*, nor pluckt asunder with a thousande thousand cares wherwith other men are oppressed.
*Chaloner*, Moriæ Encomium, G. 2. (*Nares.*)

**taw**[1]† (tâ), *n.* [< ME. *tawe*, *towe*, *tew*, < AS. *getawe* (= MLG. *tawe*, *tauwe*, *touwe* = MHG. *ge-zouwe*), implements, tackle, < *tawian*, prepare, taw: see *taw*[1], *v.*] Implements; tackle.

**taw**[2]†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *tow*[3]. *Chaucer.*

**taw**[3] (tâ), *n.* [Also spelled, corruptly, *tor;* origin unknown.] **1.** A game at marbles.

The little ones, . . .
As happy as we once, to kneel and draw
The chalky ring, and knuckle down at *taw*.
*Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 307.

*Taw*, wherein a number of boys put each of them one or two marbles in a ring and shoot at them alternately with other marbles, and he who obtains the most of them by beating them out of the ring is the conqueror.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 491.

**2.** The line or limit from which the players shoot in playing marbles.

The ground was beaten by many feet to the hardness of a floor, and the village boys delighted to play marbles in this convenient spot. Their cries of "rounses," "*taw*," "dubs," "back licks," and "vent" might often be heard there before and after school hours
*The Century*, XXXVI 78.

**3.** A marble. Compare *alley-taw*.

His small private box was full of peg-tops, white marbles (called "alley *taws*" in the Vale), screws, birds eggs, etc. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 3.

**To come to taw**, to come to a designated line or position; be brought to account. [Colloq., U. S.]

**tawa** (tä'wä), *n.* A New Zealand laurineous tree, *Beilschmiedia* (*Nesodaphne*) *Tawa*, 60 or 70 feet high, but inferior as timber.

**tawdered** (tâ'dėrd), *a.* [Prop. *tawdried;* < *tawdry* + *-ed*[2].] Dressed in a tawdry way. [Rare.]

You see a sort of shabby finery, a number of dirty people of quality *tawdered* out.
*Lady M. W. Montagu*, To Countess of Bristol, Aug. 22, 1716.

**tawdrily** (tâ'dri-li), *adv.* In a tawdry manner.

**tawdriness** (tâ'dri-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tawdry; excessive display of finery; ostentatious display without elegance.

A clumsy beau makes his ungracefulness appear the more ungraceful by his *tawdriness* of dress.
*Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe.

**tawdrums** (tâ'drumz), *n. pl.* [Var. of *tawdry*.] Tawdries; finery.

No matter for lace and *tawdrums*.
*Revenge; or, A Match in Newgate*, v. (*Davies.*)

**tawdry** (tâ'dri), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *tawdrie*, *taudry;* orig. in the phrase or compound *tawdry lace*, *tawdrie lace*, i. e. **Saint Audrey lace*, a lace bought at St. Audrey's fair, held (it is said) at the shrine of St. Audrey in the isle of Ely. *Audrey*, *Awdrey*, formerly also *Audry*, *Awdry*, is a corruption of *Etheldrida*, which is a Latinized form of AS. *Æthelthrȳth*, *Ætheldrȳth*, *Ætheldrith*, *Æthelrȳht*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *tawdries* (-driz). A piece of rustic or cheap finery; a necklace, as of strung beads; a ribbon.

Of which [coral] the Naides, and the blue Nereids make
Them *tawdries* for their necks. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 46.

**II.** *a.* Characterized by cheap finery; gaudy; showy and tasteless; having too much or misapplied ornament; cheap; worthless.

How many Lords Families (tho descended from Blacksmiths or Tinkers) hast thou call'd Great and Illustrious? . . . How many pert coaching Cowards, stout? How many *taudry* affected Rogues, well dress'd?
*Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

I was quickly sick of this *tawdry* composition of ribbons, silks, and jewels. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 257.

Him they dignify with the name of poet; his *tawdry* lampoons are called satires. *Goldsmith*, Traveller, Ded.

= **Syn.** *Tawdry*, *Gaudy*. That which is *tawdry* has lost whatever freshness or elegance it has had, but is worn as if it were fresh, tasteful, and elegant, or it may be a cheap and ostentatious imitation of what is rich or costly; that which is *gaudy* challenges the eye by brilliant color or combinations of colors, but is not in good taste.

**tawdry-lace**† (tâ'dri-lās), *n.* [See *tawdry*.] A ribbon, braid, or the like made for the wear of country girls. Compare *tawdry*, *a.*

Binde your fillets faste,
And gird in your waste,
For more finenesse, with a *tawdrie lace*.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April.

You promised me a *tawdry-lace*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 253.

The primrose-chaplet, *tawdry-lace*, and ring
Thou gav'st her for her singing.
*Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 1.

**tawet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *tow*[3].

**tawer** (tâ'ėr), *n.* [< *taw*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who taws skins; a maker of white leather.

Tanners, *tawers*, dressers, curriers, sellers of hides or skins. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 322.

**tawery** (tâ'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *taweries* (-iz). [< *taw*[1] + *-ery*.] A place where skins are tawed.

In Parisian *taweries* calves' brains, intimately mixed with wheat flour, are used as a substitute for yelk of egg.
*C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 656.

**tawie** (tâ'i), *a.* [< *taw*[1] + *-ie* = *-y*[1].] Tame; tractable. [Scotch.]

**tawing** (tâ'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *taw*[1], *v.*] The manufacture of leather from raw hides or skins, without the use of tannin, by various processes involving treatment with saline substances, as common salt, alum, or iron salts, or with fatty matters, as fish-oil, neat's-foot oil, etc., or by the use of both saline and fatty materials together, with prolonged rubbing, working, and stretching. Sometimes other animal substances or excretions, as urine, dogs' dung, etc., are used, and sometimes also other auxiliary treatment, whereby a more or less soft, flexible, durable leather is produced.

**tawney**†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *tawny*.

**tawniness** (tâ'ni-nes), *n.* The quality of being tawny. *Bailey*, 1727.

**tawny** (tâ'ni), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *tawnie*, *tawney*, *tanny*, and in her. *tenney;* < ME. *tawnye*, *tawny*, *tanni*, < OF. *tanné*, *tané*, F. *tanné*, dial. *tané*, pp. of *tanner*, *taner*, tan: see *tan*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of a dark- or dull-yellowish color; tan-colored; fawn-colored; buff. In actual use the word notes many shades of color, from pale ocher to swarthy brown, and distinctively qualifies the names of various animals. The lion is of about an average tawny color.

Hys apparell was sad, and so was all the resyden of hys company, with clokes of sad *tawnye* blake.
*Paston Letters*, III. 405.

King Mully Hamet was not blacke, as many suppose, but Molata, or *tawnie*, as are the most of his subjects.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 45.

Neither do thou lust after that *tawney* weed tobacco
*B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

The poor people and Soldiers do chiefly wear Cotton cloath died to a dark *tawny* colour
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 42.

**Tawny emperor.** See *emperor*.—**Tawny owl**, the common brown owl, or wood-owl, of Europe, *Syrnium aluco* (*Strix stridula*), widely distributed in the western Palearctic region and resident in Great Britain. **Tawny thrush**, the veery, or Wilson's thrush, *Turdus fuscescens*, one of the four song-thrushes which are common in eastern parts of North America. It is of the size of the hermit-thrush, but the upper parts are uniformly tawny a paler tone of the same covers the breast, and the pectoral spots are small, sparse, confined to a small area, and comparatively light-colored. The bird is a fine songster. See cut under *veery*.

**II.** *n.* **1.** Tawny color.—**2.** The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris:* so called from the coloration of the female. See *tonnihood*, and cut under *bullfinch*. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** In *her.*, same as *tenné*.

**tawny** (tâ'ni), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tawnied*, ppr. *tawnying*. [< *tawny*, *a.*] To make tawny; tan.

The Sunne so soone the painted face will *tawny*.
*Breton*, Mother's Blessing, p. 9. (*Davies.*)

**tawny-coat**† (tâ'ni-kōt), *n.* An ecclesiastical apparitor: so called from the color of the livery. *Encyc. Dict.*

Down with the *tawny-coats!*
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 74.

**tawpawkie** (tâ-pâ'ki), *n.* [Alaskan.] The tufted puffin, *Lunda cirrata*. See cut under *puffin*. *H. W. Elliott.*

**tawpie**, *n.* See *taupie*.

**taws, tawse** (tâz), *n.* [< *taw*[1], q. v.] A leather strap, usually with a slit or fringe-like end, used as an instrument of punishment by schoolmasters and others. [Scotch.]

Never use the *tawse* when a gloom can do the turn
*Ramsay.*

**tax** (taks), *v.* [< ME. *taxen*, < OF. (and F.) *taxer* = Pr. *taxar* = OSp. *tassar*, Sp. *tasar* = Pg. *taxar* = It. *tassare*, < L. *taxare*, handle, rate, value, appraise, tax, censure. ML. also charge, burden, task; prob. for **tagsare*, freq. (with formative *-s*) of *tangere* (√ *tag*), pp. *tactus*, touch: see *tangent*, *take*, and cf. *tart*, *taste*[1], from the same source, and *task*, ult. the same verb in a transposed form.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lay a burden or burdens on; make demands upon; put to a certain strain; task: as, to *tax* one's memory.

O, good my lord, *tax* not so bad a voice
To slander music any more than once.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3. 46.

Friend, your fugue *taxes* the finger.
*Browning*, Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha.

Nervousness is especially common among classes of people who *tax* their brains much.
*H Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 82.

**2.** To subject to the payment of taxes; impose a tax on; levy money or other contributions from, as from subjects or citizens, to meet the expenses of government: as, to *tax* land, commodities, or income; to *tax* a people.

He *taxed* the land to give the money. 2 Ki. xxiii. 35.

I would not *tax* the needy commons.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 116.

**3.** In the New Testament, to register (persons and their property) for the purpose of imposing tribute.

There went out a decree from Cæsar Augustus, that all the world should be *taxed* [enrolled, R. V.]. Luke ii. 1.

**4.** In *law*, to examine and allow or disallow items of charge for costs, fees, or disbursements: as, the court *taxes* bills of cost.—**5.** To accuse; charge; take to task: with *of* or (as now commonly) *with* before the thing charged.

Stiffly to stand on this, and proudly approve
The play, might *tax* the maker *of* Self-love.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, Epil.

They who *tax* others *of* Vanity and Pride have commonly that sordid Vice of Covetousness.
*Howell*, Letters, ii. 3.

All Confess there never was a more Learned Clergy: no Man *taxes* them *with* Ignorance. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 87.

Before Charles comes, let me conceal myself somewhere—then do you *tax* him on the point we have been talking, and his answer may satisfy me at once.
*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

**6.** To take to task; censure; blame.

He that wrote the Satyr of Piers Ploughman seemed to haue been a malcontent of that time, and therefore bent himselfe wholy to *taxe* the disorders of that age.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50.

The wanton shall *tax* my endeavours as ridiculous, knowing their own imperfections.
*Ford*, Honour Triumphant, iii.

Dear as he is to us, and dear to thee,
Yet must I *tax* his sloth that claims no share
With his great brother in his martial care.
*Pope*, Iliad, x. 130.

**II.**† *intrans.* To indulge in ridicule or satire.

In those dayes when the Poets first *taxed* by Satyre and Comedy, there was no great store of Kings or Emperors or such high estats. . . . They could not say of them or of their behaulours any thing to the purpose
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 26.

I did sometimes laugh and scoff with Lucian, and satirically *tax* with Menippus.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 17.

**tax** (taks), *n.* [< ME. *tax*, *taxe*, < OF. (and F.) *taxe* = Pr. *taxa* = OSp. *tassa*, Sp. *tasa* = Pg. *taxa* = It. *tassa*, < ML. *taxa*, also *tasca*, a taxation, tax, < L. *taxare*, touch, rate, appraise, estimate: see *tax*, *v.* Cf. *task*, *n.*] **1.** A disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge; an exaction; a requisition; an oppressive demand; strain; burden; task.—**2.** An enforced proportional contribution levied on persons, property, or income, either (*a*) by the authority of the state for the support of the government, and for all its public or governmental needs, or (*b*) by local authority, for general municipal purposes. In a more general sense the word includes assessments on specific properties benefited by a local improvement, for the purpose of paying expenses of that improvement. Taxes, in the stricter sense, are *direct* when demanded from the very persons who it is supposed as a general thing will bear them burden: as, for example, poll-taxes, land or property taxes, income taxes, taxes for keeping man-servants, carriages, or dogs. Taxes are said to be *indirect* when they are demanded from persons who it is supposed as a general thing will indemnify themselves at the expense of others—that is, when they are levied on commodities before they reach the consumer, and are paid by those upon whom they ultimately fall, not as taxes, but as part of the market price of the commodity (*Cooley*) as, for example, the taxes called *customs*, which are imposed on certain classes of imported goods, and those called *excise duties*, which are imposed on certain home manufactures and articles of inland production. In the United States all state and municipal taxes are direct, and are levied upon the assessed values of real and personal property, while the revenue required for general governmental purposes is derived from indirect taxes upon certain imports, and upon whisky, tobacco, etc. In the United Kingdom the governmental revenues are derived from both direct and indirect sources, from taxes on income, stamps, dogs, etc., from imposts on a few imported articles of consumption, especially tea, spirits, tobacco, and wines, and from excise duties. House taxes, or taxes on rental, form the largest part of the local rev-

enues, municipal revenues being entirely raised from this source. See phrases below.

> Since (bountious Prince) on me and my Descent
> Thou doost impose no other *tax* nor Rent
> But one sole Precept, of most just condition
> (No Precept neither, but a Prohibition).
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Censure is the *tax* a man pays to the public for being eminent. *Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

The ability of a country to pay *taxes* must always be proportioned, in a great degree, to the quantity of money in circulation, and to the celerity with which it circulates. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 12.

*Taxes* are a portion of the produce of the land and labor of a country, placed at the disposal of the government. *Ricardo*, Pol. Econ., viii.

**3†.** Charge; censure.

He could not without grief of heart, and without some *tax* upon himself and his ministers for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of some pamphlets. *Clarendon.*

**4†.** A lesson to be learned; a task. *Johnson.* —**Capitation tax**, a poll-tax.—**Collateral-inheritance tax.** See *collateral.*—**Diffusion of taxes.** See *diffusion.* —**Income tax.** See *income.*—**Inheritance tax law.** See *inheritance.*—**Poll tax.** See *poll-tax.*—**Single tax**, in *economics*, taxation solely on land-value, to the exclusion of other taxation by the same state. According to the theory advocated in recent times by Henry George and others, this tax should supersede all others, and should fall only on valuable land, exclusive of the improvements on such land.

The *single tax*, in short, would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use. *Henry George*, Single Tax Platform.

**Succession tax.** See *succession.*—**Tax commissioner**, in certain of the United States, an officer, generally one of a board, charged with the valuation of property and assessment of taxes thereon.—**Tax deed**, a deed by which the officer of the law undertakes to convey the title of a former owner of land, sold by the state or a municipality for unpaid taxes, to the purchaser at the tax-sale.—**Tax lease**, a lease used where, instead of selling the fee, the state sells a term of years in the land.—**Tonnage tax**, a tax on vessels, usually measured by the tonnage of the vessel, sometimes imposed as a fee for entering the port, irrespective of any service received, but as a compensation for the privilege of entering and anchoring: a kind of tax which the States are prohibited by the United States Constitution from imposing, as distinguished from pilotage, quarantine, and similar dues imposed with reference to a service rendered or tendered.—**Wheel tax**, a popular name for a tax upon carriages.—**Window tax.** See *window.*

**=Syn. 2.** *Tax, Impost, Duty, Customs, Toll, Rates, Excise, Assessment, Tribute.* *Tax* is the general word for an amount demanded by government for its own purposes from those who are under its authority. *Imposts, duties,* and *customs* are levied upon imports or exports, but *impost* applies to any *tax* viewed as laid on. *Toll* and *rates* are certain local taxes: as, *toll* at a bridge, ferry, or plank-road; church-*rates* and poor-*rates* in England, water-*rates*. *Excise* is a precise word in England (see def.); its most frequent use is in connection with malt and spirituous liquors. *Assessment* is either (*a*) the valuation of property for the purpose of its taxation; (*b*) the imposing of the tax; or (*c*) a charge on specific real property of a share of the expense of a local improvement specially benefiting that property. *Tribute* views the tax as laid not for the public good, but arbitrarily for the benefit of the one levying it, especially a conqueror: as, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for *tribute*." Each of these words had its older, peculiar, or figurative uses. See definitions of the words, and also of *subsidy.*

**taxability** (tak-sạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *taxable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state of being taxable; taxableness.

**taxable** (tak'sạ-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *tax* + *-able.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Subject or liable to taxation.—**2.** Allowable according to law, as certain costs or disbursements of an action in court.

**II.** *n.* A person or thing subject to taxation; especially, a person subject to a poll-tax.

**taxableness** (tak'sạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being taxable; taxability.

**taxably** (tak'sạ-bli), *adv.* In a taxable manner.

**Taxaceæ** (tak-sā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Taxus* + *-aceæ.*] A group of coniferous plants, the same as the *Taxineæ* of Richard and the suborder *Taxoideæ* of Eichler, by many separated as a distinct order, the yew family, now made (Goebel, 1882) a suborder of the *Coniferæ*. It is characterized by dicœcious flowers, an embryo with only two cotyledons, leaves sometimes with forking veins, and the fruit not a perfect cone, but commonly fleshy. It includes the two tribes *Taxeæ* and *Taxodieæ*.

**Taxaspideæ** (tak-sas-pid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τάξις*, a company, cohort, + *ἀσπίς*, a round shield.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, the fifth cohort of scutelliplantar *Passeres*, consisting of a heterogeneous allocation of chiefly American genera, such as *Thamnophilus, Formicarius, Pteroptochus*, and their allies, to which are added the Madagascar genus *Philepitta* and the Australian *Menura*. Without the two last named, the group would correspond somewhat to the formicarioid *Passeres*.

**taxaspidean** (tak-sas-pid'ē-an), *a.* [< *Taxaspide(æ)* + *-an.*] In *ornith.*, having that modification of the scutelliplantar tarsus in which the plantar scutella are contiguous, rectangular, and disposed in regular series.

**taxation** (tak-sā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *taxacion*, < OF. *taxation, taxacion*, F. *taxation* = Pr. *taxasion* = OSp. *tassacion*, Sp. *tasacion* = Pg. *taxação* = It. *tassazione*, < L. *taxatio(n-)*, a rating, estimation, < *taxare*, pp. *taxatus*, touch, rate, estimate: see *tax.*] **1.** The act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes on the subjects or citizens of a state or government, or on the members of a corporation or company, by the proper authority; the raising of revenue required for public service by means of taxes; the system by which such a revenue is raised.

The subjects of every state ought to contribute to the support of the government, as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities: that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the state. . . . In the observation or neglect of this maxim consists what is called the equality or inequality of *taxation.* *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, V. ii. 2.

**2.** Tax or assessment imposed; the aggregate of particular taxes.

He . . . daily such *taxations* did exact. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iv. 25.

**3†.** Charge; accusation; censure; scandal.

My father's love is enough to honour him; enough! I speak no more of him; you'll be whipped for *taxation* one of these days. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2. 91.

**4.** The act of taxing or assessing a bill of costs in law.—**Progressive** or **progressional taxation**, a system of taxation based on the principle of raising the rate of the tax as the wealth of the taxpayer increases. It is sometimes called *graduated taxation.*

**taxatively†** (tak'sạ-tiv-li), *adv.* [< *tax* + *-ative* + *-ly²*.] As a tax.

If these ornaments or furniture had been put *taxatively*, and by way of limitation, such a thing bequeathed as a legacy shall not be paid, if it wants ornaments or furniture. *Ayliffe*, Parergon, p. 339. (*Latham.*)

**tax-cart** (taks'kärt), *n.* [For *taxed cart:* see the second quotation.] A light spring-cart. [Eng.]

She . . . begged that Farmer Subsoil would take her thither in his *tax-cart.* *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xxv.

Vehicles not over the value of 21*l.*, formerly termed taxed carts, and, since their exemption from tax, usually called in the provinces *tax-carts.* *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 231.

**tax-dodger** (taks'doj″ėr), *n.* One who evades the payment of his taxes; specifically, a resident in a locality where the rate of taxation is high, who, in order to escape paying such taxes, removes before the day of assessment to another residence in some locality where the rate is lower. [U. S.]

The *tax-dodger* is one who, finding that the rate of taxation in Boston is too high for his means, flies, with his wife and children, to some rural town. *The Nation*, March 30, 1876, p. 202.

**Taxeæ** (tak'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. W. Eichler, 1887), < *Taxus* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of gymnospermous plants, of the order *Coniferæ* and suborder *Taxaceæ* (*Taxoideæ* of Eichler). As constituted by Eichler, it includes 15 or 20 species of 5 genera, mostly of northern temperate regions. It is characterized by dicœcious flowers, the pistillate in aments of imbricated scales, of which several or only the terminal one is fertile, and by a solitary erect or afterward oblique ovule which is surrounded or partly inclosed by the hollowed apex of a sessile or stalked lamina free from its accompanying bract. The genus *Ginkgo* is exceptional in bearing an ovule on each lobe of a two- to six-parted lamina, *Cephalotaxus* in its small adnate lamina with twin ovules, and *Phyllocladus* in its monœcious flowers. Only one genus, *Taxus* (the type), is of wide distribution. *Cephalotaxus* and *Ginkgo* occur only in China and Japan; *Torreya* there and in the United States; *Phyllocladus* in Tasmania, New Zealand, and Borneo. The tribe *Taxeæ* of Bentham and Hooker (1880) differs in excluding *Cephalotaxus* and including two chiefly Australian genera, *Dacrydium* and *Pherosphæra*, now united and placed in *Taxoideæ.*

**taxel†** (tak'sel), *n.* [< NL. *taxus*, a badger, + *-el.*] The American badger, *Taxidea americana.* See cut under *Taxidea.*

**taxeopod** (tak'sē-ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *τάξις*, arrangement (see *taxis*), + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Having that arrangement of the tarsal bones which characterizes the elephant and other members of the *Taxeopoda.* It consists in the apposition of individual bones of one tarsal row with those of the other row, and is distinguished from the *diplarthrous* arrangement prevailing in the true ungulates. In a perfectly taxeopod foot each of the distal tarsal bones would articulate by its whole proximal surface with the distal surface of one bone of the proximal row. In the diplarthrous type each bone of one row has more or less extensive articulation with two bones of the other row.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Taxeopoda.*

**Taxeopoda** (tak-sē-op'ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *taxeopod.*] A prime division of ungulate or hoofed quadrupeds, consisting of the fossil *Condylarthra* and the existing and extinct *Tricidea.*

**taxeopodous** (tak-sē-op'ō-dus), *a.* [< *ta* + *-ous.*] Same as *taxeopod.* *E. D. Cope*, Nat., Nov., 1887, p. 987.

**taxeopody** (tak-sē-op'ō-di), *n.* [< *taxeo* *-y³*.] That arrangement of the tarsal which characterizes taxeopods. See *taxeo*

In the equine line, after the development of di in the posterior foot, a tendency to revert to *t* appears. *Amer. Nat.*, M

**taxer** (tak'sėr), *n.* [Also *taxor;* < ME. < OF. *taxour, taxeur*, < ML. *taxator*, as taxer, < L. *taxare*, tax: see *tax, v.*] who taxes.—**2.** In Cambridge Universi of two officers chosen yearly to regul assize of bread and see that the true g weights and measures is observed.

**tax-free** (taks'frē), *a.* Exempt from tax

**tax-gatherer** (taks'gaᴛʜ″ėr-ėr), *n.* A co of taxes.

He [Casaubon] says that Horace, being the son *gatherer* or collector, . . . smells everywhere of t ness of his birth and education. *Dryden*, Essay

**taxiarch** (tak'si-ärk), *n.* [< Gr. *ταξιαρχ* *ἀρχης*, < *τάξις*, a division of an army, ord *taxis*), + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] An ancient Gre itary officer commanding a company talion, or more usually a larger divisio army, as a cohort or a brigade. In the Church, St. Michael is commonly calle Taxiarch" as the captain of the celestial

**taxicorn** (tak'si-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL *cornis*, < Gr. *τάξις*, arrangement, + L. horn.] **I.** *a.* In *entom.*, perforiated, as tenna; having perforiated antennæ; bel to the *Taxicornia.*

**II.** *n.* A taxicorn beetle.

**Taxicornes†** (tak-si-kôr'nēz), *n. pl.* [N *Taxicornia.*] In Latreille's system, the family of heteromerous *Coleoptera*, com a number of genera now mainly referre family *Tenebrionidæ.*

**Taxicornia†** (tak-si-kôr'ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [N *taxicorn.*] In *entom.*, a suborder of *Col* including such as the families *Cossyphi Diaperidæ*, in some of the members of the antennæ are perfoliated.

**Taxidea** (tak-sid'ē-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Wate 1838), < NL. *taxus*, a badger, + Gr. *εἶδος*, A genus of *Mustelidæ*, of the subfamily which contains the American badger, *T. cana.* It differs from *Meles* and other melin in many important cranial and dental character as in external form. The teeth are 34, with on molar above and 2 below on each side. The for stout, squat, and clumsy; the tail is short and br

American Badger (*Taxidea americana*).

pelage is loose, with diffuse coloration; the fore very large, and the habits thoroughly fossorial; feet are plantigrade; the perineal glands are m developed, and there is a peculiar subcaudal pou other badgers. A second species or variety, *T. be* inhabits Texas and Mexico. See *badger²*.

**taxidermal** (tak'si-dėr-mal), *a.* [< *tax* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to taxiderm dermic. *The Century*, XXV. 238.

**taxidermic** (tak-si-dėr'mik), *a.* [< *tax* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to taxidermy. art of preparing and preserving the s animals.

**taxidermist** (tak'si-dėr-mist), *n.* [< *tax* + *-ist.*] A person skilled in taxiderm

**taxidermize** (tak'si-dėr-mīz), *v. t.* [< *tax* + *-ize.*] To subject to the processes dermy. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV. 779.

**taxidermy** (tak'si-dėr-mi), *n.* [= F. *mie*, < Gr. *τάξις*, order, arrangement, + skin: see *derm.*] The art of preparing serving the skins of animals, and also ing and mounting the skins so as to gi as close a resemblance to the living f possible. See *stuffing*, 3.

**taxin** (tak'sin), *n.* [< *Taxus* + *-in²*.] inous substance obtained in small q from the leaves of the yew-tree, *Taxus* by treatment with alcohol and tartari

It is slightly soluble in water, dissolves easily in alcohol, ether, and dilute acids, and is precipitated in white bulky flocks from the acid solutions by alkalis.

**taxine** (tak'sin), *a.* [< *Taxus* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the genus *Taxus* or the *Taxaceæ*.

The debris of fossil *taxine* woods, mineralised after long maceration in water. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 22.

**Taxineæ** (tak-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (L. C. Richard, 1826), < *Taxus* + *-ineæ*.] 1. Same as *Taxaceæ*.—2. Same as *Taxeæ*. *Goebel*.

**taxing-district** (tak'sing-dis"trikt), *n.* See *district*.

**taxing-master** (tak'sing-mȧs"tėr), *n.* An officer of a court of law who examines bills of costs and allows or disallows charges.

**taxis** (tak'sis), *n.* [= F. *taxis*, < Gr. τάξις, an orderly arrangement, order, < τάσσειν, set in order, arrange: see *tactic*.] 1. In *surg.*, an operation by which parts which have quitted their natural situation are replaced by manipulation, as in reducing hernia, etc.—2. In *anc. arch.*, that disposition which assigns to every part of a building its just dimensions. It is synonymous with *ordonnance* in modern architecture.—3. In *Gr. antiq.*, a division of troops corresponding more or less closely to the modern battalion; also, a larger division of an army, as a regiment or a brigade.—4. In *zoöl.*, classification; taxonomy; taxology.—5. In *gram.* and *rhet.*, arrangement; order.

The double *taxis* (grammatical and logical) of the Latin. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 361.

**Taxites** (tak-sī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Taxus* + *-ites*.] In *geol.*, a generic name given by Brongniart to fossil leaves and stems resembling, and supposed to be closely related to, the living genus *Taxus*. Various fragments of fossil plants have been described as *Taxites*, chiefly from the Tertiary: some of these are now referred to *Sequoia*, and in regard to all or most of them there is considerable uncertainty.

**taxless** (taks'les), *a.* [< *tax* + *-less*.] Free from taxes; untaxed.

If, Tithe-less, *Tax-less*, Wage-less, Right-less, I
Haue eat the Crop, or caus'd the Owners die.
*Sylvester*, Job Triumphant, iii.

**taxman** (taks'man), *n.* A collector of taxes. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 434. [Rare.]

**Taxodieæ** (tak-sō-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Parlatore, 1864), < *Taxodium* + *-eæ*.] The name used by De Candolle for a tribe of conifers, nearly the same as the subtribe now known as *Taxodineæ*. Bentham and Hooker (1880), retaining the name *Taxodieæ*, altered the tribe by excluding the genera *Cunninghamia* and *Sciadopitys* and by including *Cephalotaxus;* and in this form the tribe coincides with the *Taxodineæ* of Goebel (1882), except that the latter excludes *Cephalotaxus*.

**Taxodineæ** (tak-sō-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. W. Eichler, 1887), < *Taxodium* + *-ineæ*.] A subtribe of conifers, classed under the tribe *Abietineæ*, and including 12 species, belonging to 7 genera, differing widely both in characters and in locality, some of them among the most remarkable of all known trees. Several inhabit Japan or China or both, as *Glyptostrobus*, including two small species, and *Sciadopitys*, *Cunninghamia*, and *Cryptomeria*, all monotypic genera of lofty trees. A second group, of three species of small or middle-sized trees, the genus *Athrotaxis*, occurs in Tasmania and Victoria. The remaining or North American group consists of the two genera *Taxodium* and *Sequoia*, each of two species, all attaining either an immense height or girth or both. See *Taxodium* (the type), also *Sequoia*, *Sciadopitys*, and *Cunninghamia*. Compare *Taxodieæ*.

**Taxodium** (tak-sō'di-um), *n.* [NL. (L. C. Richard, 1810), < Gr. τάξος, yew, + εἶδος, form.] A genus of coniferous trees, of the tribe *Abietineæ*, type of the subtribe *Taxodineæ*. It is characterized by a globose or obovoid cone composed of scales with an entire margin, at the apex woody, dilated, and truncate, on the back umbonate or mucronate, and including the two irregularly three-angled seeds, which contain six to nine cotyledons. There are two species, natives of the United States and Mexico. They are loosely branched trees, bearing alternate, somewhat spirally set leaves, linear and spreading in two ranks, or small, appressed, and scale-like on the flowering branches. The slender leaf-bearing branches resemble pinnate leaves, and fall off in autumn like the leaves of the larch. The flowers are monœcious, both sexes on the same branches, the staminate forming drooping spiked panicles, while the female form sessile globose aments scattered singly or in pairs, and closely crowded with spirally set scales. The fruit is a hard round cone, an inch long, with its very thick angular peltate stalked scales gaping apart at maturity, but persistent after the fall of the seeds, which are large, shining, and coriaceous or corky on the surface. *T. distichum*, the bald or red cypress of the United States, is characteristic of southern swamps near the sea-coast, occupying large tracts to the exclusion of other trees, and extending often into deep water around lake-margins. It occurs from Delaware to Texas, and also in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys to Indiana and Illinois. It often reaches a great size, sometimes 150 feet in height and 36 in girth, and furnishes a valuable wood which is soft, close, easily worked or split, and very durable, and is much employed for cooperage, railway-ties, fences, posts, and shingles. It is almost indestructible in water or in contact with earth, but is often injured, especially beyond the Mississippi, by a fungus, a species of *Dædalea*. Two varieties are distinguished by lumbermen—the *white cypress*, with light-brown wood, and the *black cypress*, with dark-brown harder and more durable wood, at first heavier than water; the sap-wood of both is nearly white. The tree is also the source of an essential oil, a superior turpentine, and a medicinal resin, and from the beauty of its feathery foliage it is valued for lawn cultivation. It is especially remarkable for its habit, when growing under water, of throwing up large smooth conical projections known as *cypress-knees*, commonly 2 (sometimes 7) feet high, covered with reddish bark like the roots, and hollow, as is the base of the tree itself. They are by some supposed to be aerating organs, by others to serve as braces to afford a stable lateral support in the yielding bottom, and by others to be undeveloped or arrested tree-trunks. (Compare *cypress-knee*, *knee*, 3 (*d*), and *cypress*[1].) The tree itself often rises out of water as a straight gray shaft 80 or 90 feet high before dividing into its flat spreading top, its base ribbed by large projecting buttresses, each continuous below with a strong and branching root, from horizontal branches of which the knees arise. The tree is also remarkable for its great longevity, growing rapidly at first, in cultivation sometimes adding an inch in diameter a year, but soon becoming as slow-growing as the yew, and adding only an inch in twelve to thirty years. The other species, *T. mucronatum*, the Mexican cypress, or ahuehete, forms extensive forests in the Sierra Madre, at elevations from 4,000 to 9,000 feet, itself often reaching 70 to 100 feet high, with longer and pendulous branchlets and more persistent greener leaves. It attains even a greater size and age than *T. distichum;* the celebrated *cypress of Montezuma*, in the gardens of Chapultepec, variously estimated from 700 to 2,000 years old, is 41 to 45 feet in girth and about 120 feet high; one at Atlixco is about 76 feet, and another, near Oaxaca, 112 feet in girth; the latter was estimated by A. de Candolle and Asa Gray to be at least 4,000 years old. A third species, *T. heterophyllum* (for which see *water-pine*, under *pine*[1]), is now separated as *Glyptostrobus heterophyllus*, on account of its obovoid cone and stalked seeds. The genus is of great antiquity geologically, being found in the Cretaceous and in great abundance in the Tertiary of nearly all parts of the world.

*Taxodium distichum.*

**Taxoideæ** (tak-soi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. W. Eichler, 1887), < *Taxus* + Gr. εἶδος, form, + *-eæ*.] 1. A tribe of conifers, of the suborder *Taxaceæ* (the suborder *Taxoideæ* of Eichler), distinguished from *Taxeæ*, the other tribe within that suborder, by the absence of any bracteoles around the ovules. It includes about 54 species, of 4 genera, two of which are monotypic, *Saxe-gothæa*, a small yew-like tree of Patagonia, and *Microcachrys*, a prostrate shrub of Tasmania. For the others, see *Podocarpus* and *Dacrydium*. The tribe as now received coincides with the *Podocarpeæ* of previous authors with the addition of *Dacrydium*.

2. Eichler's second suborder of conifers, the same as the *Taxaceæ*, and including Eichler's tribes *Taxoideæ* and *Taxeæ*.

**taxology** (tak-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [Prop. **taxiology;* < Gr. τάξις, order, arrangement, < τάσσειν, arrange, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of arrangement or classification; what is known of taxonomy.

**taxonomer** (tak-son'ō-mėr), *n.* [< *taxonom-y* + *-er*[1].] A taxonomist. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 4.

**taxonomic** (tak-sō-nom'ik), *a.* [< *taxonom-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to taxonomy; classificatory; systematic or methodical, as an arrangement of objects of natural history in order: as, *taxonomic* views; the *taxonomic* rank of a group.

If . . . the student will attend to the facts which constitute the subject-matter of classifications, rather than to the modes of generalizing them which are expressed in *taxonomic* systems, he will find that, however divergent these systems may be, they have a great deal in common. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 561.

**taxonomical** (tak-sō-nom'i-kal), *a.* [< *taxonomic* + *-al*.] Same as *taxonomic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 652.

**taxonomically** (tak-sō-nom'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards taxonomy, or systematic classification. *Science*, XXIV. 147.

**taxonomist** (tak-son'ō-mist), *n.* [< *taxonom-y* + *-ist*.] One who classifies objects of natural history according to some system or approved scheme; one who is versed in taxonomy.

Our knowledge of the anatomy, and especially of the development, of the Invertebrata is increasing with such prodigious rapidity that the views of *Taxonomists* in regard to the proper manner of expressing that knowledge by classification are undergoing, and for some time to come are likely to undergo, incessant modifications. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 561.

**taxonomy** (tak-son'ō-mi), *n.* [Prop. **taxionomy;* < F. *taxonomie*, *taxinomie*, and prop. *taxionomie*, < Gr. τάξις, orderly arrangement, + νέμειν, distribute, dispense, arrange, > νόμος, a law.] The laws and principles of taxology, or their application to the classifying of objects of natural history; that department of science which treats of classification; the practice of classifying according to certain principles.

The systematic statement and generalization of the facts of Morphology, in such a manner as to arrange living beings in groups according to their degrees of likeness, is *Taxonomy*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 16.

**taxor** (tak'sȯr), *n.* Same as *taxer*. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 96.

**taxpayer** (taks'pā"ėr), *n.* One who is assessed and pays a tax or taxes.—**Taxpayers' act**, a statute in some of the United States enabling a court of equity to enjoin malfeasance of municipal and town and county officers at suit of one or more taxpayers.—**Taxpayers' action**, an action brought by one or more taxpayers to enjoin official malfeasance.

**tax-sale** (taks'sāl), *n.* A sale of land by public authority for the non-payment of taxes assessed thereon.

**Taxus** (tak'sus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *taxus* = Gr. τάξος, a yew-tree.] A genus of conifers, the yews, type of the tribe *Taxeæ* and suborder *Taxaceæ*. It is characterized by mostly dioecious flowers, the female solitary and consisting of a single erect ovule on a small annular disk, which soon becomes cup-shaped and fleshy, and finally forms a pulpy berry inclosing the seed, but free from it and open at the truncate apex. The small globular male flowers are solitary in the axils, surrounded by a few imbricated scales, with a short stalked stamen-column, five to eight roundish depressed and furrowed anthers, which become almost umbrella-shaped and four- to six-lobed after maturity, and bear three to eight cells connate into a ring. The ripened seed is hard, woody, and nut-like, somewhat viscous when fresh, and contains an embryo of two cotyledons. There are 6 or 8 species, by some considered all varieties of one, natives all of the northern hemisphere and widely dispersed. They are evergreen trees or shrubs, bearing short-petioled flat linear rigid leaves which are somewhat spirally inserted, but usually spread falcately into ranks. The genus is remarkable for the great variation within the same species, *T. baccata*, the yew, seldom exceeding 15 or 20 feet in height in England, but in the Himalayas becoming a naked trunk 30 feet high and often 16 in girth, its top reaching 70 or, it is said, sometimes 100 feet in height. *T. brevifolia* is similarly a low shrub in Montana, but a stately tree sometimes 75 feet high near the Pacific. *T. Canadensis*, the ground-hemlock, formerly regarded as a variety of the British species, usually a prostrate shrub, extends from New Jersey and Iowa northward, generally under evergreens. The other North American species, *T. Floridana* of West Florida and *T. globosa* of Mexico, are small trees, as are those of Japan, whose *T. cuspidata* is cultivated and many curious varieties have been produced. The genus is similar to *Taxodium* in its slow growth, and remarkable for the great bulk attained by older trees, as the celebrated Ankerwyke yew near Staines, in England, within sight of which the Magna Charta was signed, which is 27½ feet in girth; the Tisbury yew in Wilts, 37 feet; and the Fortingall yew in Perthshire, 56½; the first of these was estimated by Asa Gray to be at least 1,100 years old, and the second 1,600. See *yew*, and compare *hemlock-spruce*.

**taya** (tā'yä), *n.* Same as *tanner*.

**tayel**, *n.* See *tael*.

**taylet**, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *tail*[1], *tail*[2].

**taylort**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tailor*.

**Taylorism** (tā'lor-izm), *n.* [< *Taylor* (see def.) + *-ism*.] A phase of New England Calvinism, deriving its name from Dr. N. W. Taylor of New Haven, Connecticut (1786–1858). It was a modification of the earlier New England Calvinism, in that it insisted upon a real freedom of the will, a natural ability of moral choice, and a distinction between depravity as a tendency to sin and sin itself, the latter consisting wholly in a voluntary choice of evil. It was sharply opposed to Tylerism.

Puritan theology had developed in New England into Edwardism, and then into Hopkinsianism, Emmonsism, and *Taylorism*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 700.

**Taylor machine-gun.** See *machine-gun*.

**Taylor's theorem.** See *theorem*.

**tayo** (tä'yō), *n.* [S. Amer.] A garment worn by Indians of South America, resembling an apron, sometimes consisting entirely of a deep fringe made of strings of beads, teeth, bones, etc.

**tayra**, *n.* See *taira*.

**taysaam** (tī'säm), *n.* An intermediate quality of Chinese raw silk, produced in the district of Nanking.

**tayt**, *a.* See *tait*[1].

**tazel**, *n.* An old spelling of *teazel*.

**tazza** (tät'sä), *n.* [It., a cup, a bowl, = F. *tasse*, cup: see *tass*[2].] 1. A shallow or saucer-shaped vessel mounted on a foot.—2. A saucer-shaped receptacle or bowl, as the bowl-part of the vessel defined above, or a larger group containing several different bowls.

**tazzlet**, *n.* Same as *teazel*.

**T-bandage** (tē'ban"dāj), *n.* A bandage composed of two strips fastened in the shape of the letter T.

**T-bar** (tē′bär), *n.* A bar of iron or steel having a cross-section of a form closely resembling the letter T. Such bars are much used for architectural purposes and in bridge-building.

**T-beard** (tē′bērd), *n.* A peculiar arrangement of the beard.

> Strokes his beard,
> Which now he puts i' th' posture of a T,
> The Roman T; your *T-beard* is in fashion,
> And twifold doth express th' enamoured courtier.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

**T-bone,** *n.* Same as *tau-bone*.

**T-branch** (tē′branch), *n.* See *branch*, 2 (*e*).

**T-bulb** (tē′bulb), *n.* A name given to bars or beams of iron or steel having a cross-section like that of a T-bar, except that the vertical flange corresponding to the stem of the T is thickened by an ovoid or elliptical reinforcement, making its cross-section resemble a vertical section of a bulb with an upwardly extending stem attached and filleted to the horizontal flanges of the bar or beam. Such bars or beams are used in ship-building and for other purposes.

**T-cart** (tē′kärt), *n.* A four-wheeled open phaëton, seated for four passengers: so called from its ground-plan resembling the letter T.

**tcha-pan** (chä-pan′), *n.* [Chinese.] The slapping-sticks of the Chinese beggars: a kind of castanet, made of two plates of hard wood, seven or eight inches long.

**Tchebysheffian** (cheb-i-shef′i-an), *a.* [< *Tchebysheff* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the Russian mathematician Paf. Tchebysheff, born 1821.—**Tchebysheffian function,** the sum of the logarithms of all prime numbers less than or equal to the variable.

**tchernozem,** *n.* Another spelling of *chernozem*.

**tchetwertak,** *n.* Same as *chetvertak*.

**tchibouk** (chi-bōk′), *n.* Same as *chibouk*.

**tchick** (chik), *n.* [Imitative; the reg. spelling would be **chick* (cf. *chuck*[1]); the spelling with initial *t* is to emphasize that sound initially.] 1. A sound produced by pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth and suddenly withdrawing it, used to start or quicken the pace of a horse.

> Summing up the whole with a provoking wink, and such an interjectional *tchick* as men quicken a dull horse with, Petit André drew off to the other side of the path.
> *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xiv.

2. An expression of surprise or of contempt.

**tchick** (chik), *v. i.* [< *tchick*, *n.*] To make a sound by or as if by pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth and suddenly withdrawing it.

> "That thar 's moughty good string," . . . Sterling could not refrain from observing, as the stout twine *tchicked* in several pieces under a garden knife.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 32.

**tchincou** (ching′kö), *n.* [Javanese.] A black-crested monkey of Java, *Semnopithecus melalophus*.

**tchouma** (chö′mä), *n.* [A French spelling of *ch'u ma*, < *ch'u*, a kind of nettle, + *ma*, hemp.] China grass, or ramie, *Bœhmeria nivea*.

**Tchudi, Tchudic.** Other spellings of *Chudi, Chudic*.

**T-cloth** (tē′klôth), *n.* A plain cotton cloth manufactured in Great Britain for the India and China markets: so called from a large letter T stamped on it.

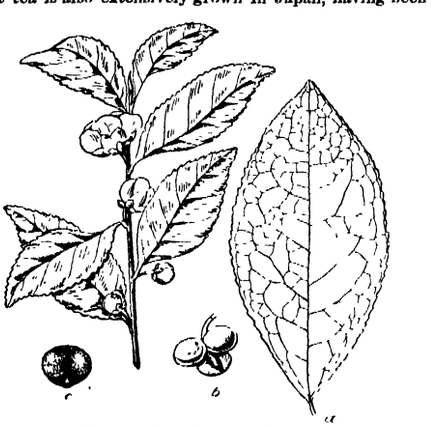
**T-cross** (tē′krôs), *n.* A tau-cross.

**Te.** In *chem.*, the symbol for *tellurium*.

**tea**[1] (tē), *n.* [First used in E. about the middle of the 17th century, in two forms: (*a*) *tea, thea, tay, tey, tee* (at first pronounced ta, riming with *obey* (Pope, 1711), *pay* (Gay, 1720), in accordance with the spelling, later tē, 1745, etc.); = F. *thé* = Sp. *te*, formerly *tea* = It. *tè* = D. G. *thee* = Sw. Dan. *te* = NGr. *τεί* (NL. *thea*), prob., through Malay *te, teh*, < Chinese (Fuhkien dial.) *te* (pron. tā); (*b*) *cha, tcha, chaa, chia, cia* = Pg. *cha* = Sp. (esp. Amer. Sp.) *cha* = It. *cià* = NGr. *τσάι* = Russ. *chaĭ* = Turk. *chay* = Ar. *tshāi, shāi* = Pers. Hind. *chā* = Jap. *cha*, < Chinese *ch'a, ts'a*, tea.] 1. A product consisting of the prepared leaves of the tea-plant (see def. 2), of various kinds and qualities depending chiefly on the method of treatment. Black tea is manufactured by a process of withering under the influence of light, heat, and air, rolling, fermenting, sunning, and firing (heating with charcoal in a sieve); green tea by a more rapid process without the withering and fermenting, and with more firing. Among the chief black teas are *bohea, congou, souchong, caper-tea, oolong*, and *pekoe*; among the green, *twankay, hyson skin, young hyson, hyson, imperial*, and *gunpowder*. The gunpowder is the finest green, the pekoe the finest black, both being made from the first pickings—*flowery pekoe* from leaves so young as to be still covered with down. A third group of teas is known as the *scented*, generally of poorer quality, flavored with the flowers of the fragrant olive (see *Osmanthus*), of the chulan, and sometimes of the Cape jasmine (see *Gardenia*) and of other plants. This classification applies more especially to Chinese teas. Tea became known in Europe during the seventeenth century. Among western nations the greatest consumers of tea are Great Britain, Russia, and the United States.

2. The tea-plant, *Camellia theifera*, often named *Thea Sinensis* (or *Chinensis*). The tea-plant is a shrub from 3 to 6 feet high, with leaves from 4 to 8 inches long and from 1½ to 2½ inches broad, and tapering toward both ends; the flowers are white, and about 1½ inches broad. The cultivated plant is of a more contracted habit, with smaller, more obtuse, and leathery leaves. The plant is known to grow wild in upper Assam, the form there found having sometimes been distinguished as *Thea Assamica*, forming, with its varieties, Assam tea. The Assam plant is much superior to the Chinese, and the teas most planted are hybrids of the two. The Chinese tea has two varieties, formerly distinguished as *Thea Bohea* and *T. viridis*, black and green tea; but either kind of tea can be made from either plant. China is the great seat of tea-culture; but tea is also extensively grown in Japan, having been introduced in the reign of Saga Tennō (A. D. 810–23), also in India and Java. Promising experiments have been made in Madagascar, Natal, Jamaica, etc. In the United States it can be grown successfully in the South and in California; but the cost of labor has thus far prevented its economic success.

Branch with Flowers of Tea (*Camellia theifera*, var. *Bohea*).
*a*, leaf, showing the nervation.



Branch with Flowers of Tea (*Camellia theifera*, var. *viridis*).
*a*, leaf, showing the nervation; *b*, capsule, showing the loculicidal dehiscence; *c*, a seed.

3. An infusion of the prepared leaves of the tea-plant, used as a beverage, in Great Britain and America commonly with the addition of a little milk or sugar, or both, in continental Europe often with a little spirit, in Russia with lemon, and in China and neighboring countries without any admixture. Its action is stimulating and invigorating, and, owing to the presence of tannin, more or less astringent. Its main quality depends upon the alkaloid thein; the leaf contains also volatile oils, which give it its fragrance, and some other substances. Excessive use, especially of green tea, affects the nervous system unfavorably. While tea contains but trifling nutriment, it is held to retard the waste of the tissues and diminish the need of food.

> That excellent and by all physicians approved China drink called by the Chineans *Tcha*, and by other nations *tay*, alias *tee*, is sold at the Sultana Head Coffee House, London. *Mercurius Politicus*, Sept. 30, 1658.

> I did send for a cup of *tee*, a China drink, of which I had never drank before. *Pepys*, Diary, Sept. 28, 1660.

> *Tea!* thou soft, thou sober, sage, and venerable liquid; . . . thou female-tongue-running, smile-smoothing, heart-opening, wink-tipping cordial, to whose glorious insipidity I owe the happiest moment of my life, let me fall prostrate. *Cibber*, Lady's Last Stake, i. 1.

4. A similar infusion of the leaves, roots, etc., of various other plants, used either medicinally or as a beverage: generally with a qualifying word. See phrases below.—5. The evening meal, at which tea is usually served; also, an afternoon entertainment at which tea is served: as, a five o'clock *tea*. See *high tea*, under *high*.

> After an early *tea*, the little country-girl strayed into the garden. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vi.

> This is rather a large affair to be talked over between you and me after five-o'clock *tea*, Alicia, over a dying fire. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, viii.

> A *tea* in the north country depends for distinction, not on its solids or its savouries, but on its sweets.
> *Mrs. Humphry Ward*, Robert Elsmere.

6. Urine. *Gay*, Trivia, ii. 297.—**Abyssinian t** the leaves of *Catha edulis*, which are stimulant, antiaс rific, and antinarcotic, and used by the Arabs to prod wakefulness.—**Algerian tea,** the flowers of *Paronyc argentea* and *P. capitata* (*P. nivea*), used to make a dicinal tea in Algiers, thence imported into France considerably used under the name *thé arabe*.—**Ap lachian tea.** See *Appalachian* and *yaupon*.—**Arab tea,** the Abyssinian or sometimes the Algerian te **Assam tea.** See def. 2.—**Australian tea.** See *tree*.—**Ayapana tea,** a tea made from ayapana, or plant itself. See *ayapana*.—**Barbary tea.** See *Lyci* —**Bencoolen tea,** *Leptospermum* (*Glaphyria*) *nitidum* leaves used in infusion by the Malays.—**Black tea.** def. 1.—**Blue Mountain tea.** See *Solidago*.—**Bohea** See def. 1.—**Botany Bay tea,** *Smilax glycyphylla, Smilax*.—**Bourbon tea.** Same as *faam tea*.—**Braz Brazilian tea.** Same as *gervao;* also, same as *mate* **Breast tea,** an infusion composed of althea 8 parts, c foot-leaves 4 parts, Russian glycyrrhiza 3 parts, ani parts, mullen 2 parts, and orris 1 part.—**Brick tea,** *brick-tea*.—**Broussa tea,** *Vaccinium Arctostaphylos*, at Broussa.—**Bush tea,** the dried leaves and tops of leguminous shrub *Cyclopia genistoides*, which are of s like fragrance, and used in infusion at the Cape of Hope to promote expectoration.—**Cambric tea,** a ture of hot milk and water, given to children.—**Camp tea,** a solution made by pouring boiling water on a l of camphor.—**Canada tea,** a decoction of the leav *Gaultheria procumbens*.—**Canary tea,** *Sida rhombi* See *Sida*.—**Carolina tea.** Same as *yaupon*.—**Ce tea.** See *Elæodendron*.—**Clumsy tea.** See *clum* **Coffee** or **coffee-leaf tea,** the leaves of the coffee-p long used in decoction in the Eastern Archipelago. contain a good amount of caffein, but accompanied unpleasant senna-like odor.—**Cold tea,** spirituous liq [Slang.]—**Congou tea.** See def. 1, and *Congou*.—**En breakfast tea,** a name given in the United States t brand of tea known as *souchong*.—**Faam** or **faham** See *faham*.—**Green tea.** See def. 1.—**Gunpowder** See *gunpowder*, and def. 1, above.—**Hottentot's tea.** *Helichrysum*.—**Hyson skin tea.** See def. 1.—**H tea.** See def. 1.—**Imperial tea.** See def. 1.—**Je tea.** Same as *New Jersey tea*. See below.—**Jesuit's** (*a*) See *Psoralea*. (*b*) Same as *mate*[4].—**Kafir tea.** Se *lichrysum*.—**Labrador tea.** See *Ledum*.—**Lemon-g tea.** See *lemon-grass*.—**Malay tea.** Same as *Ben tea*. See above.—**Marsh-tea.** See *Ledum*.—**Me tea.** (*a*) See *Mexican*. (*b*) See *Psoralea*.—**Moun tea.** Same as *tea-berry*. **New Jersey tea,** a low s *Ceanothus Americanus*, of eastern North America leaves were used as a substitute for tea durin American revolution, and the manufacture has revived in Pennsylvania. See *Ceanothus* and *re* —**New Zealand tea,** *Leptospermum scoparium, tea-tree*.—**Oolong tea.** See def. 1.—**Oswego te** bee-balm, *Monarda didyma*, the leaves of which e pleasant mint-like odor, and are said to possess stomachic, and deobstruent virtues.—**Pagle tea,** fusion of the dried flowers of the cowslip, having cotic property, drunk in some counties of Engl **Paraguay tea.** Same as *mate*[4].—**Pearl-tea.** Same as *gunpowder tea*. See def. 1.—**Pectoral tea.** Same as *breast tea*.—**Pekoe tea.** See def. 1.—**Phaskomylia tea.** See *apple-bearing sage*, under *sage*[2].—**Popayan tea,** *Micomia* (*Melastoma*) *theezans*.—**Pu-erh tea,** a tea forming an article of commerce in China near the frontier of Burma, said to be used as an aid to digestion. It appears to be from a plant not very different from the wild Assam tea-plant.—**Sage tea,** an infusion of the common sage, used as a mild tonic, astringent, and aromatic: before the introduction of Chinese tea considerably used as a beverage in England.—**S tholomew's tea.** Same as *mate*[4].—**St. Germair** medicinal mixture composed of alcoholic extract o 16, sambucus flowers 10, anise 5, fennel 5, potassiu trate 3 parts.—**St. Helena tea,** a shrubby plant, *nia portulacæfolia*, of St. Helena.—**Saloop tea.** *sassafras tea*.—**Sassafras tea.** See *sassafras*.—**S tea,** tea which has been scented by intermixture wi liferous flowers, and again separated by sifting.— **tea,** a kind of coarse tea exported from China. It is compactly into sealed packages weighing abou pounds each.—**Souchong tea.** See def. 1 and *breakfast tea*, above.—**South Sea tea,** a misnome yaupon.—**Surinam tea,** a plant of the genus *L* species of which are used as tea.—**Sweet te** *Smilax*, 1.—**Swiss tea,** an infusion of several l the genus *Achillea*, especially *A. moschata, A. A. nana*, and *A. nobilis*, common in the Swiss **Tea family,** the order *Ternstræmiaceæ*, to wh tea-plant belongs.—**Teamster's tea,** a name of *antisyphilitica*. Also *whorehouse tea*.—**Tea of l** an article prepared in Japan from the leaves *drangea serrata* (*H. Thunbergii*).—**Theezan tea,** *theezans*. See *Sageretia*.—**To face tea.** See *face*[1].— **kay tea.** See def. 1.—**West Indian tea,** a shrub *Capraria biflora* of the *Scrophularineæ*, found in America and Africa, also called *goatweed* and *m* Its leaves are considerably used as tea in the Wes —**Wild tea,** the lead-plant, *Amorpha canescens*.— **tea,** the prepared leaves of a species of willow grov neighborhood of Shanghai, and used as a substitut by the poorer classes.—**Wood tea,** a decoction m guaiacum-wood, sassafras, ononis-root, and licori

Paraguay Tea (*Ilex Pa ensis*).

**tea**[1] (tē), *v.* [< *tea*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* T tea. [Colloq.]

I can hit on no novelty — none, on my life,
Unless peradventure you'd *tea* with your wife.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, III. 255.

Father don't *tea* with us, but you won't mind that, I dare say. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, ix.

**II.** *trans.* To give tea to; serve with tea: as, to dine and *tea* a party of friends. [Colloq.]

**tea**[2], *a.* See *tae*[3].

**tea-berry** (tē′ber″i), *n.* The American wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*, sometimes used to flavor tea and as a substitute for tea. Also *mountain-tea* and *Canada tea.*

**tea-board** (tē′bōrd), *n.* A large tray used for holding and carrying the tea-service.

Shall we be christened *tea-boards*, varnished waiters?
*Wolcot* (P. Pindar), Works, p. 145. (*Davies.*)

**tea-bread** (tē′bred), *n.* A kind of light spongy bread or bun, sometimes slightly sweetened, to be eaten with tea.

She had been busy all the morning making *tea-bread* and sponge-cakes. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, i.

**tea-bug** (tē′bug), *n.* An insect destructive to tea-plants. It selects the tender and more juicy leaves, which are those most prized by the tea-grower, puncturing them with its long and slender proboscis in the same manner as an aphis.

**tea-caddy** (tē′kad″i), *n.* See *caddy*[4], 2.

The great, mysterious tea-urn, the chased silver *tea-caddy*, the precise and well-considered movements of Miss Deborah as she rinsed the old embossed silver teapots in the boiling water. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 294.

**tea-cake** (tē′kāk), *n.* A kind of light cake to be eaten with tea or at the meal called *tea.*

Ann had made *tea-cake*, and there was no need for Milly to go for rolls that afternoon. *The Century*, XXXVII. 105.

**tea-canister** (tē′kan″is-tėr), *n.* A jar or box, usually of simple form and having a double cover, the inner cover being made to fit air-tight. Such canisters are made of metal as well as earthenware and porcelain, and are brought from China and Japan in great numbers.

**tea-case** (tē′kās), *n.* A coffer or étui containing articles for the tea-table forming together a set, such as sardine-tongs, jelly-spoons, pickle-forks, and sometimes a number of tea-spoons and other more usual utensils.

**teach**[1] (tēch), *v.*; pret. and pp. *taught*, ppr. *teaching*. [< ME. *techen*, *twchen* (pret. *taught*, *tawghte*, *tawgte*, *taghte*, *toghte*, *taȝte*, *tæhte*, *tahte*, pp. *tawgt*, *taht*, pret. and pp. also *teched*), < AS. *tǣcan* (pret. *tǣhte*, pp. *tǣht*), show, point out, teach; akin to AS. *tācen*, E. *token*, a mark, sign, etc., and to L. *docere*, say, Gr. δεικνύναι, show, point out, Skt. √ *diç*, show, point out. From the same root is the AS. *teón*, *tēon* (for **tihon*) = OS. *af-tīhan* (= AS. *oftēón*), deny, refuse, = OHG. *zīhan*, MHG. *zīhen*, G. *zeihen*, accuse of, charge with, = Goth. *ga-teihan*, show, announce; cf. G. *verzeihen*, MHG. *ver-zīhen*, OHG. *far-zīhan*, refuse, deny, pardon, and G. *zeigen*, MHG. *zeigen*, OHG. *zeigōn*, show, point out, prove, etc.: see *token*, *diction*, *indicate*, *didactic*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To point out; direct; show.

Now returne I azen, for to *teche* zou the way from Costantynoble to Jerusalem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 21.

I shal myself to herbes *techen* yow.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 129.

He merveled who that hym sholde hawe tolde, and prayde hym that he wolde *teche* hym to that man that cowde counseile the kynge of his desires.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 72.

**2.** To show how (to do something); hence, to train: as, to *teach* a dog to beg; to *teach* a boy to swim.

In that Contree, ther ben Bestes, *taughte* of men to gon in to Watres, in to Ryveres, and in to depe Stankes, for to take Fysche. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 209.

They have *taught* their tongue to speak lies. Jer. ix. 5.

She doth *teach* the torches to burn bright!
*Shak.*, R. and J., I. 5. 46.

*Teach* me to flirt a fan
As the Spanish ladies can
*Browning*, Lover's Quarrel.

**3.** To tell; inform; instruct; explain; show.

The Mirror of human wisdom plainly *teaching* that God moveth angels, even as that thing doth stir man's heart which is thereunto presented amiable.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i 4.

A Curse upon the Man who *taught*
Women that Love was to be bought.
*Cowley*, The Mistress, Given Love.

The best part of our knowledge is that which *teaches* us where knowledge leaves off and ignorance begins.
*O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 211.

**4.** To impart knowledge or practical skill to; give instruction to; guide in learning; educate; instruct.

The goode folk that Poule to preched
Profred him ofte, whan he hem *teched*,
Somme of her gōod in charite.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6680.

Who will be *taught*, if hee bee not mooued with desire to be *taught*? *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

There, in his noisy mansion skilled to rule,
The village master *taught* his little school.
*Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 196.

**5.** To impart a knowledge of; give instruction in; give lessons in; instruct or train in understanding, using, managing, handling, etc.: as, to *teach* mathematics or Greek.

Ich am a maister to *teche* the lawe;
Ich am an emperour, a god felawe.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 225.

We do not contemne Rowles, but we gladlie *teach* Rowles. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 27.

The years *teach* much which the days never know.
*Emerson*, Experience.

Nowise might that minute *teach* him fear
Who life-long had not learned to speak the name.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 321.

=**Syn. 4.** To enlighten, school, tutor, indoctrinate, initiate. — **5.** To impart, inculcate, instil, preach. See *instruction.*

**II.** *intrans.* To give instruction; give lessons as a preceptor or tutor; impart knowledge or skill; instruct.

The heads thereof judge for reward, and the priests thereof *teach* for hire. Micah iii. 11.

Men altogether conversant in study do know how to *teach* but not how to govern.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

I have heard Mich. Malet (Judge Malet's son) say that he had heard that Mr. J. Selden's father *taught* on the lute. *Aubrey*, Lives, John Selden.

Nothing *teaches* like experience.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

**Teaching elder.** See *elder*[1], 5 (*b*).

**teach**[2] (tēch), *n.* Same as *tache*[5].

**teachability** (tē-cha-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *teachable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being teachable; teachableness.

**teachable** (tē′cha-bl), *a.* [< *teach*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being taught; apt to learn; ready to receive instruction; docile.

We ought to bring our minds free, unbiassed, and *teachable*, to learn our religion from the word of God. *Watts.*

Among slightly *teachable* mammals, however, there is one group more *teachable* than the rest.
*J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 314.

**teachableness** (tē′cha-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being teachable; a willingness or readiness to be instructed; aptness to learn; docility.

It was a great army; it was the result of all the power and wisdom of the Government, all the devotion of the people, all the intelligence and *teachableness* of the soldiers themselves. *The Century*, XXXIX. 142.

**teache** (tēch), *n.* Same as *tache*[5].

**teacher** (tē′chėr), *n.* [< ME. *techere*; < *teach*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who teaches or instructs; one whose business or occupation is to instruct others; a preceptor; an instructor; a tutor; in a restricted sense, one who gives instruction in religion; specifically, in early New England Congregationalism, a clergyman charged with the duty of giving religious instruction to a church, in some churches the offices of pastor and teacher being at first distinct.

All knowledge is either delivered by *teachers* or attained by men's proper endeavours
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

The *teachers* in all the churches assembled themselves.
*Raleigh.*

Some as pastors and *teachers* (Eph. iv. 11). From these latter not being distinguished from the pastor, it would seem that the two offices were held by the same person.
*Dean Alford*, Greek Testament.

**Teachers' institute.** See *institute.*

**teachership** (tē′chėr-ship), *n.* [< *teacher* + *-ship*.] The office of teacher; the post of teacher; an appointment as a teacher. *The American*, V. 261.

**tea-chest** (tē′chest), *n.* A wooden box, made of light material and lined with thin sheet-lead, in which tea is exported from China and other tea-growing countries; especially, such a box containing a definite and prescribed amount of tea, otherwise called *whole chest* (a hundredweight to 140 pounds or more), now seldom shipped, the smaller packages being spoken of as *half-chests* (75 to 80 pounds, but the weight varies according to the kind of tea) and *quarter-chests* (from 25 to 30 pounds). All these boxes, of whatever size, are almost exactly cubical in shape.

**teaching** (tē′ching), *n.* [< ME. *techyng*, < AS. *tǣcung*, teaching, verbal n. of *tǣcan*, teach: see *teach*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act or business of instructing.

Shall none heraude ne harpoure haue a fairere garnement Thar Haukyn the actyf man and thou do by my *techyng*.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 24.

**2.** That which is taught; instruction.

It is certain that the Russians submit to the *teachings* of the church with a docility greater than that displayed by their civilized opponents. *Buckle*, Civilization, I. 141.

=**Syn. 1.** *Training*, *Education*, etc. See *instruction.*

**teachless** (tēch′les), *a.* [< *teach*[1] + *-less*.] Unteachable; indocile. *Shelley.* [Rare.]

**tea-clam** (tē′klam), *n.* See the quotation.

These [hard-shelled clams] are sometimes so small as to count two thousand to the barrel, and, if about ¼ inches in diameter, go by the name of *tea-clams.*
*Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 598.

**tea-clipper** (tē′klip″ėr), *n.* A fast-sailing ship engaged in the tea-trade.

**tea-cloth** (tē′klôth), *n.* A cloth for a tea-table or a tea-tray.

**tea-cup** (tē′kup), *n.* **1.** A cup in which tea is served. The tea-cups used in China and Japan have no handles, but some have covers, and are sometimes placed in little saucers of some different material.

**2.** A teacupful: as, a *tea-cup* of flour.

**teacupful** (tē′kup-fůl), *n.* [< *tea-cup* + *-ful*.] As much as a tea-cup will hold; as a definite quantity, four fluidounces, or one gill.

**tead**†, *n.* See *tede.*

**tea-dealer** (tē′dē″lėr), *n.* One who deals in or buys and sells tea; a merchant who sells tea.

**tea-drinker** (tē′dring″kėr), *n.* One who drinks tea; especially, one who uses tea as a beverage habitually or in preference to any other.

**tea-drunkard** (tē′drung″kȧrd), *n.* One affected with theism.

**tea-fight** (tē′fit), *n.* A tea-party. [Slang.]

Gossip prevails at *tea-fights* in a back country village, until the railroad connects it with the great world, and women learn to survey larger grounds than their neighbors' back yards. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 242.

**tea-garden** (tē′gär″dn), *n.* **1.** A garden or open-air inclosure formerly attached to a house of entertainment, where tea was served. These gardens were places of fashionable resort in England in the eighteenth century. — **2.** A plantation of tea. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 1994.

**teagle** (tē′gl), *n.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *tackle*.] A hoist; an elevator; a lift, such as is used for raising or lowering goods or persons from flat to flat in large establishments. [North. Eng.]

Wait a minute; it's the *teagle* hoisting above your head I'm afraid of. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, xxvii.

**tea-gown** (tē′goun), *n.* A loose easy gown of effective style and material, in which to take afternoon tea at home, or for lounging.

It came to this, that she had a *tea gown* made out of a window-curtain with a flamboyant pattern.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 665.

**Teague** (tēg), *n.* [So called from the former prevalence of *Teague* as an Irish name; cf. W. *taiog*, a rustic, peasant, clown.] An Irishman: used in contempt.

With Shinkin ap Morgan with blew Cap or *Teague*
We into no Covenants enter nor League.
*John Bagford*, Collection of Ballads (1671).

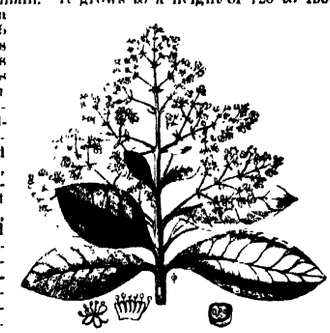
**Teagueland** (tēg′land), *n.* [< *Teague* + *land*.] Ireland: used in ridicule or opprobrium.

Dear courtier, excuse me from *Teagueland* and slaughter. *Tom Brown*, Works, IV. 275. (*Davies.*)

**tea-house** (tē′hous), *n.* A house of entertainment in China and Japan, where tea and other light refreshments are served.

The inns and *tea-houses* are the grand features of these towns. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 578.

**teak** (tēk), *n.* [Formerly also *teek*, *teke*; < Malayalam *tekka*, Tamil *tekku*, the teak-tree. The Hind. name is *sāgwan*, *sagun*, Marathi *sāg* (Ar. Pers. *sāj*), Skt. *çaka*.] An East Indian timber-tree, *Tectona grandis*, or its wood. The tree abounds in the mixed forests of India Burma, Siam, and the Malayan islands, it has been reduced by cutting in India and Burma, but is now maintained by government within the British domain. It grows to a height of 120 to 150 feet, with a girth of 20 or 25 feet, and bears drooping leaves 8 to 12 inches long. Its timber is of a yellowish brown color, is straight-grained and easily worked, when once seasoned does not warp or crack, is hard and strong, and, owing to the presence of a resinous oil, is extremely durable. For shipbuilding it is perhaps the most valuable wood known, being especially preferred for armored vessels, since it does not, like oak, corrode the



Teak (*Tectona grandis*).

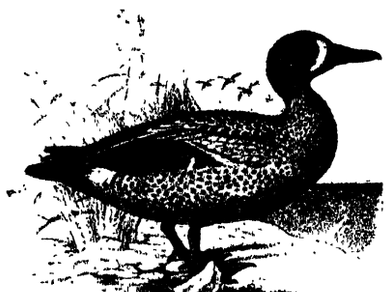
iron. It is exported in large quantities to Great Britain, and somewhat to other countries, chiefly for this use and for building railway-carriages, and is employed in India for those and many other purposes. The oil is extracted from the wood in Burma, and used medicinally and as a substitute for linseed oil and as a varnish. A tar used medicinally is also distilled from it, and the leaves afford a red dye. The name is applicable to the other species of *Tectona*.—**African teak**, Same as *African oak* (which see, under *oak*).—**Bastard teak**, the East Indian *Pterocarpus Marsupium*. It is the most important source of kino, and affords in its heart-wood a timber brown with dark streaks, very hard and durable, and taking a fine polish, used in house-building and for making furniture, agricultural implements, etc. The name is also applied to the dhak, or Bengal kino-tree, *Butea frondosa*.—**Ben teak**, the wood of *Lagerstræmia microcarpa*; also, a low grade of true teak.—**New Zealand teak**, a tree, *Vitex littoralis*, 50 or 60 feet high, yielding a hard fissile timber indestructible under water.—**Teak** or **teakwood of New South Wales**, a small laurineous tree, *Endiandra glauca*, with a hard, close- and fine-grained wood. This tree appears, however, to belong to Queensland, where also another tree, *Dissiliaria baloghioides* of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, is called teak.—**White teak**, *Flindersia Oxleyana* of Queensland, a tall slender much-branched tree, with wood said to be used for staves and for cabinet-work. Also *yellowwood*.

**tea-kettle** (tē′ket″l), *n.* A portable kettle with spout and handle, in which to boil water for making tea and for other uses.

**teak-tree** (tēk′trē), *n.* See *teak*.

**teak-wood** (tēk′wůd), *n.* The wood of the teak-tree; teak. *The Engineer*, LXVI. 516.

**teal**[1] (tēl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *teale*; < ME. *tele*; cf. D. *teling*, *taling*, MD. *teelingh*, *talingh*, a teal; origin unknown. Cf. OSc. *atteal*, *atteele*, Seand. *atling*, *attelung-and* (Brunnich, "Ornithol. Borealis," p. 18, cited in Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 105), the name of a bird mentioned in conjunction with *teal*.] A small fresh-water duck, of the subfamily *Anatinæ* and genus *Querquedula* (or *Nettion*). There are numerous species, in all parts of the world. The best-known are 2 in Europe and 3 in the United States. The common teal of Europe is *Q. crecca*, very similar to the green-winged American teal, *Q. carolinensis*, but lacking a white crescentic mark on the side of the breast in front of the wing which is conspicuous in the other. The summer teal of Europe is *Q. circia*, the garganey.—**American teal**, the American greenwing, *Querquedula carolinensis*, *Latham*, 1790. Also called locally *least green-winged*, *mud*, *red-headed*, and *winter teal*.—**Blue-winged teal**, the American bluewing, *Querquedula discors*. Also called locally *white-faced teal* or *duck*, and *summer teal*.—**Cinnamon teal**, *Querquedula cyanoptera*, of western North America and South America; so called from the color of the under parts of the adult male.—**Cricket-teal**, the garganey, *Querquedula circia*: so called from its cry. **Goose-teal**, a gosling.—**Salt-water** or **brown diving teal**, the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. See cut under *Erismatura*. *Giraud*, 1884; *Trumbull*, 1888 [Chesapeake Bay and Florida.] **Scotch teal**. Same as *Scotch duck* (which see, under *duck*[2]).—**Summer teal**. (*a*) The garganey. Also *summer duck*. [Eng.] (*b*) The blue-winged teal.



Blue-winged Teal (*Querquedula discors*), male.

**teal**[2] (tēl), *n.* [< **teal*, v., prob. a var. of *toll*[3] or *toll*[2].] The act of cajoling or wheedling. [Scotch.]

"Auld Will's' 'cracks' and "*teals*' and "lies" were well known to the curious in every corner of the kingdom. *Athenæum*, No. 3255, p. 343.

**teal**[3] (tēl), *n.* A Welsh dry measure, equal to five Winchester bushels (nearly). A *long teal* in Pembrokeshire is about eight bushels.

**Tealby series.** A division of the Lower Greensand in Lincolnshire, England: so named by Judd. It consists of beds of limestone, is from 40 to 50 feet thick, and is underlain by a mass of sandstone of about the same thickness.

**teal-duck** (tēl′duk), *n.* A teal; especially, the common European teal, *Querquedula crecca*.

**tea-lead** (tē′led), *n.* Thin sheet-lead, used in lining tea-chests.

**tea-leaf** (tē′lēf), *n.* **1.** The leaf of the tea-plant. —**2.** *pl.* Tea that has been soaked or infused.

An extensive trade, but less extensive, I am informed, than it was a few years ago, is carried on in *tea-leaves*, or in the leaves of the herb after their having been subjected in the usual way to decoction.

*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 149.

**Teale's operation.** See *operation*.

**team** (tēm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *teem*; < ME. *tem*, *tæm*, *team*, < AS. *teám* = OS. *tōm* = OFries. *tām* = MLG. *tōm*, LG. *toom*, progeny, offspring, family, a family; of similar form with D. *toom*, rein, = MLG. *tōm*, rein, LG. *toom* = OHG. MHG. *zoum*, G. *zaum*, bridle, = Icel. *taumr* = Sw. *töm* = Dan. *tömme*, rein; prob., with formative *-m*, < AS. *teón*, etc. (Teut. √ *tug*, *tuh*), draw: see *tee*[1], *tow*[1], *tug*.] **1**†. Family; offspring; progeny. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 261. —**2**†. Race; lineage.

This child is come of gentille *teme*
*Torrent of Portugal*, l. 2022.

**3.** A litter or brood; a pair.

A *team* of ducklings about her. *Holland.*

A few *teams* of ducks bred in the moors.
*Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, To T. Pennant, xl.

**4.** A number, series, or line of animals moving together; a flock.

Like a long *team* of snowy swans on high.
*Dryden*, Æneid, vii. 965.

**5.** Two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed together for drawing, as to a coach, chariot, wagon, cart, sleigh, or plow. In the United States the term is frequently used for the vehicle and the horses or oxen together. In statutes exempting from sale on execution, a team includes one or more animals and the vehicle and harness, such as are all used together.

The Sun, to shun this Tragike sight, a-pace
Turns back his *Teem*.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

For them . . . a *team* of four bays [will have become] as fabulous as Bucephalus or Black Bess.
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, vii.

If he [the traveler] desires amusement, he may hire a *team*, and observe life from a buggy in Central Park.
*Cornhill Mag.*, N. S., No. 64, p. 373.

**6.** A number of persons associated, as for the performance of a definite piece of work, or forming one of the parties or sides in a game, match, or the like: as, a *team* of foot-ball or base-ball players. [Colloq.]

Hear me, my little *teem* of villains, hear me.
*Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, iv.

**7.** In *Eng. universities*, the pupils of a coach, or private tutor. [Slang.]

A mathematical tutor can drive a much larger *team* than a classical, the latter cannot well have more than three men construing to him at a time.
*C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 191.

**8.** In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the right or franchise sometimes granted to compel holders of lost or stolen goods to give up the name of the person from whom they were received, by requiring such a holder to vouch to warranty. See *vouch*.—**Jersey team**. Same as *Jersey mates* (which see, under *mate*[1]).

**team** (tēm), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *teem*; < *team*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To join together in a team.

By this the Night forth from the darksome bowre
Of Horebus her *teemed* steedes gan call.
*Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 314.

The horses [in a horse-artillery battery] are *teamed* in pairs — lead, centre, and wheel — the drivers mounted on the near horses. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 663.

**2.** To work, convey, haul, or the like with a team. *Imp. Dict.*—**3.** In contractors' work, to give out (portions of the work) to a gang or team under a subcontractor. [Colloq.]

**II.** *intrans.* To do work with a team.

**teaming** (tē′ming), *n.* **1.** The act of hauling earth, goods, etc., with a team.—**2.** In contractors' work, a certain mode of doing the work which is given out to a "boss," who hires a gang or team to do it, and is responsible to the owner of the stock. *E. H. Knight.*

**team-shovel** (tēm′shuv″l), *n.* An earth-scraper, or scoop for moving earth, drawn by horses or oxen, and having handles by which it is guided. See cut under *scraper*. *E. H. Knight.*

**teamster** (tēm′stėr), *n.* [< *team* + *-ster*.] One who drives a team, or is engaged in the business of teaming.

Western *teamsters* are renowned for their powers of continuous execration. *A. Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, x.

**teamwise** (tēm′wīz), *a.* Being like a team; harnessed together.

That his swift charet might have passage wyde
Which foure great hippodames did draw in *temewise* tyde.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 40.

**team-work** (tēm′wėrk), *n.* **1.** Work done by a team of horses, oxen, etc., as distinguished from manual labor. [U. S.]—**2.** Work done by the players collectively in a base-ball nine, a foot-ball eleven, etc.: as, the *team-work* of the nine is excellent. [Colloq., U. S.]

**Tean,** *a.* See *Teian*.

**tea-oil** (tē′oil), *n.* An oil expressed in Chi from the seeds of *Camellia Sasanqua*, an a of the common tea-plant. It resembles olive-oi used for many domestic purposes, and forms a consi able article of trade. The residual cake, owing to presence of a glucoside, is used as a hair-wash and a s as a fish-poison, and for destroying earthworms. A cotic essential oil also is distilled from tea-leaves.

**tea-party** (tē′pär″ti), *n.* An entertainment which tea and other refreshments are serv also, the persons assembling at such an ent tainment.

But though our worthy ancestors were thus singul averse to giving dinners, yet they kept up the social ba of intimacy by occasional banquetings, called *tea-part*
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p.

**Boston tea-party**, a humorous name given to a rev tionary proceeding at Boston, December 16th, 1773, in test against the tax upon tea imposed by the British ernment on the American colonies. About fifty men in disguise of Indians boarded the tea-ships in the har and threw the tea overboard.

**tea-plant** (tē′plant), *n.* The plant that yie tea. See *tea*[1], 2.—**Barbary tea-plant.** See *Lyc* —**Canary Island tea-plant.** See *Sida*.—**Lettso tea-plant.** See *Lettsomia*.

**tea-pot** (tē′pot), *n.* A vessel in which te made, or from which it is poured into tea-c —**A tempest in a tea-pot.** See *tempest*.

**teapoy** (tē′poi), *n.* [More prop. *tepoy*, *tee* (the spelling *teapoy* simulating or suggestir connection with *tea*); < Hind. *tīpāi*, a corr tion of Pers. *sīpāi*, a three-legged table.] ginally, a small three-legged table or sta hence, by extension, a small table for the service, having three or four legs.

Kate and I took much pleasure in choosing our *tea-* hers had a mandarin parading on the top, and mine a f of birds and a pagoda. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p

**tear**[1] (tār), *v.*; pret. *tore* (formerly *tare*), *torn*, ppr. *tearing*. [< ME. *teren*, *teeren* (p *tar*, pp. *toren*), < AS. *teran* (pret. *tær*, pp. *tor* rend, tear, = OS. *far-terian*, destroy, = D. *t* = MLG. *teren*, consume, = OHG. *firzeran*, lo destroy, tear, MHG. *zern* (*ver-zern*), G. *zeh* misuse, consume, = Icel. *tæra* = Sw. *tära* Dan. *tære*, consume, = Goth. *ga-tairan*, br destroy, = Gr. *δέρειν*, flay (see *derm*, etc. OBulg. *dera*, tear.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To rend; apart or in pieces; make a rent or rents in to *tear* one's clothes; to *tear* up a letter.

We schulen foonde euery-choon,
Alle to-gidere, bothe hool [whole] & some,
To *teer* him from the top to the toon [toes].
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.),

O, it offends me to the soul to hear a robustious wig-pated fellow *tear* a passion to tatters, to very ra split the ears of the groundlings. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii.

They spared na the curtains to *tear* them.
*Duke of Athol's Nourice* (Child's Ballads, VIII.

**2.** To produce or effect by rending or s similar action: as, to *tear* a hole in one's d

Thoughts tending to ambition, they do plot
Unlikely wonders; how these vain weak nails
May *tear* a passage through the flinty ribs
Of this hard world. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v.

**3.** To lacerate; wound in the surface, as b action of teeth or of something sharp r dragged over it: as, to *tear* the skin with th also used figuratively: as, a heart *torn* wit guish; a party or a church *torn* by factior

Filial ingratitude!
Is it not as this mouth should *tear* this hand
For lifting food to 't? *Shak.*, Lear, iii.

**4.** To drag or remove violently or rudely; or pluck with violence or effort; force r or unceremoniously; wrench; take by f with *from*, *down*, *out*, *off*, etc.

She complayneth . . . that sometimes he speak many and so greate despiteful wordes that they bres hart, & *tear* ye teares *out* of her eyes.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577),

Must my soul be thus *torn away* from the things it and go where it will hate to live and can never die'
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons

Idols of gold, *from* heathen temples *torn*.
*Scott*, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision,

**To tear a cat**†, to rant; rave; bluster.

I could play Ercles rarely, or a part to *tear a ca* make all split. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i

**To tear one's self away**, to go off unwillingly. [C —**To tear the hair**, or **to tear one's beard**, to p hair or beard in a violent or distracted manner, as of grief or rage.

Gods! I could *tear my beard* to hear you talk
*Addison*, Cat

**To tear up.** (*a*) To remove from a fixed state lence: as, to *tear up* a tree by the roots. (*b*) To pieces or shreds; rend completely: as, to *tear up* of paper; to *tear up* a sheet into strips.—**Syn.** *Split*, etc. See *rend*[1].

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To part, divide, or se on being pulled or handled with more c violence: as, cloth that *tears* readily.—

move noisily and with vigorous haste or eagerness; move and act with turbulent violence; hence, to rave; rant; bluster; rage; rush violently or noisily: as, to *tear* out of the house. [Colloq.]

And now two smaller Cratchits, boy and girl, came *tearing* in. *Dickens*, Christmas Carol, iii.

Aunt Lois, she 's ben bilin' up no end o' doughnuts, an' *tearin'* round 'nough to drive the house out o' the winders, to git everything ready for yc. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 525.

**To rip and tear.** See *rip*[1].—**To tear off** or **away,** to start off suddenly. [Colloq.]

**tear**[1] (târ), *n.* [< *tear*[1], *v.*] 1. A rent; a fissure.—2. A turbulent motion, as of water.—3. A spree. [Slang.]—**Tear and wear,** deterioration by long or frequent use. Compare *wear and tear,* under *wear, n.*

**tear**[2] (tēr), *n.* [< ME. *teer, ter, tere, tear,* < AS. *teár, tēr,* contr. of **tahur,* **teahor, tæhher* = OFries. *tār* = OHG. *zahar, zahhar,* MHG. *zaher* (**zacher*) (pl. *zähere*), *zār,* G. *zähre* = Icel. *tār* = Sw. *tår* = Dan. *taar, taare* = Goth. *tagr* = Gr. *δάκρυ, δάκρυον* (also, with additional suffix, *δάκρυμα* = OL. **dacruma, dacrima, lacrima,* later erroneously *lachrima, lachryma* (> It. *lagrima* = Sp. *lágrima* = Pg. *lagrima* = F. *larme*), = OIr. *dacr, dēr,* a tear; usually referred, as being 'bitter' (causing the eyes to smart), to √ *dak* (Gr. *δάκνειν*), Skt. √ *daç,* bite (so Skt. *açru,* tear, to √ *aç,* be sharp: see *acute, edge*).] 1. A drop or small quantity of the limpid fluid secreted by the lacrymal gland, appearing in the eye or falling from it; in the plural, the peculiar secretion of the lacrymal gland, serving to moisten the front of the eyeball and inner surfaces of the eyelids, and on occasion to wash out the eye or free it from specks of dirt, dust, or other irritating substances. Tears, like saliva, are continually secreted in a certain quantity, which is speedily and copiously increased when the activity of the gland is excited either by mechanical stimulation or by mental emotion. Any passion, tender or violent, as joy, anger, etc., and especially pain or grief, may excite the flow of tears, which is also immediately provoked by pain, especially in the eye itself. The tears ordinarily flow unperceived through the lacrymal canal or nasal duct into the nose; when the supply is too copious they overflow the lids and trickle down the cheek. Tears consist of slightly saline water, having an alkaline reaction.

Sche whasscheđ his Feet with hire *Teres,* and wyped hem with hire Heer. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 97.

The big round *tears*
Coursed one another down his innocent nose
In piteous chase. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 1. 38.

Hence—2. *pl.* Figuratively, grief; sorrow.

They that sow in *tears* shall reap in joy. Ps. cxxvi 5.

3. Something like a tear-drop. (*a*) A drop of fluid: as, *tears* of blood. (*b*) A solid transparent tear-shaped drop or small quantity of something: as, *tears* of amber, balsam, or resin: specifically said of the exudation of certain juices of trees.

Let Araby extol her happy coast,
Her fragrant flow'rs, her trees with precious *tears*.
*Dryden.*

Myrrh consists of rather irregular lumps or *tears* of varying size, from that of a hen's egg down.
*Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 97.

4. In *glass-manuf.*, a defect, of occasional occurrence, consisting of a bit of clay from the roof or glass-pot partially vitrified in the glass. Such tears sometimes cause a glass object to fly to pieces without apparent cause.—**Crocodile tears.** See *crocodile.*—**Glass tear.** (*a*) Same as *detonating bulb* (which see, under *detonating*). (*b*) In the making of ornamental glass, a pear-shaped drop of colored glass applied for ornament.—**In tears,** weeping.

See, she is *in tears*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 2.

**Job's tears.** (*a*) A name given in New Mexico and Arizona to grains of olivin, peridot, or chrysolite, suggested by their pitted tear-like appearance. (*b*) See *Coix.* **Juno's tears.** See *Juno's-tears.*—**St. Lawrence's tear,** one of the meteors called the Perseids, especially one appearing on the eve of St. Lawrence (August 9th).—**Tears of mastic,** the hardened drops of exuded gum from *Pistacia Lentiscus.*—**Tears of St. Peter,** a West Indian acanthaceous plant, *Anthacanthus microphyllus.*—**Tears of strong wine,** a name sometimes given to a phenomenon involving capillary action, and explained by the high surface-tension of water as compared with alcohol. It is observed, for instance, that when a wine-glass partially filled with port wine is allowed to stand, the alcohol evaporates more rapidly than the water present with it; hence the latter tends to increase in proportion, and because of its higher surface-tension creeps up on the surface of the glass, dragging the other liquid with it, till drops are formed which roll down the sides again.

**tear**[2] (tēr), *v. t.* [< *tear*[2], *n.*] To fill or besprinkle with or as with tears. [Rare.]

The lorn lily *teared* with dew.
*The Century*, XXXVII. 545.

**tear-bag** (tēr'bag), *n.* The tear-pit or larmier.

**tear-drop** (tēr'drop), *n.* A tear.

A *teardrop* trembled from its source.
*Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

**tear-duct** (tēr'dukt), *n.* The lacrymal or nasal duct, which carries off tears from the eye to the nose. See cut under *lacrymal.*

**tearer**[1] (târ'ėr), *n.* [< *tear*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which tears or rends anything.—2. A person or thing that blusters or raves; a violent person; something big, raging, violent, or the like. [Slang.]

**tearer**[2] (tēr'ėr), *n.* See *tecrer.*

**tear-falling** (tēr'fâ″ling), *a.* Shedding tears; given to tender emotion; tender. [Rare.]

*Tear-falling* pity dwells not in this eye.
*Shak.*, Rich III., iv. 2. 66.

**tearful** (tēr'fûl), *a.* [< *tear*[2] + *-ful.*] 1. Full of tears; shedding tears; weeping; mourning.

With *tearful* eyes add water to the sea.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 4. 8.

2. Giving occasion for tears; mournful; melancholy.

Then the war was *tearful* to our foe,
But now to me. *Chapman*, Iliad, xix. 315.

**tearfully** (tēr'fûl-i), *adv.* In a tearful manner; with tears.

**tearfulness** (tēr'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being tearful.

**tear-gland** (tēr'gland), *n.* The lacrymal gland.

**tearing** (târ'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *tear*[1], *v.*] Great; rushing; tremendous; towering; ranting: as, a *tearing* passion; at a *tearing* pace. Also used adverbially. [Colloq.]

This bull, that ran *tearing* mad for the pinching of a mouse. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Though you do get on at a *tearing* rate, yet you get on but uneasily to yourself at the same time.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii. 19.

Immense dandies, . . . driving in *tearing* cabs.
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lx.

**tearing-machine** (târ'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A rag-making machine for cutting up or tearing to pieces fabrics to make stock or fiber for reworking; a rag-mill or devil. In the usual form, it consists of a pair of feeding-rollers which bring the material within the action of a cylinder set with sharp teeth, which disintegrates the fabric and delivers the resulting fiber into a receptacle.

**tearless** (tēr'les), *a.* [< *tear*[2] + *-less.*] Shedding no tears; dry, as the eyes; hence, unfeeling; unkind; without emotion.

I ask not each kind soul to keep
*Tearless*, when of my death he hears.
*M. Arnold*, A Wish.

**tear-mouth**† (târ'mouth), *n.* [< *tear*[1], *v.*, + *mouth.*] A ranter; especially, a ranting player.

You grow rich, do you, and purchase, you two-penny *tear-mouth?* *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

**tea-room** (tē'röm), *n.* A room where tea is served.

Stop in the *tea-room* Take your sixpenn'orth. They lay on hot water, and call it tea. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxv.

**tea-rose** (tē'rōz), *n.* See *rose*[1].

**tear-pit** (tēr'pit), *n.* The so-called lacrymal or suborbital sinus of some animals, as deer; the larmier.

**tear-pump** (tēr'pump), *n.* The source of tears as shed effusively in feigned emotion. [Humorous slang.]

**tear-sac** (tēr'sak), *n.* The tear-bag, tear-pit, or larmier.

**tear-shaped** (tēr'shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a drop of water about to fall from something; drop-shaped; guttiform; piriform.

**tear-stained** (tēr'stānd), *a* Marked with tears; showing traces of tears or of weeping.

I'll prepare
My *tear-stain'd* eyes to see her miseries.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 16.

**tear-throat**† (târ'thrōt), *a.* [< *tear*[1], *v.*, + obj. *throat.*] Rasping; irritating. [Rare.]

Cramp, cataracts, the *teare-throat* cough and tisick
*John Taylor*, Works (1630) (*Nares.*)

**tear-thumb** (târ'thum), *n.* [< *tear*[1], *v.*, + obj. *thumb.*] The name of two American (and Asiatic) species of *Polygonum*—*P. arifolium,* the halberd-leaved, and *P. sagittata,* the arrow-leaved tear-thumb: so called from the hooked prickles on the angles of the stem and the petioles, by which the plants are partly supported.

**tear-up** (târ'up), *n.* [< *tear up:* see *tear*[1], *v.*] An uprooting; a violent removal.

**teary** (tēr'i), *a.* [< ME. *tery,* < AS. *teárig,* < *teár,* tear: see *tear*[2] and *-y*[1].] 1. Full of tears; wet with tears; tearful.

Whan she hym saugh she gan for sorwe anon
Hire *tery* face atwixe hire armes hyde.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 822.

All kin' o' smily roun' the lips
An' *teary* roun' the lashes.
*Lowell*, The Courtin'.

2. Falling in drops like tears.

But whan the stormes and the *teary* shoure
Of hir weping was somewhat ouergone,
The litel corps was grauen vnder stone.
*Lydgate*, Story of Thebes, iii.

**tea-scent** (tē'sent), *n.* A European fern, *Nephrodium montanum.*

**tea-scrub** (tē'skrub), *n.* A New Zealand shrub, *Leptospermum scoparium.* See *tea-tree,* 2.

The river Street found its way to the sea in long reaches, which were walled in, to the very water's edge, by what is called in the colony *teascrub* - a shrub not very unlike the tamarisk. *H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, xxi.

**tease** (tēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *teased,* ppr. *teasing.* [Formerly also *teaze, teize,* also dial. *tose;* < ME. **tesen, taisen, taysen,* also *tosen, toosen,* < AS. *tǣsan,* **tāsan,* pull, pluck, tease (wool), = MD. *teesen,* D. *teezen* = LG. *täsen, tösen,* pull, drag, = MHG. *zeisen,* G. dial. (Bav.) *zaisen* = Dan. *tæse, tæsse,* tease (wool); cf. Icel. *tæta,* pluck, tease (wool) (see *tate*). (Cf. *touse, tousle.*] 1. To pull apart or separate the adhering fibers of, as a bit of tissue or a specimen for microscopical examination; pick or tear into its separate fibers; comb or card, as wool or flax.

Coarse complexions
And cheeks of sorry grain will serve to ply
The sampler, and to *tease* the huswife's wool.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 751.

In *teased* preparations small collections of granular matter were, however, sometimes seen at the external openings of these bodies.
*E. A. Andrews*, Anat. of Sipunculus Gouldii Pourtales (Studies from the Biol. Laboratory, IV. 394).

Knot the filling, *tease* the ends of the nettles out a bit.
*Luce*, Seamanship, p. 56.

2. To dress, as cloth, by means of teazels.—3. To vex, annoy, disturb, or irritate by petty requests, by silly trifling, or by jests and raillery; plague with questions, importunity, insinuations, raillery, or the like.

You remember how impertinently he follow'd and *teized* us, and won'd know who we were
*Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

If you are so often *teased* to shut the door that you cannot easily forget it, then give the door such a clap as you go out as will shake the whole room.
*Swift*, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

Don't *tease* me, master broker; I tell you I'll not part with it, and there 's an end of it.
*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

=**Syn.** 3. *Tease, Vex, Annoy, Molest, Badger, Pester, Bother, Worry, Plague, Torment.* All these words either may or must refer to repeated acts; they all suggest mental pain, but of degrees varying with the word or with the circumstances; all except *badger* and *molest* may be used reflexively, but with different degrees of appropriateness, *vex, worry,* and *torment* being the most common in such use; the agent may be a person, or, except with *badger,* it may be a creature, events, circumstances, etc.; it would be clearly figurative to use *tease* when the agent is not a person; all except *tease* are always used seriously. *Tease* is not a strong word, but has considerable breadth of use: a child may *tease* his mother for what he desires; there is a great deal of good-humored *teasing* of friends about their matrimonial intentions; a fly may *tease* a dog by continually waking him up. *Vex* is stronger, literally implying anger and figuratively applying to repeated attacks, etc., such as would produce an excitement as strong as anger. In Shakspere's "still-vex'd Bermoothes" (Tempest, i. 2. 229), the use of *vex* is somewhat poetic or archaic, as is the application of the word to the continued agitation of the sea. *Annoy* has a middle degree of strength between *tease* and *vex;* a feeling of *annoyance* is somewhat short of *vexation.* We may be *annoyed* by the persistence of flies, beggars, duns, suitors, picket-firing, etc. *Molest* is generally a stronger word in its expression of harm done or intended, including the sense of disturbing once or often some wild animals will not *molest* those who do not *molest* them. The next four words have a homely force—*badger* being founded upon the baiting of a badger by dogs, and thus implying persistence, energy, and some rudeness; *pester* implying similar persistence and much small vexation; *bother* implying weariness and perhaps confusion of the mind; and *worry* implying actual fatigue and even exhaustion. *Plague* and *torment* are very strong by the figurative extension of their primary meaning, although they are often used by hyperbole for that which is intolerable only by constant return: as, a *tormenting* fly. See *exasperate* and *harass.*

**tease** (tēz), *n.* [Formerly also *teaze, teize;* < *tease, v.*] 1. The act of teasing, or the state of being teased.—2. One who or that which teases; a plague. [Colloq.]—**To be upon the tease,** to be uneasy or fidgety.

*Mrs Sago* So not a Word to me; are these his Vows? (In an uneasy Air.)
*L. Lucy* There 's one *upon the Teize* already. (Aside.)
*Mrs. Centlivre*, Basset-Table, iii.

**teasel,** *n.* and *v.* See *teazel.*

**teaseler,** *n.* See *teazeler.*

**teaser** (tē'zėr), *n.* [Formerly also *teazer;* < *tease* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which teases: as, a *teaser* of oakum.—2. The stoker or fireman in glassworks who attends the furnace.—3†. A dog used in hunting deer.

The lofty frolic bucks,
That scudded 'fore the *teasers* like the wind.
*Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

4. Anything which teases, or causes trouble or annoyance. [Colloq.]

The third [fence] is a *teaser*—an ugly black bullfinch with a ditch on the landing side.
*Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, ix.

5. An inferior stallion or ram used to excite mares or ewes, but not allowed to serve them. —6. A gull-teaser: a sailors' and fishermen's name of sundry predatory birds of the family *Laridæ* and subfamily *Stercorariinæ*, as a skua. Also called *boatswain*, *marlinespike*, and *dung-hunter*. See cuts under *skua* and *Stercorarius*. —7. A name applied by Brush to a magnetizing coil on the field-magnets of his dynamo, the ends of which were connected to the terminals of the machine so as to form an independent circuit with the coil of the armature; the shunt coil in a compound wound dynamo. *S. P. Thompson*, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 98.

**tea-service** (tē′sėr″vis), *n.* The articles, taken collectively, used in serving tea.

**tea-set** (tē′set), *n.* A collection of the vessels used in serving tea, as tea-pot, sugar-bowl, and cream-jug, sometimes including cups and saucers.

**tease-tenon**, *n.* Same as *teaze-tenon*.

**tea-shrub** (tē′shrub), *n.* The common tea-plant.

**teasing** (tē′zing), *p. a.* Vexing; irritating; annoying.

Don't be so *teasing:* you plague a body so! cann't you keep your filthy hands to yourself?
*Swift*, Polite Conversation, ii.

**teasingly** (tē′zing-li), *adv.* In a teasing manner. *Scribner's Mag.*, IX. 203.

**teasing-needle** (tē′zing-nē″dl), *n.* A needle for teasing, or tearing into minute shreds, a specimen for microscopic examination.

**teaslet**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *teazel*.

**teaspoon** (tē′spön), *n.* A small spoon used with the tea-cup, or in similar ways: it is larger than the coffee-spoon and smaller than the dessert-spoon.

**teaspoonful** (tē′spön-fûl), *n.* [< *teaspoon* + *-ful*.] As much as a teaspoon holds; as a definite quantity, a fluidrachm. When solids are measured by the teaspoonful, the spoon is generally heaped.

**teaster**, *n.* An old spelling of *tester*.

**tea-stick** (tē′stik), *n.* A stick or cudgel cut from the tea-tree, a common scrub in Australia.

You should have a *tea-stick*, and take them by the tail, raising their hind legs off the ground, so that they can't bite you, and lay on like old gooseberry.
*H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, lxii.

**teastie**†, *a.* An obsolete form of *testy*.

**teat** (tēt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *teate;* < ME. *tete*, < OF. *tete, tette*, F. *tette* = Pr. Pg. Sp. *teta* = It. *tetta*, teat; from the Teut. word represented by the native E. *tit*, < ME. *tit, titte*, < AS. *tit* (*titt-*), etc.: see *tit*[1].] 1. The mammary nipple; the tip of the mammary gland, through which milk passes out, or is drawn out by sucking or squeezing; the pap of a woman or the dug of a beast. In woman the teat is a delicate, elastic, erectile tissue of a pink or brownish tint, in which the lactiferous ducts come together to open at the end. Throughout the *Mammalia* the mammary glands are furnished with teats, except in the nippleless monotremes. Teats are generally single, one for each gland, but may be several, as the four of a cow's compound udder.
2. Hence, the mammary gland; the breast; the udder.—3. Something resembling a teat, as a nozle.—**Teat drill.** See *drill*[1].

**tea-table** (tē′tā″bl), *n.* A table on which tea is set, or at which tea is drunk. Also used attributively: as, *tea-table* gossip.

A circle of young ladies at their afternoon *tea-table*.
*Steele*, Guardian, No. 34.

**tea-taster** (tē′tās″tėr), *n.* A tea-expert; one whose business it is to inspect and test teas by tasting. See *taster*.

**teated** (tē′ted), *a.* [< *teat* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having teats; mammiferous.—2. Having a formation like that of a teat; mammillary; mammilliform; mastoid.

**teathe** (tēŦH), *v.* and *n.* See *tath*. [Prov. Eng.]

**tea-things** (tē′thingz), *n. pl* The articles of the tea-service taken collectively; more especially, the tea-pot, tea-cups, etc. Compare *tea-set, tea-service*. [Colloq.]

S'pose the *tea-things* all on 'em was solid silver, wa'n't they? Yeh didn't ask them, did yeh?
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 326.

**Teatin** (tē′a-tin), *n.* Same as *Theatin*.

**teatisht** (tē′tish), *a.* [Also *teetish*, and, with diff. term., *tetsy, tetty;* origin uncertain; perhaps orig. applied to an infant fretful for the breast; < *teat* + *-ish*[1].] Peevish.

Lightly, hee [Wrath] is an olde man (for whose yeares are most wayward and *teatish*), yet, be he neuer so olde or so froward, since Auarice likewise is a fellow vice of those fraile yeares, we must set one extreame to striue with another.
*Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 35.

**teat-like** (tēt′lik), *a.* Resembling a teat; mammilliform; mastoid: as, a *teat-like* formation of bone.

**tea-tray** (tē′trā), *n.* A tray for serving tea, transporting tea-things, etc.

**tea-tree** (tē′trē), *n.* 1. The common tea-plant or tea-shrub. See *tea*[1], 2.—2. A name of various myrtaceous and other plants, chiefly of the genera *Leptospermum* and *Melaleuca*, found in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. See phrases below. Very abundant and conspicuous, especially in New Zealand, is *L. scoparium*, the broom tea-tree, known also as *tea-scrub*. It is an erect rigid shrub, or in the mountains prostrate, from 1 to 12 feet high, forming dense thickets, with leathery sharp-pointed foliage, covered for two months with abundant small white blossoms. Its wood, though small, is hard and useful for turning, etc. *L. lanigerum*, the Tasmanian tea-tree (found also in Australia), is a somewhat larger, very abundant shrub or tree, with a hard even-grained wood. The leaves of both are reputed to have been used by Captain Cook or early colonists as tea, which may account for the name, but the native Australian name of the former is *ti. Melaleuca uncinata*, the common tea-tree, is a shrub, or sometimes a tree from 40 to 80 feet high, with hard, heavy, durable wood, widely diffused in Australia.

Even the grass itself is not indigenous, all these hills [in New Zealand] having till recently been densely clothed with a thicket of *tea-tree*, which is a shrub somewhat resembling Juniper or a gigantic heather-bush, its foliage consisting of tiny needles, while its delicate white blossoms resemble myrtle. It is called by the Maoris manakau, but the settlers have a tradition that Captain Cook and his men once made tea of its twigs; hence, they say, the name. It is, however, noteworthy that this plant is called *ti* by the Australian blacks, so it is probable that the name was brought thither by some colonist from the sister isle.
*C. F. G. Cumming*, in The Century, XXVII. 920.

**African tea-tree.** See *Lycium*.—**Bottle-green tea-tree**, an evergreen myrtaceous shrub, *Kunzea corifolia*, of Australia and Tasmania.—**Broad-leaved tea-tree**, a myrtaceous shrub or tree, *Callistemon salignus*, of Australia and Tasmania. Its wood is very close-grained, hard and heavy.—**Ceylon tea-tree**, *Elæodendron glaucum*.—**Duke of Argyll's tea-tree.** See *Lycium*.—**Prickly tea-tree.** Same as *naambarr*.—**Red scrub tea-tree**, the Australian *Rhodamnia trinervia*, a myrtaceous shrub or tree. Also called *three-veined myrtle*.—**Swamp tea-tree**, *Melaleuca squarrosa*, of Australia and Tasmania, a shrub, or sometimes a tree, with hard heavy wood, the bark in thin layers. *M. armillaris* is also so called in Tasmania.—**Tasmanian tea-tree.** See def. 2.—**White tea-tree**, *Leptospermum ericoides*, of New Zealand, a shrub, or a tree 40 or 50 feet high. The wood is hard and dense.

**tea-urn** (tē′ėrn), *n.* A vessel used on the tea-table for boiling water or keeping water hot: it differs from the tea-kettle chiefly in having a faucet or cock instead of a spout, so that it has not to be moved or tipped for drawing hot water.

At the head of the table there was an old silver *tea-urn*, looking heavy enough to have the weight of whole generations in it, into which at the moment of sitting down a serious-visaged waiting-maid dropped a red-hot weight, and forthwith the noise of a violent boiling arose.
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 294.

**tea-ware** (tē′wār), *n.* Plates, cups, etc., forming part of a tea-service.

**teazet**, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tease*.

**teaze-hole** (tēz′hōl), *n.* The opening in a glass furnace through which fuel is put in.

**teazel, teasel** (tē′zl), *n.* [Formerly also *teazle, teasle, tassel;* < ME. *tesel, tasil, tasel, tosil*, < AS. *tæsel, tǣsl* (= OHG. *zeisala*), teazel, < *tǣsan*, pluck, tease (wool): see *tease*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Dipsacus* and family *Dipsacaceæ*, chiefly *D. fullonum*, the fullers' teazel, together with *D. sylvestris*, the wild teazel, of which the former is suspected to be a cultivated variety. The wild plant is a native of temperate Europe and Asia, naturalized in America, the other also escaping from cultivation. The teazel is a coarse and stout hairy or prickly biennial. The useful part is the oblong-conical fruiting head, thickly set with slender-pointed bracts, which in the cultivated plant are recurved at the tip, and thus suited to raise a nap on woolen cloth. See cut under *Dipsacus*.
2. The head or bur of the plant, which is the part used in teazeling cloth.—3. A teazeling-machine or any appliance substituted for the plant.

**teazel, teasel** (tē′zl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *teazeled, teazelled, teaseled, teaselled*, ppr. *teazeling, teazelling, teaseling, teaselling*. [< *teazel, n.*] To dress the surface of, as cloth, by means of teazels, or by some machine or appliance substituted for them. Also *tease*.

**teazel-card** (tē′zl-kärd), *n.* A wire card used as a substitute for teazels to raise the nap of cloth.

**teazeler, teaseler** (tēz′lėr), *n.* [Also *teazler, teaseller, teasseller;* < *teazel* + *-er*[1].] One who uses the teazel for raising a nap on cloth.

**teazel-frame** (tē′zl-frām), *n.* A frame of wood or iron to which teazel-heads are secured, used, either by hand or by means of a machine to which it is connected, for the purpose of teazeling cloth.

**teazeling-machine** (tēz′ling-ma-shēn′), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, a machine for raising the nap on woolen fabrics by means of teazels. The teasels are fixed in frames, which are carried by a revolving cylinder, against which the cloth is pressed while being moved in the opposite direction. See *gigging-machine*.

**teaselwort** (tē′zl-wėrt), *n.* A plant of the order *Dipsacaceæ*. *Lindley*.

**teazer**, *n.* See *teaser*.

**teaze-tenon** (tēz′ten′ǫn), *n.* In *carp.*, a tenon on the top of a tenon, with two shoulders and tenon from each, for supporting two level pieces of timber at right angles to each other. Also *tease-tenon*.

**tebbad** (teb′ad), *n.* [Pers.] The Persian name for the scorching winds which blow over the hot sandy plains of central Asia, carrying with them clouds of impalpable sand which are said to act like flakes of fire on the skin of travelers.

**Tebeth** (teb′eth), *n.* [Heb.] The tenth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, and the fourth of the secular year, beginning with the new moon in December.

**tec** (tek), *n.* [An abbr. of *detective*.] A detective. [Thieves' slang.]

They [Bow Street runners] are now, I believe, among thieves and other slang-talkers *tecs*.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 74.

**tecchet, teche**[1]†, *n.* Old spellings of *tache*[3].

**teche**[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *teach*[1].

**techily, tetchily** (tech′i-li), *adv.* [< *techy* + *-ly*[2].] In a techy manner; peevishly; fretfully; irritably. *Imp. Dict.*

**techiness, tetchiness** (tech′i-nes), *n.* [< *techy* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being techy; peevishness; fretfulness. *Bp. Hall*, Elisha with Naaman.

**technic** (tek′nik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *technique* = Sp. *técnico* = Pg. *technico* = It. *tecnico* (cf. D. G. *technisch*, Sw. Dan. *teknisk*), < NL. *technicus* (cf. *technicus*, n., a teacher of art), < Gr. τεχνικός, of or pertaining to art, artistic, skilful, < τέχνη, art, handicraft, < τίκτειν, τεκεῖν (√ *τεκ), bring forth, produce.] **I.** *a.* Same as *technical*.

It is only by the combination of the Phonetic utterance with the *Technic* and Æsthetic elements that a perfect work of art has been produced, and that architecture can be said to have reached the highest point of perfection to which it can aspire. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 39.

**II.** *n.* 1. The method of performance or manipulation in any art, or that peculiar to any artist or school; technical skill or manipulation; artistic execution; specifically, in *music*, a collective term for all that relates to the purely mechanical part of either vocal or instrumental performance, but most frequently applied to the latter. The technic of a performer may be perfect, and yet his playing be devoid of expression, and fail to interpret intelligibly the ideas of the composer. Also used in the French form *technique*.

They illustrate the method of nature, not the *technic* of a manlike artificer. *Tyndall*.

A player may be perfect in *technique*, and yet have neither soul nor intelligence. *Grove*, Dict. Music, IV. 66.

How strange, then, the furtive apprehension of danger lying behind too much knowledge of form, too much *technic*, which one is amazed to find prevailing so greatly in our own country. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 30.

2. Same as *technics*.

*Technic* and Teleologic are the two branches of practical knowledge, founded respectively on conation and feeling, and are both together, as Ethic, opposed to Theoretic, which is founded on cognition.
*S. H. Hodgson*, Time and Space, § 68.

**technical** (tek′ni-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< *technic* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the mechanical arts, or any particular art, science, profession, or trade; specially appropriate to or characteristic of any art, science, profession, or trade: as, a *technical* word or phrase; a word taken in a *technical* sense; a *technical* difficulty; *technical* skill; *technical* schools.

The last Fault which I shall take notice of in Milton's Stile is the frequent use of what the Learned call *Technical* Words, or Terms of Art. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 297.

Of the terms of art I have received such as could be found either in books of science or *technical* dictionaries.
*Johnson*, Pref. to Dict.

"*Technical* education" . . . means that sort of education which is specially adapted to the needs of men whose business in life it is to pursue some kind of handicraft.
*Huxley*, Tech. Education.

**II.** *n. pl.* Those things which pertain to the practical part of an art or science; technicalities; technical terms; technics. *Imp. Dict.*